

LONDON, May 20.

The extinction of the nationality of Poland was a most impolitic as well as unjust measure, and, as long as a single Pole survives to tell the story of his country's wrongs, will re-act against the reputation of its imperial perpetrator. Thirty Polish refugees have just been ordered out of Paris for having signed a declaration hostile to Russia. This, it appears, M. Thiers justifies by the conventional rules between friendly powers, on the requisition of Count Pahlen. With every such expulsion of these unhappy refugees, whether it be from Paris, or Cracow, or Switzerland, the reputation of the original author of the miseries of men "more sinned against than sinning," receives an additional wound, while he himself is in danger of being looked upon as an exile from the sympathies of civilization.

Each succeeding week develops some new event illustrative of the hostile designs of Russia towards that country, which is emphatically the asylum of freedom. Numerous British merchants interested in the trade with Turkey, Persia, and the Levant, have drawn up, and presented to the House of Commons for its most serious consideration, the following significant Petition, which, as emanating from men of business, is exempted from those suspicions, which might attach to a merely political document.

The humble petition of the undersigned merchants and others interested in the trade with Turkey, Persia, and the Levant, strongly impressed with the opinion of the eminent peril in which that trade is placed by the past acts and apparent designs of Russia in those quarters, sheweth—

"1st. That Russia, in order to attain great manufacturing and trading pre-eminence, has adopted a system of commercial policy decidedly restrictive and adverse to all principles of reciprocity, and particularly to trade with Great Britain, and that she endeavours to procure the adoption of such principles in every country where she acquires influence.

"2d. That Turkey, on the contrary, has manifested at all periods and continues to show the strongest disposition to leave commerce free from all legislative trammels or imposts and to encourage friendly commercial intercourse with this country; but that of late years restrictions and local abuses have been introduced into the export trade of Turkey, mainly by means of the extraordinary influence which the Russian Government has acquired over the Government of that country, which restrictions are highly prejudicial to the interests of your petitioners and of British commerce generally, and that these injuries are being extended daily, through the increase of the influence before stated.

"3d. That it appears to your petitioners that the Russian Government, by the extension of such interference with the first principles of Turkish and Persian commercial policy, (any change in which policy must materially impede the development of the great natural resources of these countries,) aims at the disorganization of both Turkey and Persia, with the view to great political and mercantile results, at variance with every recognized British interest.

"4th. That Turkey and Persia having vast populations ready and willing to receive all of our staple manufactures, and much of our colonial produce, the most beneficial results will accrue to Great Britain by her extending to the Governments of these countries that moral and political support which will enable them to increase the cultivation and exportation of many of their valuable products, which are of staple consumption in this country, and by which alone they can make return for a larger quantity of our manufactures. For these reasons we feel justified in calling the immediate attention of your honourable House to the state of our commercial relations with Turkey and Persia, and we pray that your honourable House will take such steps as may obtain a removal of the restrictions we complain of, and may extend under adequate protection this most valuable and rising portion of British trade."

The most momentous parliamentary discussion of the week took place in the House of Peers on Monday night, on the second reading of the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill. There was no division; but many patriotic and conservative members of that house announced their intention to re-cast it in committee, in the mould originally devised by Sir Robert Peel and Lord Francis Egerton. What effect this declaration will have on the Premier, it is impossible to say. Whether, like the real parent of the child, whose refusal to have it divided elicited the just judgment of Solomon, he will prefer its abandonment to such a mutilation; or whether, by connivance at Lord Lyndhurst's proposal to despoil it of its power to do harm, he will tacitly admit the imputation, that it is the offspring of him, who is represented as the director and controller of all the actions of the Government, is at present matter of conjecture. That Lord Melbourne will prefer the latter alternative, seems to be the opinion of Lord Lyndhurst. "But was it quite certain," he asked, "That the noble Viscount opposite would, whatever appearance he might put on, be hostile to the measure, which he, (Lord Lyndhurst) recommended? Had not that noble Viscount and his friends, members of the government, fears that if the present measure should be carried into law, the strength of their Radical supporters in Ireland would be increased to such an extent, as to be productive of great personal inconvenience to themselves? He believed that they did entertain such an apprehension, and he could not help thinking that he was doing their work, in proposing a measure which, when carried, they would approve of and applaud; for instead of strengthening in Ireland, that class of their supporters to which he had referred, the direct tendency of it would be to strengthen the hands of his Majesty's government." Whatever acuteness these conjectures may evince on the part of Lord Lyndhurst, we more than question their prudence. It discovered but little knowledge of human nature, and less of patriotism; when a country's welfare is poised on the perilous decision of a single mind, to goad on political ambition to do its worst by an unseasonable appeal to the inconsistency between the Premier's professions and secret wishes, the effect of which was to arouse those angry passions, which might have slumbered in silent inaction, undisturbed by the whispers of an officious curiosity. We confess we are not so sanguine as Lord Lyndhurst, and therefore incline to adopt the former alternative, as the more probable course on which Lord Melbourne may, in evil hour, be induced to enter. We fear, in short, that relying on that popularity which the prosperity of the country has more or less secured to his administration, he will madly dissolve parliament, in the hope of carrying by storm what he has failed to do by the ordinary modes of political warfare.

