

side—not because they were not deserving, but because there were no funds; and as many Petitions had been dismissed or withdrawn, because “the Province was as poor as the parties who sent them,” it was advisable to convince the country of the scarcity of funds, by a noble disregard to senatorial privations.

3d.—That as they had learned from the Solicitor General, that people never valued instruction until they were made to pay for it, it was necessary that the undiscerning people of Nova-Scotia, should thus be forced to appreciate the blessings of legislation.

4th.—That least any fears should be entertained, the 5 per cent. and other additional duties, would leave a surplus, after the Civil List, Roads, and Debt, were provided for—it was necessary to show how the balance might be disposed of so as to embarrass the Treasurer; and

5th.—As it is proposed to increase the number of Representatives to sixty—and as there may be some difficulty in obtaining volunteers, it may be well to hold out a liberal inducement on the one hand—and on the other, to show the country that a measure of that kind would not be attended with any additional expense.

Such are a few of the reasons that we suppose were urged; we know of none by which a salutary measure of this nature could have been better supported—perhaps we are in error, but when we obtain it, we shall certainly lay before our readers full and accurate information.

ST. JOHN CITY GAZETTE.—We understand that the Grand Jury for March Sessions, among other public matters, presented to the notice of the Magistracy, the expediency of erecting a suitable building, to be attached to the Poor House for the employment of the Poor. By the proposed arrangement, it is said, a considerable saving will accrue to the public, and the moral condition of the pauper will be much improved. By an unanimous vote of the Board of Magistrates, the system of supporting out-door paupers, has been entirely prohibited; and no person will be allowed, in future, to receive support from the parish, unless willing to go to the Poor House. By this arrangement a saving of something like £500 will be effected in the public funds for the present year.

SPIRIT OF THE ENGLISH JOURNALS.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

It is now announced by the immediate friends of the Premier, that there is not the slightest ground for alarm in the visits of certain leading Anti-Reformers to his Majesty; that Earl Grey has received a CARTE BLANCHE and all that he may think proper to counsel, will be adopted. We hope this is true to the letter, for it is not to be believed that Earl Grey, although he acted unwisely perhaps in the first instance in proposing a bill so extensive, and yet at the same time of so partial a character, will advise the King to any step that will compromise the dignity of his crown, or the integrity of monarchical institutions.

If it were possible to return to the state of things which existed when the Duke of Wellington made that rash declaration against ALL Reform which drove him from office, and plunged the country into confusion, we should say that the Lords would do well to reject a bill in which there are so many penalties, anomalies and irregularities. A better bill by far than that of Lord John Russell might have been proposed, the principle of enfranchisement might have been made more extensive than it now is, with a much fairer principle of disfranchisement; and without descending so low in the scale of suffrage as £10 householders, a numerical elective strength might have been had, including all the wealth, intelligence, and, indirectly, all the industry of the country. Without alarming the timid, or giving a plausible ground for opposition to the interested, the elective system might have been equally popular but more respectable than it will be under the New Bill, and, above all, it might have been free from the imputation of partiality. But let it not be overlooked, in acknowledging the errors, anomalies and irregularities of the Reform Bill, that there is nothing bad in it which a Reformed Parliament would not, in its very session correct, consequently there can be no real injury to the country from the passing of the Bill compared with the evils which would follow its rejection. We are not now in the same state of feeling and circumstances as when the Duke of Wellington made his unfortunate declaration against reform. The people are not now willing to take little, from having been taught to expect nothing at all. They have been promised more than they wanted or expected, but as the promise has been made, they would regard every attempt at serious modification by the enemies of Reform, as indicative of an attempt to destroy the principles of the Bill, and the current of opinion, which is now pent up, would break loose; all the turbulent passions of the multitude would be called into play,

