

ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 13.

The last arrivals from the United States have produced a considerable impression on the minds of the speculators in the Money Market. The news of the fall of the American Houses in London had been received with great coolness in New York. It was stated that a great reduction of the debt due to England would be effected in the months of August, September and October, by the cessation of all demand for our manufactures, while 250,000 bales of Cotton would be shipped off. But it is intimated in the same breath, that it will not be shipped by our debtors. The commercial interests in both countries, it is said, will "loose awfully;" but the fall in the price of cotton which produces this ruin, was brought about by the English themselves. A new set of shippers are appearing in the Cotton Markets. The old shippers have been ruined by the excessive depreciation in the value of English goods at New York, the fall of 30 per cent. in Cotton at Liverpool, and the "shaving" interest of 30 and 40 per cent. exacted, month after month, by the American capitalists.

It is now pretty clearly seen that we shall have to pay in specie for the promised cargoes of Cotton, and, perhaps also, for a large quantity of American paper securities, a batch of which was brought by the last packet, and has actually found purchasers. The American Banks are anxious to re-commence specie payments in September, and, indeed, it is expected the President will enforce the payment in gold and silver of the Government deposits from the several Banks. A new drain upon the coffers of the Bank of England is not, therefore, an improbable event. The great outlet of specie to the United States is Liverpool; but, even from London, we find an entry of gold for New York in the last Custom-house return.—The Bank has been selling a few Exchequer Bills, which has brought down the premium from 53s. to 47s. and Consols for the Account have given way 1/2 per cent. The market for securities of every description has become flat, under the dread that the Bank must again resort to the "screw." The result of the elections seems to produce no effect on prices, as it cannot act on the government for at least three months.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to represent business as reviving, the low prices of goods having given an impetus to home consumption.

There has not yet been any disposition manifested on the part of the Directors of the Bank of England to comply with the wishes of many of the mercantile interests, by reducing the interest of money from the high rate now demanded by the corporation for accommodations. The private bankers, however, are doing business upon good securities at 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. cheaper, but even at this reduction they do not find employment but for a very small portion of the balances they have now in their hands. This must continue to be the case until there is an increase in the transactions in the more important branches of the manufactures of the United Kingdom. We are glad to find, by the accounts from Lancashire, that more business was doing in the principal manufacturing districts. The trade have bought extensively of raw cotton this week at better prices; at Liverpool more than 20,000 bales have been sold this week. The demand for wools has also improved. The late public sales of about 5,000 bales of colonial qualities sold however at averages from 20 to 30 per cent. below the prices obtained at the same time last year. There were buyers for the continent, as well as from our own manufacturing districts, who were very animated in their biddings for the superior samples of Australian and Van Dieman's Land wools.

A fluctuation of about one half per cent. has taken place in the funds of this week, the more general feature having been a reduction in prices. By some this is ascribed to the results of the election which are less favourable for ministers than calculated upon, but we believe it is solely ascribable to the speculator, for a rise having in some instances changed their operation.—Times.

LORD MELBOURNE.—The English election thus prosperous and thus promising to the Conservative cause, have already, we rejoice to say, decided the fate of the administration, even in the judgment of Lord Melbourne himself. A rumour was yesterday circulated in the club-houses, which rumour we have traced to very good whig authority—to the effect, that the premier has formally announced his intention to resign office at the close of the contest. As Lord Melbourne's imputed reasons for the threatened step are honourable to him, we can have no difficulty in giving them circulation:—"I will not," his lordship is understood to say, "prejudice the chances of my party by abandoning the post in which that party has placed me during the elections; but no consideration shall tempt me to hold office against the declared sense of the people of England, solely by the aid of a doubtful majority, supplied, for the most part, by Mr. O'Connell's nominees. My position in the last parliament was wholly different; the late House of Commons was not mine—it was called by Sir Robert Peel. It placed me in office by a considerable majority, British and Irish; and I had no right, under the circumstances, to analyse with jealousy, the composition of that majority. To hold office now, however, in

defiance of a majority of British representatives, solely by force of such a majority of Irish members as Mr. O'Connell will send to parliament with the aid of Government, which cannot be withheld from him, would be really to place the British empire in subjection to the dangerous Irish Roman Catholic party—a party with which I have ever felt an inconvenience, and a submission to which I never will endure. I will, therefore, resign office."

This declaration, which we firmly believe to have been repeated by the premier more than a dozen times, proves, that if Lord Melbourne does not feel as he ought to do, he knows how an English gentleman ought to feel. We shall of course, be contradicted by the whig radical journals, which will continue to libel the noble lord, by representing him as still the indentured slave of Mr. O'Connell. But we put our statement to the good sense of the country, once more affirming our full conviction of its truth.—Standard.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.

