EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from the Paris Correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, July 10.

"There will be 150 new Deputies—these will belong to young France—to new France—and these will demand the independence of Poland!! This will, perhaps, be the first point of decision between the Restoration and the Revolution. The Restoration will say, "What could we do for Poland, without making war with Prussia as well as Russia?"—and the Revolution will reply, "Then make war!"—This will be constitutionally—parliamentarily, with perfect attention to the rights and respect for the prerogative of Louis Phillip; but it will be done—and then the Government must march or must retire. The minister expresses his fears that war may become necessary, though he continues to hope for the preservation of peace. The Centre Droit, on which he relied last session, is no longer in existence. The men of the old regime are succeeded by men of the new, and though the Centre Gauche will be strong, the Gauche and Extreme Gauche will be still more so. And then, besides this, there are 150 new men, who come to the Chamber not to support or oppose M. Perier, but to support the cause of liberty, and oppose the humiliation and degradation of France. Indeed, the Minister is surprised! he hoped to behold himself surrounded next session by nearly the same men who surrounded him last; but, on the contrary, he will have to contest the ground inch by inch with men of moderate, but of noble, frank and generous principles, and who will look to France, to liberty, and to civilization, and will not, above all, be cajoled out of the revolution of 1830. Never in France was such a Chamber elected, and we have reason to believe that, sagely and moderately, but firmly and certainly, the revolution of July will now proceed to its desired and destined termination."

"That Poland will be saved by the new Chamber of Deputies, I feel morally assured. If Poland can be saved by deplomatic negociations, so much the better. If she can be saved by the fears, the cowardice, or the want of resources of Russia, so much the better. If she can be saved by conditions voluntarily imposed by Nicholas upon himself, so much the better. If she can be saved by the intervention of Austria or Prussia, or England, or France, so much the better. Or, if war be necessary, if France and England can act together, against Russia, so much the better; or, if not, if France and Poland only shall have to go to war against Russia and Prussia, so much the better. But if, to secure the independence of Poland, it be necessary that France should declare war against Russia, Prussia and Austria, France will not hesitate to do so; for, by one means or other, Poland will be saved. To the present elections in France I attribute this result. The electors will not allow France to be humiliated, and Poland to be exterminated; and you were right—yes indeed you were, the other day, when you said, "If the Sovereigns of Europe knew their true interests, they would unite in compelling the Autocrat to do justice to the Poles." But, whether they will or will not unite in favour of that brave, noble, and glorious people, I feel morally convinced from this moment, that Poland is saved."

The review which took place in Paris on the 29th July, is said to have been one of the grandest scenes of military display ever witnessed, presenting upwards of 100,000 men under arms at the same time, attended by a train of 200 pieces of artillery.

POLAND.

POLAND.—The Prussian State Gazette of July 27, says—According to the latest accounts from the environs of Neishura, the Russian main army, said to consist of 60,000 men, with 70 pieces of cannon, has now completed its passage over the Vistula, the guards under the Grand Duke Michael, having crossed the river on the 19th by the bridge thrown for the purpose. On the 21st, a Te Deum, accompanied by the firing of cannon, was celebrated on this occasion in the Russian army. The van of the Russian army under Prince Jebachofiski, and General Witt, is said to have already advanced to the environs of Warsaw, without meeting any opposition from the Polish troops. We hear from Lithuania, that General Dembrinski, with his troops, the last remains of the expedition sent to that country, has been taken prisoner by the Russians.

We hear from the province of Augustowo, that on the 17th and 18th, 20,000 Russian troops arriving from Lithuania, passed through on their way to join the main army.

A private letter from Antwerp has the following ominous postscript attached—"I have just seen a letter from Leipsic, written by a person worthy of credit, which states that the Russians, irresistable in their advance upon Warsaw, along the left bank of the Vistula, had already reached the outskirts of the devoted capital, and were, when this account left, actually bombarding it. The greatest consternation prevailed in the place, and the poor inhabitants were flying from it, in the opposite direction, real objects of pity."

This is the account upon one side; upon the other hand we have the following paragraphs.

The Messager des Chambres, Aug. 1, says—"An inhabitant of Mentz received, on the 26th of July, a letter from Frankfort, which states, that in a general battle the victorious Poles took prisoners or killed 14,000 Russians and 80 pieces of cannon."

