

EUROPE.

From the Portsmouth Herald, Oct. 13.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Orders have been issued for the assembling at Spithead, with as little delay as practicable, of a powerful squadron, to be placed under the command of Sir P. Malcolm, for the sake of proceeding to the Scheldt, and of acting in conjunction with a French fleet, in enforcing compliance on the part of the King of Holland with the wishes of the five Powers. The British squadron will consist of the following ships: five sail of the line, viz. Revenge 78 guns, Spartiate 76, Donagel 73, Wellesley 73, and Talavera, 74. Four frigates, viz. Southampton 62, Vernon 50, Stag 46, and Castor 36. Two corvettes, viz. Volage 23, and Convoys 23. Seven brigs, viz. Nimrod 20, Scout 18, Rover 18, Snake 16. Two steamers, viz. Dee, and Rhadamanthus. Of these the Spartiate, Donagel, Southampton, Vernon, Castor, Volage, Conway, and Lorne, are already at this port. The Wellesley, Nimrod and Satellite, are at Plymouth. The Scout, Snake, Rover, Dee, and Rhadamanthus, are at Sheerness. The Talavera, Revenge, Stag, and Childers, are at Lisbon. Orders have been sent out for them to return immediately to England, and it is expected that in about three weeks the whole of the above squadron will be assembled at Spithead.

His Majesty's ship Donagel 73, Capt. A. Fanshaw, (acting) came into the harbor on Sunday, and was taken into dock on Thursday. She is preparing for sea with every dispatch, and will go out of harbor in about a fortnight, when Sir Pulteney Malcolm will rehoist his flag on board her, as Commander in Chief of the Fleet of upwards of 20 sail, which is ordered to assemble as soon as possible at Spithead, destined to act against the Dutch in concert with the French.

His Majesty's ship Volga 28, Capt. Lord Colchester, which arrived last week from South America, came into harbor on Wednesday, and was expected to be paid off, having been three years in commission, but is ordered to be refitted with all dispatch to join the squadron under Sir Pulteney Malcolm.

The Dutch Minister at London thus concludes his last despatch to the Conference:

"His Majesty, not possessing alone the means of maintaining European and public jurisdiction, has been obliged to submit to the law of necessity by multiplying his efforts, but the measure of concession is henceforward full, and the King will never swerve, neither respecting the territorial rights and sovereignty of Holland, nor the vital principles of the existence of its inhabitants."

"Political storms have passed over the head of his Majesty, as they have done over those of his august forefathers. Holland, under their auspices, has passed through centuries of crisis, of trials and of glory, and its experience, dearly purchased, proves that a nation triumphs over the greatest misfortunes, as long as it has never failed towards its own dignity."

"The King will take care that the fruits of this experience be not lost; and while he confidently awaits the result of the deliberations of the Conference at London, according to the degree of maturity at which the negotiation between it and the Netherlands Government has arrived, his Majesty discards all responsibility as to the complications which fresh delays may occasion, and proclaims loudly that he will never sacrifice to the revolutionary phantom, the vital interests and rights of Holland; that the free people over whose destinies he is called to preside, confiding in Providence, will be able to resist all that the enemies of public order and of the independence of nations may desire to prescribe to it; and that, if at the last extremity, a cruel destiny should decree his religious expectation, that fatal issue would, at the same time, carry away with it the European system and the repose of the world."

We can announce positively that orders have been given for the sailing of a British fleet to the Scheldt; but so inexcusable does the continued recalcitancy of the King of Holland appear, that until the positive fact may be made manifest by the result, there is even yet a credulity as to the expressed resistance of the King of Holland being carried into effect.

