

The Decree of the Court of Cassation has changed all the Cabinet combinations. We expect with impatience the decision of the King in the new composition of his Council.

We may now expect, by every mail, the most interesting and important news from France. Louis Philippe's reign is near an end, if it not already ended.

At length the Scotch Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons, and been read a first time in the House of Lords, where its second reading is to take place to-day.

It will likely be passed with great expedition, as there will be no attempts materially to alter it. The qualification clause, as relates to both Burghs and Counties has been entirely withdrawn, a fact most gratifying to the people of Scotland.

The motion for giving separate Members to Orkney and Shetland was opposed by the Lord Advocate and pressed to a division.

An interesting and animated debate took place in the House of Commons on Thursday last, on the subject of sacrificed Poland; and it was most gratifying indeed to the people of this country at large, to witness the spirit of generous indignation in which the brutal tyranny of Russia was exclaimed against by members of almost every shade of opinion.

As the London Times, says a great deal has been gained by the discussion of Thursday evening; the manifestation of feeling was deep and universal, on the part of Members having any presence of character as friends of national liberty; and the language employed to illustrate their sense of the atrocities committed by Nicholas and his agents, in defiance of all laws, divine and human—first for the oppression, not for the punishment, and lastly for the extermination of the glorious people of Poland—was of a nature to make a tyrant shiver from the lash of freedom, and gnaw his bloody sceptre in despair.

Sir Robert Peel and Sir Robert Inglis, it is true, expressed no sympathy with those noble sentiments which did so much honour to the great bulk of the House of Commons. But it was not expected of them. They belong not to the England of 1832.

Assuredly they do not; but nineteen-twentieths of our whole population belong to the England of 1832—to the England which detests oppression and oppressors wherever they exist, and deems it the best morality to speak of these at all times as they deserve, without any specious mincing of terms, or any dread of danger from the bold and indignant use of scurrilous terms.

This discussion will be productive of momentous results. The government must see from its general tone, and from the way in which it has been appreciated by the country, that it would retain its popularity and influence, if it must no longer be deaf to the calls of humanity and sound policy in reference to Poland; while Russia, and the Powers that act in concert with her, must be spurred on by it to the adoption of those extreme measures which they have long so evidently had in contemplation.

The European war we have all along predicted, seems now to be almost inevitable. But, with France ranged along with us on the side of liberty, we have nothing to fear from such an alternative. Allies will start up to assist us in the very dominions of the despots themselves, and in the general political resurrection of the long-oppressed countries of the Continent, we shall obtain a guarantee of future peaceful relations, of friendly commercial intercourse, and of consequent national safety and prosperity.

We, as well as other European nations, will never be safe until we drive the Russian barbarians back to their native north, from the Baltic, the Black Sea, and Persia; and therefore, perhaps, the sooner that matters come to this issue, the better. Poland restored, Persia retrieved from her present half-vassalage, the Porte rendered paramount in the Black Sea, and Greece made really independent and strong in the Mediterranean, Russia would then be a vulture with its talons broken, incapable of either annoying us in the east, or arresting the progress of freedom in Europe.

Earl Grey, now that the triumph of Reform has freed him from all his late trammels, appears disposed to act with the spirit and decision becoming a really patriotic Minister of this country. He has dispatched his son-in-law, Lord Durham, on a special mission to the Court of St Petersburg, and, both from the character of the noblemen thus selected, and the nature of his mission, we augur most favourably of the venerable Premier's future foreign policy.

Let us trust that to this country at present, would be a great evil; but not so much as the state of contemptible impotency, in which we have continued ever since the late French and Belgian Revolutions, with the continental despots insulting and injuring us on all hands, and our commerce and prosperity dwindling altogether away as a natural consequence.

Don Pedro is generally believed to have reached the coast of Portugal, and effected a landing, almost without opposition, a little below Lisbon. This is highly probable, as it now appears certain that he left the Azores on the 11th ult. and therefore sufficient time to reach Lisbon at the date to which the report of his landing bears reference. The neutrality of Spain being effectually secured by the prompt and vigorous measures of our Government, Don Pedro is quite sure of success, with only his ruffianly brother to oppose him. A Russian fleet is said to be in sail for Spain, with a view to the execution of certain scheme of the continental despots, as regards Don Pedro's expedition.—This is certainly probable, when we take into view the movements of the same despots in reference to Italy, Holland and Germany. But they are too late. They are only hastening forward the moment of their own destruction.

