

ing gratitude, a very handsome present recently made to the New York Society Library by the British Government. It consists of a splendid collection of volumes from the Record Commission of London, valued at £300 sterling, embracing Domesday Book in 4 volumes; the Statutes of Great Britain, in 9 volumes; the public Rolls, several volumes; the Acts of Parliament of Scotland, in 11 volumes; Writs of Chancery, in 5 volumes, including the reign of Elizabeth, &c.; Parliament Writs; a large number of Church Records; Catalogues in folio, of the Harleian manuscripts of Cottonian and Lansdowne collections, several volumes. Similar presents are, it is understood, to be made to the other public Libraries in the United States. Now, if charity ought to begin at home, and if there be a surplus of these good things on the hands of the Record Commission, sets of these valuable works would be most acceptable to the Colonies—we, in Nova Scotia would be delighted with such a present.

GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A gentleman from Cape Breton yesterday handed to us, for the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute, the tooth of an animal found in the North East section of that Island, that evidently belongs to an age and a race, of which we have no knowledge, and can form but a very imperfect idea. It measures 17 inches in length, 8 inches round the thickest end, and weighs 2lbs. 15oz. Though partially decayed, the largest portion is in excellent preservation, considering the length of time that it must have been exposed to the elements. Our friend has another, which he will also send forward by an early conveyance; and has promised to use his exertions in endeavoring to procure some of the bones of the animal, which, from the account given by the Indians, may also be found upon the same spot.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, July 23d, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for H. G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next week.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
JEDEDIAH SLASON, Esq.

(From the New York Albion.)

The Morning Chronicle assures us that when the defection of Mr. Stanley was made public, a large number of the Members of the House of Commons presented a declaration to Earl Grey, professing unshaken confidence in his principles and government; but that when it became known that the Cabinet had been re-constructed, excluding Lord Durham and more liberal materials, a counter declaration was adopted, expressing sorrow and dismay thereat. The immediate friends of his Lordship, however, solaced themselves with the idea that the present arrangement is only a temporary one—a sort of jury-mast, erected to carry the vessel into port, to be generally overhauled and refitted hereafter.

In retracing the foregoing, we may infer—1st. That Mr. Stanley and his friends have left the Cabinet on a Conservative principle, and that they will hereafter attach themselves in some degree to the Conservatives, thereby materially strengthening that party. 2d. That the Cabinet has not gained strength in the persons of the successors of the seceders. 3d. That the Radical party will not come to the assistance of the Cabinet, until Lord Durham forms a part of it. 4th. That such a state of things cannot long continue, but must speedily fall to pieces, when a new Cabinet will be formed from new elements, a large portion of which will be Conservative. If we are wrong in these conclusions, we have at least discharged our duty—as faithful Journalists—in laying abundant materials before our readers to enable them to form their conclusions themselves. Fund on the 30th May, 93.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK BILL.—The House divided, for the third reading, 169; against it 76; majority against Ministers, 61.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—On Monday Mr. Hardy opposed the motion for going into Committee on the bill for removing Jewish Disabilities; but his motion for that purpose was rejected, by 63 to 7; and the bill went through the Committee.

FOREIGN POLICY.—The Marquis of Londonderry gave notice, that on Monday next he would move for certain papers connected with the embassy to Russia. He also again complained of the treatment of Sir John Campbell by the Pedros. Earl Grey said that Government was not in the slightest degree influenced by any thing which his Lordship gave utterance to on the subject.

(From the London Spectator.)

RADICAL PAPER.—Earl Grey's rickety Cabinet was broken up on Tuesday, by the resignation of Mr. Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Ripon.

