

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Abridged from the Leeds Intelligencer.

On Friday last, an occurrence took place in Leeds, which excited an extraordinary sensation, and has ever since supplied the gossip with abundant matter for tattle, and speculation. On that day, Mr. Stanley, a most respectable wool merchant and broker, was apprehended on a charge of bigamy.

Mr. Stanley came to Leeds in the early part of 1826, and was almost a stranger here. He commenced business as a wool-merchant and broker, and opened an office and warehouse in Greek-st. Park-row.

His business went on prosperously and gradually increased, up to 1829. In the beginning of that year, he became acquainted with Miss Daniel, an amiable and accomplished young lady, who then filled the situation of Governess to Mr. Wm. Gott's children. On turning over our files for 1829, we find the subjoined announcement in the Intelligencer of June 18, in that year:—

"Married, on the 16th inst. (June 1829) at Knarborough, Mr. John Stanley, merchant, of this town, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. Daniel, of the former place."

Having married, he fixed his abode in an elegant house, No. 13, Camp Road, Leeds, but better known as Crimble-house, the residence of the late Abraham Parkinson, Esq.

In consequence of this alliance, his commercial connections increased. He apparently lived in a very genteel style, keeping up a considerable domestic establishment, horses, man servant in livery, &c. He occasionally went to London; was regular in all his outward relations of life; and attended diligently and effectually to business.

Thus flowed the course of his affairs till the eventful Friday last. On the evening preceding that day, a bustling, good-looking female, attended by her son, aged 22 years, arrived here from Camberwell, near London. She brought a letter to a respectable resident, and immediately introduced herself as the wife of Mr. Stanley, whom he married in 1806. She stated, also, that she had borne him eleven children, six of whom are living, and the eldest of whom accompanied her. In support of these and other allegations, she produced a regular marriage certificate.

Having made the necessary depositions, and obtained a warrant of Mr. Gott, that instrument was put into the hands of Mr. Sower, the constable, about noon on Friday, and Mr. Stanley was taken into custody, in his own warehouse, in less than an hour after, and conveyed before Mr. Gott in that gentleman's counting-house. Here he was confronted with his first wife and son.—He put a bold face upon the matter. He did not deny that he knew her; nor did he deny his son; who, by the way, bears an uncommonly strong personal resemblance to his father; and he declared that he had never legally married her. His accuser alleged that his name was not John, as he called himself, and under which he married Miss Daniel, but Joseph; this, too, he stoutly denied. Indeed, it will be seen, in the sequel, that he is not a "Joseph." As however, Mr. Stanley had not the means of meeting the charge, he was told by Mr. Gott that he must be detained in custody till documentary and other evidence could be adduced to elucidate the question. To this hard necessity he submitted with a tolerably good grace; but knowing Mr. Gott, he begged permission to go, under the constable's care, to deliver wool, which he had sold to Mr. Williams. Mr. Gott assented. The wool was delivered, and the officer subsequently conveyed him, also by permission, to his (Mr. Stanley's) own residence, where he busied himself for an hour or two in looking over and arranging his books and papers.

About six in the evening, Mr. Gott and Mr. Barr, the deputy town-clerk, repaired to Crimble-house, for the purpose of taking the usual information in such cases.

Miss Daniel—as we must call the second wife—was confined to her apartment by a severe cold in her legs and feet. Mr. Gott kindly undertook to make her acquainted with the extent of her misfortune. He of course performed his task with great delicacy, kindness and care; but she was most violently affected, and for some time suffered so severely that her life was considered in danger. The first wife was also in the house, and witnessed a part of the scene of distress, we cannot add that she conducted herself on the occasion like a woman of feeling.

