EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

From the London Morning Post.

The notions of the present Administration as to what is required or admitted in pecuniary matters, by the laws of honour and good faith, are somewhat whimsical. Their first Budget —which fortunately failed, for we had not then a reforming House of Commons—was signalized by an attempt to impose a tax upon the transfer of funded property, in violation of the contract with that portion of the British people, who had trusted their property to the honour and integrity of the Legislature—of a contract recorded and attested in numerous Acts of Parliament. Let any man of ordinary understanding contrast this fradulent endeavour to break through the obligation of an express contract, in which British subjects were the parties interested, with the vague, unmeaning, and absurd pretences now set up by the same Ministers, in order to show that good faith required them to continue the payment to the Russian Government of large sums of the public money of Great Britain, and to perpetuate the obligation of an enormous contract with that power, from which, in virtue of its express terms, and its plain and obvious meaning, circumstances had set them wholly free. It is scarcely possible to think so meanly of the understanding of any body of men as to suppose it possible for them, with whatever solemnity or vehemence they may assert it, to entertain the opinion which Ministers profess, that the separation of Holland and Belgium leaves in full force a contract, one of the conditions of which was, that it should be void from the moment when those wo countries should, by any means whatever, be dissevered from each other. With no disposition to think too well of the capacity of His Majesty's Ministers, we can at least say that we have tried to imagine this mistake possible in their case, and have found it impossible.—The British Government undertook the payment of her portion of the Russian Dutch Loan because Great Britain had, or supposed itself to have, an interest in maintaining the Union of Belgium and Holland, and undertook it upon a condition which was likely to interest Russia also in the maintenance of that union. If circumstances have, at the same time that they exonerated us from this obligation, created a real or supposed British interest, in respect to the policy and conduct of Russia opposite to that which at first gave rise to it—if, instead of desiring that Russia should be vigilant and zealous in the maintenance or restoration of the union of the Netherlands, we have become anxious to obtain the ready acquiescence of Russia in the dissolution of that union—this might perhaps have been a reason for offering to Russia some new inducement to concur in our altered views, but it could be none for clandestinely and illegally reviving a national obligation which circumstances had extinguished; it could be none for appropriating to one purpose the funds which Parliament had voted for a purpose diametrically opposite; it could be none for an attempt to withdraw an important transaction, in which the interests of the nation are deeply concerned, from the revision and controul of Parliament. The only rational view of the transaction seems to be, that the continued payment by Great Britain of the interest of this loan has been intended as a bribe to Russia to keep quiet. The remittance was a kind of protocol *doree*, by which it was intimated to Russia that in disregarding her guarantee, as Great Britain and France had determined to disregard theirs, she should lose nothing. "Agree with us to abandon Holland," we can imagine Lord Palmerston to have simpered, "and we shall pay notwithstanding the terms of the treaty. Have we not so intoxicated the people by our delightful question of Reform that they will be blind to every thing else?" If the Noble Lord did say this, and it is probable that he may have said something at least to this effect, he must by this time begin to think that he has trusted to the Reform intoxication rather too much. It is a fine thing no doubt to talk of having preserved the peace of Europe; and upon the whole it is perhaps more favourable to Ministers to suppose that they have given away a very large sum of money to Russia, in order to prevent the peace of Europe from being disturbed, than to adopt the alternative of supposing that they have given it away without motive of any kind. Yet they might as well have ascertained that this gift to Russia would be sufficient inducement to that Power to be as unjust as themselves towards Holland, and as accommodating towards France. They might also, if it were only for form's sake, as well have applied to the House of Commons for its sanction to their benevolence; and during the height of the Reform mania what is there that the House of Commons would have dared to refuse them? Perhaps, however, they were afraid of the people, and it may, we own, be reasonably doubted whether the people of England would have tamely endured to be told, even by reform Ministers, that they had thought it necessary to bribe Russia into peace, and had given away the money of the British nation lest the revolutionists of the continent should be obstructed in their career. This is plainly what they have done, for, notwithstanding the palaver of the Attorney and Solicitor General, nobody can believe that the treaty of 1815 was any thing more than the cover of the bribe. Fortunately for the country these incapable and dishonest Ministers visibly approach the termination of their course. A decided majority (if the dependents of Ministers be deducted from the divisions) of both houses of Parliament have, on the same night, pronounced them to be unfit and unworthy any longer to administer the affairs of the nation. The discovery might, we think, have been made sooner. Happily, however, it is not yet too late. They have had time deeply to injure, but not entirely to ruin, the community.—

TITHES—A CLERGYMAN STONED TO DEATH.

