

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The recent attempt to agitate the country against the House of Lords having utterly and hopelessly failed, our Whig Radical Government, feeling like a staff, that "the better part of value is discretion," have come forward with terms of compromise; and their patron, Mr. O'Connell, has found it expedient to advise that a portion of his demand for corporate ochlocracies, alias normal schools of agitation, should be accepted rather than, by insisting on all to lose the whole. Alack! and well-a-day! has the "crisis" come to this? Is the terrible collision with which the eloquence of Copenhagen-fields and the Cobourg-gardens had alarmed the empire, to be thus frittered away into a paltry compromise, or blown into thin air, like a bubble that has burst. Are the "banners of green"—the "raven"—and the "seven millions encircled in wreaths of shamrock," to be thrown aside as so much stage trumpery, until the next politico-melo-dramatic exhibition? Are the descendants of the bold Barons of England—the founders of British liberty—to be allowed to wear their hereditary coronets a little longer, unscathed by democratic lightnings? Against their glorious ancestors the Pope fulminated his Bull of Excommunication, because they had wrested *Magna Charta* from a tyrant. We believe the Barons of the present day, in protecting the Constitutional liberties of the country against the assaults of faction, care as little for the Papal thunders of Dr. Maho and Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

But let us for a moment leave the politics of this question aside—let us look on the House of Lords merely as a branch of the Legislature, independent both of the Commons, and of the Crown and its Ministers—consisting, for the most part, of men of considerable property, above the reach of sordid temptation, who have an honourable fame to support, and whose habits and associations are repugnant to the cultivation of mean and contemptible vices. Looking to the House of Lords in this light, is it not, we ask of incalculable benefit to the country to have such a body of men to check, not merely the democratic impulses, but the venal and corrupt practices which too often infect the legislative proceedings in another place with the taint of sordid speculation? What are the complaints that we hear—ay, and not unfrequently from democratic quarters, of the practices of the Committees of the House of Commons? When we are told that a number of needy, unprincipled adventures have, under the specious mask of patriotism and reform, got into the House of Commons, for the purpose of making a profitable traffic of their votes—when we are told that the grossest jobbing takes place with regard to private Bills, railway projects, &c., and that Commons' legislation is but too often worked by some persons for the wages of venality, have we not reason to exclaim, with the late Mr. Cobbett, "Thank God there is a House of Lords!"—*Morning Herald*.

In the House of Commons on the 31st May, Mr. T. Duncombe, for the purpose of affording the House an opportunity of expressing his opinion on the subject, moved an address to his Majesty to use his good offices with his ally the King of the French for the liberation of the Prince de Polignac, and Messrs. de Peyronnet, Chateaufort, and Guernon de Ranville. Lord John Russell expressed sympathy for the situation of those captives, but submitted that it was a subject on which the Ministers could not advise his Majesty to interfere. After expressions of sympathy from other members, Mr. T. Duncombe withdrew his motion, stating that his chief object had been to call forth the opinion of that house, and that he should content himself with the expression of opinion that had been given.

In the House of Commons, a motion was made by Mr. Ward for a select committee to inquire into the different modes in which land had been, and is at present, disposed of in the British colonies, and in the United States of North America, with a view to ascertain that mode which would be most beneficial in future, both to the colonies and to the mother country, and which might be brought more peculiarly to bear upon the present state of Ireland, as connected with the question of the poor laws.

LONDON, JUNE 12.—Rumour of a dissolution of Parliament has been current, and has operated unfavourably upon the shares of those companies the bills of which are now pending.—*Spectator*.

In reply to a London Mercantile House, who had applied to their Government to obtain from the Government of Brazil indemnification for their property taken from on board the Brigantine *Clio*, near the mouth of the Para river, the Foreign Office had replied that the Government would not be justified in complying with their demand, because the piratical act by which their loss was occasioned, appears to have been committed by persons who had by violence obtained possession of the country, and were engaged in carrying on a civil war with the Brazilian Government, and under such cir-

cumstances it would be too rigorous an interpretation of the treaty between the two countries, and contrary to equity, to insist upon an indemnity from the Brazilian Government. It appears that an American named Priest was concerned in the capture of this vessel; he was in consequence in irons on board the British brig of war *Snape*.