While we are treating of this subject, we may take the opportunity, to remark that the nomination of the party of the Doctrinaires to the numerical predominance of the French Cabinet, is an assurance to the Continental Powers, that should events render necessary the entrance of the French army into Belgium, such foreign auxiliaries would not be allowed to remain within the frontiers of Belgium one hour longer than might be necessary for the accomplishment of the single object of compelling the total evacuation of the Belgian territories by the Dutch.—*London Courier.*

From the London Morning Herald, Oct. 16.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.—On Friday night, Earl Grey directed a Circular to be sent to all the Foreign Ambassadors, acquainting them with the resolution of the British Cabinet to effect the Dutch, &c. arms, from the Citadel of Antwerp, which is said to have alarmed none more than the Dutch Ambassador himself. Austria, Prussia, and Russia, having signed the Protocols to that effect, cannot, and will not, support Holland now. During Lord Durham's embassy to St. Petersburg, that Court would not admit of the interference

of England in favour of the Poles, that being a Russian, or Continental question, and now England retaliates and declares the navigation of the Scheldt a British question, in which she cannot admit of any Continental interference. Her fleet and that of France, are therefore immediately to sail for the Scheldt, a measure none of the continental powers can prevent.—The King of Holland, who has to meet the States General to-day, seeing himself abandoned by the powers on whose assistance he calculated, will find himself compelled to yield, when he sees England and France seriously determined to put an end to his subterfuges and delays. France is particularly anxious to have the Dutch and Belgium question settled before the meeting of the Chambers.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger. The journal which advocates the unfriendly disposition of the present Cabinet towards Holland, contends, that should England, in mercy and consideration for the peace of Europe, restrain herself from sending a fleet to blockade the Scheldt at present, it may be necessary to have recourse to this measure of coercion; (which would undoubtedly be a belligerent act,) in case of the confirmed opposition and obstinacy of the King of Holland. But it appears to us that if the Dutch were tried on the principles of international justice, or on those of expediency, it will be found equally repugnant to both.

It may be laid down as an undoubted maxim, that no war is just which is not defensive; and no wars, in a country like England, are ever undertaken with the hearty and enthusiastic concurrence of the people, but such as are founded on this latter principle. The zeal of the nation in a just war wants no excitement against wrong doers, but a spirit instantly rises amongst all classes necessary for the effective exercise of a just defence.

We have no objection to our maintaining at the point of our sword every rock and islet of our old possessions. We will go further; the honour of the nation may always be defended by arms; and we have often commended that celebrated sentiment of Mr. Fox, "that if the real national honour of England were involved by the insult of other powers she was equally ready to go to war, whether it was for Haver or Hampshire."

But, admitting that every state may go to war for its honour, because it is essential to its safety; admitting, also, that as one of a community of states, we have a right to defend the common honour of Europe, by resisting, or averting by chastisement, attacks on her common interest, it is difficult to discover in a Dutch war any ground for such a provocation on the part of Great Britain.

Our safety is certainly not attacked; and it is difficult to perceive how our honour is insulted and tarnished by permitting the King of Holland to persevere in his rejection to the Belgian treaty.

We are called upon to interfere for Belgium by a monarch whom, as it is said, we have placed upon the throne of that country, for the common safety of Europe, in a season of agitation which threatened the peace of all kingdoms.

But the extent of Leopold's right to call upon us to be measured, not by the necessities of his own case, but by our duty both to ourselves and others. When Leopold was put upon the throne of Belgium we did not guarantee to him a bed of roses. He took the throne in the condition in which it was then offered, and subject to all the contingencies of a settlement with Holland. He knew very well the condition of the treaty, and the resolute refusal of Holland to throw open the navigation of the Scheldt, and to give to the Belgians the free passage of waters extending into the heart of the Dutch provinces. He took therefore his crown, if we may so say, like a purchaser upon a doubtful title. He accepted it in the state in which it then was, with notice. It is quite absurd, therefore, to say that because Leopold has not obtained all that he expected to obtain for himself and his subjects; because he has not quietly walked into a warm nest, and reposed securely under the shadow of the other protecting powers; that he has a right to call upon England as bound in honour to confirm and uphold his title by war,—and ever by an unjust war,—and to give him rights in the dominions of another King, where we have no rights of our own, and therefore cannot dispose of such rights to others.

If we were to go to war with Holland, and it must be admitted that a blockade would be a decisive act of war, we should like to know what sort of a declaration Lord Palmerston would issue. What ground of offence has Holland given either on the score of justice or honour? Have English subjects been persecuted, the dignity of the King of Great Britain insulted, or have the rights of treaties been violated?