An advance of a million of Exchequer bills, has been made by government to the sufferers by the late insurrection in Jamaica. As the destruction of property was upwards of two millions, this relief will not be very extensively felt. Relief in the shape of a modification of certain duties upon West India produce, would have produced a tenfold more beneficial effect.

AMERICA.

From the New York Mercury Aug. 1. Both the number of cases and deaths is less than is contained in any previous report for the last ten days. The number of cases is more than 50 per cent. less than it was on Tuesday, (two days previous), and the deaths nearly in the same proportion. While we ought to feel grateful to the Author of all mercies for his alleviation of the calamity which has been pressing so heavily upon us, it is natural to inquire what physical cause, if any, has been instrumental in bringing about so sudden and great a change. Dr. Kirk, in his valuable Cholera pamphlet, says, as quoted by the post, "A thunder-storm has often driven the disease away." In the cursory perusal which we gave to the pamphlet, we do not remember this remark; but it may have been made notwithstanding.

On p. 26th, Dr. K. in stating the results derived from a great body of East Indian experience, puts down this as one: "On a change of weather the disease sometimes is arrested." We are inclined to think this is the remark alluded to by the Post. But be this as it may, we had on Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock, a severe thunder-shower, which came up rapidly from the West, and another between 5 and 6 o'clock accompanied by sharp lightning, which struck in no less (possibly more) than five places in the compact part of the city.

There was very little wind, but the rapidity with which the clouds arose, proves that there must have been wind above. The report of that day exhibited a decrease as compared with the previous day, of 199 in the number of new cases, and 35 in the number of deaths. [New cases on Monday, 266; Tuesday 157. Deaths on Monday 96; Tuesday 61.] It is important that all such phenomena should be carefully observed; as they may, and probably will, eventually lead to a knowledge of the causes which generate the disease. We strongly suspect they will be found to be connected in some way with electricity; and this we infer both from the facts above stated, and from the peculiar affections of the subject, both before and after death, many of which (for instance the lividness and spasms, and the twitching after death life is extinct,) bear a strong resemblance to those of a person struck with lightning. That wind merely, is incompetent to expel the disease, although unquestionably existing in the atmosphere, we have had abundant proof. Wind and rain, clouds and sunshine, cold and heat, have seemed to produce no perceptible effect upon it. Once or twice before, we have had a little lightning, but it has not been near enough to test its efficacy in dissipating the disease.

Among the persons who have died within the last thirty-six hours, are Dr. Nelson, Jr., apothecary and practitioner in Orange street, and Dr. Arnold of Harlem. Dr. Arnold was a gentleman of finished education, and highly esteemed. He fell a sacrifice to the exhausting efforts he made, to arrest the destruction around him.

The disease has raged and is now raging in the village of Harlem with more violence than it has at any time exhibited within the compact part of the city. We are sorry to add that the afflicted inhabitants there, have now but one physician residing among them, and he is in so feeble health, as to be unable to get out at night.

There have been a few cases of Cholera on board vessels lying at the wharves. The vessels have arrived with all hands in good health, but after breathing our impure atmosphere for a while, and perhaps roasting about the city, and in some cases drinking dangerous draughts, the Cholera makes its appearance. In these cases the sick persons have been taken to the hospitals or elsewhere, and the vessel ordered to haul off and anchor in the stream.

The query very naturally arises, whether these vessels have been ordered off for their own safety or that of the city. If for the former, they might as well perhaps, be left to the discretion of their owners and officers. If the object be to preserve the city, the process does not seem likely to accomplish much. It is acknowledged, that the vessel would have continued healthy, had she remained elsewhere, and has become diseased only by being within our impurities, yet when the infection begins to operate, we take out all the diseased parts, and keep them with our own infected mass, and send the healthy parts off to the stream, lest they should do us harm. This is disease putting health in quarantine. If vessels are content to be at our wharves, we surely may be content to let them alone.

A somewhat similar piece of logic was put into practice at Jersey City yesterday. A vessel hauled there for the purpose of discharging a cargo of coal, but was ordered not to approach within three hundred yards of the shore, because she came from New York. Yet the ferry boats are constantly plying between the two places, the citizens intermingling freely, and the Cholera exists at Jersey City as fully as here, and in a worse degree than in the business parts of the city.