An invitation was sent to Sir Francis Burdett to attend a meeting at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, for the purpose of raising a subscription for a monument to be erected to the memory of Cobbett. Sir Francis declined attending the meeting, but offered as a contribution towards the building of the monument bonds in his possession for money lent to Mr. Cobbett more than fourteen years ago, and which would now amount to considerably more than £8000.

THE DUKE OF GORDON'S FORTUNE.—The Duke of Richmond will, we understand, succeed to about £30,000 a year, after so much land is sold as will clear off all incumbrances on the estates, subject to a yearly payment of £2000 a year to his Grace's mother, the Duchess Dowager, who was the Duke of Gordon's eldest sister. The Duchess of Gordon is to have the house in Belgrave square, and Huntley Lodge in Aberdeenshire which the late Duke occupied before his father's death.

The President came in on Tuesday, Sir G. Cockburn having struck his flag on the day of his arrival and proceeded to London. On Thursday the Commander-in-Chief visited and minutely inspected the President throughout, and exercised the crew at general quarters and broad-swords; and on the quarter deck of that ship expressed his admiration of her great efficiency, in terms not only gratifying to the Captain, Officers, and Ship's company, but to the gallant Chief who had left them. The President will be paid off on Saturday next, and will it is understood, be recommissioned, and try her rate of sailing with the *Pique* and *Inconstant*; the latter will be launched on the 16th inst.

The *Madagascar*, 46, was commissioned in this harbour on Friday by Captain Sir J. S. Peyton, K.C.H. appointed Commodore on the North American Station, vice Pell, returning home.

The *Stakesby* Transports sailed on Thursday the 6th inst. for Halifax.—*Portsmouth Paper*, June 13.

PROSPECTS OF SCARCITY.—Prosperity seems to prevail every where in England, as tranquillity does unquestionably in Ireland. The Englishman may say, and does say, that never was any thing so prosperous as trade, manufactures, and even agriculture. The Irishman with equal justice, may exclaim, that he never remembers Ireland so tranquil. There is one drawback, and it would be a breach of duty on our part not to notice it particularly as it does not seem to have attracted much of the attention of our contemporaries—namely, the prospect of scarcity, and the actual suffering at this moment in a great part of Ireland. We have had virtually, no spring, and within the last week or ten days we have jumped from rain, sleet, and hail, into the middle of broiling summer. There has been no vegetation worth speaking of in spring, and since the arrival of summer, the grass has been burnt up, and grain is withering in the fields. Cattle are dying for want of provender, particularly on the western and northern coasts, and the people are already suffering the severest privations. Since Christmas the meat market has been raised forty per cent.; vegetables, including potatoes, are three times as dear as they were last year. In short we are threatened with a fearful scarcity.—No doubt the enhancement of agricultural produce may, in some degree, be attributed to the quantity of money now in circulation, but this is not sufficient to account for the advance which has taken place. It is attributable, principally, we are satisfied, to the backwardness of the season.—This warning will not be found to be amiss; for we are satisfied that before many weeks shall have elapsed there will be calls upon government for relief to the peasantry. And this is a period in which time for instituting some system of poor laws is still mooted. There can be little doubt, if rain do not speedily descend, another month will scarcely elapse when the cries of famishing thousands will reach the shores of the sister country, and there must necessarily be an outlay of money for their relief.—But of this we are certain, that our Aughrim gentleman, who gives a man fivepence for a summer day's work, and who charges his serf seven or eight pounds for his con-acre, must be assessed. We preach patience; we are patient ourselves; but we reiterate it for the last time, that we can have no peace in Ireland worth a moment's fee until something be done to emancipate the peasantry from this unnatural position.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

Movements of Royal Personages.—The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours are on their return from Vienna, where the propositions for an alliance of the former with an Austrian Princess, are said to have been coldly received. They will repair to the royal palace at Compiègne, in France, to pass some time. Meanwhile there will not be an assemblage of royal sovereigns at the Court of France as was rumoured; but Louis Phil-

ippe will proceed to his country seat at Eu, where it is said two steamers are to be put into requisition between the coasts of England and France, that the sovereigns of those countries may have an interview after the fashion of Napoleon and Alexander, in order to strengthen their alliance and will carve out measures of future policy.