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MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.—Viscount Melbourne having moved that the house go into committee upon this bill. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce, after a long speech against the measure, moved—That it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision for the abolition of such corporations and for such arrangements as may be necessary on their abolition for securing the efficient and impartial administration of justice, and the peace and good government of cities and towns in Ireland.—The Lord Chancellor supported the bill, contending that after the Catholics had been entrusted with the highest civil rights, he could not understand why they were not to be entrusted with a voice in the election of mayors or aldermen.—Lord Abinger supported the amendment.—Lord Holland made a most excellent speech in favour of the bill.—Lord Lyndhurst spoke in favour of the amendment.—Lord Melbourne said their Lordships would commit a very hasty, a very rash, and a very imprudent step, if they voted for the amendment.—The house then divided, when the numbers were, for the amendment, 203—for the original motion, 119: majority for the amendment, 84. Adjourned at a quarter to one.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has fixed the maximum size for newspapers at 1,530 superficial inches. This is large enough in all conscience, and will include the largest papers now published. The original size contemplated was only 1,066 inches, so that he has increased the extent nearly one half. This is exceedingly liberal, and is a convincing proof how desirous the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to do justice to, and to meet the wishes of all parties, consistently with his public duties.

A resolution of Lord Morpeth, that it was expedient to commute Tithes in Ireland to a rent charge, payable by the first estate of inheritance; and to further proceedings for the better regulation of Ecclesiastical benefices, had passed the House of Commons, and a Bill to that effect ordered to be brought in.

Mr. Poulett Scrope brought forward in the House of Commons last night a series of resolutions on the subject of the relief of the poor in Ireland. Lord Morpeth stated that government were now engaged in determining the proper and necessary steps to be taken for the adjustment of this question; and at the first moment when they were in a condition to propose such a general measure as they could recommend to the adoption of parliament on their own responsibility, that moment they would do so, without subterfuge or delay.—Lord John Russell afterwards stated, in answer to a question from the hon. mover, that "no definitive measure would be introduced in the present session, but that some initiatory proceedings might be adopted, should they appear advisable from the result of the inquiries which they were now engaged in

with competent persons." The motion was then withdrawn by consent.

PORTSMOUTH, May 3.—This day were hauled out of the basin the Vanguard, 84, and Bellerophon, 80, being completed.—The Pembroke, 74, will be removed out of dock to the basin the end of this week. The crews of these ships are nearly completed, and a fortnight or three weeks will bring them to Spithead. The whole fleet are ordered to proceed to this port as soon as ready. The Talavera, 74, and Cornwallis, 84, are looked for from Plymouth next week, and the Hercules, 74, from Sheerness, in about a fortnight. The Admiral commanding at Sheerness, Vice Admiral the Hon. E. Fleeming, it is confidently said, will have the command of the squadron.

The eight line of battle ships recently commissioned, are getting fast ready for sea; the 3,200 seamen requisite to man them, independent of the officers and marines, are nearly all raised at the different ports, there being only 240 men required, by the returns to the Admiralty on Thursday last.—*Hampshire Telegraph*, April 22.

Lord John Hay has been appointed Commodore of his Majesty's Naval Forces on the Northern coast of Spain.

Marines and ordnance stores are sailing from Portsmouth, to be placed under the orders of Lord John Hay.

Lord Elphinstone having been formally appointed Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, Madras, will take his departure early in June for India. It is owing to his lordship's regimental rank being only that of captain, that Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K. C. B. will hold the appointment of commander-in-chief at Madras.

Lead which a short time since, was only £11 a ton, is now £30.

Favourable accounts have been received of the Euphrates expedition. Col. Chestney was in good health.

The Orangemen of Ireland have dissolved their Institution. The question of perseverance or dissolution was universally referred by all the lodges throughout Ireland, to the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge assembled in Dublin on Friday the 15th instant, and came to the determination to dissolve the society which we have announced. A division took place in the Grand Lodge, but the resolution to dissolve was carried by a majority of 92 to 62. This honourable, and as we believe, perfectly unexampled testimonial of devoted loyalty, will if possible, raise the protestants of Ireland in the estimation of their loyal brethren in this island while the discontinuance of the name of Orangemen, by removing even the very sound of distinction, must incorporate more completely the union of all the protestants of the empire.