The examination took place in the front room, in which Miss Daniel sat; Mrs. Stanley and her son were in the back room adjoining. The constable remained without. During the inquiry, Mr. Stanley repeatedly went from the front to the back room, to speak to his real wife, and made many endeavours to mitigate her anger and her stern demand of justice. All at once he was missed! The constable had gone into the kitchen to ascertain, as he states, if the windows were fast; another version of the story is, that he went in search of something to eat, not having taken any refreshment since the morning. The house was in alarm in an instant. Where is he gone? What has become of him? These questions were asked in rapid succession, but no one could answer them. Certain it was, however, that Mr. Stanley was off like a lamp-lighter, taking away with him a white hat, but leaving the constable behind. An active search was in vain instituted. It is supposed that he went out at the back door, got over a wall, left into a plantation, and thence effected a safe retreat.

He has not since been retaken, nor is there any clue to the place of his retreat. His first act after his escape, was a singular one, and indicates a good heart and honest principle.—He hastened to the country-house of a gentleman, of whose property he had from £1000 to £1200 worth in his possession. He briefly explained that circumstances had arisen which rendered a retreat prudent; and he put into the gentleman's hands documents relating to the transactions between them, and instructed him how he might regain his own. Having performed this honourable and considerate action, he continued his flight. But on Saturday morning, at a considerable distance from Leeds, (as appears by the document) he executed a regular deed of assignment of all his property, in favour of his second wife's father, Mr. Daniel, (who is, or was then, at Bath) to whom he owed a moderate sum of money, which had been advanced to him by way of loan. Under this instrument, the household furniture and other effects were speedily announced for sale.

Mr. Stanley's private affairs were in good order. He scarcely owed a pound in Leeds, or any where else, so far as is at present known. All his furniture, which is elegant, has been paid for. In short it appears from his books, that his fair profits of business amounted to little less than £1000 a year.

The most remarkable part of the case is, that with these ample means, he should have fallen into a piece of neglect which led to detection. This was his failing to remit as he had formerly done, his promised allowance to his wife and family. Mrs. Daniel fortunately had no children, and is not likely to have any. She removed to the house of a friend in Leeds, and is recovering from the terrible shock. It is due to the ladies of Leeds and the neighbourhood to state that they sympathize with her as one virtuous female should sympathize with another in misfortune. She bears testimony to the fact that Mr. Stanley uniformly treated her with attention and kindness.

Mrs. Stanley and her son are still in Leeds. They at first put in a claim to the fugitive's property; but have since found that the deed cannot be set aside.—We understand that they are, in truth, utterly penniless, and know not how to better their condition but by an appeal to the parish.

It is stated that Mr. Stanley cohabited with another woman, in London and elsewhere, immediately previous to his marriage with Miss Daniel, and that she has had five children by him. At present, it is somewhat uncertain whether this person was the victim of an illegal ceremony or not. The probabilities incline that way. There are also two or three other females in existence who have added to the population through Mr. Stanley's Agency.

SCOTLAND.

REPRESENTATION OF SCOTLAND.

There has never been, and while the existing system endures, there never can be, any thing resembling real representation, in Scotland. In order to justify this statement, it is only necessary to explain the circumstances.—The only places which elect members are the counties and certain towns. Neither the universities nor any other bodies or professions, possess the elective franchise. The counties return thirty members, the towns fifteen. To entitle a person to vote in a county, he must either be the actual proprietor of a portion of land, or he must be the feudal superior of it—the land itself, in this last case, being in the hands of a vassal. To afford a qualification, the property must be very considerable. The whole country was valued many centuries ago; and a freehold qualification can only arise from land, of which it can be proved that it was then examined, and found to be worth forty shillings Scots a-year, or which is now valued by the Commissioners of Supply as yearly worth £400 Scots. It is not easy to say what these ancient valuations denote in modern times; but the subject was very much discussed about forty years ago; and persons who were then deemed competent judges, estimated £400 Scots of valued rent, as equivalent to a present yearly rent of from one to two hundred pounds sterling. If this was correct, then, the subsequent improvement of the country, which has increased the modern worth of property, while the old valuations remain, must have greatly increased the difference, so that, speaking with reference to existing circumstances, the qualification in Scotland is probably at least thirty or forty times higher, than in any other of the empire; and above a hundred times beyond the general qualification of England. Besides this, there are two things very material to be kept in view. In the first place, the qualification attaches merely to land, including, under this word, fisheries, mines, and such other things as are inseparable from land; it is not conferred upon property in houses. In the second place, not even land qualifies, whatsoever may be its extent, unless it is *holden of the crown*. So that a person may have an estate of £20,000 a-year, which affords him no vote, because he holds it of a subject. The qualification, therefore, is first high, and then it must be high within a limited description of property. The result of this is, that the whole freeholders of Scotland are fewer in number (we believe) than those in any English county, unless perhaps the very smallest. There are certainly not three counties in England in which the freeholders do not in each exceed those of all Scotland. We cannot state their amount with perfect accuracy; but, according to the list usually referred to, and which, we are confident, is not very far wrong, the total number, a few months ago, was somewhere about three thousand two hundred and fifty-three. These chosen few are:

1 Aberdeen,	182	15 Haddington,	109
2 Argyle,	119	16 Inverness,	84
3 Ayr,	202	17 Kinross,	77
4 Banff,	49	18 Kirkcubright,	161
5 Berwick,	151	19 Lanark,	222
6 Bute,	21	20 Linlithgow,	69
7 Caithness,	53	21 Orkney,	41
8 Clackmannan,	16	22 Peebles,	48
9 Kintess,	21	23 Perth,	237
10 Cromarty,	19	24 Renfrew,	142
11 Nairne,	17	25 Ross,	82
12 Dumbarton,	73	26 Roxburgh,	115
13 Dumries,	84	27 Selkirk,	23
14 Edinburgh,	166	28 Sutherland,	21
15 Elgin,	31	29 Stirling,	123
16 Fife,	236	30 Wigton,	70
17 Forfar,	122		

(Each of these three pairs only returns a member alternately.)

But calling the total number about 3253, is rather a flattering view of the political state of Scotland. Two reductions must be made:—1. There are a great many cases in which the freehold belongs to a proprietor, but is entitled to be used during life by another. The names of both of these persons are on the rolls, but only one of them can vote. 2. Many people have votes in a plurality of places. If these double reckonings be discounted, it is very doubtful if the total number of persons would be above 2500. Some think that they would not exceed 2000. A franchise attenuated by diffusion, is worth having. The tenth or twentieth part of a Member of Parliament is a dear article in the political market. The holder of it is an important man to Government. Some people, therefore, buy votes as an investment. There is never a contest at which such purchasers do not appear; and they are generally the last to declare how they are to go.—It is observed moreover, that those who take such charge of the representation, seldom have their families long on their hands. These qualifications, even after being stripped of every thing except the mere right of voting are probably never worth less than £200 or £300—the average price is probably about £500; they frequently sell for double this sum; and, on one recent occasion, six of them, exposed to public sale in one day, brought above £6000. What is so valuable cannot be easily parted with; and, therefore, devices have been fallen upon for giving our qualifications for occasional use, without permanently losing them. The most common of these schemes is, for a person whose estate affords many votes, to dispose of them to his friends only during their lives; which, by certain legal forms, he can easily do, without at all impairing his estate. These donors, or purchasers, appear technically as the absolute life-owners; but they are under feelings nearly

as strong as written obligations, to support the person who has trusted them. And then, lest these qualifications should be lost to the family, it is lawful to entail them along with the family estate. So that a great landed proprietor may first be surrounded by his own satellites while his attraction lasts; after which, the lesser stars return, and are lost in their parent luminary; who again sends them periodically forth to perform the same evolutions. Although the present number of voters be only about 3253, yet, if all the latent voters were to be brought into action, they could be very greatly increased. But still the increase would take place on the same principle of each landed proprietor merely multiplying his friends, without holding out any prospect of relief to the public.—*Edinburgh Review.*

NETHERLANDS.