We hate foreign war and its enormous expenses. It would be injurious to our commerce, and stop the very large and lucrative trade which we now carry on with the Dutch; and therefore, apart from those higher considerations which render a Dutch war unjustifiable, we seriously wish to know—however, our interests are touched—what have we to complain of in the conduct of Holland which can be made a pretext for war? To say that the King of the Netherlands is obstinate,—that he will not agree to the conditions imposed upon him, which he declares to be incompatible with the existence of his independence,—can form no ground of war; especially with those whose cabinet was constructed on the principle (most conscientiously professed, no doubt) of non-intervention. How can we hereafter talk of the independence of smaller states, if we go to war with our most natural, our best, our most ancient ally, because he declares he will not submit to whatever arbitrary dictates France and England choose to impose upon him.

But, say the government papers, we only mean to use a little coercion, to send a fleet to blockade the Scheldt in the last extremity, in order to bring the King of Holland to reason. Now can it be doubted, but that the movement of a British fleet to blockade the Scheldt would be as decisive a manifestation of war as the bombardment of Amsterdam. In the case of Algiers, the French meant only a little coercion towards the Dey; and as Algiers was hated by his country, and as now as much a French town as Gibraltar is an English one.—It is quite plain, that the practical result of a war begun by the blockade of the Scheldt by an English and French fleet, would be to deliver Antwerp into the hands of the French, if such war should be successful.

Without meaning any thing disrespectful to

King Leopold, without wishing to describe him to be more French than we believe him to be, we must maintain that the nature of his position; that his affections strengthened, doubtless by his recent connexion, and his interests are such, that he must, of necessity, be French. We look therefore, on every movement made by England and France against Holland, and on behalf of Belgium, as in truth made to extend French influence in that country,—and as tending to estrange ourselves from our natural and proper ally,—Holland.

FLOUR.—A letter from Liverpool says:—"An extraordinary trade is just now springing up here in the importation of Flour from Calcutta; 3000 sacks arrived here on Tuesday, and the price quoted is 26s. to 27s. per 196 lbs. subject to a duty of 2s. per barrel. This is the third or fourth importation made by the same house, Acraman & Son, within the last 18 months." It is stated that an English house has lately erected 400 tons of grain per day.—*Leeds Intelligence.*

An entire change is announced in the Spanish ministry. It is stated that Ferdinand, on his partial recovery, being informed by his queen of what had been going on during his extreme illness, to favor the views of Don Carlos, ordered Colomarde, who has long been prime minister, into exile, and appointed M. Zea Bermudez, who has been four years minister to England, to fill the vacant post.

FRANCE.

A Royal Ordinance, dated Thursday, 13th, creates fifty-nine peers, among whom we find the following:—Marshal Grouchy, Count Berenger, Marshal Girard, and M. Villeman.

The president of the Council of Ministers, Marshal Soult, has addressed the following circular letter to the first presidents and procureurs General of the Royal Courts, the General commanding Military Divisions, the Maritime prefects, the prefects of Departments, and the Major Generals commanding Departments:

"Sir—The King has done me the honour of placing me at the head of his Council. In doing this it is his Majesty's desire to give the Administration that unity which renders it more energetic, and its responsibility more perfect. In calling me to this high office, the King has perhaps taken into consideration some ancient services I had the good fortune to render my country. But above all he has wished to show that his ministry would be jealous of the dignity of France, and no less devoted to her glory than to her safety. For this, I trust, my whole life is a sufficient pledge. The system of my illustrious predecessor will be mine. It is the true national system: the two Chambers have declared it to be so. The maintenance of the monarchy and the charter is the first condition of public liberty. That liberty can only be strong in proportion as it is well regulated. It honours and establishes itself, by its respect for the laws. Order within and peace without the kingdom will be the most sure guarantee of its duration. France may, therefore, rely upon my own exertions to maintain peace and order. For this I demand your avowed and active concurrence. The Government has need of all your wisdom. Should the partisans of the fallen Government again dare to brave the laws, rigorous justice shall be dealt out to them. Their senseless hopes must be annihilated.