Serious differences of opinion of the mode of dealing with Irish Church property, have been known to exist among the members of the late Administration

for some time. Mr. Ward's resolution, in which the right of the Legislature to appropriate Ecclesiastical property in any way it should deem fit, was expressly laid down, brought the opposing party into contact. A majority of the Cabinet refused to meet the proposition with a direct negative; and up to the time when Lord Althorp went into the House on Tuesday night, matters were in a state of uncertainty and confusion. His Lordship, indeed, had determined to resign, and would in all probability have adhered to this resolution, had not he received intelligence from the Ministerial conclave out of doors, even while Mr. Ward, or his second Mr. Grote, was speaking, that Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham had hurried on their court dresses and given in their resignations to the King. Thus the Liberal party—Liberal in opinion at least on the Irish Church Question—retained the ascendancy in the Cabinet; and Lord Althorp remained Chancellor of the Exchequer. The motion to adjourn, under these circumstances, was the best he could make. But there were other cogent reasons for not moving the previous question, as had been at first intended. The Conservatives, who have lately, in fulfilment of an express bargain and stipulation, voted with the Reform Ministers in Anti-Reform divisions, deserted them on Tuesday night. Sir Robert Peel went into the country; Lord Chandos went to his club; the Tory phalanx was scattered in all directions, and left the Whig Ministers to deal as best they could with their Reformed House of Commons. But the Ministers could not count upon a majority of the Reformers; and Lord Althorp was forced to beg for indulgence, and to move the adjournment of the House till Monday next.

This result was not produced without a good deal of maneuvering in the Cabinet, as well as remonstrance out of doors. The crisis, indeed, was hurried on by some Independent Members, friendly to the Government, but disgusted with their halting policy, and eager to put an end to it, in the hope that an expulsion of the Tory members of the Cabinet would be followed by a change for the better. In apparent concurrence with the views of this party, some leading persons in the Government played the same game, and forced matters to an issue. Whether the persons we allude to were really sincere in their professions, and acted with good faith in this affair, will be seen by their subsequent conduct. If they join heartily and honestly in remodelling the Cabinet on a truly Liberal principle, it may be concluded that their intentions were good; but if they are parties to a mere patchwork arrangement, and throw obstacles in the way of forming a strong and popular Government, then it will be apparent that they have acted with an eye to future personal aggrandisement and exaltation, and not for the welfare of the country.

Thus it appears, that at last the Whigs will be compelled to meet the question which they shrank so shamefully last year, when the 147th clause of the Irish Church Temporalities Bill was withdrawn. What gain did that dorelotion principle bring them? Simply a prolonged tenure of troubled office for a few months, as the expense of character, with a diminution of power and with the cowardly portion at last—compelled to fight when they would rather flee. Events have proved, that a straightforward policy would have been the true one, and that a compromise of principle on points of such magnitude is worthy only of the foolish in their generation.

(From the London Courier of May 29.)

MINISTERIAL PAPER.—The Cabinet, then, has been broken up, and broken up on a broad and distinct principle, which can leave no man any doubt as to what side he ought to take. Mr. Stanley and his party maintain that all the possessions, all the revenues of the Church, are property which the State may distribute differently among the Church, but cannot divert from ecclesiastical to secular purposes. The other branch of the Cabinet maintain that the revenues of the Church are not property in the rigid sense of the word; that they are, if not the gift of the State secured to the Church by the State, and that the State may not only direct a different appropriation of those revenues, among the members of the Church, and for ecclesiastical purposes. That is the principle; the application is made to Ireland. The revenues of that Church are enormously disproportioned to its duties, and to the number of people to whom it dispenses religious consolation and instruction. Moreover, those revenues are collected from a Roman Catholic population, who are equally as well entitled as his Majesty's Protestant subjects, to the protection of the laws, and those revenues are,

