

GREENOCK, JULY 14.

The belief becomes daily more general that Parliament will be prorogued ere long, and that after a short recess it will re-assemble early in winter, when the principal measures rejected by the Lords will once more be laid before it. Should they again be thrown out, a dissolution it is supposed will take place in time to allow of the new Parliament assembling about the usual period. The Tory journals affirm that the King will not consent to a dissolution, but the Ministerial papers assert that His Majesty, on this as on all other points, is prepared to employ his prerogative as his Ministers may advise. It would be very unfair to the present Cabinet to refuse a new election, should it be deemed expedient. The present House of Commons was chosen while the Tories were in office, and of course when all the influence of the Crown, which, though much less powerful than formerly, is still worth something, was exerted against the King's private advisers. A new election, it is believed, would add greatly to the ministerial majority in the House of Commons, as, generally speaking, the influence of the reformed Corporations of England and Wales would be exerted in Ministers' favour, and it cannot be supposed that the Lords would treat with disrespect measures sanctioned by a large majority in the lower House, although they may use little ceremony with those respecting which the representatives of the people are nearly equally divided. We sincerely wish that a good understanding were re-established between the two branches of the Legislature, but we see no immediate prospect of such a desirable consummation.

On Monday night, on motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that part of the stamp duties bill which relates to newspapers was separated from the other portions of that measure, and the bill having been re-committed, several clauses were passed, some of them with trifling alterations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of the discussions which took place, stated that it was his firm determination to put down the unstamped press. Mr. Wallace justly remarked, that many persons who had broken the law under the four-penny stamp would not contravene it when it was reduced to a penny. Mr. Wakely divided the House on one clause, and stood—alone!

Late on Friday night, Lord Morpeth obtained leave, and did subsequently bring in a bill, the importance of which seems to have been overlooked by our daily contemporaries. The Irish Municipal Bill, which was destroyed by the Lords, provided, that after a certain day, the Corporations of Ireland were to be deemed incapable of alienating or incumbering the municipal property, or of giving to any parties vested interests in corporate offices. There is good reason to apprehend that, in the interval between this and the next meeting of Parliament, these corrupt bodies, the Irish Corporations, will use all the means in their power, to make away with the municipal property, and to incur it with salaries to Corporate officers; and the object of Lord Morpeth's bill is, therefore, to declare that all such alienations of property, and all such incumbrances effected after the day specified in the Irish Municipal Bill, shall be deemed null and void. When it is borne in mind, that even the Tories acknowledged the corruption of these Corporations, the necessity of this wise measure of precaution on the part of the Government must be at once admitted.

The North American Banking Company's bill received the royal assent on the 4th July.

Mr. Bliss and the deputation from New Brunswick had an interview with Lord Glenelg, at the Colonial office, on the 24th June.

It is stated that the demand for hands at Manchester was so great during the latter part of June, that the Irish hay-makers were taken into the factories in dozens. In all parts of Manchester and its vicinity, cotton mills were rising in great numbers; in fact the new buildings are calculated as equal to one-twentieth of the present buildings.

The demand for goods at the Cloth Halls in Leeds was brisk. At most of the continental wool markets an advance of 3d. to 5d. per lb. over the prices of last year has been obtained.

The Liverpool Reform Association have remitted £1000 to London towards the O'Connell fund.

FRANCE.—The trial of Alibeu took place on Friday and Saturday. Nothing transpired in the investigation to implicate any other persons in this detestable scheme, nor any thing made known by the trial with which the public is not already acquainted. He calmly throughout admitted that it was his design to kill the King, and he ascribed his determination to the manner in which

the Government had, in his opinion, trodden down the liberties of France and suppressed the insurrections. A great number of witnesses were examined, who in general spoke well of Alibeu in other transactions, giving him a character for generosity and honourable feeling, which did not, however, seem incompatible with sometimes living on others.—He evidently wished to play the hero, and claimed a right to kill the King because Brutus slew Caesar. There does not seem to have been one extenuating circumstance brought to light by the trial, and the court sentenced him to be beheaded, and treated as a parricide. The day for his execution is to be fixed by the Government. The king of France has been congratulated upon his escape by the British Ambassador, in the name of our gracious monarch.