A London evening paper of Aug. 1, says—Just as we were going to press, we received letters from our Correspondent at Warsaw, dated the 21st ult. The following is an extract:—"We learn this day that the Russians who crossed the Vistula, have returned to the right bank."

The old report that the Emperor Nicholas has been carried off by the cholera, is again in circulation but is not probable.

Gen. Skrzynecki, commander in chief of the Polish army, wrote and sent to the king of Prussia, the following letter, July 9, which his Majesty of Prussia returned, with a declaration that he could not enter into a correspondence with a power, not acknowledged by the emperor Nicholas.

Sire,—I take the liberty of addressing you, with the hope that your Majesty will deign to admit that my character of Commander-in-chief of the Polish army, and the importance of of the subject to which I am about to call your Majesty's attention, warrant my adopting this course.

Sire, since your elevation to the throne, justice and uprightness have never ceased to illustrate your paternal reign. In appealing to those sublime virtues, I experience some relief, amidst the vexations and annoyance occasioned to us Poles by the civil and military authorities of Prussia. In conjunction with several other European Cabinets, you have proclaimed the principle of non-intervention, and I have no doubt but the Ministers of your Majesty have received instructions in accordance with your royal wishes. The Polish army would consequently be wrong were it to complain of your Majesty. They are only anxious to acquaint you with their grievances.

Every day we witness occurrences which convince us that in spite of the neutrality your Majesty officially agreed to observe towards Poland, the civil and military Prussian authorities not only violate the spirit of the laws of neutrality, but what is more they afford direct and efficacious assistance to the Russian army, without which the latter would have been long since compelled to retire from our country.

1. The Prussian authorities supply the Russians from the magazines of Thorn, and the vicinity of that place with provisions.

2. Prussian artillerists have been admitted into, and embodied in, the Russian army, and fight against us.

3. The Russian forces draw warlike stores from the Prussian fortresses.

4. The clothing of several Russian regiments was made in Prussia.

5. The Prussian engineer from Mariemwarder was commissioned to collect the necessary materials for the construction of bridges, to enable the Russian army to cross the Vistula at Zlotorya.

I could refer to various other circumstances to show the hostile intentions and acts of the Prussian authorities. I confine myself to the facts I have mentioned, persuaded as I am, that as soon as Your Majesty shall have been made acquainted with them, you will deign to prevent the recurrence of practices, which, no doubt, take place unknown to your Majesty, because they are directly in contradiction with the sentiments of political probity you have ever professed.

Begging your Majesty to excuse my troubling you with this dispatch, I entreat, Sire, you will listen to the voice of humanity, addressed to you through the organ of those whom, be they ever so weak, giants would be unequal to overcome, were they not secretly assisted by the civil and military Prussian authority.

The inhabitants of Warsaw have received orders to provide themselves with six months provisions. The main body of the Polish army was at Modlin full of confidence and enthusiasm.

Nearly all accounts concur in representing the insurrection in Lithuania as crushed by the Russians.

We have no further news of a military character from Poland. The main armies were daily drawing closer, so that we may expect perhaps by Monday or Tuesday to hear of some decisive battle. Would to heaven that it may be in favour of the brave Poles, whose chivalrous conduct has excited the wonder of the present day, and will command the admiration, but we trust not the regret, of posterity. —*Sun.*

BRITISH AMERICA.

WEST-INDIES.

From the New-York Evening Post, Sept. 3.

GREAT HURRICANE—BARBADOS IN RUINS—IMMENSE LOSS OF LIVES.

We lay before our readers a copy from the Consulate of the United States at Martinique, just received by the Collector of this port, accompanied by a Gazette extraordinary, issued from the Barbados Mercury Office, bearing date August 13, giving an account of the ravages of one of the most terrible hurricanes of which we remember to have heard. It passed over the ill-fated Island of Barbadoes on the night of the 10th inst., and in eight hours left it desolate, covered with ruins and dead bodies. A Letter to the American Consul at Martinique, dated August 15th says—"This Island, I much fear is ruined, and it will be impossible for it to recover."

Consulate of the United States of America,
St. Pierre, Martinique, 18th August 1831

Sir—The British Government brig, the "Duke of York," has this moment arrived from Barbados, bringing the painful intelligence that that Island had been almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane on the 10th inst. Fortunately I have obtained a paper, which I now forward. It, however, gives but a poor idea of the damages and losses sustained, as appears from the memorandum on the back by a gentleman of high respectability. Private letters estimate the number of lives lost at between FOUR and FIVE THOUSAND; and great fears are entertainment lest the effluvia from the bodies under the ruins, (putrefaction having already commenced,) may add disease to famine and want. Many of the inhabitants who have ever been accustomed to the luxuries of life are now without clothing or shelter. Referring you to the newspaper, I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MIERCKEN.