The Health Report of Saturday, exhibited an unfavourable fluctuation; such an event was not unexpected nor discouraging. Yesterday's Report re-assured our hopes. So late as 12 o'clock last night there had been no new patients admitted to the Park Hospital.

The disease becomes more and more mild in its attacks. We are sorry to say, that a very unusual number of respectable persons are in the hands of the doctors, with severe diarrhoea.

Among the deaths reported to-day, we have to record the name of another physician, Dr. Gilbert Heston, of No. 142 Grand street. On Thursday evening, Dr. Heston went out to Yorkville, to assist in the Cholera Hospital there. He was actively engaged among the patients until about 11 o'clock, when he retired to his lodgings. Soon after he experienced a slight movement in his bowels, which in the course of the night assumed the form of a decided case of Cholera. At an early hour in the morning a physician of the village was called in, but it was too late, he was already collapsed. A physician was also sent for from the city, but in spite of medical aid death ensued in the course of 15 or 16 hours from the first attack. This makes six physicians who have died of Cholera within the chartered limits of the city, besides one or two medical students: viz. Drs. Knapp Barry, Nelson and Heston, of the city proper, and Drs. Arnold and Vought of Harlem.

In some parts of the city, the most efficient measures are now taking, to arrest the epidemic, and in general with complete success.—The Corporation have employed medical gentlemen, to take charge of certain districts. In one of those districts, embracing most of Delancey street, Sheriff street, and the neighbourhood, on the low land towards the Dry Dock, where a large number of cases were reported a week ago, there is not a new case this morning. Large quantities of filth and a great many inhabitants, have been removed. One mode of building in that part of the city has been, to erect a house in front, with a passage way through it, leading to the rear yard, which is surrounded with other houses, the whole forming a hollow square and all facing upon the centre, except the building in front. The yard in the centre is the only source of ventilation, and the grand deposit of filth.—The houses were filled with a multitude of people, and, as might be expected, filled with cholera. The places have operated as cholera manufactories, whence double distilled infection was sent off to all the neighbourhood.—Upon one of these squares there was a week ago near a hundred cases of cholera, either violent or remittent. But they have been cleared out, and health is restored. The wonder is, not that human beings so situated should die, but that they should live at all.

If we add, those who have perished out of the city, we shall have a total of at least two thousand, eight hundred citizens of New York consigned to the grave within the short compass of a single month. What a mortality! and what a life, who sent this scourge upon us, has permitted the air to be tainted with a somewhat more bitter malignity. We should have been all dead men! But the malignity has been carefully tempered, so that, with very few exceptions, it was too powerful only for those whose systems had been deranged and enfeebled by vice, or who had disregarded the warnings of prudence. And now again healthy breezes are beginning to blow.

No man can be in the midst of such a scene, and not be affected. He will learn new lessons of his frailty and dependence, and commit himself with new earnestness, to the keeping of that Being who is stronger than death, or he will brace himself up in a despairing, careless defiance of events. Better or worse we shall all be for the mournful events of this July. To the intemperate, the lewd, the dissipated of every class, what lessons of terror have been read. But they, in general, are nothing the better.

For the information of the people abroad, it may be proper to say that Yorkville and Harlem are villages, the former six miles and the latter eight miles up the island. Of course they are within the chartered limits of the city, and therefore included in the returns of our Board of Health.

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

The cholera, in Quebec though no longer so terrific in its ravages as on its first appearance, cannot by any means be said to have entirely left us. The deaths, out of the hospitals, are not unimportant, and many cases occur, which do not terminate fatally. The changes in the atmosphere—the most winds not uncommon at this season, are unfavourable to those predisposed to receive cholera attacks.

MONTREAL, August 4.—Though the burials in the last two days have been extremely numerous, yet we notice, what our enquiries convince us is the fact, that the health of the city is very much improved yesterday, and that the new cases were to a very trifling amount, compared with the two or three previous days. We may expect therefore a more cheering report for to-day, as it must be kept in mind, that the burials reported yesterday are the result of the cases of previous days. Of the burials at the Catholic ground yesterday, one-half, we learn, were children of an early age. By deducting the number of deaths at the cholera hospitals, from the total burials, the number of cases in private practice can be at once ascertained.—Gazette.