THE BELGIC VOLUNTEERS.—In the last number of the *United Service Journal*, there is a very lively and excellent paper on the Revolution in Belgium. From this well-informed, sensible and amusing article, we copy an account of the Franchises Companies. "These companies certainly cut an extraordinary figure; of all sizes, and in all costumes, with bayonets and without; some with rusty muskets, and some without any; generally, however, all are armed. Their officers are as droll to look at as the men. Perhaps no costume is so unbecoming as a mixture of military and citizen's dress. I have just returned from seeing one of these parties sent out to seek the enemy. They formed opposite the Palais du Roi, and it was long before they got shuffled into any thing like order; the rear rank men had got into the front, and others had changed their places, in order to march near an acquaintance. They returned to their former position with regret, considering themselves with 'Ah! never mind, mon ami; we will soon alter that when once we get en route.' When all was ready, there was a call for the Major, who was no where to be found; after a time he appeared running out of the Palace; a little man, in a blue and red hussar cap, and a suit of blue to match, bound with red, carrying under his arm a huge heavy dragon sword. He brought an offer of money from the authorities. The Captain said aloud, 'We thank the authorities, but we have enough in our pockets; at which I thought a part of the troops manifested some little discontent. The Captain looked to me like an Attorney or a greffier; he wore a low crowned hat, and had a brown great-coat rolled transversely across his breast like a cartouche belt; he had no sword, but four horse pistols stuck in his girdle amply supplied his place. The Lieutenant was a monstrous tall, fat man, who appeared utterly incapable of supporting fatigue; he had a great swaddle in his gait, and could with difficulty keep his sword belt from slipping off his monstrous waist, which was more circuitous than his loins. The ensign was a very miserable, pale young man, who wore his shoe down at heel; he was foot sore; he had no arms but a short sword, apparently made of lead, such they used to fight with in melo drama. Not a man had been shaved for a week except the captain, who looked very smug with his four horse-pistols. Nevertheless they all went off in hearty good will, and after several halts and amendments, at last fairly got into the road. I could not help laughing, more especially as the last man had a kind of stiff leg and club-foot and his attempts at marching struck me as highly ludicrous. 'Oh!' said a Brussels gentleman to me, who had witnessed the whole; 'these are your devils!' alluding to the lame volunteer; 'these are the fellows who fear nothing, they have fought like madmen.' The hero of Brussels, at this moment, is undoubtedly the *Jambe de Bois*; his valorous achievements in the siege, when he worked the artillery, with a daring and coolness that surpass all praise, have made him the first object of public attention. A subscription has been raised for him, and he is very gallantly, in a handsome artillery-man's uniform, blue and red, at the national expense. The appearance of the mounted Franchises Companies, or volunteers, is certainly far superior to those on foot, though they may not on that account be a jot more serviceable. Since they consist of persons who can command a horse, they can of course afford to dress uniformly. They have adopted a graceful and unimpeachable costume; it consists of blue blouse (or smock-frock of a fine description) worked about the shoulders, and girted in with a black belt. This conceals the citizen's dress, except the lower part of the trousers, from the knee downwards, which are generally of some dark colour; the cap is of fur, with a long pendant peak of red, or green, with the tricoloured tassel and a tricoloured cockade in the front among the fur, so as to sit upon the brow; with a brace of pistols and a sword, and a double barrelled fowling-piece.