FRANCE.—Much curiosity and excitement existed at Paris on the 14th and 15th of June, occasioned by reports of arrests at Algiers, and also in the French capital. The parties arrested at Algiers were six wealthy and influential Moors, charged with having entered into a conspiracy to overthrow the French dominion in the quondam regency. They were in correspondence, it is said, with Abdel Kader. On being arrested, they were conveyed to Bona. They had agents in Paris some of whom had been arrested.

The French Chambers were still discussing the Budget, M. Lafitte spoke with his usual eloquence and force, and asked why there was an increased augmentation of 10 millions asked for. He said the prosperity of France was not owing to the ministry, but to the revolution which had enriched its agriculture, and to the imperial dynasty, which had given a spring to industry.

The French papers mention the reception of the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours on their arrival in the Prussian capital. The court was absolutely prodigal of its attentions, and nothing was neglected which could possibly contribute to their satisfaction. But it was the manner in which they were received by the Prussian people which constitutes the most remarkable and instructive feature of the intelligence. When they made their appearance at the theatre, the whole audience simultaneously rose, and gave them the most enthusiastic greeting.

CONSTANTINOPLE May 11.—A melancholy event, and one which may produce very serious consequences, has thrown our capital, usually so quiet, into a great excitement. A Mr. Churchill, an English merchant, was amusing himself with shooting in the neighborhood of the city, when, unfortunately, some shot from his gun, struck the leg of a Turkish child, who immediately began to make the most dreadful outcry. The father of the wounded boy, and some of his friends, drawn by his shrieks, seized on Mr. Churchill, and dragged him before the Cadi, who, on his own private authority, caused the bastinado on the soles of his feet, to be administered to him. This punishment is generally reserved for slaves, or delinquent Greeks. At the close of this first audience of the Turkish justice, so cruelly severe, Mr. Churchill was borne rather than led, before the Reis Effendi, and then by a formal order of the Sultan, to whom the matter had been referred, he was loaded with irons and thrown into prison, in company with the most infamous criminals. The English Ambassador, on learning what had passed, hastened to demand the immediate liberation of Mr. Churchill, which was refused. The Minister at the same time signified to the Turkish Minister, that if in 24 hours he did not receive satisfaction, he would break off all communication with the Turkish government.—It cannot be foretold how this affair may terminate. It is sufficient, if it be not amicably settled, to overturn suddenly the hopes which have recently been formed, of the countenance of the tranquillity of Europe.

A late French paper gives some further details from their Constantinople correspondent, respecting this affair, and adds from the London Times the following paragraph:—Lord Ponsonby, in his last official note addressed to the Porte, an answer to which was looked for with much anxiety, demands that some person should be indicated with whom he can confer on business relative to English subjects, as he is not willing to have any further communication with the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Gazette of Augsburg says of dates from Constantinople of 23d May, that Mr. Churchill has been set at liberty, but that Lord Ponsonby, the English Ambassador, is not satisfied and that he demands, as a reparation to his government, the dismissal of the Reis Effendi. It is believed that the Sultan will yield.—But for the solicitations of the Ambassadors of France, Russia, and Prussia, Lord Ponsonby will before this have taken his passports and left Constantinople.

Valuable Building Lots in Gagetown.

A NUMBER of Valuable Building Lots near the present Court House and fronting on the Gagetown Creek, will be leased at Public Auction for the term of twenty years, on Saturday the 20th August, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

HARRY PETERS, & Co. WILLIAM FOSHAY, & Co. mittee. Gagetown, 19th July, 1836.

MECHANICS

Whale Fishing Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, being Ten Shillings on each Share, is required to be paid by the Stockholders at the Office of the said Company, on or before the 12th day of August next.

THOMAS NISBET, President. St. John 12th July, 1836.

FLOUR.

105 BARRELS Superfine, Fine, Middlings and Rye Flour, and Indian Meal, low for Cash.

M. MACKINTOSH, Queen Street, Fredericton, July 3, 1836.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, August 10, 1836.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President. Director this week, MR. OLIVER SMITH. 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. MARK NEEDHAM, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE. Commissioner for CHARLES LEE, Esq. next week.



By Authority.