To the Collector of any Port in the U. States.

The following is a description of the Hurricane and its devestations, which we copy from the Gazette above mentioned:—

"On Wednesday evening, the 10th, about 7 o'clock, the wind very fresh at North, the clouds began to collect in thick masses in the N. E. passing away in scuds, as fast as they collected, with a rapidity of motion almost incredible. They continued to do so until about 9 o'clock, when the sky became bright, and almost a perfect calm succeeded. At about half past 10 o'clock, the same fatal night, the wind began again to spring up, blowing pretty fresh from the S. W., shifting backwards and forwards from this point to N. W., and increasing in violence every instant, and continued till about five the following morning, (by which time the work of destruction had been completed) when it shifted again to S. E. and blew exceedingly strong until about half past eight, when it somewhat abated in violence and gradually died away, leaving the whole Island one unvaried scene of desolation and distress.

In Bridgetown there is scarcely a house which has escaped injury—hundreds have been razed to the ground, and many of their inhabitants buried under the ruins, others unroofed and partially thrown down so as to be completely untenantable. Trees of immense size and strength were either uplifted by the roots or bereft of their Branches, All the vessels in Carlisle's Bay were driven from their mooring, and thrown on shore. At the Out Ports in Speights, the Hole and Oisten's towns, every house has either been thrown down or rendered untenantable—their inhabitants sharing the fate of the numberless victims who have been crushed to death. In the country, the whole face of nature is changed—on the plantations, almost without a single exception, the buildings, mills, and negro houses, have been destroyed, and many of them have suffered materially in slaves and cattle. The provisions which had been housed, as well as the standing corn and canes in the fields, have been so completely destroyed as scarcely to leave a vestige behind, and to add to the heart rending picture, at this moment many of the estates are without a single article of food of any kind.—No force of language can indeed convey an idea of the horror and distress every where observable throughout the Island, and which ever way the eye is turned, the head grows dim and the heart becomes faint at the saddening and sorrowful picture. Many of the opulent and respectable families, as well as those of the middling and poorer, by this melancholy catastrophe, have thus been driven out, destitute of a covering—many who the day before were surrounded by their families and comforts, have not where to lay their heads.

"Up to this moment the number of killed has not been ascertained, nor all the unfortunate creatures who have been inhumed in the fallen dwellings taken from beneath them.—The interval of time between Thursday morning and the present, has been employed by the living in burying the dead. The bodies which have been discovered have been borne through the streets to their silent and narrow homes in coffins, trees, and whatever else could be obtained for them. Amidst numberless other distressing causes of this kind, it is our painful duty to notice the melancholy fate of Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Flanner, who, with his wife, five children, his niece and two servants were all buried under the ruins of their dwelling on Wednesday night, from which they were not taken until the following morning—his unhappy wife and two of the children alone having survived. At St. Ann's many of his Majesty's troops have been killed and upwards of a hundred wounded by the falling of the barracks. The seat of government, the Custom House, the Girls central School, (the Boy's school only partially damaged,) and in fact most of the public buildings of the Island lie in masses of ruin. Several Speights' boats returning from the leeward of this, were upset on their way, and almost every soul on board of them drowned—among whom we regret to say, were our fellow labourer the joint proprietor of this paper—Mr, J. Wooding, and his brother Mr. Thomas Wooding, who perished, with fifteen others belonging to the same boat, on the fatal night of Wednesday.

"We cannot conclude this appalling account, without observing that of the many persons with whom we have conversed on the subject, who experienced the great storm of 1780, all concur in the opinion that greater injury has been done on the Island by the latter than the former—a circumstance which will more forcibly convey to the reader an idea of the violence of the storm of Wednesday night, which lasted 8 hours only, when the duration of that of 1780 is supposed to have been 48 hours. The most remarkable phenomenon attending the storm of Thursday morning, was the sudden gusts of wind, which instead of thunder, invariably accompanied the most vivid flashes of lightning, and came with a force not to be withstood.—Hollow, subterranean noises were also heard, and some imagine we were also visited during the night with earthquakes—this, however, we do not vouch for, as we were not sensible of them.