A Government which causes itself to be respected abroad, may without any risk assume a firm and independent policy abroad. In concert with our allies we will urge all the great European questions to a solution. Our armies stand but as a shield, lead to our moderation and the aid of their strength. This Europe is aware of, but at the same time she knows our fidelity to our engagements, and our decided wish to maintain the peace of the world. Such, Sir, are the sentiments of the King's Government. Become impressed with the spirit of its policy; diffuse it, make it every where known, there are no honourable expectations which it will not satisfy, no legitimate interests which it will not secure. Let your services fortify and do honour to the Government, that it may with yourself reap the benefits of your wise and able measures. Every good servant of the State shall be pointed out to the benevolence of the King. Sir, France is free and respected. Her policy is reviving. After a few more efforts we shall enjoy all the fruits of our glorious revolution. The Government will not be wanting to the country, but it is in the country above all that we have confidence. If our labours be crowned with success, it will be to the country that we shall be indebted for it. It is an old and fixed habit with me to attribute every thing to the honor of France. Accept, &c.

(Signed) "Marshal Duc de DALMATIE."

TRUCKY AND EGYPT.—The Turkey mail brings intelligence of the greatest importance. The army of the Pacha of Egypt was within a few days march of the Turkish capital, and no troops to oppose their victorious career. A letter from Smyrna, dated Sept. 5, states that they daily expected to learn of important events having occurred at Constantinople, towards which the Egyptians were rapidly advancing, and most then have been within a few days march, as they passed Kouika 20 days before, and had been joined by the people every where in their progress. The government at Constantinople was in a most critical state. The Cholera had made its appearance there.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 10.—The plague is more destructive than at any other time since 1812, and as it is spreading among the Turkish population and the troops, rigorous measures are adopted, so that the infection had reached Adrianople, where there have been several cases. The cholera is said to be very destructive in Syria.—*Algemeine Zeitung.* Oct. 8.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, DECEMBER 12, 1832.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.
next week.

SAVINGS BANK.
(HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.)
Trustees for JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
next week. JEDEDIAH SEASON, Esq.

Our latest English dates during the past week are to the 20th of October. We have selected the most prominent articles of intelligence which are of no further importance than they serve to show the increased probability of a Continental War. The Portsmouth Herald states that a powerful squadron, under the command of Sir P. Malcolm, has been ordered forthwith to assemble at Spithead to act in conjunction with a French fleet, for the purpose of blockading the coast of Holland. It is reported that the Miguelite army had been obliged to retire from before Oporto, and that an action had ensued between the Miguelite squadron and the fleet of Don Pedro, which resulted in a complete victory by the latter,—both squadrons were seen steering towards Oporto. The army of the Pacha of Egypt was within a few days march of the Turkish Capital.

The Examination of the College will take place on Saturday next, and that of the Collegiate School on the Tuesday following; both to begin at 10 in the morning precisely.

SUPPOSED ROBBERIES DETECTED.—On Thursday last, several persons were taken up on suspicion of having been concerned in robbing the Store of GEORGE D. ROBINSON, Esq. about 6 weeks since. Some of the goods were identified at one of the Pawn Offices in the City, and the person who pawned them being examined, gave the information which led to the apprehension of the others. They are to undergo a final examination at the Police Office on Monday.—*St. John Courier.*

NEW BANK.—Yesterday, a Meeting, numerously and respectfully attended, was held at the Masonic Hall, pursuant to notice, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature, at its approaching Session, for a Bill authorising the establishment of a New Bank in this City.—R. M. JARVIS, Esquire, in the Chair. The meeting was ably addressed by Messrs L. Donaldson, J. Woodward, Jr. Angus McKenzie, M. H. Perley, W. B. Kinnear, &c. The last named gentleman went into many particulars and arguments to show the good effects of banking speculations when properly conducted, and approved of the system prevalent in Scotland, which he also considered well adapted to the wants of this Province. He was decidedly opposed to all monopolies, of whatever kind.—There appeared to be no diversity of opinion throughout the meeting, as to the utility of another Bank to meet the wants of the increasing trade and enterprise of the City and Province.—It was agreed that the Capital of the proposed Bank should be £100,000, in Shares of £25. A Committee was appointed to carry the objects of the Meeting into effect.—*Observer.*

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Freeholders, Merchants, and Citizens of St. John, held this day at the Masonic Hall, pursuant to Notice from the High Sheriff, and the Deputy Sheriff having stated that the absence of the High Sheriff arose from extreme illness.

