

The public are aware that the warrants are now numbered consecutively as issued by the Executive, and published in the Royal Gazette. Persons expecting warrants should ascertain when they are issued, and make application to the Treasurer in St. John, *in writing*, whether delivered personally or by an authorised agent; and on this written demand, the date of its presentation will be indorsed, and also on the warrant, from which time interest will be due until the amount be paid.

Whatever warrants are in the course of payment will be remitted by the Treasurer to his Deputies, in the Counties where they are due, and the Deputy Treasurers will pay principal and interest to the person holding the indorsed demand.

ST. JOHN WEEKLY OBSERVER. SALMON RIVER COAL.—A quantity of Coals, from a new vein recently opened on the banks of Salmon River, at the head of Grand Lake, have been brought to town during the week. These Coals we are informed, are even superior to those raised at the Grand Lake Mines, and when burned last winter at Government House, Fredericton, were considered preferable to Orrel Coal, then in use in that establishment. As the quantity got out is very considerable, our citizens will have an opportunity of supplying themselves with this necessary article of fuel, of domestic production, at a moderate rate. Mr Christopher Robinson, Union-street, is agent for the proprietors.

ST. JOHN COURIER. Extract of a letter from Henry Bliss, Esq. Commercial Agent for Lower Canada, to the Quebec Board of Trade, dated, London, March 8, and communicated to the Exchange for the information of the trade, on the 14th ult.

"I regret to say a majority of the Directors of the British American Land Company cannot be induced to augment their capital. The times are, in vain, favorable to this most desirable object. The New Brunswick Company have recently doubled their Stock, and the new scrip is now at a premium of 200 per cent in the market. They propose to add another £100,000 to their stock in a short time. It is no less important to the objects of these Companies, than to every Colonial interest, to get as numerous and respectable a body of shareholders as possible."

ST. JOHN BRITISH COLONIST. CIVIC DIFFICULTIES.—The Common Council are rather in a quandary; thrice has His Worship essayed to convene that body, and thrice has his efforts failed. The reason is obvious. A person has been elected to a seat at that Board, who is bound over by the Authorities to answer an accusation of a crime that makes morality shudder, and is held in utter detestation in all civilized countries; a majority of that Board, conceiving they owe something to their own respectability and something to morals, as well as their duty to the Public, have determined not to sit with the accused party until after the sitting of the June court, when if a remedy be not applied, either by his being found guilty and rendered eligible, or acquitted and proved innocent. In either case, the objecting members, having shown their marked disapprobation of the crime, and having so far satisfied themselves that they have made an effort to sustain the dignity of their offices, they will submit to circumstances, and however irksome, however degrading to them, rather than suffer public business to meet further delay, they will sit and perform their duties, agreeably to their oaths and their consciences. The question to the Body generally is of a perplexing and vexatious nature, and it is difficult for them to know what is the most judicious step to take. If on the one hand from a sense of duty, they sit without opposition, the inference is, 'birds of a feather,' &c.; while, if on the other hand, they respect themselves and the morals of the city, and although nine-tenths of the community applaud their determination to show their detestation of crime, yet the small majority, in the face of all that is decent, moral, and right, will raise the voice of defamation against the parties so acting. We state this much in justification of the seeming neglect of their duties, and to assure the Public that no indignity is offered or intended towards His Worship. The whole difficulty has arisen from an injudicious election of the Public, and from an apathy on the part of the respectable portion of the Freeman of the City in not coming forward and voting for men who were willing to serve, and who possessed both respectability and talent.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

HALIFAX ROYAL GAZETTE. Lieut. Col. Harris, who held the situation of Deputy-Adjutant-General in this Garrison for many years, has resigned that office, and it is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to appoint a successor for the present.

His Majesty's Ship President has been appointed to convey His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, his Family, and Suite to this place.—It was expected she would sail between the 1st and 6th inst.

REWARD OF MERIT.—A Silver Pitcher was exhibit-

ed a few days ago in the Reading Room, which is to be presented to John Humphreys, late Master of the schr Rambler, on his return from the voyage he is prosecuting to the West Indies, as a gift from the American Underwriters doing business here; an offering highly creditable to their liberality, and one which must be truly gratifying to the feelings of the honest Tar who is to receive it.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A boat in which sergeant Hawes, and J. Frost, both of the 96th Regt. were on Sunday last sailing, unfortunately ran on board of the brig Recovery, beating up the harbor, and instantly went down; the unfortunate men remained above water but a few minutes when they also sunk and were not again seen—every exertion was made from on board the brig to save them. Sergt. Hawes was much respected in the regiment—he has left a wife and six children to lament his death.—Frost also bore a very good character.

EUROPE.

From London Papers to the 6th April, ENGLAND.

The account of the quarter's revenue will not be made up till late this evening; but from all that can be judged they will prove satisfactory. The excess on the Excise will not be less, we are informed, than £200,000 for the year, notwithstanding the great reductions which have taken place on soap, tiles, &c. &c. It is likely that the excess in the customs' will be nearly, if not quite, the same amount. This, we believe, is all that can be stated confidently at present.—*Globe*.

It is said that after the recess a new writ will be moved for the county Kerry, in the room of Mr Charles O'Connell who it is presumed is heartily sick of his senatorial labours, the hon. member not having attended in this place during the present session.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Society at Edinburgh, Dr. Traill described an anemoscope of his invention, by which the varying direction of the wind may be accurately registered.