and long have been, the sources of much vexation to that Catholic population, and of bitter strife and contention. In truth, our astonishment is excited after running over the great number of authorities quoted by Mr. Ward, in his able speech last night condemning the present Church Establishment of Ireland, and, after noticing the host of proofs he has brought together, that attempts to enforce the complete collection of that revenue have failed, and have led to little more than resistance and assassination;—we are astonished, after reading the opinions of our wisest Statesmen against the present system; and the proofs of its mischievous failures, that any man can for one moment hesitate to affirm that the State ought immediately to take measures to "reduce the temporal possessions of the Church of Ireland." Mr. Stanley however, and those who think with him on this subject, deny the right of the State to abate one of the greatest acknowledged evils that ever existed in any country; they deny to the State the power to overturn a bad system; they bind the State to a subservience to the Church: they make it the instrument for collecting the Church revenues; they bow with reverence before an enormous abuse; they tie by their principles the hands of the State, and compel it to submit to a master. The principle, therefore, on which the Cabinet has split is the vital for all governments, for it is neither more nor less than the assertion of the supremacy of the State over all its subjects, and over all those parts or portions of society which grow from its regulations, or are protected by its care. Mr. Stanley and Sir James Graham deny this supremacy, and their principles cannot be followed in reconstructing the Cabinet, without virtually admitting that the State is incompetent to remedy some of the most glaring evils of society. To follow their doctrines must inspire the People of Ireland with despair: to embrace their principles would fill all the people of England, who desire an amended appropriation of Church revenues, with dismay, and would lead, by a short cut to ruin the authority of the government in Ireland, and to weaken and degrade it in England. But they are out of the Cabinet, because they have maintained such a strange principle, and their resignation speaks, we think, hope to Ireland, and peace and confidence to all parts of the empire.

LIGHT HOUSES.—On Wednesday morning last, the Commissioners of the Bay of Fundy Light Houses here, embarked on board of the Steam-boat "Maid of the Mist," and proceeded to Point Lepreau, where they found every thing connected with the Light House Establishment in high order. They then proceeded to Saint Andrews, where they took on board the Commissioners in that quarter, and with some other Gentlemen, (Members of the House of Assembly others,) proceeded to Head Harbour, Machias Seal Island, and the Gannet Rock, at all of which places, they found the best possible arrangements made, and the Lamps in complete repair. After leaving the Gannet Rock, and coming round the south side of the Grand Manan, they arrived here early on Saturday morning.

It must afford satisfaction to every one to see such establishments on the shores of this Bay and particularly must it afford pleasure, to hear that the whole are kept in such a way as to assure the public that all is done that can be done, in a climate so subject to fog as this is.—Observer.

(From the Gleaner.)

COUNTY OF KENT.—Our attentive Correspondent in this County, has furnished us with the following intelligence: A visitation of an awful nature was experienced at Buctouche on Friday week in a thunder storm of extreme violence which did considerable damage. The house of Mr. Turner Ward, situated on the point at the entrance of the harbor, was struck by the electric fluid, and which entered by the chimney, tore away a bed room door, burst out two sashes, and descended through the floor into the cellar. The house was quite new and the damage done to it is of great proportionable magnitude. Two females were in the house at the commencement of the storm, but alarmed at its violence they fled to the residence of a neighbour a very short time before the accident occurred, which occasioned most providentially their escape from death. It was singular to observe that the fluid in its descent through the chimney, carried down every particle of soot, and left it much clearer than human hands could have effected it.

During the storm a young gentleman of that place was in the woods, where he had very imprudently taken shelter beneath a large hemlock; but on observing a tree close to him shivered by the lightning he ran away a short distance, and on looking back he observed that the tree under which he stood had been also blasted since he left it.

The House on the Little Buctouche,

late the residence of Thomas Oatle, Esq. unfortunately took fire on Thursday last, and owing to a most powerful wind from the westward blowing at the time, all attempts at extinguishing the flames were soon rendered utterly fruitless, and the building in an inexpressibly short space of time was entirely consumed. The adjacent house of Commodore Elijah Ayer was in very great danger, but the wind providentially shifting was the cause of its preservation, although a waggon standing near it was burned.