R. M. JARVIS, Esq. was called to the Chair, and MR. ANDREW GARRISON requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of L. DONALDSON, Esquire, seconded by JOHN WARD, Esquire:
Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Meeting, that the establishment of a NEW BANK in the City of Saint John, is called for from the want of a more extensive circulating medium to meet the growing trade and mercantile enterprise which now exists in this City and throughout the Province.

On motion of MR. ISAAC WOODWARD, Jr., seconded by J. M. WILMOT, Esquire:
Resolved, That the sum of £100,000 be proposed as the Capital or Stock of the said Bank.
On motion of MR. ANGUS MCKENZIE, seconded by CHARLES WARD, Esquire:
Resolved, That the said Stock be divided into Shares of £25 each in order that persons of the most moderate means throughout the Province may share in the benefits to be derived from the New Bank.

On motion of DANIEL ANSLY, Esquire, seconded by MR. H. G. KINNEAR:
Resolved, That no person be permitted in the first instance to subscribe for more than £1000 of the said Capital or Stock, nor to hold any greater amount until ninety days after the passing of the Act of Incorporation by the Legislature.

On motion of M. H. PERLEY, Esquire, seconded by MR. JOHN WISBART:
Resolved, That in establishing a New Bank, this Meeting feels desirous of bringing into operation in this Province, The SCOTCH SYSTEM OF BANKING, so deservedly celebrated in Great Britain, as the safest, the most liberal, and the most suitable, not merely to encourage a spirit of enterprise, but also to assist the deserving of all classes in the community, and which has been acknowledged to be the source of Scotland's prosperity.

A Petition having been prepared to lay before the Legislature, shewing the necessity and utility of a New Bank in this City, and praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the same, which having been read,—

On motion of His Honor the Recorder, seconded by MR. JOHN HAMMOND:
Resolved, That Signatures be obtained thereto immediately.

On motion of MR. JOHN KERR, seconded by MR. PETER DUFF:
Resolved, That copies of the proceedings of this Meeting, and of the Petition, be forwarded to such persons at Fredericton, Miramichi, Westmorland, and other places, as a Committee to be appointed shall think proper, requesting their concurrence therewith, and their strenuous exertions in obtaining the co-operation of the Merchants and others of those places, in forwarding the objects of this Meeting.

On motion of THOMAS SANDALL, Esquire, seconded by DAVID HATFIELD, Esquire:
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to carry the objects of these Resolutions into effect, and that the Chairman name such Committee from the Gentlemen now present.

And the Chairman thereupon named the following Committee:
John Kerr,
M. H. Perley,
F. A. Kinnear,
Angus McKenzie,
Edw. L. Jarvis,
John Hammond,
(Signed) R. M. JARVIS, Chairman.
A. GARRISON, Secretary.

The Chairman having left the Chair, His Honor the Recorder was called thereto, and the thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to RALPH M. JARVIS, Esquire, for his able conduct in the Chair.

A. GARRISON, Secy.
St. John, Monday, Dec. 3, 1832.

To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern.