James Drummond, the poor pitman of Biddick, in the county Durham, has been at length duly declared by a jury heir to the Earldom of Perth.

The *Oxford Journal* informs us that 'the advance in the price of wool has put all the farmers on the alert who have any of that article to sell, and sheep are actually travelling to London in 'flannel waistcoats,' having been shorn for the sake of the wool, and covered up with flannel to prevent their flesh being injured by exposure to cold.

The country bank circulation appears from a Parliamentary return to have been £10,152,000 on the 31st of December, 1833. The Bank of England circulation at the same date was £18,732,000, making a total circulation of paper, payable on demand, of £28,884,000 for England.

Mr Arthur O'Connor, who has been banished from his Majesty's dominions since the Irish Rebellion, is about to return to Ireland, under a letter of licence from the Lord Lieutenant. This licence has been granted in consequence of a memorial from Mr O'Connor, setting forth that urgent private business required his presence for a short time in Ireland; but we understand that this license is expressly limited to two months.

There are to be seen at the Bishop's Palace, St. Asaph, green peas, which have been in pod since the 18th of March.

By the death of the Marquis of Breadalband Lord Ormelie, the member for Perthshire, is raised to the peerage, and consequently a vacancy occurs in the representation. It is said that Sir G. Murray and Mr Graham, son of Lord Lyndock, are in the field.

LAW.—The new Attorney-General's bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt is said to contain the following provisions: Fraudulent debtors will be subject to transportation for seven years or more; and persons who become parties to fictitious transfers, for the purpose of protecting property against execution, will be punished severely. Execution in case of debt, by acceptance of promissory notes, to take place in four days. There are nearly ninety clauses in the bill.

LONDON APRIL 5—There are at present no less than 140 notices of motions to be brought forward this session, entered on the order book of the House of Commons, in addition to the regular 'orders of the day,' for proceeding with bills already before the House, which amount to 36, the 19th of June is the last day, for which any motion is yet entered.

Mr Beaumont, the wealthy M P, for the County of Northumberland, is said to have gained an accession to his fortune of upwards of 20,000 a year, by the gradual advance in the price of pig-lead.

A variety of opinions are afloat respecting the visit of Lord Durham to the French Court. The current rumour is, that his Lordship is instructed to use his influence with Louis Philippe, for the prevention of an alliance, which that monarch is said to be on the eve of forming with Russia.

We briefly alluded in our last to the discussions in both Houses of Parliament respecting the claims of the Dissenters to participate in the academical orders of the Universities. The debate in the Commons was protracted by three successive morning settings, although confined to the general principles on which the petition was founded, no substantive measure having been proposed. The result of the discussion showed a great preponderance of liberal feeling on the part of the House.

LORD DENMAN.—The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, on Tuesday, after observing the usual ceremonies, took his seat in the House of Lords as Baron Denman, of Dovedale, in Derbyshire. His lordship was introduced by Lords Melbourne and Prudhoe.

IRELAND.

CHOLERA.—This frightful disease renewed its ravages in several parts of Ireland. In several towns, north and west, the deaths have been numerous; and, although the terror does not prevail to the same extent which marked its first appearance, yet the symptoms and character are not said to be mitigated, and the disproportion between the cases of recovery and the deaths, appear to be very great.

SPAIN.

French papers of Thursday say, that the Spanish Government have finally resolved to interfere in Portugal. Sarmiento, the young Queen's (Donna Maria) envoy has presented his credentials, and 10,000 men have by this time entered Portugal, forming two divisions, one commanded by Morillo and the other by Rodil. They will march upon Oporto and Villa Real, and proceed on to Santarem to join the Pedroites. The French and English ambassadors concur with the Spanish Government in every thing respecting the entry of these troops.

PORTUGAL.

The accounts from Lisbon leave Pedro in *statu quo*. It is said Napier has taken Figueras against the commands of the Minister of War; a kind of proceeding which it strikes us is rather novel. Should even this be the case, it is an event of no great importance.

Don Pedro has been excommunicated by the Pope. The promulgation of this fact will have an extraordinary effect on the superstitious Portuguese. As a set-off to this, Pedro has, by decree, deprived Don Miguel of his revenues as infantado, and honors and privileges attached thereto. Desertion from his forces continue to take place. The Belgians bolt 'in shoals,' and the Scotch and Irish mercenaries, who have hitherto not done so, slip away, when occasion serves, in disgust, from the ranks of the Pirate. Spoliation is the order of the day at Lisbon.

FRANCE.

There are a thousand rumors afloat as to the New French Ministry; and the following is the list published by the *National*:—

Soult	War
De Rigny	Foreign
D'Argout	Marine
Thiers	Interior
Guizot	Public Instructions
Duchatel	Public Works
Humann	Finance
Barthe	Justice

The Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, by a majority of eight—there being 163 for and 176 against—refused its sanction to the indemnity treaty which General Sebastiani, so well known for his connections with Polish misfortunes, concluded when he was Minister for Foreign affairs, in 1831, with the United States of America. By that agreement the Government undertook to pay on account of the Americans a sum of 25,000,000 of francs, (a million sterling,) as an indemnification for losses which the ships of the latter were supposed to have sustained by sundry wrong seizures and unjust adjudications of the French Courts of Admiralty in the time of Bonaparte, and between 1806 and 1814. This rejection appears to have given general satisfaction; first, because of its assumed innate propriety; and, secondly, that it proves there is still