(From the *Dublin Freeman's Journal.*)

By accounts received in town yesterday from Tipperary, it appears that the very Rev. Archdeacon Whitty was stoned to death on Wednesday last in the vicinity of his residence.—The cause of this melancholy catastrophe we have heard from a very respectable gentleman. It seems that the Archdeacon and his parishoners have been for some considerable time at variance about a composition of tithes. The former not choosing to come into the terms of the parishoners, a meeting of "hurlers" was about a month ago to have taken place for the purpose of coercing the Archdeacon to accept of their proposal—a fair one we are told. The Stipendary magistrate attended on the day of meeting—and, a large multitude having been present, he read the riot act. Some of the peasantry retired; others refused to disperse, and about forty of the latter were arrested, sent to Bridewell, and thence fully committed to Clonmel gaol to abide their trial at the ensuing assizes on a capital charge. These are the circumstances which, it is supposed, led to the perpetration of the frightful and detestable crime we have mentioned.

While we denounce as the worst enemies of the prosperity of Ireland, the perpetrators of these crimes, are there not other persons deserving of censure? Treating the peasantry as serfs often goads them into fierce resistance; and the Legislature and the Ministry who, in contempt of public opinion—in contempt of facts and in the teeth of discretion, disregard the universal complaint of a nation, are much to be blamed for the crimes which an infuriated and unenlightened populace, driven by poverty and taxation into madness, may commit. If, instead of appointing a high Church committee, the Ministry had framed a fair and liberal one—if, instead of talking about the intactability of Church property, Mr. Stanley had spoken common sense, and admitted the right of Parliament to interfere, and the necessity for such interference; if these things had happened we verily believe that there would have been an end of the "hurlers" in the south of Ireland.

There is a third party upon whose heads no small portion of the guilt lies. The Orange faction in this country—and their organs in England and Ireland—the Standard and the Mail—have not only been traducing the leaders of the people—calumniating the peasantry, and flagitiously maligning their religion, but actually bullying this country into a payment of tithe. War has been their cry for the last six years—and the heartrending consequence we daily witness. The Farnhams and Rodens, and Mandevilles call for the fray—and having flung down the gauntlet in a moment of rabbit rage—having called the Irish people cowards, and threatened to exterminate them, we should not be in the least surprised if these valiant orators were now to turn round and call the Government to task for those excesses their own fatuity and malignity provoked. That the Government are blameable we admit; but their fault consists in having too much consulted the temporal interests of the Established Clergy, and too much neglected those of the people.

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN W. H. WARRINGTON.

Bristol, January 25.

This morning the Court was crowded to excess by those who gained admission by privilege of tickets. A great number of elegantly dressed ladies were present.

Shortly after ten o'clock the President Sir Henry Fane; the Prosecutor Sir Charless D'Albiac, and the other members of the Court, which is constituted of the same distinguished Officers who presided at the trial of the late lamented Colonel Brereton, entered the hall, and having taken their seats,

The Judge Advocate (Captain Thompson, of the 81st Regiment) read his appointment.

Captain Warrington was attended by several military friends, and took his seat on the left of the President.

The charges, three in number, were then read over to him *seriatim*—to all of which he pleaded not Guilty.

Sir Charles D'Albiac then rose, and in a manner evincing—at the intervals to which he alluded to the unhappy termination of the previous Court martial on Colonel Brereton—considerable feeling and emotion, delivered the following address:—