THE ELECTIONS.—The elections in England, Wales and Scotland, are over. The borough elections for Ireland have also terminated; and there now remain but sixteen county members for that division of the empire unaccounted for. These we shall probably receive in time for our second edition, when our list of the new parliament will be completed. The places from which we have as yet received no authenticated returns are, the counties of Cork, Kerry, Kilkenny, Limerick, Longford, Roscommon, Sligo, and Wexford. Leaving these places out of our calculations for the present, we proceed to analyse the classified lists which we have given in another page. In drawing out these lists we have employed considerable care in guarding against inaccuracies, and we can solemnly assure our readers that we are unconscious of having committed a single error. We are certainly aware that we have inserted as conservatives several names which are claimed by our opponents as partisans of ministers. Our reasons for transferring these names from one column to another we shall presently give.

The following summary will afford our readers a correct idea of the relative strength of parties in the new parliament:—

The English and Welsh cities and boroughs have returned 152 conservatives and 189 radicals—giving ministers a majority of 37.

The English and Welsh counties have returned 115 conservatives and 44 radicals—leaving ministers in a minority of 71.

The Scottish cities and boroughs have returned one conservative and 22 radicals—giving ministers a majority of 21.

The Scottish counties have returned 19 conservatives and 11 radicals—leaving ministers in a minority of 8.

The Irish cities and boroughs have returned 13 conservatives and 28 radicals—giving ministers a majority of 15.

The Irish counties have returned 19 conservatives and 29 radicals—giving ministers a majority of 10.

We are thus enabled to classify 624 members of the new House of Commons. The following statement will exhibit the balance of parties as far as can be determined from the existing returns:—

	Cons.	Rad.
English and Welsh Borough,	152	189
English and Welsh County,	115	44
Scottish Borough,	1	22
Scottish County,	19	11
Irish Borough,	13	28
Irish County,	19	29
Total,	319	323

Majority for Ministers, 5
From this statement it appears, that from England and Wales, an increased majority of conservatives have been returned to Parliament, and this majority is barely neutralized by those sent from Ireland. If the ministry wish to know what the people of England and Wales think of them and their measures, let them consult the following short table of returns:—

Conservative Members for England and Wales,	267
Radical Members for ditto,	233

Majority against ministers, 34

Lord Melbourne, and his associated plotters against the English Constitution and the Protestant Church, have been placed before the bar of public opinion—their conduct has been scrutinized by a discerning jury, their actions have been examined, their opinions tested, their measures sifted, and the verdict pronounced against them is, that they are incompetent to wield the complicated affairs of this mighty empire, that their principles are dangerous, and that their continuance in office is a nuisance which ought to be abated.

That we have not exaggerated the strength of the conservative party in the statements which we have just submitted to the notice of our readers, will be proved by the following extract from the *Spectator*, a radical authority, the candour of which is generally acknowledged. Speaking of the elections in England and Wales, it states:—

"The result is a tory majority of forty-two votes. The returns from Ireland and Scotland, when completed, will probably throw the balance on the other side, and give the Liberals in the next Parliament, a majority not exceeding ten!"

"The contest in the English counties have been most disastrous to the liberals. They have lost one seat in Middlesex, one in East

Surrey, one in South Nottinghamshire, one in East Sussex, two in West Norfolk, one in North Durham, two in West Worcester-shire, one in North Devonshire, one in Huntingdonshire, one in West Somersetshire, one in North Leicestershire, one in North Hampshire, one in the Isle of Wight, one in East Cornwall, one in North Wiltshire, one in East Yorkshire, one in West Suffolk, one in Glamorganshire, one in Carmarthen-shire, one in Flintshire, one in North Staf-fordshire. In all, twenty-three seats, equal on a division to forty-six votes. They en-deavoured to substitute liberals for tory members in the following counties:—West Surrey, East Surrey, North Northampton-shire, South Lancashire, North Nottingham-shire, South Devonshire, East Suffolk, South Essex, South Hampshire, East Kent, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, North War-wickshire, East Norfolk, Breconshire, East Cumberland. In every instance they were defeated except in the last.

Two thorough liberals, not milk-and-water whigs, are returned for East Cumber-land; and Graham the apostate is kicked out. This is our solitary gain in the Eng-lish counties; and gained, he it observed, by men of strong opinions. In the other thirty-six contests the liberals were beaten. There is the naked truth which nothing can var-nish over."