and the respectable portion of the people—that portion in which wealth and intellect are to be found—would be unable to repress an outbursting, violent in its character, but, to a certain degree justifiable in its origin, if we can admit that bad acts by one party can justify lawless proceedings by another. Looking at matters, therefore, fairly and impartially, wise and prudent men will agree, that it is better to take the bill with its curable evils, than, by rejecting it, to provoke others for which no immediate cure can be found. It is now said that the modifications which the opponents of the Bill intend to propose, will be limited to the £10 qualification, and clause for extending the number of Representatives for the Metropolis. On the first it may be briefly observed, that if the public at large will bear the attempt at modification, it would be well to have this attempt made, for we cannot bring ourselves to a belief that this amount of qualification will not be attended with inconvenience if not danger to the State; but if the people have adopted that part of the Bill as one of its essential points, will it not be better to allow it to pass into a law, and to have its fitness or unfitness fairly tried, than to excite discontent, and, certainly stir up tumult? On the second point, it really appears to us, that there is not the shadow of a shade of excuse for interference. By the Bill of Reform now before Parliament, the metropolis does not get its fair proportion of representatives, for if wealth, and intellect, and population were to be represented fairly, it would be entitled to one-sixteenth part of the number of the Lower-House, but, considering all other circumstances the number fixed by the Bill is founded on reason, and ought to be maintained. Whatever may be the power with which Earl Grey is vested for the purpose of carrying Reform, one thing at least is sure—the public, much as they may disapprove of certain portions of the Bill, would prefer to see all its clauses carried into law and trust to time and a Reformed Parliament for the correction of defects, to risking by opposition, the peace of the country, and causing the prolongation of that state of depression in every branch of trade, which has been the consequence of delay.

FROM THE TIMES OF FEBRUARY 17.

The careful men in the city, who are constantly watching the signs of the times, profess already to see plain indications of that mischief with which we are threatened, not by the cholera, but by the absurd measures which the belief of its existence here has given rise to. Money has become within these two days comparatively scarce, because merchants perceive that an extensive demand for it must shortly arise, from the mere circumstance that the shipments of goods of all kinds for the Continent have been generally suspended, and that the owners will be driven to provide payment for them, without any of the usual aid from foreign remittances. The great ports of Europe, now inevitably to be closed against London trade, as they receive no goods from us, will of course send us no money. For such a state of things, from the very nature of commerce, probably not one merchant in ten is able to make adequate provision, and to the most wealthy it must be productive of some, if not very considerable inconvenience. They begin, therefore, early to collect all the available resources within their reach, becoming borrowers perhaps to a certain extent, and suspending at all events the accommodation they have been used to afford to their own friends and connexions. We have become unhappily so familiar in London with these (if not absolute panics) alterations from one cause or other in the value of money, that every man of property is instantly prepared here to act for his own security, though in so doing he frequently causes the evil to others against which he seeks to protect himself. At present it is but the very early indications of such a state of things to which attention is professed to be drawn in the city, but the persuasion is also, that unless preparations are made to meet the coming crisis, it will be much more severe than any which has occurred for a very long period. These fears may be in a part visionary, but they do exist to a considerable extent, and our bad system of banking renders all precautions against such danger much more important than would otherwise be the case. It will hardly be credited that at this moment, in the first commercial city in the world, a merchant of the first eminence is unable to raise money upon silver bullion! He, in common with many others, had prepared for large shipments of silver to Hamburg and Amsterdam, but has suspended them on finding that London is declared an infected port. He will not, nor will any prudent merchant, incur the risk of loss in so portable and valuable an article of commerce while the vessel which is carrying it is performing quarantine. The silver, consequently, remains at home, and wishing, until a better opening presents itself, not to let his capital be idle, he has applied to the Bank of England for a loan on the deposit of his bullion, which has been refused. The capital, therefore, which that bullion represents, is as effectually put out of circulation as if it were at the bottom of the sea, and the good that an intelligent merchant could do by employing it, especially at the present time, is lost to the commercial world altogether. It is very possible that this refusal on the part of the bank may, under all the circumstances, be perfectly justifiable, but that there should be no means of raising money in a great commercial city is disgraceful. If no other means present themselves, such business might be done at the mint, with advantage both to the public and to the merchants. For private individuals it is an unmanageable operation, owing to the difficulty of finding safe custody for the deposit until the loan is repaid. In most articles of colonial produce business has been extremely dull, in consequence of the sudden stoppage which has been given to exportation. Even the rates of maritime insurance are affected by it, and in some instances double premiums were asked for vessels about to leave the river though uncertainty about the length of quarantine to be submitted to in the port of destination, as well as the place and manner of performing it.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI.
TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1832.