Mr. President, and Members of this Honorable Court—It is with feelings of an afflictive nature that I present myself for the second time before a General Court-martial in the character of a public prosecutor. I appear at the suit of the King to conduct the prosecution in the trial of Captain Warrington, the prisoner at your bar. I say it is with feelings of an afflictive nature that I find myself once more engaged in this most invidious line of duty; nor is there, I am persuaded, a single member of the Court who will affirm that this expression is too strong for the occasion. The office which I have to sustain is attended, at all times, and under any circumstances, with infinite pain and embarrassment. What, then, must it be when carried on, as it were under the very shadow of that awful catastrophe, with which all who now hear me, scarcely less than the prosecutor in this trial, have been so recently and so painfully affected? What must it be when every step we take—every witness we examine—every fact we touch upon, may, peradventure, call up the remembrance of events, which as connected with the proceedings of a former Court, every generous heart would willingly consign to oblivion? And yet under these over-whelming recollections, my duty calls upon me to proceed right onward. I must tread the very same ground which is stamped with images of sadness; I must inevitably revert, at times, to those very proceedings which have been brought to so calamitous and so tragical a termination. I need hardly add, however, that my own feelings will irresistibly prompt me, throughout this trial, to spare the Court, the public, and myself, but especially those, who, through friendship or consanguinity, are more intimately concerned, the pain of any reference to a General Court-martial recently held within this hall, whenever the course of our proceedings will, by possibility, enable me to abstain from it. But I will dwell no longer on the emotions which oppress me under it is renewed demand upon my exertions, well assured that they must be fully understood by every member of the present Court. I will address myself at once to the task which lies before me, forming, as it does, a series of painful but unavoidable duties, closely connected with each other. The nature of this connection with respect to the present case will be best understood from a brief detail of the circumstances which have led to the trial of Captain Warrington, as well as to my being commanded to conduct the prosecution; which circumstances I will accordingly submit for the information of the Court. General Lord Hill had commanded a Court of Inquiry to assemble at Bristol on the 17th Nov., to investigate the conduct of the officer who held the command of the troops during the unfortunate occurrences which took place in this city on the 29th, 30th, and 31st October, which Court was composed of the following officers:—President Major General Sir Charles Dalbiac—Members, Colonel Sir E. Miles, 89th Regiment; Colonel Ferguson, 52d Light Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Lord Loughborough, 9th Lancers; Major Walcot, Royal Horse Artillery. Captain Warrington's Troop of the 3d Dragoon Guards had formed a part of the force which was placed at the disposal of the municipal authorities of Bristol upon the occasion above referred to, Captain Warrington being himself in command of the troop; his evidence, therefore was deemed essential to the investigation, to which the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry had been directed—and he was accordingly instructed to repair to Bristol, to attend the Court, when it assembled in this Hall on the 17th November. Previous, however, to the examination of Captain Warrington, the Court was in possession of other evidence, touching the events of the three last days of October, which appeared (in the Court's opinion) to reflect, in a serious manner, upon the conduct of Captain Warrington; and the Court came to the decision, that it was out of their power to receive his evidence, lest in many very important points upon which that evidence had been deemed essential, his replies to questions to be put by the Court might implicate his own conduct. A minute to that effect was entered upon the proceedings. Captain Warrington was required to attend in Court; the minute which had been entered upon the proceedings was read to him, and he was informed of the circumstances which had led to the Court's decision. Captain Warrington very properly addressed a communication on the subject to the Commanding Officer of his regimen, and, with equal propriety, submitted to the Adjutant-General, for the consideration of General Lord Hill, a request that his conduct might undergo investigation. This request of Captain Warrington accompanied a report explanatory of the circumstances which, as President of the Court of Inquiry, I forwarded to the Adjutant-General, to be laid before the General Commanding-in-Chief. An investigation however, before a Court of Inquiry could afford no further information relative to Capt. Warrington's case than what had already been recorded in the proceedings of the Court then sitting. The General Commanding-in-Chief directed, therefore, that Capt. Warrington's case should be submitted to the decision of a General Court-martial. Such are the circumstances under which Capt. Warrington has now to answer before you to the charges which have been preferred against him. With respect to the general character of those charges, the collective judgment of this Court will form a far more correct estimate than any I could presume to submit. It is also unnecessary that I should go into detail of the circumstances upon which each particular charge is grounded. There is no lengthened chain of incidents to unite—no intricate thread of events to unravel. Conviction upon each charge may be said to rest, for the most part upon the mere proof of certain alleged and distinct facts: according to the completion of which proof, or otherwise, the Court will have to pronounce. There are two or three points, however, which bear upon the charges generally, to which it may be as well to allude at the present moment, although they will be brought out separately in the course of the evidence to be produced. I wish the Court to bear in mind that the quarters of Capt. Warrington's troop, during the Bristol riots, were at Leigh's Bazaar, Capt. Warrington's own quarters being nearly contiguous thereto at Reve,s Hotel. From these quarters the Bishop's Palace, the Recruiting-office in College Green, and No. 2, in Unity-street (in which the officer then commanding in Bristol resided) are severally distant about 200 yards. Berkeley-square (whence the Mayor despatched a letter to the officer commanding his Majesty's troops, at three o'clock in the morning of the 31st October) is distant from the said quarters about 350 or 400 yards, and Queen-square (in which stood the Custom-house, and where the great destruction of property took place) about half a mile a trifle more or less. It is necessary I should remind the Court, that a portion of the testimony to be produced will relate to facts and