If the *Journal du Commerce* may be believed, the King has been urged, since the attempt of Saturday, to establish a body guard for himself and family, but he would not listen to the proposal, observing, that bayonets have not been wanting, and that he would rather expose his life than submit to such servitude. It adds that Gen. Athalin had interdicted the entrance of the public into the Court of Tuilleries, particularly by the gateway at which the attempt of Alibeu was made, but as soon as his Majesty was informed of it he ordered every thing to be restored to its former footing.

We find the following particulars in relation to the execution of Alibeu, the person who recently attempted the life of Louis Philippe:—

On arriving at the scaffold the carriage stopped, and two of the assistants of the executioner and a turnkey descended from it, and were immediately followed by Alibeu and his confessor. The prisoner was dressed simply in his shirt and trousers, his head enveloped in a black veil which descended below his eyes. His feet were naked. He remained a few moments in conversation with his confessor, and in prayer, at the foot of the scaffold, and was then seen to mount its steps firmly, but deliberately. The attending clergyman followed and stood by him while the sentence of the Court was read. This over, the executioner took off the veil from the prisoner's head. Alibeu immediately made a gesture and a movement indicative of an intention to speak; but he was instantly seized by the executioner and his aids—made to stand on the ledge belonging to the plank—was strapped to it with the rapidity of thought—the plank descended—was pushed forward—the groove, in which the neck is enclosed, was too small, and suffering from the pressure, Alibeu uttered a slight shriek, which had scarcely escaped, when the axe fell, and he was no more.

The mutilated remains of the wretched man were then placed in the usual receptacle—a huge oblong basket, and removed for interment to the cemetery of Mont Parnasse. The aids of the executioner poured several pails of water on the scaffold and on the pavement, while the executioner himself repaired to a wine shop without the Barriers to draw up his *procès verbal*. The guillotine was dismounted, and with the scaffold placed on the vehicles by which they had arrived, and at half past five o'clock—that is, precisely within half an hour from the moment of the execution—the guards, executioners, and the horrible machinery of death, had left the Place St. Jacques.

SPAIN.—Letters from Barcelona, dated the 28th ult. state that success was attending the gallant efforts of the veteran Mina in all parts of that province, which was free of the incursions of the Carlists than any other part of Spain. Mina's health was much improved, and he has never ceased for a moment from the fatigues of his command, and he was, on the date of our last letter, about to proceed to the mineral springs of Esparraguerza, to benefit by the waters, and from the position of which place he could, with more facility than from Barcelona, direct the operations of the army intrusted to his command. It is, indeed, surprising to see the contrast between the success of Mina with his small army, and that of Cordova, with the immense force under his command; already has Mina been able to destroy and capture the active Carlist Chiefs, Torres, Montoliu, Soru, and Borges. The band of the priest Frisany was, at the date of the letters, closely pursued and routed by Gurrear. Many of the Carlists have laid down their arms, and have been pardoned and sent to their homes by Mina. In fact, as far as the Catalonian Province is concerned, the most sanguine hopes are entertained that not a single Carlist band will exist there by the end of August. It no doubt will require a vigorous hand to suppress a repetition of like outrages. The election returns are in most places expected to go against the Isuritz Ministry.

GERMANY.—The Swiss Republican gives the following details of the Society called "Young Germany," which it asserts exists in Switzerland:—"This political association is composed of more than forty clubs, depending on the same chief. In each canton subordinate clubs have been established, and the number of members of these societies is said to be 400. The directors of these associations are all political refugees, or at least assume that title; the other members are workmen enrolled by all kinds of means. Attempts are now more particularly made with the masons of the Tyrol, who have not before been tried. It is said that in the debates of these societies the question of pillage excites no repugnance nor opposition, to carry such plans into execution, it is said that armed expeditions would be directed upon several points. The committee alone decides on the movements to be made, without reference to the persons who are to conduct them; only a heavy responsibility lies on the instigators of those which are not at-

tended with success. They are punished with death if the expedition fails. Every member receives a distinct nickname; each club has its own emissaries and its own jurisdiction: treachery is punished with death, and the members undertake themselves to kill the traitor." The only news in the Hamburg papers relates to some further proscriptions of the national religion of Poland, and additional severities upon that unfortunate people.