BRUSSELS AFTER THE REFUSE OF THE DUTCH TROOPS.—I have most beautiful part of Brussels, in the neighbourhood of the Park, and the places on the crown of the hill which commands the low town, are built of stone, and plaster in imitation of it. It was here where the contest raged. The change produced by it, on the face of these noble hotels and graceful streets, may be exactly imagined by anyone who has seen a beauty recovering from an attack of the small-pox. The houses are pitted with bullet marks, not more than a few inches apart; every two or three feet on the surface of the buildings, which had been held by combatants of either side, there is an accumulation of them; these spots have been thrown in frightful scars by the more destructive power of shell and cannon.—*United Service Journal.*

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

Under the new census, the cities and towns in the United States, containing a population exceeding *Fifty Thousand*, will range in the following order.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

New-York, (estimated)	213,000
City of Philadelphia	80,477
Incorporated N. Liberties	33,923
Kensington	13,926
Spring Garden	11,141
Southward	20,723
Moyamensing	6,822—161,412
Baltimore	80,510
Boston and Charlestown	70,164
New-Orleans	49,707
Charleston S. C.	30,299
Albany	26,513
Cincinnati and Liberties	24,216
Washington	18,223
Pittsburg	12,540—
Alleghany & Bayard-town,	4,825—17,365
Providence	16,832
Richmond	16,085
Rochester, (estimated)	14,500
Salem, Mass	13,826
Portland, Maine	12,521
Brooklyn L. I.	12,403
Troy N. Y.	11,405
Newark N. J.	10,900

Under the new census, the cities and towns in the United States, containing a population exceeding *Fifty Thousand*, will range in the following order.—*N. Y. Enquirer.*

New-Haven Conn.
Louisville Ky
Norfolk
Hartford
Georgetown
Utica
Petersburg
Alexandria
Newport R. I.
Lancaster Penn
New-Bedford
Savannah
Middletown, Conn
Agusta Geo
Wilmington Del
Springfield Mass
Lowell Mass
Newburyport
Buffalo N. Y.
Lynn Mass
Lexington Ky
Cambridge Mass
Taunton Mass
Reading
Nashville
Wheeling
Yorktown Va.
Springfield Mass
Marblehead Mass

[In the above list, a number of populous towns appear to be omitted.]

From the Salem Gazette.

THE INDIANS.

The following memorial exhibits another page in the history of wrong inflicted upon the poor Natives. Let good men honestly and fearlessly look his iniquity full in the face, and if possible arrest the career which our country is running—a course which will cover it with infamy, if pursued, to the results now contemplated. Fellow citizens think for yourselves, and act as in the crisis becomes you, as is worthy of freemen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Jan. 4.

To the senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: BROTHERS: We the undersigned, head men and warriors, for ourselves and that part of the Creek nation desirous of emigrating, would beg leave respectfully to present for your consideration, a brief but correct statement of our present condition. For several years past, as it is known to your great council, in all the talks that we have received from our great father the President, the most forcible arguments have been employed, and the strongest inducements constantly held out, to induce us to emigrate west of the Mississippi. We have been repeatedly told that the country to which we should remove would be secured to us in fee simple; that the expenses of our journey should be borne, and provision made for one year's subsistence in our new homes: *Even during the early part of the last summer, similar promises and renewed assurances were made of this friendly disposition and parental care of our great father towards his red children.* We were then told that those who chose to remain, and come under the laws of Alabama, could do so, and those that wished to remove would be carried off at the expense of the Government. To encourage us in a more fearless expression of our sentiments, and induce us to act with more promptitude on this subject, we were also promised the protection of the government against the hostilities of those opposed to emigration, and told that our present agent, Colonel Crowell, would conduct us to our promised home—and there reside permanently among us. These inducements, together with the hardships and difficulties of our present situation, and the retrospective oppression consequent on the extension of the laws of Alabama, had inclined us and several thousand of our people to prepare for a speedy compliance with the wishes of our great father, to leave the scenes of our nativity and the land of our ancestors, and seek a more peaceable habitation in the unexplored wilds of the west. Reposing the utmost confidence in these promises thus positively made—these pledges thus solemnly given—the necessary arrangements were made by us and by the people, for an immediate removal during the last summer.