YOU will take notice that a commission has been sued out of the Court of Chancery for this Province of New-Brunswick, on the part of the Crown, by His Majesty's Attorney General, bearing teste the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and returnable to me as High Sheriff of the County of York, commanding me by the oath of good and lawful men of my Bailiwick to enquire whether the conditions of a certain Grant or Letters Patent bearing date the twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and six, to William Franklin Odell, Esquire, John Murray Bliss, James Hamilton Lamb, John Arnold, Charles Barr, Esquire, John Seeger, James Seeger, James Salmon, Salmon Murray, Joel Murray, Hugh McMaster, Jacob David Blaicher, Edward Winslow Miller, William Buchan, James Clarke, Henry Fisher, James Kerry, Lewis Fisher, Peter Fisher, David Fisher, and William Thomas of certain tracts of land situate in the Parish of Fredericton, in the said County of York, in this Province of New-Brunswick, have been complied with by the said Grantees, their Heirs, or Assigns, the said lots, pieces, and parcels of land, being comprehended within a tract bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at a Larch Tree marked A. R. standing on the southeasterly line of a tract of land granted for the endowment of an Academy at the distance of two hundred and forty chains of four poles each, measured along the said line, its course or bearing being South, forty-five degrees West by the magnet, from its commencement at the mouth or entrance of Mill Creek, thence, or from the said Larch Tree, running North, thirty two degrees West by the magnetic needle along the southeast-erly line of the said Academy lands two hundred and twenty eight chains of four poles each, and eighty-five links, or until it meets a Hemlock Tree marked A. R. standing on the southeasterly line of the Kingsclear Grant, or the Grant to Stephen Jarvis and associates, thence along the said southeasterly line of the said Grant, South thirty-two degrees West, two hundred and forty chains, or until it meets the northeasterly bank of the Rushaguonnes stream, thence along the said bank of the said stream, following its several courses down stream, southeasterly to a marked Elm Tree standing on the southeasterly corner of the lot number thirty-three, conformably to a late survey of lots made on the stream aforesaid, thence North, five degrees East along the upper or northeasterly line of the said lot number thirty-three one hundred and thirty-four chains, or until it meets the southwesterly or rear line of the Grant to Charles Morris, Junior, thence along the said rear line of the said Grant, North forty-five degrees West, nine chains, or to the southwest corner thereof, thence North forty-five degrees East along the northwesterly line of the said Morris's Grant, being the continuation of the southeasterly line of the Academy lands above mentioned one hundred chains, or until it meets the marked Larch Tree at the bounds first mentioned.

And you will further take notice that the said commission will be duly executed before me according to the exigency thereof, on Thursday the third day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House at Fredericton, in the said County of York.

Given under my hand and seal this eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.
E. W. MILLER, Sheriff.

To all Persons interested in the Lands hereinafter mentioned.

YOU will take notice that a commission has been sued out of the Court of Chancery for this Province of New-Brunswick, on the part of the Crown, by His Majesty's Attorney General, bearing teste the thirteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and returnable to me as High Sheriff of the County of York, commanding me by the oath of good and lawful men of my Bailiwick, to enquire whether the conditions of a certain Grant or Letters Patent, bearing date the eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to Abraham Close, Thomas Pickard, Benjamin Snot, Senior, David Pickard, Valentine Harding, James Christy, and James Snot, Joseph Snot, Ezekiel Snot, and James Snot of certain lots and parcels of land comprehended within a tract of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, have been complied with by the said several Grantees, their Heirs or Assigns, which same tract is butted and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the northeast-erly rear corner of lot number forty-seven granted to John Beddle in the Grant to Parker and others, the said corner being one hundred and forty chains of four poles each and fifty links, measuring along the upper or southwesterly line of the said lot or North forty-five degrees West by the needle from a marked Elm sapling standing at its upper or southwest corner on the southwest shore of the river St. John, at the entrance of Macquaque river, thence, or from the said northwesterly corner of lot number forty-seven, being North forty-five degrees east by the magnetic needle, fifteen chains of four poles each along its rear line to its northeasterly corner, thence North two degrees and thirty minutes East, one hundred and forty seven chains along the rear west line, of the ridge granted aforesaid, until it meets the lower or southeasterly line of lot number sixteen, thence North sixty degrees, West one hundred and seventy eight chains, or along the rear South line of the said ridge grant until it meets the westerly line of the upper lot number twenty-six, therein granted to Jesse Christy, thence along vacant land south forty-four degrees West, one hundred and forty-seven chains, or until it meets the line dividing the two divisions in this tract, thence along part of the dividing line, North