SWEDEN.—The Messenger says—"Much is said in foreign political circles of the King of Sweden entertaining the idea of having his son, Prince Oscar, crowned during his Majesty's lifetime. This precaution may have appeared particularly necessary as to Norway, which has continually been an annoyance to the Swedish government, and where Prince Oscar is much more popular than his father. Since the death of the Emperor Alexander, the intimacy between Russia and Sweden has greatly cooled, and the Cabinet of Stockholm has become daily much more closely allied with that of London; and it is said that the journey of Count Westerstedt, to London, will end in a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two nations.

GLASGOW, JULY 20.

The Parliamentary business of the last few days has been chiefly of a routine description, and does not call for particular remark. On Thursday the English Church Reform Bill was under discussion, and, as a Government measure, it gives very little satisfaction to the liberal side of the House.

The Tories are preparing to take a final division on the Irish Church Bill on its return from the Lords on the 2d August. Circulars have been issued to absent members, in order to have a full attendance at that time. By this course they hope to diminish the majority of ministers, and make such an impression on the King as may induce his Majesty to change his ministers.

Prorogation of Parliament.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on being asked by several members of the House whether it was the intention of ministers to propose an adjournment of the session until October, replied, that no such intention existed; but, from present arrangements, he calculated Parliament would be prorogued about the 10th or 12th August.

The Orange procession day (the 12th August) passed off without a single homicide; a circumstance which has not happened for the last twenty years.

Advices from Spain show that the Queen's troops have met with some reverses. On the 11th July, General Evans at the head of 8000 troops attacked Fontarabia, which was strongly defended by the Carlists, who numbered about 4000. After meeting with partial success, the British troops were compelled to retreat with considerable loss. Several women were seen during the engagement fighting bravely on the side of the Carlists.

If Lord Ponsonby has been successful at Constantinople, it would appear that Lord Durham has been equally so on another important point at St. Petersburg. The following article is from the Dutch papers. We make little account of the jealousy ascribed to Russia regarding British policy:—"At the instance of some English merchants, Lord Durham, the British Ambassador, has complained of some obstructions thrown in the way of trade at the mouth of the Danube, and called the measures ordered on this subject *presumptuous*, and in violation of existing treaties. The measures in question have since been modified by the Russian Government, and obstacles complained of removed. Whether it is owing or not to the complaints of the English Ambassador is doubtful; but it is said that in answer to the British note, and especially with regard to the term *presumptuous*, it was observed on the part of Russia, that the policy of England in the East deserves the name of *presumptuous* much more than that of Russia, its object being to obtain an influence in these countries, dangerous to the interests of all other European nations. In particular notice is said to have been taken on this occasion not only of the compelling of Mehmet Ali to give up his system of monopoly for the advantage of the British commerce, but also the opening of a new channel of communication (on the Euphrates, by means of steamboats) with the English possessions in India through the centre of the Ottoman dominions which communication, in the opinion of Russia, is by no means intended to promote only the commercial interest of England, but also has political and military objects."

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just demands against the estate of the late Rev. Michael M'Sweeney, of Fredericton, are requested to render their accounts for adjustment within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY ANN M'SWEENEY, Adm'x.  
Fredericton, 15th June, 1836.

#### PLASTER PARIS.

THE Subscriber has received a cargo of fine ground PLASTER PARIS, first quality, and offers the same to the public for sale.  
JAMES DRAKE.  
Fredericton, 6th July, 1836.

## ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, August 31, 1836.

### Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.  
Director this week, W. J. BEDELL, Esq.  
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.  
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

SAVING'S BANK.  
Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.  
next Week. } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.  
JED. SLASON, Esq.