By the arrival at Halifax of the brig Mary-Ann from Liverpool, London dates to the evening of the 18th February, one day later than we were previously in possession of, have been obtained. The Cholera was spreading in the Metropolis, several cases were reported at Wapping, Rotherhith, Limehouse, and on the opposite side of the river, at Southwark and Lambeth. Disturbances still existed in Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant had issued a Proclamation—declaring fifty-one town lands in Kilkenny and Queen's Counties, in a disturbed state; but as Ministers have declared their intention to abolish the greivous system of Tithes in that Country, which has always been a cause of excitement, we have no doubt tranquility will soon be restored to this distracted country. The Belgic Treaty still remains unsettled.

WINTER seems loath to bid us adieu. Since April has set in, the weather has been uncommonly boisterous—and the frost very intense—we have had also a fall of snow to the depth of about a foot. The river still remains fast bound in its icy fetters, and the travelling on it, is as safe and as good, as at any period during the winter. Owing to the large quantity of snow which fell during the past week, the roads to the Southward have been rendered almost impassable—at Cocagne and Shediac, its depth is computed at about three feet; in consequence of which the Courier with the mail did not reach Miramichi until yesterday morning. By a letter which we have seen from St. John, dated on Wednesday last, it appears that that city experienced on Tuesday evening, one of the most violent snow storms ever remembered in the month of April, and when the mail left on Wednesday, it continued with unabated violence.

It will be seen from an article which we copy from a Portland paper; that fears were entertained that the Cholera had reached Topsham, a small town, in the State of Maine. We sincerely hope the case will prove nothing more than an attack of American Cholera; but there are circumstances connected with it, which give us many reasons to apprehend the worst. We hope this circumstance will have its due weight with those to whom the duty of providing against the importation of contagious distempers into the settlements on this river has devolved.

THEATRE.—On Thursday evening last, the Amateurs performed the Comedy of JOHN BULL, and the Farce of the LYING VALET. Notwithstanding the weather was uncommonly boisterous, the audience was very respectable, and the evening's amusements gave general satisfaction. They intend repeating on Thursday evening, the HEIR AT LAW, at the request of a number of the inhabitants when the Theatre will be closed for the season.

We have the satisfaction of being enabled to state, in answer to the enquiry of our Correspondent of last week—that the Magistrates in Sessions appointed a Committee to enter into arrangements for the erection of a Lazaretto, at such place as could be obtained—and to make such regulations as may seem necessary to prevent the importation of disease into this port—and we understand the Committee were to have met yesterday for that purpose.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—Benjamin Dawson, Esq. to be Tide Surveyor at the Port of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester.

The Boston Traveller states, that a Comet has been seen in Gibraltar. A letter received in London states, a considerable portion of the tail of the comet was visible to the inhabitants in these parts. The comet itself was not seen, but its direction was found to be northerly, so that we may soon expect this celestial visitor.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 5th inst. by Alexander Goodfellow, Esq. MR. JAMES WITHERALL, to Miss ELSPHY GOODFELLOW; third daughter of the late James Goodfellow, of Point aux Car.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the Miramichi PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, who have not paid their dues to that institution are requested to call at the office of WM. CARMAN, Esq. Those who wish to join said Society will there see the Rules by which it is governed.
A. D. SHERIFF, SECRETARY.
Miramichi, April 10.