

Surveyor-General's Office,

Fredericton N. B., 11th April, 1827.

LIST Published under a minute of Council, dated 12th March 1827, of persons to whom lands have been allotted in this Province prior to 1st January, 1826; and who are hereby cautioned that unless they take out their respective Grants before the 31st December next, they will be considered as having abandoned their allotments, and the minutes of Council under which those allotments have been claimed, will be cancelled.

[Continued.]

- Patrick Shea, Northampton.
- Daniel Porter, Miramichi.
- John Clarke, Cardigan.
- William Vantassel, Washademoak.
- John Shea, Wakefield.
- Andrew Murphy, Kent.
- John B. O. Tibodo, Grand Riviere.
- John Grey, Richmond.
- Robert Bell, Westmorland.
- Samuel Kneale, Richmond.
- John Gallaguer, Queens County.
- John M. Eakern, Point Esquimaux.
- Joshua Foster, Miramichi.
- Elihu Shea, Wakefield.
- Thomas Keating, Northampton.
- Charles Chamber, Westmorland.
- Simon O'Keefe, Miramichi.
- Edgar Anderson, River St. John.
- Enard Kenniston, Wakefield.
- Charles Churchill, do.
- John Corcoran, Richibucto.
- Robert Wand, Washademoak.
- John McFarlane, Coal Creek.
- Gideon Woodworth, Hopewell.
- Hzekiah Woodworth, do.
- James Campbell, Gagetown.
- Thomas B. Maitley, Tomagonops.
- Robert Robinson, do.
- Joseph Sewell, do.
- Michael Lynch, Bartibogue.
- Georg Ingram, Northesk.
- Hugh M'Dougal, Miramichi.
- Peter Govin, Dorchester.
- Simon Govin, do.
- Thomas Lye, Boisford.
- Edmund Beanton, Bartibogue.
- John Molly, Miramichi.
- R. B. Rogers, Woodstock.
- John Arthur, do.
- Arenbald McLaughlan, Road from St. John to St. Andrews.
- Michael Gilfoil, St. Nicholas River.
- Charles Gray, Kouchibouguac.
- Alexander Cameron, do.
- Thomas Kelley, St. Nicholas River.
- Thomas Jardine, Kouchibouguac.
- John Keys, Westfield.
- Michael Kane, Gardner's Creek.
- Edward Tingley, Sussex.
- Stephen Watson, Woodstock.

To be Continued.

QUEBEC, May 3.

The number of vessels arrived in port is now near 50. Many of them have had passages of between 18 and 22 days; which we believe is almost without example. Some of them had not an hour's contrary wind from leaving the British ports to their anchoring here. The passages were generally pleasant.

We have learned from authentic source a circumstance that has lately occurred at Quebec, which we would refrain from mentioning, were it not necessary to curb and reduce the monstrous exaggeration given to it by report. It is said that a student of medicine named Valere, from St. Valere, a few days ago went to Quebec, and visiting Dr. Prichard declared to him his intention of assassinating His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief. The Doctor, perceiving

from his manner and other conversation that the young man was insane, pretended to approve of the enterprise, but remarked that it would be proper, to wait two or three days for a good opportunity. The other acquiesced, and the Doctor immediately giving information, had him secured and conveyed to the Asylum for the insane.

Though these particulars only reached town on Monday morning, it is surprising how they have been dilated beyond the bounds of reality; a few minutes after we learnt them, one person with an air of importance, informed us that an attempt had been made to assassinate the Governor; and another in great consternation, that His Excellency had actually been assassinated. -- *Montreal Herald, May 2.*

CANADA.—Letters have been received at Quebec, from Mr. Felton, the Commercial Agent for the provinces, resident in London, from which we make the following extract:

Confident hopes were entertained that the new corn bill, placing our trade in grain and flour on the advantageous footing contemplated by the original resolution of the house of commons, would, without any essential variation, become a law.