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

The postscript of a letter, dated July 7th, from one of a first mercantile house in Liverpool to the most respectable houses here, contains the following gratifying announcement, viz:—Mr. Poulett Thompson has informed Lord Sandon, that he does not intend to alter the timber duties at all, or make any change in the mode of measuring deals this Session.—*St. Andrews Standard*, Aug. 25.

MIRAMICHI, August 23.

On Saturday morning His Lordship, the Bishop, arrived at Richibucto, from Shediac, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Elliot, of Pictou, and the Rev. Mr. Somerville, of Bathurst, and inspected the situation of the congregation at that place.—*Gleaner*.

The Hay Crop in the County of Kent, we are informed, is a thorough failure; not averaging one quarter of the usual quantity. The Oats and Wheat are exceedingly short, but look tolerably well, as well as the Potatoes; although a great deficiency in the latter will take place in consequence of the seed proving defective. The fires in the woods during the last week raged dreadfully, and very serious damage has been done by the destruction of standing grass, hay, and fences.—*Id.*

Trial of Dempsey.—The Trial of Timothy Dempsey, for the murder of Patrick Parle, came on before Mr. Justice Carter, at the Court House, at Bathurst, on Tuesday last. The evidence adduced, was somewhat conflicting. The Jury retired at 5 o'clock, and did not return until 9 o'clock on Friday morning, when the Foreman stated that they could not agree—being equally divided—one portion for a verdict of Manslaughter, and the other for Wilful Murder. They again retired, and remained two hours, when one of the Jurymen taking seriously ill, and the Physician called in giving it as his opinion that it might materially affect the health of the party, if he was constrained to remain any longer without food, the Judge very properly discharged the Jury, and ordered a new Trial on Monday.—*Id.*

HALIFAX, August 24.

The Rifle Brigade.—The left wing of the Rifle Brigade, embarked on board the Stakesby Transport, on Saturday, and sailed on Sunday evening, for Portsmouth. The remainder of the Battalion will embark, on Friday, in the Catherine Stewart Forbes. The following Address was presented on Monday:—

ADDRESS.

To Lieutenant Colonel EYLES, K. H. commanding the first Battalion of His Majesty's Rifle Brigade.

We, the Members of His Majesty's Council, Clergy, Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Halifax, cannot permit the distinguished Corps under your command, to depart this Province without some acknowledgment of the respect we entertain for you and them.

Long before the Rifle Brigade was destined for these shores, the pages of history had told of its conspicuous services in the field;—years have elapsed since it was first engaged in the pacific duties of this Garrison, and we feel that it would become us to lose this opportunity of bearing testimony to its exemplary conduct while here; and we have much pleasure in tendering to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Battalion, our sincere thanks for those generous services so promptly afforded in all exigencies of domestic danger.

You are now about to leave us, an event which we should the more regret, were it not, that we feel it widens the range of your honourable career. We earnestly wish you a prosperous voyage across the Atlantic, and we rest assured, that whenever the honour of the empire shall again demand the service of the British Soldier, the gallant Officers and Men under your command, will eminently support the heroic character of the Brigade.

ANSWER.

To the Members of His Majesty's Council, the Clergy, the Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Halifax.

Lieut. Colonel EYLES has this moment received the very flattering Address of the Members of His Majesty's Council, the Clergy, the Magistrates, and the other Inhabitants of the Town of Halifax, expressing their regret at the departure of the Rifle Brigade from this Province, and bearing testimony to the general good conduct of the Regiment, during the Eleven years that it has been stationed in North America.

The Lieut. Colonel begs to assure the Inhabitants generally, that he has the greatest satisfaction in communicating to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Sol-

diers of the Regiment, this expression of their kind wishes towards them.

Lieut. Colonel EYLES has ever felt the greatest pleasure in observing the good understanding that has so long existed between the Inhabitants of Halifax and the Regiment, and begs in his own name, and in that of his brother Officers, to return his best thanks for the very handsome manner, in which the Members of His Majesty's Council, the Clergy, the Magistrates, and the other Inhabitants of the Town of Halifax, have been pleased to speak of the Corps, to assure them that he feels satisfied, that there is not a single individual, in the Regiment he has the honour to command, that will not at all times feel the most lively interest in the welfare and happiness of the Inhabitants of the Province of Nova Scotia.

