

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND THE CHINA TRADE.—The East India Company have just commenced their career as governors of India only, the act of Parliament, abolishing the monopoly which they have so long held of the China trade, having gone into operation. The company having now ceased to act as "a company of merchants trading to the East Indies," the whole attention of the Court of Directors will be devoted to the government of India, of which they will remain governors until the 30th of April 1854. The act of the Legislature making this important change in the charter of the East India Company came into operation on Tuesday last. The Court of Directors are now actively engaged in winding up their commercial concerns, and the remaining stock of tea and the produce of India now in the company's hands will be sold under the direction of commissioners, acting under the Board of Control. The new charter having come into operation, and dividends of ten per cent. on the company's stock being secured for forty years, and, if then redeemed, the proprietors will be paid at the rate of £200 for each £100 stock, has induced the moneyed interest to make large investments in India Stock, and the price of it has risen about 4 per cent. since Friday, purchases having been made on Saturday afternoon at 264.

An Austrian Bank, with a variety of Colonial Branches, is now forming in London, under the auspices of Capitalists of the highest character, which is likely to prove not only a profitable but a highly useful establishment. The common interest for money in Austria at the present moment is ten per cent.

In a late number of the Sydney Herald, we find the arrival of thirty moderately young and unmarried females in the colony from the mother country, in the ship Edward Conston, notified with due ceremony, and the names of the ladies recorded at full length.

At a recent sale of the effects of Mrs. Burns, the poet's widow, a very lively competition was entered into for articles of little or no value but that which association conferred upon them. A little copper teakettle sold for two pounds; and an old coffee-pot, in a very dilapidated state, sold for twenty times the value of one in good condition. A table cloth, bearing the date 1792, was sold for £5 7s. which was not intrinsically worth five shillings. The rusty iron top of a shower bath, which Mrs. Dunlop (Mrs. Burns) sent to the poet when afflicted with the rheumatism, was bought by a Carlisle gentleman for 25s. A low wooden kitchen chair, on which Mrs. Burns used to nurse her children, brought £3 7s. and an old fender was sold for a sum said to be sufficient to purchase half-a-dozen new ones. The eight day clock, which Burns had frequently wound up himself, was bought for £35, the purchaser had instructed the auctioneer to go as high as £60 rather than lose it.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Papers to March 2, mention that the expedition for exploring Central Africa, from which much benefit was expected to be derived by establishing a commercial intercourse between the colonists and the natives, was to proceed immediately under Dr. Smith, only £800 being wanting to complete the arrangements. An extraordinary instance of the zeal and perseverance of British seamen is given in these papers, which announce the arrival, in Saldanha Bay, bound to the Cape, of the Circe, S. Reynolds, master, from London, which port she left on August 2. The vessel is only 20 tons burden, and had only 3 men on board, including the captain. Her arrival in Table Bay was anxiously looked for, and much curiosity was excited to see the little band of navigators, whose adventurous spirit had led them across a distance of 8,000 miles in a mere fishing smack.

A free pardon is to be granted to Mr. McKan, one of the individuals compelled to exile himself in consequence of his participation in the Irish rebellion. Mr. McKan has for years been residing in Germany.

Mr. Littleton has presented a petition from the miners and coal miners of Staffordshire, representing the immense loss of humble life that has of late taken place in coal-pits, in that part of the country, from the insufficiency of the safety-lamp now in use. During the last eight months, no less than 100 industrious individuals had lost their lives. The petition prayed that the Legislature would interfere, and appoint a permanent board of scientific men to consider what safety-lamps should be used; and to enact that none should be used without having been first examined by the board.

GAMBLING HOUSES.—The "bill for the better suppression of certain offences," now before the House of Commons, contains a clause of some importance with reference to the more speedy and effectual suppression of gambling houses. It enacts, that if complaint on oath be made to any Justice of the Peace, by the churchwarden, overseer, or vestry clerk, that he has just and reasonable cause to suspect and believe any house within the parish to be kept, or used as a common gaming house, it shall be lawful for the justice to issue his warrant to enter such house or premises, and if resistance is made, to enter the same by force, and to bring all persons found therein to be dealt with according to law. All tables or instruments found therein are to be forfeited, and the owner or keeper, or other person acting therein as master, or having the care or management, or acting as conductor, shall, for the first offence, be deemed a rogue and vagabond, and dealt with according to the act; and, for the second offence, shall

be deemed an incorrigible rogue, and proceeded against as such, according to the provisions of the act. All expenses to be paid out of the poor rates. No person to be proceeded against by indictment also, under this act for the same offence.