Montreal, and Kingston, in Upper Canada, are to be declared Free Warehousing Ports; and to extend the benefit of the bonding system to the utmost limits, permission will be given to enter all commodities admissible under 6th George, 4th cap. 114, at the Provincial Custom Houses, on giving security for their deposit in the King's Warehouse, in any of the free warehousing parts in the province, and to Halifax. And to enable us to supply the West Indies at the lowest rates, fresh pork and fresh beef will be admitted, duty free; as will also fresh fish, saw logs, fire-wood.

In respect to the lumber trade with the United Kingdom, the committee regret that there is no reason to hope that it will be placed on a more favourable footing than the present; an application from the committee of ship owners for a reduction of duty on colonial timber, having met with a positive refusal from the board of trade, and suggestion made to the president of that board, by Mr. Felton, being likely to share the same fate.

The importation of East India goods, and of French Silks by inland navigation, will be repressed, by the duties being raised to 30 per cent; and the import of cotton and woollen goods, by a duty equal to that levied on similar articles of British manufacture in the United States.

Mr. Felton expresses his satisfaction in stating, that His Majesty's ministers evince the utmost solicitude for the prosperity of the North American colonies.

Quebec, May 3rd.—The number of emigrants who have already arrived at this port, is about 1500, and preparations both from Ireland and Scotland were making at the commencement of April, for the embarkation of thousands, at the expense of the emigrant himself. Indeed, from what we have heard, we might almost say that the larger number of poor manufacturers in Glasgow and Paisley are only prevented from coming out by the want of means. From Ireland thousands are coming out on their own account. Government have given information that 16,000 will be immediately sent out at its expense. We suppose that 25,000 emigrants will arrive here this season.

Emigration.—A letter was received on Tuesday from Lord Hamilton, stating that Government intended to advance as much public funds as would take out to Upper Canada, 6000 emigrants from Scotland, 6000 from Ireland and 4000 from England. They are to be exclusively weavers,

the number of persons in Scotland who petitioned to be taken to Canada, is stated at 18,000. -- *Glasgow pa.*

Grand Canadian Canal.—The Grand Canadian Canal is not the Rideau canal, nor the Welland canal. These are only mere sections of it, which are to be met with on the grand line between Quebec and the noble summit level of Lake Superior. This famous canal will be finished in a few years as far as the summit level. Steam boats may go smack from Quebec to lake Superior ere 3 years of time be run; from thence with little trouble, they will pass through the notch of the rocky mountains and be locked down the Columbia to the Pacific ocean. The route however will be better to be kept off the American frontier, which is Columbia, and to go down Cooke's river, or the large Salmon river at Nootka sound. The town of Nootka may likely yet be as large as London, and ought to be laid out on an extensive plan, as the trade between it and the oriental world will become wonderful, in a short time. Then when the Steam Packet line is established between Quebec and London, as it soon will be, we may come and go between China and Britain in about two months. The names of the Stages will be London, Cove of Cork, the Azores, Newfoundland, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Port Dalhousie, Port Maitland, Erie, Huron, Superior, Rocky Mountains, Athabaska, Nootka and Canton. Can this be called a foolish prophecy or an idle dream? ... by no means. It is perfectly practicable.

Post Office Regulations.—The following are the resolutions introduced by Mr. Herries into the House of Commons. Mr. Herries is one of the Treasury Secretaries and it may therefore be believed that they come to us stamped with Ministerial authority:

1. That there shall be payable on the conveyance of printed votes and Proceedings in Parliament, to any of His Majesty's Colonies and possessions, a packet postage, after the rate of one penny halfpenny for every ounce weight thereof.
2. That there shall be payable on the conveyance of Colonial Legislative proceedings, from any of His Majesty's Colonies to the United Kingdom, a packet postage, after the rate of one penny halfpenny for every ounce weight thereof.
3. That there shall be payable a duty of threepence on every newspaper printed and published in any of His Majesty's Colonies brought into the United Kingdom by His Majesty's packets, or by ships other than packets, and sent to the Post Office of the port or place at which the letters brought by such ships are landed.
4. That there shall be payable a packet postage of one shilling for every pamphlet, magazine, or periodical publication not exceeding six ounces in weight, sent from the port of Falmouth to any of His Majesty's colonies, and a further sum of threepence per ounce for any weight thereof exceeding six ounces.