W. EYLES, Lieut. Colonel.  
Com'g 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade.  
The Rifles bear away with them kind thoughts and good wishes from all ranks and classes of our population—who will rejoice over the laurels they may hereafter gather, whether in the honourable pursuits of peace or of war.—*Novascotian*.

[From the Portland Advertiser, August 15.]  
THE QUEBEC RAIL ROAD.

The North Eastern Boundary.—The British, it seems, are yet pushing onward their movements towards the survey and the completion even of a Rail Road from Quebec to Saint Andrews, or the city of Saint John. This idea the British Colonists have stolen from the Legislature of Maine, where the project of a Rail Road from Quebec to the Atlantic sea-board was first started, and in all probability they will carry the project into execution, for they have the immense wealth of the British Empire to aid them, and in addition to this, it is a great point of policy with the English to connect Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia, with Quebec and the whole of Upper Canada.

The British have been building for some years an immense fortification in Halifax, and it is now about, if not quite, completed, the object of which is to make Halifax an impregnable depot for the British ships and American prizes in the event of another war with Great Britain. Halifax is the nearest accessible port which the British have upon the American coast, and it is therefore a point of immense importance to the British Government, as it is in a great degree the key of the British Empire in North America.—But the great difficulty the English now find is in connecting Halifax with Quebec, the navigation of the St. Lawrence being difficult and dangerous, and at all times doubtful as to time. The British Government have therefore seized upon this project of connecting its lower and upper colonies by a rail road, with intense pleasure, and Fifty Thousand Dollars have already been appropriated for a mere survey, and \$50,000,000 will be given before the British will abandon a project so magnificent and so important to them. But establish this line of Rail Road, and the British will have a rapid communication from Halifax to Quebec, and to Toronto and York in Upper Canada, so that the whole British army, in the event of a war with this country, can be moved from Nova Scotia along the borders of Maine, the borders of New England, and of New York and Ohio, in less than a single week. Indeed with this means of communication, an army of British soldiers can be started at Portsmouth, and be landed in Toronto in about four weeks, while four weeks or more would now be consumed in getting them up the river Saint Lawrence after they got into the Gulf.

The idea which the British have now got into their heads, and which they undoubtedly intend to execute as a check upon American enterprise, is the secret reason why we have witnessed some of the late movements of the British-diplomatists upon the N. E. Boundary. They intend to have the territory now in dispute at all hazards even, because they need it to run their Rail Road over, and as the line drawn by the King of Holland will scarcely give them scope enough, they intend to claim more, and they will have it, if they can get it. Hence they no longer acknowledge the line of the King of Holland, which they once would have accepted with pleasure, but they fall back upon their old claim, and now talk of the whole! The British Government is one of the shrewdest in the world where its own interests are concerned. John Bull is quite a match for Brother Jonathan in all affairs of diplomacy.

We do not wish to excite any unnecessary alarm, but we cannot avoid expressing a belief that this question of the N. E. Boundary is one of the most important in its consequences that ever agitated this country, and that it is a question of life or death to the prosperity of the great towns in Maine upon the Atlantic sea-board. The trade of the St. Lawrence and of parts of Upper Canada are given by nature to us, and we ought not to suffer the British Government to violate this law of position. It is their object to make their West India trade flow through the circuitous channel of the Bay of Fundy, when it ought to find an outlet in Belfast, Bangor, or Portland. Lower Canada trade is as much our property as the trade of Ohio is the property of the Atlantic sea-board of the United States. Our Government ought then to move. Our Legislature ought to move, and above all, the loud voice of the federal government should be heard. The surveys which Col. Long is making should be pushed onward with all convenient rapidity, and whenever the Legislature of Maine meets, it should take this important undertaking under its most enthusiastic patronage.

The late English papers give a decided opinion that the crops in England would be a full average, but rather later than usual.