"We have hastily thrown together these few particulars, amid the scenes of indescribable horror and confusion, and shall continue to furnish such additional ones as may reach us.

"The following is a list of vessels stranded in the Bay:—Barks Irelam and Arethusa; brigs Exchange, Quebec, Decagon, Mary, Keziah, Alliance, Antoinette, Horatio Nelson, Elire; brigantines Samuel Hinds and Heroine; schooners Ark and Perseverance; mail boats Barbados and Montague."

Here ends the account in the Barbados paper, but the letter of the 15th says, of one of the vessels above mentioned: "The American brig Antoiuette is on the beach, with 200 puncheons of meal, entirely lost.

BARBADOS, AUGUST 18.

In Monday's impression, we stated that a meeting of the Honorable Board of Council had been called by His Excellency the Governor. After our paper went to press, a proclamation was issued by his Excellency with a view of preserving the tranquility of the Island. We trust his Excellency's recommendations and demands will have the desired effect, by preventing an augmentation of our calamities from the indiscretion or turbulence of individuals of any class. The zeal and promptitude of our truly worthy Governor on this trying occasion, are such as must ever ensure him the veneration and affectionate regard of the whole community. Nothing has been neglected that could be suggested by prudence or precaution for preserving the property and insuring the safety of the peaceable inhabitants. As soon as the situation of the troops in garrison would render the measure practicable, guards were detached to various parts of the town for the prevention of plunder, and all the out-posts have been reinforced. And here we may be permitted to say, that the conduct of the soldiery is deserving the highest praise; they have had to encounter extraordinary privations during the last week, but, faithful to their duty, their excellent behaviour has been of essential service to the Island. To both officers and men the grateful thanks of the inhabitants are due.

His Excellency the Governor has further evinced his paternal care for the unfortunate people under his administration, by appointing Commissioners of Public Safety, with full power to levy negro labour for clearing the streets of the town, and to take body Architects for the inspection of such buildings, or parts of buildings, as are standing, and to raise those that are in a dangerous state. Circulars have also been issued to the honorable the Members of His Majesty's Council, the Members of the honorable House of Assembly, the Magistrates and the Field Officers, appointing them, in each parish respectively, to be Commissioners for the purpose of preserving due subordination among the slave population.

We can to day add nothing that is material to the brief statement we gave on Monday of the destructive hurricane on Thursday last. We omitted to state that the Slave Prison had not escaped the surrounding destruction; but, none of the prisoners were injured at the place of confinement, as they were all liberated before the building was thrown down—we have however heard, that some of them were bruised in passing the streets. The Pier proved of much service to the town, by effectually resisting the violence of the waves, which, although beating against it with the greatest fury, and washing over into the Careenage, for the wall was too low to have prevented that, since the removal of the chain of large stones which formerly formed the barrier outside—effected a very trifling damage at the East end of the work.

Besides the damage sustained by the shipping which we have already mentioned, we have now to state, that the schooner *Demerara Packet*, which was lying in the bay, was stranded; and the schooners *Caroline* and *Edward Watson* were driven into the Careenage, where the former sank, and the latter much injured. The *Endeavour*, Captain Mann, put to sea at the commencement of the gale and fortunately weathered the storm which succeeded, with loss of top-mast only.

The accounts received from the country serve to increase the distress experienced in town. The plantations having all sustained considerable injury, and most of the provisions in the fields having been destroyed, the proprietors are in great exigency to supply their numerous slaves with food; but we hope there will be early arrivals with such articles as may in some measure alleviate the general misery of the country. On the good behaviour of the slaves, principally depends their own comfort; for their ready and cheerful assistance, by enabling the owner more quickly in some measure to repair his losses, will place within his reach the means of improving their condition, which would otherwise become more wretched than it is at present.

Some time will yet elapse ere the number of killed can be ascertained. At present, most persons mourn the loss of some dear relative or valued friend. Whole families were buried under their fallen houses, and dead bodies have been discovered as the ruins have been progressively removed—many have been traced only from their miasm. We trust the prudent regulations that have been adopted for clearing the streets of the town, will not only obviate the danger to be apprehended from the falling of the dilapidated buildings, but will also tend to avert the further affliction of a pestilential disease.