The crops look exceedingly well; but the grass wants bottom. We shall not have the Hay crops we had last season.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We have been politely favored by a friend with the Scottish Guardian of the 23rd May. This paper is principally occupied with the proceedings of the General Assembly on the important question of Patronage. The debate was opened by Lord Moncrieff, in a long and able speech, when his Lordship moved:—

"That the General Assembly, having maturely considered the overture, do declare that it is a fundamental law of this Church, that no pastor shall be intruded on any congregation contrary to the will of the people; and that, in order to carry this principle into full effect the Presbyteries of the Church shall be instructed, that if at the moderating in a call to a vacant pastoral charge, the major part of the male heads of families, members of the vacant congregation, and in full communion with the Church, shall disapprove of the person in whose favour the call is proposed to be moderated in, such disapproval shall be deemed sufficient ground for the Presbytery rejecting such person, and that he shall be rejected accordingly; and due notice thereof forthwith given to all concerned; but that if the major part of the said heads of families shall not disapprove of such person to be their pastor, the Presbytery shall proceed with the settlement, according to the rules of the Church; and further declare, that no person shall be held to be entitled to disapprove, as aforesaid, who shall refuse, if required solemnly to declare, in presence of other Presbyteries, that he is actuated by no factious or malicious motive, but solely by a conscientious regard to the spiritual interests of himself or congregation; and resolve, that a committee be appointed to report to an interim diet of the Assembly in what manner, and by what particular measures, this declaration and instruction might be carried into full operation.

Married.

On Saturday morning last, in Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. John Emery Dow, of Sheffield, to Sophia Jane, seventh daughter of the late Joseph Barlow, Esq. of Saint John.

Died.

At Sheffield, on the 9th inst. Thomas, son of the late Mr. Mathaniel Burpee, aged 14 years.
At St. Stephen, on the 10th inst. Mrs. Mary E. Lyle, aged 19 years.

On the 24th day of January next will be sold by Public Auction at the Market House in Fredericton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

ALL the right, title, claim and demand of Henry Hart, of, in, and to the property of the late Robert Lawson, deceased, being lot number eleven, situate on the Keswick Ridge, Parish of Douglas, bounded on the upper side by Nathaniel Perley, on the lower side by Samuel B. Smith.—The same having been taken under and by virtue of Executions issued out of the Supreme Court.

E. W. MILLER, Sheriff.
Fredericton, 22d July, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any legal demands against the estate of Daniel Smith, late of Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury, deceased, are requested to render the same attested to within Twelve months from the date hereof, and all these indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment to STEPHEN SMITH, { Ex'rs.
DAVID MITCHELL, {
Lincoln, 23d July, 1834.

To be sold on the 20th day of January next, at 12 o'clock at noon, in front of the Court House at Gagetown, in Queen's County,

ALL the right, title and interest of the Honorable Harry Peters, of, in, and to the following Real Estate, situate in Gagetown aforesaid, to wit:—All that Messuage and Premises whereon he now resides, an eight acre block, and a lot containing one hundred acres, in rear thereof: All that Farm and Premises situate on Grimross Neck, known as the Mount Farm, and all other real estate, in which the said Harry Peters is interested in Queen's County; the same being levied on by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of John M. Wilmot and James Peters, joint Administrators of Allan C. Wilmot, deceased.

N. H. DE VEEB.
Sheriff of Queen's County.
Gagetown, 12th July, 1834.

By John Frazer, Esquire, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon the application of James Gillan, of the Parish of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, to me duly made according to the form of the Acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided, I have directed all the Estate as well real as personal, within the Province, of Judah Bartlett, late of the Parish of Northesk, (which said Judah Bartlett is indebted to the said James Gillan in the sum of thirty-three pounds nineteen shillings and seven pence half penny, and has departed this Province since the said debt was contracted, and has not returned or resided therein for the last six months and upwards) to be seized and attached, and that unless the said Judah Bartlett do return and discharge his said debt or debts within six months from the publication hereof, all the Estate, as well real as personal, of the said Judah Bartlett, within this Province, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of the Creditors of the said Judah Bartlett.

Dated at Nelson, in the County of Northumberland, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

JOHN FRASER, J. C. P.
JAMES H. PETERS, Atty. for Pet. Creditor.
First published in Gazette 16th July, 1834.
6m. p20.