In order that the least obstructions should be presented, and the greatest facility afforded for an early departure, we failed to plant our crops of corn and other articles of subsistence essential to our support and comfort, had we contemplated a continued residence in this country; and to further our preparations, we disposed of most of our stock and other articles that it would have been inconvenient to carry with us.—Having taken these steps to comply with the wishes of our great father the President, judge, if you can, what must have been our surprise and mortification, when we were informed, in a recent talk from our great father, communicated to us by our agent that *unless the entire Creek nation should resolve to leave their country, no assistance would be afforded to those who had prepared to emigrate; and, to aggravate our misfortunes, the probability that our agent will be withdrawn at the expiration of the present year.* The unexpected decision has placed us in a more deplorable condition than the rest of our people. By the disposition we have shown to remove we have incurred displeasure of those opposed to emigration; they deride and they salute us as the deluded victims of the white man; and by the neglect of our crops and the disposal of our stock, we shall be inevitably reduced to absolute want. Such being the circumstances in which we are placed, no alternative seems to be left us but a speedy removal, or the endurance of all those dreadful ills attendant on famine and persecution. But without the promised assistance of government, we are utterly unable to go.

Your great council, at its last session appropriated \$500,000 for the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi, and provided for the payment, not only of the improvements, but the expenses, and one year's subsistence in Arkansas, of all those that wished to emigrate. We were not aware that the provisions of this bill rendered it necessary for the whole nation to remove, or none could receive the promised boon; neither was the most distant intimation of this intention contained in the repeated talks communicated from our great father until we had openly manifested our disposition to remove.—We have been accustomed to place the most implicit confidence in the promises of our white brethren. We hope this confidence will not be impaired, and that your great council will direct that we shall be speedily removed at the expense of the government, or make us an indemnity for the injury we have sustained in consequence of a compliance with the wishes of our great father. This unlooked for change towards us was no doubt intended to operate on those hostile to emigration; but monstrous indeed is that policy that will prostrate its friends in order to reach its victim. Reasoning on the supposition that we have rights of some character, if not as lords of the domain, or as occupants, merely, of the soil, at least we are human beings, and should expect, in our intercourse with the white man, some show of uniformity and consistency. Will a great and magnanimous nation turn a deaf ear to our misfortunes? Will they sport with our calamities when they are of their own inflicting? Forbid it humanity! forbid it justice! We are now the remnant of a once large and powerful nation; our situation, until lately was flourishing and happy,

10,635 it is now clouded by misfortune. Recently peace and plenty flowed around us; now haggard war and persecution await us. Our destiny is in your hands; it is with our white brothers (by a compliance with their promises so often repeated) to raise us to our former prosperous and happy condition, or by (persisting in the injuries they have done us) to reduce us to the lowest degree of degradation. We ask nothing from your mercy; we demand it from your justice.
Signed by upwards of ninety Indians.
CREEK Nation, 30th November, 1830.

BRITISH AMERICA.

LOWER-CANADA.

A Mail from Quebec to Baie des Chaleurs is now dispatched every Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, A. M. This will prove a very great convenience to persons resident in that district.—*Quebec Off. Gaz.*

We understand, from undoubted authority, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the tender of his resignation, made by the Chief Justice of the Province, of his seat in the Executive Council; and to declare that he highly and duly appreciates the motives which have induced the Chief Justice, at the present time, to retire from an office which he has so honorably filled for many years.—*Id.*

We are happy to learn that Petitions to the Imperial Parliament in favor of the Lumber Trade of this Province are to be sent round for signature, through the country parishes.—There cannot be a sound opinion in opposition to the benefit of this staple trade of Canada; and we hope that these Petitions will ask for the permanency of the protecting duties, not for the compromise of enjoying their advantages a few years longer.—*Id.*

The alterations and enlargement of the Chamber of the House of Assembly reflect credit on the Architect. They are certainly judicious, and the House now has a very handsome and commodious appearance. The space for strangers is also enlarged, as is the Gallery, which contains two boxes and desks for, we presume, as they say in England, the gentlemen of the Press. His late Majesty's picture was removed to the opposite side, where it stands in a much better light.—*Id.*

NOVA-SCOTIA.