The following is a letter just received here from St. Vincent, dated Aug. 13—"With regret I have to inform you we were visited on the 11th, at seven in the morning, with the most violent hurricane that has been experienced by the oldest inhabitant, since the year 1780, the violence of which carried every vessel in the bay ashore, with the exception of the brig Commerce, which vessel rode out the gale, from having her masts cut down; and from advices this day received from the country, the destruction and losses of lives and property are beyond calculation."

The mail-boat Nancy and Mary fell in with a vessel which had been driven to sea from Dominica.

Yesterday the brig Esther, with a cargo of Pickled Fish, arrived from Arichat.

The schooner Lark, Capt. M'Kenna, arrived this morning from Halifax. She was thrown on her beam ends during the hurricane of the 10th instant, in lat. 13, 30, long. 53. The sea that struck her also carried away the bulwarks, the larboard rail, and the jib-boom by the cap, and swept off the mate, Mr. Geo. Maddox, two seamen and the cook—the master being at the moment in the cabin making up the days work. The cabin instantly filled with water, and the master escaped to the deck through the sky-light. On the vessel righting, the two seamen and cook got on board of her. The main mast was cut away, remainder of deck load cleared off, the pumps set a-going, at three the gale began to abate, when sail was gradually made.

It is with the most heart-felt sorrow and regret we have to announce to the inhabitants of this Island, that it is understood to be the intention of our excellent and highly esteemed Governor, to proceed immediately to England, and this feeling is considerably aggravated and increased by the knowledge of the fact, that his Excellency is compelled to do so, from severe indisposition.

ST. VINCENT, Aug. 18.

Our last details of the storm were chiefly confined to the destruction sustained by marine property. The accounts received from the country are truly distressing. In the windward and leeward quarters the effects of the gale beggar all description. On many Estates every building has been levelled with the earth, and not a Plantain Tree remains. Houses were lifted up entire, and thrown to an incredible distance from their foundations. Among those whose loss we have to deplore were the Hon. John Littlestale and his House-keeper, Miss Douglas. The property destroyed is estimated at £500,000 value.

By the brig Argo, which arrived yesterday in 32 days from Rio Janeiro, we learn that anarchy and murder still mark the progress of events in that unfortunate country, and that fresh disturbances broke out at Rio, on the day this vessel sailed, which were likely to terminate in another revolution in the Government. In the present instance, we are informed a regiment, which had just arrived from Pernambuco, evinced a disposition to mutiny, and being opposed by other troops in garrison at Rio Janeiro, each party were supported by numbers of the populace, and the most dreadful scenes of conflict took place in the streets.

FARM FOR SALE IN LUDLOW ON THE MIRAMICHI RIVER.

THE Subscriber will dispose on very moderate terms of his Farm, adjoining that belonging to his Father's Estate, on the MIRAMICHI ROAD. It contains 180 acres, a large proportion of which is the best of Intervale; it also includes the most valuable part of the large Island in front. The whole is in every way well calculated for making an excellent Farm. Terms may be known on application to the Subscriber at St. John, or to Daniel Duff, St. Marys.

P. DUFF.

Fredericton, 28th July, 1831. tf

FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of Land, numbered 14 and 15, on the east side of Pennyock Creek, in the County of York, containing 400 acres, more or less, and an allowance for roads, &c. Also, the following Lots, situated in the Town plat of Fredericton, viz:—No. 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, and the upper half of the unnumbered Lots in said Block; being leased property from the Rector, &c. of Christ's Church, Fredericton; fronting on Brunswick street, and bounded on the upper side by Smyth street, and in the rear by George street. Application may be made to Mr. A. C. STARRITT, of Fredericton, or at Saint John, to W. & F. KINNEAR.

July 20th, 1831.

FOR SALE.

THE following Lots of Land situate in the County of York N. B.

Lot no. 43, with a Pasture Lot in the Lower French Village, Kingsclear, of grant to Stephen Jarvis and others dated 4th October 1799 containing 110 acres.

Do no. 15, of the Military Grant, lying on the River Saint John in the Parish of Kent, containing 100 acres.

Do no. 25, same grant, situate in the same Parish containing 100 acres.

And also of all the right, title and interest of M'Culloch Dewar & Co. of, in, and to Lot no. 24 of the last mentioned grant, and situate in the said Parish.

W. & F. KINNEAR, } Attornies for M'Cul-
JOHN ROBINSON, } loch Dewar & Co.

April 13. tf.

WANTED for a Clergyman's Family, where four servants are kept, a respectable WOMAN, who understands PLAIN COOKING and will assist in the Laundry. Apply to the Printer.