circumstances which occurred during a period of extreme disorder and alarm. Some discrepancies in that testimony, as far as relates to questions of time, and certain other subordinate matters, must consequently be expected; but I do not apprehend any difficulty whatever in reconciling these slight disagreements as to every essential point. I have also to express my desire—and, in so doing, I beg to be understood as speaking with the most perfect sincerity—that whenever, in the course of these proceedings, a doubtful point may arise whether as to the admission or the effect of evidence, or any other matter whatever, such doubt may never be turned to the disadvantage of the party accused; but that, on the contrary, the decision of the Court, in all such instances, may invariably be in favour of the prisoner. Having thus submitted to the Court the circumstances which have brought the prisoner before them, as well as a few observations with respect to the evidence to be produced, I have to solicit the attention of the Court to a few words respecting my own personal acquaintance with Captain Warrington, and my own personal feelings towards him. My acquaintance, indeed, is one of no long standing, or of close intimacy. We were brought together by a single occasion of professional duty; which was the only opportunity ever afforded me of acquiring any knowledge of the prisoner, prior to the assembly of the Court of Inquiry in this Hall on the 17th of November last. It will, therefore, hardly be suspected that I can be under the influence of any deep or overpowering solicitude concerning Captain Warrington as an individual; and yet, in truth, I should be conscious of something little short of downright hypocrisy, were I to affirm that my own feelings on this occasion are absolutely neutral. Captain Warrington belongs to that particular branch of our military service to which I have been devoted through a long professional life of almost forty years. Captain Warrington is attached to that particular portion of the British army over which, by the most gracious favour and confidence of his Majesty, I hold a proud, a distinguished, a comprehensive superintendance, as the Inspecting General of the cavalry of Great Britain! I may, therefore, with strict propriety, regard Captain Warrington as an officer under my own immediate command. Furthermore, Captain Warrington belongs to that particular regiment which was brigaded with my own corps, the 4th dragoons, when I had the good fortune, for the first time in my life, to draw my sword against the common enemy of Europe, in the field of Talavara, under the auspices of that gallant General who presides over this Court. Now, there cannot be a Member of this honorable Court but must have felt the magic of that sympathy which binds those corps which have fought and conquered together, as it were, in a bond of sacred brotherhood, I would fain appeal, therefore, to the gallant General—I would fain appeal to the gallant officers who compose this Court—is it likely—is it natural, is it possible that I should look with indifference to the issue of this investigation, which involves the honour of that distinguished corps or of any individual belonging to it? Honestly and distinctly do I declare that my own personal inclination is in favor of the prisoner at your bar. In making this frank avowal, however, it cannot surely be needful that I should employ many words to protect myself against perversion or misconstruction. It will not for a moment, I trust, be suspected that my regard for the honor of a distinguished corps, or of any individual attached to it, will cause me to halt in the straight, though rugged path of duty. If I openly confess that feelings of solicitude for the prisoner are lurking in my own breast, what is this confession but a public pledge to guard myself against their secret influence with the most jealous vigilance? What is it, but to call down upon my own proceedings the most watchful and rigorous controul on the part of those who are to pronounce judgment between the King and the prisoner? What is it, but to invite the strict attention of the service at large to every step I take in this trial? What is it, but to bring to the severest test the sincerity and truth of my own professions, when I declare, that my duty to my Sovereign is paramount to all interests and feelings? I have said that the honour of this corps is dear and valuable to me! But in saying this, do I not bind myself in the most solemn form to preserve that honour unsuspected and unsullied, and to bring down the weighty arm of justice on all whose conduct may have fixed a stain upon it? And, in adverting to the high and honorable post to which the gracious favour of my King has raised me, what have I done but proclaim the exceeding weight of my own responsibility? I should be a traitor to the noble service thus entrusted to my superintendence, if every feeling and every faculty of mine were not ardently engaged in the preservation of its welfare and efficiency—and of its welfare and efficiency its honor is the very life and soul. In committing to my charge the interior economy and discipline of the British cavalry, his Majesty has, in a most especial manner, constituted me one of the guardians of its reputation; in which (far more eminently than in its numbers or its subordinate details) lies the real secret of its glory and its force. In conformity with these views of my duty, I feel myself compelled to declare, that (whatever may be my personal prepossessions in favour of the prisoner), I shall have to press him home with evidence, which, if not most effectually repelled, must bring down punishment and dishonour on his head. I must not shrink from proclaiming, that unless the materials in my possession turn out deceitful indeed, his conduct during the recent calamitous disorders must be pronounced utterly indefensible. What the resources are on which the prisoner may rely for his vindication, I have no means whatever to anticipate. I can, therefore, only declare that I shall deeply rejoice in my apprehensions on his behalf should, upon investigation, appear to be unfounded. It will be no mean relief to my mind, if he should succeed in bringing forward facts or circumstances that can materially extenuate the accusation which has been preferred against him, and my gratification will be great indeed, should he be able to turn the accusation altogether aside, and to come forth from this conflict with an honourable and a complete acquittal. I have now only to submit for the approval of the Court, no less for the sake of expedition than of perspicuity, that each charge shall be dealt with separately, and in rotation as prefered against the prisoner. I propose therefore, to complete the evidence in support of one charge before another charge shall be brought under consideration, and to announce to the Court when the evidence in support of each named charge shall have closed. Should this mode of arranging the evidence, on the part of the prosecution, accord with the views of the Court I will proceed to call evidence in support of the first charge.—[*Here follows the Evidence.*]