We learn from Poland that the three Polish Generals, Thomas Lubinski, Kanke, and Pawlowski, who fought during the last revolution, have returned into the Russian service. The first has been named Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor.

We have to announce the death of the Countess Walewski (formerly Lady Caroline Montague, the youngest daughter of the Countess of Sandwich) which took place in Paris a few days ago. Her ladyship had recently been confined with her second infant, and was considered to be doing well, when a sudden change took place, arising from what is generally termed milk fever.

The following interesting particulars respecting the Falkland Islands have come to hand:—"Our Government having judged these Islands to be a station of some importance and convenience to our ships proceeding to the Pacific, Captain Fitzroy, in the Beagle, has been directed to survey them. Lieut. H. Smith, late first Lieutenant of the Tyne, is appointed Governor of these Islands, and four seamen, volunteers, as a boat's crew for his use and protection. They were to proceed by the first ship from Rio. It was expected that this little nucleus party of a new colony would be reinforced by a party of Royal Marines from England. It has been ascertained that these Islands are not so unproductive as has been believed, and that a limited number of settlers would do well on the Eastern Island, where in fact, one forming a situation called Port Louis, at the head of Berkeley Sound, had been fixed upon as head quarters. At least 7000 head of fine wild cattle, and 500 wild horses are roaming over a large expanse of most excellent pasturage. Game is also in abundance, particularly rabbits, and the shores abound with excellent fish, as well as whales and seals. Though there is no timber on the Island, the sheltered spots are favorable to the growth of hardy trees; there is peat in abundance, which would furnish a never-failing supply of fuel and kelp, for manure. The climate is not severe, considering its localities, and there is good anchorage all round the coast."

The ship Eliza of 850 tons, Captain Crouch, left London on the 26th, for New-York, with two hundred and fifty passengers; consisting chiefly of farmers with their families from Suffolk and Norfolk, well supplied with money for purchasing and tilling land in America.

The Strathfieldsay, chartered by the Emigration Committee, was to sail from Gravesend on the 1st, with two hundred and ninety young women, of good character, for Hobartown, New South Wales.

Rudolph Ackermann, Esq. died in London, on the 30th March, an enterprising bookseller. He was born in Sneeberg, in the Kingdom of Saxony, and was bred to the trade of a coach-builder. Before the formation of gas companies, he made an apparatus for making gas for domestic illumination. He first introduced into England the Lithographic art, and directed public attention to it, by translating the work of Senefelder, its inventor. He was the first publisher of an Annual in England.

POISONING WHALES.—Capt. Kendrew, of the Ann Elizabeth, of London, has taken with him, on a whaling voyage to the South Seas, several bottles of highly concentrated Prussic acid, with which he intends to charge harpoons, for the speedier destruction of whales.

PEER EXTRAORDINARY.—A Sergeant of Marines, named Stratton, now of the Portsmouth division, has been declared the heir at law to the titles and estates of the Earl of Wilton, by the demise of the late Earl. The estates are worth £40,000 a year!

In consequence of the emancipation of the slaves in the West Indies, the Wesleyans have sent out eighteen additional missionaries, and we believe we are correct in stating that the act has been put in the hands of many of the missionaries to explain its import to the negroes, and facilities, instead of impediments, are every where offered to them.—*Western Times.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

From the City Gazette

We have received Boston Papers per sch. Boxer, containing London dates to the 23d and Liverpool to the 24th of May; and by ship Augusta, arrived this morning, we have received Liverpool papers to the 24th.—The Great revolutionary, republican General LAFAYETTE, died at Paris, on the 20th of May.

No decisive events had taken place either in Spain or Portugal.

EXCESS FROM PARIS.—The Chamber of Deputies had exhausted on Tuesday the business brought before it, and therefore adjourned sine die. A great number of its members had already taken passports to repair to their homes: so that there is every appearance that when next the Chamber meets, it will be for the purpose of hearing either the King's speech, or his proclamation for its dissolution.

Rumours prevailed in Paris on the 20th of the mental alienation of the King of Great Britain, which appear to have been wholly unfounded, and excited much indignation on the part of the English.

In the House of Commons, May 21st, the Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill was, after some opposition, read a second time by a majority of 123 to 32. On the same day, Mr. Poulter's Sabbath observance bill was read a second time,—yeas 52 nays 12. It consists

of only two clauses,—one to prevent shops being kept open on Sunday, and the other to prevent wages being paid on Sunday.