STUDELY HOUSE.—The residence of Mr. Richardson Esq. was yesterday forenoon destroyed by Fire. At an early hour, the Chimneys, as was usual once in each month, were burned out, but owing to some defect in one of them, the Fire communicated to the roof, and before it was discovered had gained such an ascendancy that all efforts to extinguish it were fruitless. The flame was seen from the Town, the bells were rung, the Engines, large parties of the Military, and an immense number of Inhabitants, were soon on the spot.—Little else could be done than to save the Furniture, the Stables, Barns, and other Out-Houses, and to that object the attention of all was successfully directed. The loss sustained we believe is confined to the Dwelling House, which, however, was very valuable.—The Military, upon the occasion, exhibited their accustomed activity, and, with the Inhabitants, rendered all the service in their power.—*Hal. Roy. Gaz.*

A distressing report has been received in Town from Sambro. On Monday Bombarier Stevenson, the Signal Direct or at the Light House, was conveyed to Sambro in a Boat belonging to Mr. Martin, who informed him that he had discovered the wreck of a Vessel near the Lobster Rock—had picked up a Rudder which was 23 feet long, with two Composition Pintles and two of Iron, a Windlass, Pump, Brass Hand Rail, Iron Chain and Hempen Cables, an Anchor, a Lined Shirt marked D. T. and a pair of fine white Trowsers.—The above is the only information at present received—we understand some persons have proceeded to Sambro, in the hope of obtaining further particulars.—*Id.*

THE MARKETS.—The Town is literally crowded with country people, and country produce. The treasures of east and west are poured out upon us—but notwithstanding the immense quantities in market, all goes off rapidly, and at good prices.—Turkeys 9d. and 10d.; Geese 2s. 5d. and 3s.; Fowls 2s. 6d. and 3s.; Mutton and Pork 31-2d. and 4d.—*Novascotian.*

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, P. E. Jan. 4.
We are sorry to learn, by a letter which we received to-day from St. Margaret's East Point, that the loss of Mr. John Macdonald is considered certain. The following is the passage in the letter from which we derive our information:—

Mr. John Macdonald, of Prospect Hill, who was chosen in our late election a member of King's County, sailed about the 15th of November, in an Archa vessel, for Halifax, with a cargo of grain for that market, and I am sorry to say that neither the vessel nor he had arrived there—nor is there any account of the wreck being found. Another vessel parted company with them on the evening of the 23d November, between Canso and Halifax, when it blew a heavy gale from the South East.—This vessel made a harbour the same night, and arrived at Halifax soon afterwards. It is supposed that the vessel in which Mr. Macdonald went foundered at sea. He is much lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintances in this place. There were two other young lads belonging to the East Point in the same vessel. Yours, &c.

ALEX. MACDONALD, J. P."

Boston, Jan. 18.
It is stated under date of Payta, 12th September, that Capt. A. B. Bingham, of H. B. M. ship Thetis, and Mr. Hall, his Chaplain, were drowned in the river Guayaquil, 19th Aug. by the upsetting of their boat. [Capt. Bingham commanded the Little Belt, some years since, on this station—he was an excellent officer and a most worthy man.—*Hal. R. Gaz.*]

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Tenders will be received at Mr. Clopper's Office, on Monday the 14th February next, at 12 o'clock, for supplying the Alms House and Work House with the following supplies during the current year, viz:—Corn Meal, per Barrel.

Rye Flour,	do.
Ship Bread,	do.
Mackarel,	do.
Molasses,	Gal.
Tea,	lb.
Barley,	do.
Rice,	do.
Dipt candles,	do.
Salt,	Bus.

Further particulars as to quantity and quality, may be ascertained by application to the keeper.
Frederickton 24th Jan 1831.
J. C. Foul Esq.