Progress of improvement in Ireland.—That progress has been most extraordinary; but it is likely to be infinitely surpassed by the reasonable prospects which are opening upon the whole island. Nothing, indeed, serves more clearly to demonstrate the returning tranquility of the country, arising, in a great measure, from the surcease of political agitation, than the rapid increase of companies, having for their object the investment of large capitals for commercial, agricultural, and general purposes, in Ireland. We are quite satisfied that the dissolution of the Orange institution will, and must have the effect of turning people's minds from merely political objects to those practical pursuits, in the furtherance of which after all, men will find their more substantial interests engaged. Notwithstanding the clouds that still rest on a part of the country—clouds produced by the turmoil of the tithe question, and which will assuredly be dissipated when that question is settled—every part of Ireland is in a state, not merely of transition, but of progress. In rail roads, canals, &c. the efforts made to complete them are prodigious. There are nineteen to twenty miles of the Ulster Canal now nearly completed, and will be ready to work immediately. The Grand and the Royal Canals are in a very prosperous condition. The mining companies are advancing with an equal degree of celerity and success. The agricultural progress of the country, whether in cattle or corn, is steadily and rapidly on the rise. Land property in Ireland is more valuable than ever. Mr. Robins sold the other day an estate in the Queen's County of three thousand a year, at 25 years' purchase. Mercantile business is increasing not only in the wholesale, but in the minor branches. Credit was never so high nor so easily obtained as it is at this moment. Several banks of issue and investment are about to be formed in the country, all with the most flattering prospects of success.—*Dublin Post*.

Colonel Evans has addressed a letter to the electors of Westminster, in which he takes a very different view of the affairs of Spain, from that which the enemies of the Queen's party have pictured. He observes that he is engaged in forwarding the same cause of which his constituents have always been the warmest and most powerful advocates. "The British Legion at present consists of 43 field officers, 90 captains, 179 subalterns, 59 staff, 146 drummers, 596 sergeants, 7,209 rank and file, and 745 horse. Of these about 1,000 are convalescents; but there are 6,090 well disciplined troops, injured to hardship and fit for the most arduous service. The French Legion is about to be augmented by 5,000 men; and the Portuguese auxiliary troops amount to 8,000. Aided by the Spanish troops under Cordova, it is thought that this force will be enabled to establish a most rigorous blockade of the chief theatre of war, and thus bring it to a decisive, if not very speedy, termination."

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—The arrival of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Gotha on the 8th, and of his marriage to the Queen on the 9th, is confirmed. His highness was expected on the 4th, the day on which her Majesty attained her 17th year, but the winds and the waves were inauspicious. The royal barge, a magnificent boat pulled by 74 oars, with the Great Officers of State, was despatched to bring His Excellency from the steamer, accompanied by the barges of the diplomatic personages. As his highness stepped on board, a royal salute was fired from St. George's Castle and the river batteries, the ships were manned, and the thunders of their broadsides echoed on the line of hills. The cavalcade proceeded to the Palace of the Necessidades amid the *Vivas* of the populace. Her Majesty was in the balcony, and saluted the Prince eagerly, who returned with gallantry her welcome, and in a few minutes the husband and wife met for the first time; they dined together, and in the evening the Prince returned to the steamer. On the 9th the whole of the population were in a high state of excitement, and all the streets from the Palace to the Cathedral were lined with the National Guard and other troops. At twelve o'clock the sound of cannon announced that the Queen had left the palace, and at the first gun the Prince left the steamer in the royal barge, and arrived at the cathedral to receive her Majesty, who was attended by a train of the most noble and distinguished ladies of the Court. The procession was then formed, headed by the Patriarch of Lisbon, who performed the ceremony under a canopy of white silk erected over the altar with the usual formalities. The patriarch in conclusion gave his blessing, and the organ and choir chanted the prayers of the church for their happiness.—The royal couple returned to the palace in the state coach, drawn by eight magnificent English horses, the bands of the several regiments playing constitutional airs, and the populace cheering them as they passed, well dressed ladies at every window waving scarfs and handkerchiefs in welcome of the royal bride and bridegroom. The whole city was illuminated at night. On the following day Her Majesty proceeded to adjourn the Cortes, accompanied by the Prince, after which they adjourned to the palace and held a drawing-room, and his highness received congratulations from a number of the devoted subjects of his lady.

The Journal of St. Petersburg announces the convention between Russia and Turkey as finally settling the account between the two states, by which Turkey is to pay to Russia by 27th August next 80 millions of Turkish piastres once for all, and Russia is to evacuate Silistria.