Mr. Fleetwood's Sabbath Observance Bill, was lost on the second reading by a Majority of 32.

On the 22d Mr. Bulwer moved a resolution "That it is expedient to repeal the stamp duty on newspapers, at the earliest possible period." After a debate, the resolution was negatived by 90 to 52.

The crown Prince of Belgium died on the 16th, at the Palace of Lachen, which had not been quite ten months previous, the joyous scene of his birth.

LONDON, May 23.—A petition numerously signed, particularly by persons interested in Indigo and Piece Goods, was sent to the Treasury yesterday, requesting of the government that the E. I. Co. should continue to take charge of goods as formerly, and bring forward periodical sales till some final measures were resolved upon, respecting the future regulations at this port. A meeting of Brokers took place at 12 o'clock this day, to take into consideration the necessary measures to be adopted to meet the great changes that must take place in the regulations of the commerce of this port, arising from the close of the E. I. Co's. Charter, and to secure to the first port in the world, the continuance of its natural and long enjoyed advantages. The meeting, after two hours discussion, separated without doing any thing; there were no resolutions whatever; a resolution to form a Committee was proposed and negatived. They now wait for the answer from the Treasury to the memorial.

On Thursday week, the annual debate on the septennial act took place on motion of Mr. Tennyson. After a sharp discussion, distinguished for very little argument and very many words, the motion was lost by a majority of 50.

COLONIAL.

The melancholy catalogue of disasters at sea, which this day we lay before our readers accompanied as they have generally been, with a most fearful loss of human life, must tend to call the attention of the British Government to the necessity of directing a proper enquiry into the character and condition of passenger ships leaving the Mother Country. From Ireland, in particular, the vessels employed in the conveyance of passengers, are miserably fitted up for that purpose, tending more to spread disease and mortality among the passengers than for their comfort and accommodation. Their character for seaworthiness is also in many instances very dubious, and the accidents which have lately occurred would seem to betray an almost criminal indifference to the safety of the hundreds that are crowded on board in these passenger ships.

The Government have lately appointed Emigrant Agents at several of the principal sea-ports in Britain, and other places are expected to come into the regulation. At Liverpool, Bristol, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick and Greenock, half pay Lieutenants of the Navy have been nominated, with salaries of about 200 pounds each. The duty of this Officer, as explained by Mr. Secretary Stanley, when he lately moved an estimate for this meritorious object, was to receive applications from persons either about to emigrate, or to send out emigrants, to give them his gratuitous advice and every information in his power to effectually prevent the commission of frauds, and to see that the provisions of the law were carried into effect. The consequence, Mr. Stanley remarked, was that the officers, wherever appointed, had succeeded in putting an end to a great train of abuses—that in Liverpool, particularly the comfort of the inhabitant had been a good deal promoted, and the condition of emigrants, previously to their leaving Britain, greatly ameliorated. The comfort of the emigrant, as far as it relates to his being protected against fraud, or being deceived by erroneous information, has thus been attended to by the Government. There only remains now to be effected, a strict and severe examination of the vessels employed in emigration, and a careful supervision of them, ere they leave the shores of Britain.

The following is a summary of the melancholy disasters of this year among the vessels bound to Quebec.

Brig Cherub, Welsh, from Greenock struck on Goose Island, River St. Lawrence, 5th April, crew and passengers saved, vessel condemned and sold.

Brig Trafalgar, from St. John, N. B. struck on a piece of ice in the Gut of Canso, no lives lost—vessel sent towed into Atrichat.

Brig Robert William Harris, Ferrie, from Liverpool, for Newfoundland and Quebec, struck on a piece of ice, 25th April, and sunk in twenty minutes—Crew saved after being five days in the boats.

Brig Isabella, Simpson, from Leith, went on shore at Cape Chat, in a snow storm—passengers and crew, 97 in number, all saved except the mate.

Brig Jane, Crooks, from Workington, lost on a dark and sleety night, on St. Paul's, Gulf of St. Lawrence, May 7, no lives lost.

Moan, Phillips, from Sunderland for Quebec, lost same time and place—no lives lost.

Isabella, Morrison, from Drogheda for Quebec, lost same time and place—7 lives lost, 127 saved.

A barque unknown, lost same time and place, all on board lost.

Brig Patriot, Anderson, from Aberdeen for Quebec, lost at Cape Rosier, Gaspé, May 7, no lives lost.