Sept. 14

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week,
H. G. CLOPPER, ESQUIRE.

Saving's Bank.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
JEDEDIAH SLASON, ESQ.

By Authority.

The following Extract from the Mutiny Act, and His Majesty's Warrant in pursuance thereof, are published for the information of all concerned.

"*AND WHEREAS* it is expedient that provisions should be made for the enlisting and attesting of Soldiers desirous of re-enlisting, and others desirous of enlisting abroad,—Be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person duly appointed by His Majesty by any Warrant signed by the Secretary at War in that behalf, and not being a General Officer, nor holding any Regimental Commission, to enlist and attest, out of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, any soldiers or persons desirous of enlisting or re-enlisting into His Majesty's Service; and any person so appointed shall have the same powers in that behalf as are given to Justices in the United Kingdom, for all such purposes of enlistment and attestation—and any person so enlisted or re-enlisted shall be deemed to be an attested Soldier—and as often as any Corps shall be relieved or be disbanded, at any station beyond the seas, it shall be lawful for any Officers thereunto authorized by the Officer Commanding in Chief at such station to enlist as many of the Soldiers belonging to the Corps leaving the station as shall be willing and fit for service, for any Corps appointed to remain—and every Soldier so enlisted is hereby deemed to be discharged from his former Corps; and an attested Certificate of transfer shall be delivered to the Soldier."

William R.

IT being expedient that the provisions contained in the 37th clause of the Act passed in the first year of our Reign, for the punishment of Mutiny and Desertion, be duly carried into effect, WE do hereby authorize and appoint you to enlist and attest in our Colony at New-Brunswick, any Soldiers, or others, desirous of enlisting, or re-enlisting, into our service, and to administer such Oaths as are directed and required to be administered in that behalf by Justices of the Peace in our United Kingdom, in relation to the enlisting and re-enlisting of Soldiers; and every person so enlisted or re-enlisted, by you, shall be deemed and taken to be so enlisted, or re-enlisted, under the provision of any Act in force, in relation to the enlisting of Soldiers, and for the punishment of Mutiny and Desertion, in like manner in every respect, and as fully and effectually, to all intents and purposes, as if such Oath had been administered, and such attestation had been made and such enlisting and re-enlisting had taken place before a Justice of Peace of the United Kingdom.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this 1st day of June, 1831, in the first year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) H. PARNEL.

To the Justices of the Peace and other Civil Magistrates for the time being, at New-Brunswick.

For the Forms of Oaths to be administered, Questions to be put to the Recruit, and Certificates to be given, Magistrates are referred to the Mutiny Act above mentioned.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Fredericton, 14th Sept. 1831.

Persons having communications to make to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor upon Provincial Business; and all Persons having official applications to make on their own personal account, will please to take notice that all papers relating thereto, are in future to be transmitted to this Office, in order to their being submitted, in due course, for His Excellency's consideration.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Fredericton, 19th September, 1831.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to accept the resignation of Lieut. H. Bartlett Ralston of the 1st Battalion York County Militia.

No. 2.—The Promotion of Lieutenant A. L. WILMOT as notified in General Orders of the 23d ult does not take place.

By Command.
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

POSTSCRIPT

LATEST NEWS BY THE MARY FORD AT MIRAMICHI.

The House of Commons had got through schedules A and B of the Reform Bill, and were proceeding to consider the third or enfranchising clause of the bill, by which it is proposed to give two representatives to twelve places enumerated in schedule C, and one member to 26 places enumerated in schedule D. In the first some progress has been made, and members have been given to Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Sheffield, Sunderland and Devonport.

Sir E. Codrington's squadron continued cruising between Plymouth and Land's End, and would return to port (we believe Spithead) on the 12th of August. No opportunity, it appears, is lost to exercise the squadron, either manœuvring or gun practice, and the rate of sailing is tried in various experiments.

The anniversary in France of the three glorious days of July, the 27th, 28th and 29th, passed off without the slightest disturbance of the public peace, and without the manifestation of any thing like disaffected or revolutionary feelings on the part of the people. The first day was one of mourning for the dead. In all the churches in the metropolis and its environs funeral masses were celebrated, and in front of the churches were suspended large black cloths, with the inscription, "Aux victimes de Juillet, 1830." The second was a day of national festivity; and the third was a military fete day closed by a review of the troops of the