Among the latest deaths by cholera are Mrs. Mary Goodhue, wife of Mr. Francis Meizler, merchant tailor, Mr. John Fellow, blacksmith; Mr. James Scott, carter, a native of England; Mrs. Agathe Gaudry, wife of Augustin Perrault, Esq., formerly M. P.; Mary Jane, second daughter of Mr. James Glasford, aged 16; Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Taylor, aged 21; Mr. Joseph Blain, painter, and two days after, his son, Mr. E. Blain, jun.; Mrs. P. Johnson, boarding-house keeper, St. Anne's Suburbs; Mr. Thomas McDowell, shoemaker.

It is with feelings of regret that we this day announce the death of one of our most respected citizens, John Fleming, Esq., a partner of the House of Hart Logan & Co., and President of the Bank of Montreal. He was cut off by the prevailing disease, after nine hours' sickness, on Monday the 30th of July, at the age of 46. He was a native of Aberdeenshire, North Britain, and has resided in this city twenty-nine years, where, by his unalloyed integrity, and eminent talents, he raised himself to that rank and station, which he so deservedly enjoyed.—Gazette.

UPPER CANADA.

YORK, (U. C.) July 28th.—The Cholera panic appears to have spread through the western country generally. In the Gore District, the Board of Health or the medical gentleman who acts as health officer, or both, have so far sanctioned or humoured to panic, as to report a number of cases of cholera (Asiatic cholera) in Hamilton and the neighbouring villages—to us the accuracy of this official report however, is more than questionable. There has been much sickness in Hamilton, Ancaster, Flamboro', London and other Villages, but the diseases have been chiefly bowel complaints, bilious, or typhus fever.—Courier.

BROCKVILLE, (Thursday,) August 2d.—We regret to be under the necessity of stating that the accounts from different parts of the Canadian during the past week, exhibit a more unfavourable state of the disease than we were enabled to give in our last; although if we accept Prescott, where there has been 30 cases, and 21 deaths between the 24th and 26th of July, the disease has not come up to its former maximum in any place where it has been before, noticed.—Recorder.

The cholera still continues in Cornwall and its vicinity. On the 27th, Mr. Bernard Chamberlain was suddenly attacked with this disease, and though medical aid was immediately procured, all efforts to save him were in vain. At Mills Road, on the 23d, Mr. Jacob Wagoner, merchant, died of cholera. Several other cases had occurred there within the past week, but did not prove fatal. At the Long Sault, on the 23d, Mr. B. Glenan died of cholera.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, August 15, 1832.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for } HENRY SMITH, Esq.

next week, }

SAVINGS BANK.

Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.

next week, }

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.

Our latest accounts from Europe reached us by the Halifax Mail on Saturday last. The Brig Clyde, in 33 days from Greenock to that Port, brought Glasgow Papers to the 4th of July, which contain intelligence of considerable importance. The internal commotions and revolutionary movements in France, have increased to an alarming extent, and from all accounts, a change in the Government of that country is not far distant. It is not improbable also, when we view the disposition and temper of the other continental Powers, that a collision may take place, and that Great Britain will soon have to adopt more determined measures in her foreign policy.

His Majesty had a stone thrown at him while attending Ascot Races by a pensioner who had been discharged from Greenwich Hospital, but we are happy to learn that His Majesty escaped almost unhurt, and that no party feeling was mixed up with this transaction. The wretch has

been committed to prison to await trial, and the affair, when known, excited every where the utmost indignation.

The Duke of Wellington was violently assaulted while returning from the Tower by a base and worthless rabble, and had not His Grace received timely assistance from the New Police, the consequences might have been of a more serious nature.