Important intelligence for Canada.—We have announced in another part of this paper that Sir John Colborne had arrived in this city on his way to England. His intention was to embark in the Sheffield, in which packet accommodations have been secured.—But we learn that Sir John has this day signified to Capt. Allen, that he shall have no occasion for the apartments he had engaged, since he had most unexpectedly met with despatches in this city, requiring his return to Canada, as Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces, in the Canadas, and other British Dependencies in North America, with the rank of Lieutenant General. This appointment has been conferred on Sir John as a special mark of His Majesty's favor, and will be hailed by the "British party" in the Canadas, with whom the new Commander in Chief was deservedly popular, as a signal triumph.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

CONTRACTS.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company's Office, Saint Mary's, May 21, 1836.

PROPOSALS will be received at the above Office (for a short time only) from persons inclined to contract to build from one to one hundred HOUSES on the new line of Road from the Royal Road to the Company's new Town of Campbell, on the South West Branch of the Miramichi River.

Also, for chopping and clearing (fit for a crop) a certain quantity of Land at or near each House, at per acre.

Plans, Specifications, and further particulars, may be obtained on application at the before mentioned Office, any day (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of ten and three o'clock.

Payments will be made in cash within ten days after the completion and inspection of any Contract; and Provisions furnished on the spot, during the progress of the work, at the Fredericton prices, with the additional expense for hauling of three pence per mile for every 100 lbs. weight.

Security will be required, and no Tender will be considered as binding unless approved of.

For the N. B. and N. S. Land Company.

JOHN STEPHENS, Agent.

Kitchen Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of GARDEN SEEDS, Scotch growth, and proved to be of the best quality.

May 3d, 1836. FRANCIS BEVERLY.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JUNE 8, 1836.

Central Bank of NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President. Director this week, Mr. JOHN T. 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. MR. PETER FISHER.

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



By Authority.

QUIT RENTS.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That all persons who have paid Quit Rents to His Majesty agreeably to the notices formerly published to that effect, are required to transmit on or before the 15th July next, to the Clerks of the Peace for the several Counties where those Rents were paid, the Receipts or true Copies thereof, which were given to them for the sums so paid as above, in order that the Clerks of the Peace may make a return of the same, to be compared with the entries of the Receiver General, after which the several amounts will be transmitted to the Clerks respectively, to be returned to the parties who have so paid them.

By command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, THOS. BAILLIE, J. S. SAUNDERS, Commissioners.

Fredericton, 1st June, 1836.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A Sale of vacant and Surveyed CROWN LANDS will be held at the Crown Land Office, on MONDAY the 4th July next. The Lands to be offered are in the Counties of York, Charlotte, Carleton and Saint John.

Upset Price six shillings per Acre and upwards, according to the quality and locality of the Land.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. THOMAS BAILLIE, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Department for Crown Lands and Forests, 7th June, 1836.

COMMISSIONERS OF BYE ROADS. SAINT JOHN.

Benj. L. Peters to expend the following sums:

£20 for the road leading to Sand point. £43 12 4 for the road from Blaisie's farm to Little river, and for repairing or rebuilding the bridge over the said river, and the road over the marsh. £10 for the road from Little river to Anthony's farm.

£15 for the road from Anthony's south line to Mispick mills. £15 for the road from Mispick mills through the lower Mispick settlement, and for a bridge over Thomas' creek.

£10 for the road from Little river to Loch Lomond.

£25 for the road from the forks, at the Loch Lomond road, near Little river, to Black river.

£10 for the road from Little river to Mount Prospect.

£25 for the road from Quaco to the old county line near Tabor's.

£15 for the road from the public highway near Delaney's, to the Kennebecasis opposite the Brother's.

£20 for the road from the rear of Cody's farm to Wilmet's.

£25 for the road from the bridge near Cody's to the head of the first lake.

£30 for the road from Smith's farm, at the head of the lake to Van Horne's.

£30 for the road from the Westmorland road through the Golden grove settlement.

£10 for the road from the Black river road to West Beach, cape Spencer settlement.

£10 for the road from Emerson's creek to Gardner's creek.

£10 for the road from Gardner's creek to the Parish line of Tynemouth, ten mile creek.

£20 for the road from Frog pond to the bridge near Cody's, Loch Lomond.

£30 for the road from the forks at the Black settlement, to be expended from Slack's mountain to the shore.

£30 for the road from the bridge near Cody's to the Black settlement, and thence to the Caledonia and Hibernia settlement.

Edward Marter to expend the following sums:

£30 for the road from the forks of the Shepody and near Shepody road to the Parish line near Jones'.

£20 for the road from the Parish line near Jones', to William Milligan's, point of St. Martin's.

£20 for the road from the Parish line near Jones' to the old Quaco road.

£50 for the road from Van Horne's farm to Quaco.