The 52d Regiment of foot has been sent to Ireland; they were marched to Bristol during the riots, and have been quartered here since that period. The cause assigned for their removal is their intimacy with the lower orders.—*Morning Advertiser.*

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 4, 1832.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for next week,
GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQUIRE.

Saving's Bank.
TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
MR. PETER FISHER.

By Authority.

Civil Appointments.

The following persons are appointed Commissioners to expend the sums of money granted in 1831, for the Bye Roads in the City and County of Saint John:—

Thomas Harding and John Jordan, forty pounds for the road leading from Johnston's on the old Quaco Road through the Ryan Settlement, and leading near the Miliken Settlement and to the new Shepody Road.

David Anderson, and John Murray, thirty pounds for the road from the Caledonia Settlement, through the Hibirnia Settlement and thence onwards to Quaco, by the new Quaco road.

Thomas Harding and John Jordan, fifteen pounds for the road from the Quaco road, above Vanhorne's farm, to the Ryan Settlement.

James Moran, thirty pounds for the road from Tabor's to Quaco.

George Mathew, Junior, twenty pounds for the road from Black River to Quaco by the shore route.

Robert T. *Hazen*, fifteen pounds for the road from Sand Point to the City of Saint John.

Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, ten pounds to open a road from the Shepody Line, to Martin's Head.

Jacob Bradshaw, twenty pounds for the west side of the large Quaco Creek being inundated by the sea.

Robert T. Hazen and Richard Calert, in the room of Walker Tisdale appointed in 1831, to expend the sum of twenty pounds for the road from Blakslie's farm to Little River, across the Marsh.

Robert T. Hazen and Richard Calvert, to expend the sum of eighty pounds appropriated in 1831, for the road from the head of the first Loch Lomond Lake to the head of the third Loch Lomond Lake, and reappropriated, at the late session of the Legislature, for the road from Blakslie's farm to Little River.

Thomas Hewlett, Esq. and The Hon Harry Peters, to be Commissioners for laying out £100 granted at the last Session of the Legislature, for the road from Gagetown to the Nerepis Road.

We have been politely favored with the following extract from a private letter from Liverpool, dated 15th February:

"Our stock of Timber here on 1st February was ascertained to be 1,375,000 feet of Yellow and 125,000 feet of Red, which is 750,000 feet less than at the same period last year. The consumption has increased this year 200,000 feet. We allude to the year ending at the period above noticed; so that at present the prospect is favorable, and we have no doubt that high prices will be maintained until the summer import. Good hardwood is scarce. A cargo of Timber was sold on the 30th February, at the following prices:"

Yellow Pine at 20½d per foot.
Red " 19d "
Birch, " 20d "

The letter goes on to state that the Red Pine being small and the stock on hand from Quebec being heavy, a higher price could not be obtained. This description of wood has not as it formerly had a good character here, being sappy and of so small a size.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

REPORT.