Secretary's Office, 8th August, 1836. Public notice is hereby given, that a Licence heretofore granted to Hannah Rogers to keep a School in the County of Charlotte, is revoked and cancelled, and the said Hannah Rogers is not hereafter to be employed as a licensed Teacher.

By order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 8th August, 1836.

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

SERIES 1836.

No. NORTHUMBERLAND. 161, James Laurie, By Roads. 162, James Gilmour, ditto. 163, Alexander Goodfellow, ditto. 164, William Joplin, ditto. 165, David Crocker, ditto. 166, Thomas W. Underhill, ditto. 167, Cancelled.

GLOUCESTER. 168, Dugald Stewart, By Roads. 169, John Montgomery, ditto. 170, Joseph Reed, ditto. 171, Com's of Roads, Bathurst Bridge. 172, Robert Ellis, By Roads. 173, Valentine Gibbs, ditto.

SUNBURY. 174, James Burpe, By Roads. 175, Isaac Simmons, ditto. 176, John Bailey, ditto. 177, Lawrence Mercereau, ditto. 178, Stephen Peabody, ditto. 179, ditto, ditto. 180, William Smith, ditto. 181, John DeVeber, ditto. 182, L. B. Rainsford, ditto.

QUEENS. 183, William Foshay, By Roads. 184, Peter Yeamans, ditto. 185, Thomas Cox, ditto. 186, David B. McDonald, ditto. 187, Hon. Harry Peters, ditto. 188, Thomas Hewlett, ditto. 189, Robert Golding, ditto. 190, John Humphrey, ditto. 191, John Earle, ditto. 192, John McDonald, ditto.

CARLETON. 193, James Sharp, By Roads. 194, J. A. MacLachlan, ditto. 195, William Hallett, ditto. 196, Christopher Craig, ditto. 197, Jonas Fitzherbert, ditto. 198, Elisha Canfield, ditto. 199, Wm. McKewie, ditto. 200, John Dibblee, ditto. 201, Joseph Rideout, ditto.

YORK. 202, Joseph C. Allan, By Roads. 203, John Camber, ditto. 204, John Hagarman, ditto. 205, Daniel Jewett, ditto. 206, Alexander Ross, ditto. 207, Robert Power, ditto. 208, William Boyd, ditto. 209, Thomas B. Smith, ditto. 210, Daniel Duff, ditto. 211, Alexander Ross, ditto. 212, James Biggs, ditto.

KINGS. 213, Caleb Wetmore, By Roads. 214, James Reid, ditto. 215, John M. Keel, ditto. 216, Thomas Flewelling, ditto. 217, Ebenezer Smith, ditto. 218, Henry Scovil, ditto. 219, John C. Nail, ditto.

CHARLOTTE. 220, Robert Watson, By Roads. 221, James Campbell, ditto. 222, Doctor R. Thomson, ditto. 223, Daniel Gilmour, ditto. 224, Wilford Fisher, ditto. 225, Cavalier H. Jouett, ditto.

WESTMORLAND. 226, Charles Anderson, By Roads. 227, Leonard Hoar, ditto. 228, James Wallace, ditto. 229, Frederick Steeves, ditto. 230, Samuel Holstead, ditto. 231, William Chapman, ditto. 232, Charles Tibedo, ditto. 233, William Reed, Junr., ditto. 234, Simon Legere, ditto. 235, William Evans, ditto. 236, John Tremblay, ditto.

237, J. R. Partelow, Esq. Atty. Gen. Accs. 238, T. R. Wetmore, Esq. Bear Bounty. 239, Harris Hatch, Esq. ditto. 240, James Peters, Junr. Esq. ditto. 241, James M'Pherson, Esq. Adjutant. 242, David Chapman, Esq. ditto. 243, George Roberts, Grammar School. 244, President, &c. St. Andrews, ditto. 245, Barns Travis, Wharf Blind Island. 246, William Jenkins, Grammar School. 247, Parish Schools, Gagetown. 248, ditto, Waterborough. 249, ditto, Brunswick. 250, ditto, Wickham. 251, ditto, Canning. 252, ditto, Hamptstead. 253, Hector M'Kinnon, Sergt. Major. 254, Parish Schools, St. Andrews. 255, ditto, St. Patrick. 256, ditto, Pennfield. 257, ditto, St. Stephen's. 258, ditto, St. George. 259, ditto, St. David. 260, ditto, West Isles. 261, ditto, St. James. 262, ditto, Grand Manan. 263, Board of Health, St. John. 264, ditto, ditto, Charlotte. 265, Com's Sick Seamen, St. Andrews. 266, William End, Esq. Courier, &c. 267, George Hood, Esq. Deserter. 268, John M'Kenley, Sergt. Major. 269, Thomas Lansdown, Esq. Adjutant. 270, Wm. Heron, Deserter. 271, Robert Potts, Sergt. Major. SAINT JOHN.