MORNING CHRONICLE.

NEW YORK, MAY 22.

LONDON, (City) Friday evening, April 20. In the absence of any definitive arrangements in the Cabinet the rumours of yesterday, at this end of the town, have continued. It has been confidently asserted that the Marquis of Lansdowne has been taken into the Cabinet; his assertion, however, was negatived by the Courier of this evening. The Funds have been steady throughout the day. Consols opened at 83 1/3, and at the close of the market were reported at 83 1/3 to 1/4, with a limited business.

In the Foreign market the transactions have not been to any amount. Colombian 27 1/4, Mexican 70 1/2.

French Funds. April 18. Five per cents, 100 of Mexican 70 1/2.

London Market, April 20. The sales of cotton in London for the week past consists of 1000 bags, at rather better prices.

Sugar. The demand for Muscovadoes continued very limited till toward the close of the market yesterday, when the buyers came forward and purchased extensively, (about 800 hhd.) The good and fine new sugars sold a shade higher.

Coffee. Sales limited. Some new Colony Jamaica sold at 70s. to 75s.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.

Coffee.—22,300 bags of coffee have been sold this week, at fully last week's prices, and in some instance, at a trifling advance. The sales of plantation sugars have been about 500 hhd. at former rates. 600 bags of good ordinary Havana coffee have been sold at 48s. to 49s. per cwt, which we notice as the only sale of foreign coffee of any extent that has occurred for some time. There has been very little doing in the grain market since Tuesday.

The following is the amount of cotton imported since our last: Alexandria, (Egypt) 1275 bales; Bristol, 28 bales; Charleston, 2042 bales, 1 pocket; Demerara, 330 bales; Flints, 15 bags; Glasgow, 131 bales; Greenock, 62 bales; New-Orleans, 1067 bales; Savannah, 1379 bales. Total 6329 bales. 1 pocket.

The Globe of the 20th says, no ministerial arrangements can yet be positively announced. The communications between Mr. Canning and the Marquis of Lansdowne continue. Though some difficulty naturally may be expected to occur in the discussions, there is nothing to lead to the apprehension that they will not be over one.

The New Times of the 21st, says, "the remaining arrangements of the new Ministry continue to excite the intense and undivided interest of the country. We believe we may safely affirm that, as yet, nothing further is definitively settled; but rumor, with her hundred tongues, provides for each hour, as it passes, some fresh appointment or some meditated change."

It is reported that Mr. Plunkett, will be appointed Master of the Rolls, with a peerage, in the room of Sir John Copley.

The Brussel papers announce the demolition of the citadel of that city, which was built by the Spaniards to keep down the inhabitants.

The Russian Vice Consul at Ostend, has received a new tariff of import and export duties, payable on the frontiers of the Russian empire, and in the sea ports.

The news from Lisbon is to the 1st of April. The sittings of the Chambers had terminated. The accusation brought against the Ministers, of being the authors of the ills which desolate Portugal, by their system of *moderation*, was rejected. Consequently the Ministry will undergo no change for the present.

The English army remains stationary, and the Quarter Master General constantly resides at Coimbra.

The project of the law of the press, which excited for a time so much alarm, in France, has been withdrawn by the Ministry, after undergoing in the two chambers, alterations that made it altogether unfit for its intended purpose—the shackling of public discussion. Several streets was illuminated on the evening of the 17th, in consequence, although the order for withdrawing the law had been issued out a short time; and on the next night, it was expected that this manifestation of joy would be general throughout the city.

By the extracts from the French papers,