We yesterday received our regular supply of Canada Papers to the 4th inst., from which we learn that the cases of Cholera are daily diminishing in Quebec and Montreal, and that the health of the population is very much improved. We have also received New York papers to the 14th inst., from which we have gathered a few interesting particulars respecting the state of the disease in that City. We regret to learn that several Physicians have fallen victims to the malady while employed in their attention to the poor—its ravages, however, are gradually abating, the number of cases and deaths are on the decline, and the disease becomes more and more mild in its attacks.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—This morning the Head Quarters of this Gallant Corps embarked on board the Steam Boat at John Ward for Saint John, on their route to Halifax. We have often had occasion to express our admiration at the superior state of discipline which they have uniformly maintained during their residence amongst us. The high military reputation and experience of Lieutenant Col. Eeles, the commanding officer, the gentlemanly conduct of the Officers, the orderly behaviour of the non-commissioned officers and privates, and the prompt assistance which all have evinced, whenever the public good required their aid, has secured to them the esteem and good opinion of their friends, and has not failed to produce the most friendly feelings of social gratification in our community. Our best wishes attend them; and we doubt not when their country demands their active services in the maintenance of her rights in the field, they will display the same achievements by which on former occasions they have been so deservedly distinguished.—An address was last evening presented to Col. Eeles from the Magistrates, Officers of Militia, and principal inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, a copy of which has not yet been furnished us, it will appear however in our next.

On Wednesday last a Coronor's inquest was held by William Taylor, Esquire, on view of the body of John Paulin, lately from England. The deceased went into the river to bathe himself, a short distance above Government House, and having gone beyond his depth he became exhausted in attempting to reach the shore, and sunk before assistance could reach him.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last four men belonging to the Rifle Brigade, stationed in this Garrison, and a young man named George Lermon, a shoemaker, lately from Ireland, set off to cross the river in a canoe, and as they approached the opposite side the canoe upset and the whole crew were plunged into the water. Three of the soldiers succeeded in regaining the canoe and clinging to her until released from their perilous situation, but we lament to say, that the two others were drowned. Every possible search has since been made for the bodies, but hitherto without effect.

On Tuesday the 31st ultimo, an inquest was held at Richibucto, before George Hagan, Esq., Coronor, on the Body of a Boy, six years of age, son of Patrick Read, shoemaker. It appeared in evidence, that a bottle of some poisonous liquid had been unfortunately left in the way of the child, the drinking of which had caused his death, after a short period of considerable agony. Let this lamentable occurrence be a warning to parents, to be cautious in their manner of disposing deleterious drugs and mixtures, used either as medicine, or in the common occurrences of business.—Miramichi Clarifier.

We are much pleased to hear that it is contemplated by Mr. N. VAIL, to establish a Steam Ferry Boat, to run to and from Carleton, and that a petition signed by some of the most respectable and influential persons in the community, has been sent to the Common Council for their sanction. We feel assured that if entered into it will be highly beneficial to the public, and will obviate the difficulties now experienced by persons crossing with teams. We trust that the enterprising proprietor may meet with the success that his spirited speculation deserves.—City Gazette.

In Trinity Church, St. John, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Joseph Seasmith, to Mrs. Maria Walker, both of this City.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Samuel Hayward, to Miss Elizabeth Dawson, both of this City.

At Lancaster, on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. P. Coster, Mr. Robert T. Brittain, of Carleton, to Miss Mary A. fourth daughter of Mr. John Lee, of the former place.

At St. David, on the 22d ult. Mr. Moses Clarendon, aged 52 years, he was one of the first settlers in St. David, and always sustained an irreproachable moral character; as a denizen, he was universally respected, and as a Christian he was beloved by the Society to which he was attached.

By the Honorable William Botsford, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature, for the Province of New Brunswick.

To all whom it may concern Greeting.—NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of John Charters of Carleton, in the County of Westmorland, husband and man, to the duty made according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided; I have directed all the Estate, as well real as personal, within this Province, of Ashton Cox, late of Manchester in the County aforesaid, Trader, (which said Ashton Cox is departed from without the limits of this Province, with intent and design to defraud the said John Charters and the other creditors of the said Ashton Cox if any there be, of their just dues, or to avoid being arrested by the ordinary process of the law as it is alleged against him) to be seized and attached and that unless the said Ashton Cox do return and discharge the said Debtors' Dues, within three months from the publication hereof, all the estate as well real as personal of the said Ashton Cox within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the creditors of the said Ashton Cox.

Dated at Sackville the seventh day of August One thousand eight hundred and thirty two. [Signed] W. BOTSFORD. James Stewart, Atty. for Petrg. Credit.

MEN OF YORK, Frecholders and Electors! VACANCY having occurred in your representation, by the decease of your faithful servant and representative, Mr. Dow, and the War being now issued for the Election of a person to supply his place, you will shortly be called upon to exercise one of your dearest and most important privileges, in the choice of a person to stand as your advocate, in the General Assembly of the Province.