272, Benjamin L. Peters, Esq. By Roads. 273, Edward Marter, ditto. 274, George Ball, over expenditure. 275, John Gillies, By Roads. 276, George Anderson, Esq. By Roads. 277, James Cole, ditto. 278, Chas. Emsley, balance due him. 279, Albert B. Smith, Adjutant. 280, David B. Wetmore, over expenditure. 281, John M'Keel, a balance due him. 282, Justices, Queen's County Court House. 283, J. Gilmour & A. Rankin, By Roads. 284, William Wescott, Bridge. 285, Parish Schools, Wickham. 286, Commissioners Government House. 287, George Hood, Esq. Deserter. 288, Parish Schools, Dorchester. 289, ditto, Hopewell. 290, ditto, Salisbury. 291, ditto, Monckton. 292, ditto, Botsford. 293, ditto, Sackville. 294, James A. MacLachlan, Road. 295, Parish Schools, Fredericton. 296, ditto, St. Mary. 297, ditto, Douglas. 298, ditto, Kingsclear. 299, ditto, Queensbury. 300, ditto, Prince William. 301, ditto, Southampton. 302, ditto, Dumfries. 303, Wm. E. Scovil, Grammar School. 304, Parish Schools, Woodstock. 305, ditto, Wakefield. 306, ditto, Brighton. 307, ditto, Wicklow. 308, ditto, Andover. 309, ditto, Perth. 310, ditto, Kent. 311, ditto, Madawaska. 312, Thos. W. Wood, Grammar School. 313, Isaac Lawrence, Esq. Adjutant. 314, Parish Schools, Richibucto. 315, ditto, Weldford. 316, ditto, Wellington. 317, Edward B. Smith, Esq. Bear Bounty. 318, Parish Schools, Sussex. 319, ditto, Greenwich. 320, ditto, Springfield. 321, ditto, Westfield. 322, ditto, Hampton. 323, ditto, Kingston. 324, ditto, Norton. 325, ditto, ditto. 326, Joseph Chapman, Esq. Adjutant. 327, Alex. Campbell, Esq. ditto. 328, James M. Kelly, Esq. ditto. 329, John Kelly, Sergt. Major. 330, Mary Ann M'Sweeney, Indian Missionary's allowance.

BYE ROAD COMMISSIONER.

Isaac Sowerby to expend the sum of £27, granted in 1831 for the Road on the south side of Richibucto River, from Saint Nicholas River up stream.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The election of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1837, will be made on Wednesday the 7th day of December, 1836, the electors meeting at the capitals of the respective States in which they are chosen. The choice of electors must be made within thirty-four days of the said first Wednesday of December. The following shows the number of votes to which each state is entitled, with the time of election.

Maine,	10	November
New Hampshire,	7	ditto
Massachusetts,	14	ditto
Rhode Island,	4	ditto
Connecticut,	8	ditto
Vermont,	7	ditto
New York,	42	ditto
New Jersey,	8	ditto
Pennsylvania,	30	ditto
Delaware,	3	ditto
Maryland,	10	ditto
Virginia,	23	ditto
North Carolina,	15	ditto
South Carolina,	11	ditto
Georgia,	11	ditto
Kentucky,	15	ditto
Tennessee,	15	ditto
Ohio,	21	ditto
Indiana,	9	ditto
Mississippi,	4	ditto
Illinois,	5	ditto
Alabama,	7	ditto
Missouri,	4	ditto
Louisiana,	5	ditto
Michigan,	8	ditto
Arkansas,	3	ditto

—Total, 294.