To be sold by public auction, on Friday the eleventh day of July next, at the House of Mr. George Rogers in Hopewell, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon:—

The real estate of Allen Siarratt, situate in the Parish of Hopewell, aforesaid; the same having been taken under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court.

W. P. SAYRE, Sheriff.

Dorchester, 24 January 1834.

The above sale is postponed until Monday the fifteenth day of September next.

POST OFFICE.

Fredericton, 5th June 1834.

Letters remaining in this Office, this date.

A
Mr. C. Andrews, Peter Atherton, John Amor, Samuel J. Austin.

B
David Bryson, James Blane, James Burgoe, Lawrence Birn, John Baird, John Barry, Samuel Balle, Jane Brady, Richard Banan, Joseph Boucher, William Burden, Simon Baker, James Butler, Joseph Burgoe, George Bahop, Isaac Butner, Humphrey Baird, John Boyer.

C
Edmond Conway, Henry Coside, Robert Colwell, Martha Craleman, Daniel Conil, William Clark Thomas Crispy, John Church, Peter Clements, Edmond Coy, Joseph Campbell, Elizabeth Clarke, Robert Carter, Michael Collins, Nicholas Conliffe, David Cutten, 2; Christopher Crage, Jos. Cary, A. B. Campbell, Ebenezer Corbett.

D
Ellen Deiscoll, Robert Duncan, David Dunn, John Davis, Richard Dunn, John Dosey, James Davies, William Davis, Joseph Doherty, Neal Doherty, Thomas Donahy, 2.

E
John Elliot, Chas. Ennor, 4, Stephen Easterbrook, Hugh Edger, James Evans.

F
Thomas Floyd, 2, Samuel Fulton, Miss Fleming, Benjamin Foster.

G
David Graham, Francis Goodwin, John Gallagher, John Glass, Michael Goodwin, James Gilchrist, Mrs. Gilbert.

H
John Harper, James Harper, Abigail Harper, John Hoyt, Thomas Hotham, William Hallett, 2; Catharine Harris, Thomas Harrison, 2; Samuel Hayden, Daniel Howwood, Randall Harley, A. C. Hammond, James Hogarty, Robert Hallett.

J
John Jones, J. Johnston, Elijah Johnson, John Johnston, Margaretta Jones, E. Joelle, Naomie Johnson.

K
Robert Kerr, John Kenady, Oliver A. Knox, William Knowles.

L
William Lindsay, Mary Long, John Logue, James Lyon, George Lockhart, Maria Lee, Nathaniel Lasky, Matthew Little.

M
William M'Afams, John M'Clearn, Michael M'Mally, James Muldoon, John Mahan, William M'Leod, Charles Moor, Dudley Moody, Charles M'Pherson, 2, John M'Clintock, John Mahaffy, John M'Connell, James M'Nelly, Robert M'Cann, J. M'Elroy, 2, Mrs. Moran, David Muaro, Wm. M'Donald, Samuel M'Euyner, Robert M'Croody, John M'Calvin, Anthony M'Ashon, William M'Kewen, Hugh M'Master, B. M'Laughlan, E. M'Laughlan, Patrick Monophon, Thomas M'Olson, Jane M'Aneur, Jas. Monahan, John M'Clintock, James M'Narrie, Richard Miller, Isaac Miller, Mrs. Marshall.

N
Mary Nixon, John Nielson, Wm. D. Nash, 3, Mary Nichols, Henry Nae.

O
Pat. O'Brien, John Owens, Lawrence O'Leary.

P
Thomas Patrick, Thomas Philip, Frederick Pace, Robert Pearson.

Q
Michael Quigg, Catherine Quin.

R
James Rath, Washington Raymond.

S
Thomas Saunders, Thomas B. Smith, William Steen, George Speers, Thomas D. Stokoe, John Scott, Jeremiah Sullivan, Martha Spennon, Robert Swin, George Swin, James Swin, Eliza Swin, Thomas Sykes, Rev. G. Bert Spur, John Sharp, David Sypher.