Barque Diadem, Shears, from—wrecked on Cape Gaspé, 7th May, all saved.

Brig Scarbro' Castle, Moey, from Hull, abandoned at sea in long, 41, 30th April—all saved by the Retreat, from Aloa.

Ship James, Laidler, from Limerick, lost at sea eastward of the banks of Newfoundland, long, 47, Ap. 27, 240 lives lost, 11 saved.

Barque, Astrea, Ridley, from Ireland, lost near Scatari, N. S. May 7, 203 lives lost, 3 saved.

Brig, Edward, from—struck on a

piece of ice near Port Nova, N. S. and sunk immediately, May 7, no lives lost.

Brig Fidelity, Clarke, from Dublin, lost near Scatari, N. S. May 10, no lives lost—150 passengers.

Brig, Columbus, Russel, from Newcastle, lost near Louisburg, N. S. May 10, no lives lost.

Ship Rebecca, Firkins, from London, struck on an island of ice off Scatari, N. S. and foundered—crew saved.

A vessel, believed to be from Cork, and to have been wrecked near the Magdalen Islands about the 9th of May, said to have 250 emigrants on board, of whom 2 the only survivors, had arrived at Charlottetown, P. E. Island.—*Mon. Gazette.*

The Montreal Courant publishes a Letter from London, under date of May 11, which states that the "government have determined to unite the two provinces. The two Lieut. Governors' places to be abolished. The Governor General to reside at Brockville, Head Quarters, Legislative Assembly to be held there; two Major Generals, one stationed at Quebec, the other at York.

MONTREAL, June 4.

TAILORS.—An amusing farce is at present going on among the journeymen tailors in this city. A number of them have formed themselves into a union, to insist on the masters paying them a certain rate of wages much higher than any other tradesmen receive. This compact has been signed, and as we understand, there is an oath taken by all the members, similar to a masonic oath; one of the penalties for breaking which, is to have the thumbs cut off, so as to effectually prevent them ever stitching or handling a goose in future.

We are happy to announce the arrival of Admiral Vansittart, brother of Lord Bexley, in the Canada. The gallant Admiral is accompanied by his family; they are now on their way to Upper Canada. The Admiral we understand has made a purchase in that quarter, and a house is already building for him. Such a class of inhabitants must be immensely valuable to the colony. We are told that several families and half pay officers, who have been residing in France, are about to emigrate to Canada.—*New York Gazette.*

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—We are indebted to an intelligent correspondent for the following account of a very singular fish pond, which bids fair to be a source of no small profit to the good folks in its immediate neighbourhood. The inhabitants of Nova Scotia, like those of other countries, are apt to suppose that there are few curiosities in "the land they live in," while the hasty passenger passes on, without becoming acquainted with those which really exist. Perhaps, if the following curiosity had been recorded in the history of America it would have been interesting, notwithstanding an account of the wooden nutmegs and wooden cucumber seeds of our neighbours has been omitted, although the latter were preferable last year, as it is said to any other kind, as they were not liable to rot in the ground.

There is at Five Islands, in the township of Parrishorough, a pond, situated between two small islands, and of considerable extent; three of its sides are formed by a small cul de sac, penetrating the base of one of them and the other side has evidently been thrown up by the violence of the sea, so that an hour before low tide a perfect Basin, filled with water as clear as crystal remains. Great numbers of fish of different kinds have been this season incarcated in this decoy; while they are in quest of food, or depositing their ova, the tide retires and leaves them inclosed in the pond in water about two feet deep. It is curious to observe the inhabitants repairing to the spot at low water, with pitch-forks and other implements of husbandry—they make a deadly charge upon the bewildered prisoners, and a great number are killed without net, hook, or bait. A few days ago 700 codfish were taken out of the pond at one tide, and a boy threw out of the water nearly a barrel of herrings with his hands; and although this kind of fishing might not afford amusement to the scientific angler, nor furnish matter for a treatise on fly fishing, yet the fish flakes of the inhabitants of Five Islands plainly show that their amusement has not been unprofitable.—*Nova Scotian.*