☞ A Year has now elapsed since the reorganization of the Fredericton District Committee of this valuable Society, under new, and (it is hoped) in some respects improved regulations. During that period the Officers of the Committee, at their monthly meetings, have been busily and successfully engaged in forwarding by all means in their power, the designs of the Society. The nature of their operations, however, is such that a very brief report is deemed sufficient. They have imported a valuable selection of Religious and other works published by the Society in England, a Catalogue of which with the prices annexed has long been before the Public, and many of which have been disposed of to members and other purchasers. The present plan of this Committee is to *sell*, on the lowest possible terms, than to *give*, except in very particular cases. It is hoped that the charitable work of gratuitous distribution, where *that* is necessary, may safely be left to private benevolence; which, they think, may be more satisfactorily engaged in bestowing such gifts, than in enabling the Committee to bestow them. At present too, the liberality of the Committee is restrained by deficiency of means; as they incurred last summer a heavy debt to the Parent Society, the much greater part of which remains unpaid, although they have made a considerable remittance, and are about to make a larger. Their remaining Stock exceeds the amount of their remaining Debt; but they have requested further supplies, on credit, that they may be enabled to proceed with their operations.

His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to assume the office of Patron of the Committee, which at present consists of the following members.

	£. s. d.
His Excellency Sir A. Campbell, Bart. G. C. B.	5 0 0
Lady Campbell,	5 0 0
Venerable Archdeacon Coster,	2 0 10
The Hon. John Saunders,	1 3 4
" George Shore,	1 3 4
" W. Botsford,	1 3 4
Rev. Dr. Jacob,	11 8
Mrs. Jacob,	1 3 4
Rev. Dr. Somerville,	1 3 4
" G. McCawley,	1 3 4
" R. Milner,	1 3 4
" A. D. Parker,	1 3 4
" S. D. L. Street,	1 3 4
" G. Cowell,	1 3 4
Charles Peters, Esq.	1 3 4
Lieut. Col. Eeles, (Rifle Brigade)	1 0 0
Captain Holden, do.	1 0 0
Mr. Hill, do.	1 0 0
Mrs. Hailes,	0 11 8
Miss Odell,	0 11 8
Miss N. Allen,	0 11 8
Miss S. Allen,	0 11 8
Dr. Emerson,	0 11 8
Charles Lee, Esquire,	1 3 4
Thomas Lee, "	1 3 4
James Holbrook, "	1 3 4
C. S. Putnam, "	1 3 4
H. J. Harsard "	1 3 4
W. B. Phair, "	1 3 4
Peter Fraser, "	1 3 4
W. Bedell, "	1 3 4
J. Simpson, "	11 8
W. F. Odell, "	1 3 4
J. Maclauchlan, "	1 3 4
G. F. Street, "	1 3 4
A.K.S. Wetmore, "	1 3 4
G. Ketchum, "	1 3 4
R. Dibblee, "	1 3 4
Mr. Baird, "	11 8
Mr. Woods,	1 3 4
Mr. Payne,	11 8
Mr. J. Spahan,	10 0

They earnestly request the attention of the public to the fact, that, altho' subscription to an amount less than 11 8d. does not constitute a Member, and give the privilege of a vote at their meetings,—subscriptions to any inferior amount are now thankfully received, and entitle the subscriber to all the privileges of a member, except the vote. They apprehend that this is not generally understood; as they cannot otherwise account for there not being any Subscriber of less than 10s on their list. It must, one would think, afford gratification to every well-disposed person, to contribute according to his means to so laudable an undertaking.

GEORGE COWELL,
Secretary.

Fredericton, 11th April, 1832.

The Semi-annual examination of the Grammar School in this City, was held on Monday, and occupied nearly six hours. The general appearance of the School, and the high degree of proficiency manifested by the respective classes—reflecting equal credit upon the Master and the Schoolars—called forth a warm expression of satisfaction from the Directors present. —The distribution of prizes will take place at another Meeting for that purpose.—*St. John Observer.*

ELECTION.—At the termination of the Election of Charter Officers on Tuesday last, the following Gentlemen were declared to be duly chosen:

KING'S WARD.—Benjamin Stanton, *Alderman*; Thomas Rankin, *Assistant*; Lewis Fairweather, *Constable.*