Solicited by a number of your body, to offer myself as a Candidate, and flattered by the friendly greetings, which I have received from every sect and class among you, I enter the list as an aspirant after Legislative honors, with the hope, that I shall meet with your approbation. I boast of no Spartan support—I seek not an interested friendship—I ask not the influence of unfair bias—no—I rely upon every sect—I find myself supported by a disinterested zeal—and I hope to succeed upon the Free voice of the County.

Although I have the objections to Youth, to encounter, still I trust that, trying me by another and more proper standard, I shall be found, not to have spent my strength for naught, nor toiled away the days of my youth in that which profiteth not.

Countrymen and Frecholders! There never has been a more important epoch, in the political History of this Province, than the present time will record. A crisis is at hand—the moment is near when the people must not only look for rights withheld—but must demand—must have them. This is not the language of disaffection, but the voice of universal political justice. As children of one parent, we, in common with the neighbouring Colonies, must seek for our portion and inheritance. Others are gaining by the force and justice of their appeals, what is improperly denied to us. Your Representatives in General Assembly must be your claimants, your champions; and, in proportion as they are strong or weak, you must gain or lose. The post is important; the charge is great; the responsibility is tremendous. For these you want a fearless, a watchful, an independent representation. And if your judgment should pronounce me unequal to the important duty, or should rest in preference on another, most heartily and readily will I cancel the obligations of my friends, and cheer them on, to rally round, and proclaim him, the man of your choice—the man of the people!

Frecholders of York, and fellow Subjects! Your success is mine; your interests are mine; your oppression shall be mine; your overthrow shall be mine. Whom then can I safely serve? The people. If therefore you should honor me by a majority of your voices, may shame and confusion of face attend me—and may the execrations of all wise and good men, be showered upon me, the moment I desert you—the moment I forget the Frecholders of the County of York! The Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, and the systems of General Government, shall form topics of remarks, when I shall have the honor of meeting you at the Hustings.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very humble servant, And sincere friend, L. A. WILMOT.

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I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very humble servant, And sincere friend, L. A. WILMOT.

15th August, 1832.

TO THE FRECHOLDERS, ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK. Gentlemen, YOU will shortly be called upon to select from your own body a proper person to fill the seat, in the Representation of this County, left vacant by the lamented death of your late worthy and faithful Representative Mr. Dow. It is with some degree of diffidence that, in compliance with the wishes of my friends, and at the same time actuated I trust, by a sincere desire to promote the best interests of this native County, I come forward most respectfully to offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages. In doing so, it is with the determination, should I be chosen, to the honorable and important trust, to maintain your constitutional rights and privileges, and to discharge the various duties of a Legislator conscientiously and firmly to the utmost of my ability.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obt. humble Servt. JAMES TAYLOR, Junr. Fredericton, 15th August, 1832.

On the 16th day of February next will be sold by Public Auction at the Market House in Fredericton. ALL the real estate of Henry Smith, Esquire, within my bailiwick, or so much thereof as will satisfy an execution at the suit of Nehemiah Rogers.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff. Fredericton, 15th August, 1832.

Pursuant to a Licence from the Governor and Council, the subscriber will sell by Public Auction at the premises on Saturday the 8th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 in the afternoon, ALL the right and interest of the late Samuel A. Shepherd, in and to a certain tract of land lying at the mouth of the Keswick Creek in the Parish of Douglas, occupied by the said Samuel Shepherd at the time of his decease, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of the debt due from the said Samuel Shepherd.

ELIJAH SHEPHERD, Executor. Fredericton 3d Aug, 1832. p.1w.46.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber intending to move to the County on or about the first of September next, wishes to inform all persons indebted to either Travis Tibbits & Co., Tibbits and Miller, or James Tibbits & Co. that unless payment is made previous to that time or good security given, the accounts will indiscriminately be put into the hands of an Attorney for collection. JAMES TIBBITS. Fredericton, 6th August, 1832.

LAND FOR SALE. THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land situate in Sussex, King's County, containing 500 acres, adjoining a Tract belonging to Thomas Beer Esq. Payments will be made easy, apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR. Fredericton, 11th June 1832.

Blanks of various hints for Sale at this Office.