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.—On the 17th inst. Jeremiah Martin, a Canadian, was committed to the Gaol of the above county, under a warrant from Perry J. N. Dumaresq, Esq. charged with having killed one James Bellair, on the day preceding, at Belledune, in the said county, about thirty miles from Bathurst; whereupon John F. Wheeler, Esq. one of His Majesty's Coroners, immediately proceeded to that place accompanied by R. Gordon, Esq. M. D. and early on the following morning held an inquest on the body. It appeared in evidence that the deceased and Martin had met on the evening of the 16th, at a tavern kept by one Joseph Logan, at Belledune, and, having drank pretty freely, had quarrelled: that Logan endeavoured to keep them quiet, and prevailed on Martin to retire to rest, there being a bed in a kind of loft overhead, Logan and Bellair remaining below: that the deceased and Martin still continued scolding, that at length the deceased attempted to get up a ladder to the loft, to renew the fight; that while in the act of ascending, Martin struck him on the head with an iron rake, which happened to be in the loft; that he fell, and languished in a state of insensibility until next day, when he died. Doctor Gordon having examined the body, deposed that death was caused by the blow—the Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the said Martin. Bellair was an industrious man, by trade a blacksmith, and has left a widow and six young children in a state of indigence and distress.—*Mir. Gleaner.*

A Correspondent in Bathurst informs us that Dr. Bishop succeeded on Friday last, in restoring to animation, a Lumberman who unfortunately fell from a jam of timber, and passed through the fall of the Nepisiguit river. Too much credit, we understand, cannot be bestowed on Dr. B. for his indefatigable exertions on the occasion, as well for the skill displayed, three hours having elapsed before he succeeded in accomplishing his praiseworthy task.—*Id.*

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, July 2nd, 1834.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for } Geo. MINCHIN Esq.
next week, }

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
{ JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
next week. { MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

By Authority.



UNDER the Authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Public Notice is hereby given, that the Lot of Land formerly allotted to the late Eneas McDonald, on Renous river, in the Parish of Nelson, and County of Northumberland, containing 800 acres, with allowance, and Surveyed by Deputy Joseph Hunter, will be sold by Public Auction, at this Office, on Monday the first day of September next, at 12 o'clock.

The upset price will be Sixty Pounds. The patent will issue subject to similar conditions as though the Grant had issued to E. McDonald, under the allotment made to him, and the nett proceeds will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to abide the order of the Chancellor, relative to the claims of the legal representatives of the said Eneas McDonald.

JOHN A. BECKWITH,

Actg. Com. C. Lands.
Department for Crown Lands & Forests,
Fredericton, 18th June, 1834.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Fredericton, 1st July, 1834.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct that the District of the 2nd Battalion of Carleton Militia shall extend to the Grand Falls, embracing both sides of the River St. John.

PROMOTIONS &c.

1st Batt. Kent.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieut. Joseph Mazeroll, vice Hugh M'Kay, left the County, dated 1st July, 1834.

Do. William Roach, 2nd do.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign, Alexander M'Michael, vice Mazeroll, dated 1st July.

Do. John Miller, vice Roach, 2nd do.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

James Dale Weldon, Gent., 1st July.

Archibald F. M'Kay, do. 2nd do.

John M'Kay, do. 3rd do.

James Gallagher, do. 4th do.

St. John Sea Fencibles.

The name of Thomas Ruddock is to be inserted as Lieutenant in the Sea Fencibles instead of William Ruddock.

1st Battn. York.

Lieut. G. F. H. Minchin to be Adjutant, with the rank of Capt.—Commission dated 18th September, 1833.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

1st July 1834.

The following list containing the numbers of the Warrants now in the Treasury, with the names of the Persons to whom they are payable, is published for the information of all concerned.

OLD SERIES.

No. 825, Geo. Morehouse, Bye Road.
826, Wm. Ganter and Wm. Scott, do.
827, Donald McGregor, do.

NEW SERIES, or 1834.

No. 166, Dudley Perley, Great Road.
167, do. do. do.
168, George Leddingham, Esq. Deserter's.
169, Alexander Campbell, Adjutant.
170, President, Charlotte Grammar School.

As we are unfortunately amongst the number of our contemporaries who have to regret the loss of their spring importation of paper, but having a considerable quantity of a superior, though somewhat smaller description on hand, we have concluded, for the present, to issue the Gazette in the form it now assumes;—if necessary, however, an extra sheet will be published.

It has been officially announced that the Wesleyan Methodists do not co-operate with the Deserter's in their attempts to sever the Church from the State; we never for a moment supposed it would be otherwise, as that powerful body have invariably maintained, not only a friendly position towards the Establishment, but their religious worship and ordinances are so identified with the Services of the Church of England, that they cannot be discontinued without sacrificing the first and last injunctions of their Venerable founder, and alienating the affections of those Methodists who actually are in communion with her.