It is rumoured that Sir H. Parnell is to be elevated to the Peerage, and that Dr. Bowring will stand for Dundee instead.—*Dundee Courier*.

Should Mr. Roebuck fail in procuring a seat in Parliament through the influence of Mr. O'Connell, his Canadian agency will, it is expected, be transferred to Sir Wm. Molesworth, or to Mr. Warburton.—*Lon-don paper*.

UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives, Sept. 11.—

The House adopted a resolution, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Maine, to suspend the action of all the Committees upon all topics which are not contained in the Message. It was settled by the discussion and passage of this resolution that so far as the house is concerned, and its decisions must necessarily control the Senate, that the subjects of the Messages shall exclusively engage the attention of Congress at this special session.

September 13.—Mr. Cambreleng presented a Report for the issuing of Treasury certificates. The bill proposes that the Treasury Department, issue Certificates to the amount of Twenty Million of Dollars, and of the denomination of one Hundred Dollars—the certificates bearing an interest of 5 per cent. The drafts are to be received for all public dues, and to be made payable by the Treasury Department for the debts of the Department, and to be received from the debtors of the Department in payment for debts. The bill was read and twice committed to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The Resolution of Mr. Adams calling for information relative to a dispute with Great Britain, on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, was agreed to with an amendment suggested by Mr. Howard, embracing the correspondence relative to the aggressions on the rights of the people of the United States in the Disputed Territory.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington, September 14.—Mr. Wright reported to-day, three bills, the first, providing that merchandise on which the duties have not been paid, may be warehoused for a period not longer than 3 years; the second, imposing on certain officers, additional duties, as depositors of the public funds; and the third, to revoke the charters of such banks of the District of Columbia as refuse to resume specie payments. They were read by titles and ordered to a second reading.

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, Sept. 19.—We understand that one officer and twenty-eight men of the 85th Regiment left town yesterday, to join the Company at Annapolis, which is then to proceed to New-Brunswick. A bombardier and private of the Royal artillery have been sent to Windsor to take charge of a depot of provisions for troops that may be required to march from hence to New-Brunswick, or back. One hundred thousand rounds of ammunition were shipped for New-Brunswick in the Dock Yard schooner, which sailed yesterday. Another hundred thousand are to follow.—Times.

The Crops.—The accounts from the country are truly gratifying. The crops promise to be very abundant.—There are on this peninsula sixty-five acres of excellent wheat nearly ready for the sickle. We have much pleasure in announcing this fact. So large an appropriation of land in this neighbourhood to the culture of so valuable a grain, we believe, never took place before, and we cannot but come to the conclusion that if wheat can be so suc-

cessfully raised on this peninsula, there is little doubt of its being easily cultivated in most parts of this Province. We hope the example of the Halifax farmers will have a good effect upon those in the interior—that we may become every year less dependent upon foreign sources for our supply of bread.—Gazette.

Bank of British North America.—

The Branch of this Institution, established in Halifax, will commence business on Wednesday next. The Cash Accounts, as conducted in Scotland, form part of the system. These are for the present limited to 500L, which is not to be considered as a dead loan, but an amount to be operated on in the usual course of business. Two bondsmen are required—the interest is made up half yearly, and it is understood that the account runs for an indefinite period, so long as the Bank is satisfied with the securities.—*Novascotian*.

Domestic Manufacture.—We were shown yesterday a specimen of domestic manufacture, of the most interesting character. It was a Lady's Bonnet, (superior in every respect, as far as the eye could discover, to the imported Bedford and Dunstables, which sell here for six and seven dollars,) made from the common Brown Grass of the country, by Miss Turner, of Shubenacadie. The Grass is, we understand, first boiled, and then bleached in the sun for a few days. Efforts will be made to employ poor families about the town in this manufacture, and we hope, before long, to see our females, from one end of the country to the other, wearing the products of their own industry.—*Ibid*.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, SEPTEMBER 27, 1837.

Central Bank

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.

Director this week, Mr. T. R. ROBERTSON.

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.

Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COY, President.

Director this week, Mr. W. D. HART.

Discount days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

SAVING'S BANK.

Trustee for next week:

MR. B. WOLHAUPTER.

CENTRAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sundays excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

BENJAMIN WOLHAUPTER, PRESIDENT.

Committee for the present month:

CHAS. McPHERSON and CHAS. FISHER.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.

Commissioner for next week:

D. L. ROBINSON, ESQUIRE.

By Authority.

Rules and regulations to be observed by persons desirous of purchasing Crown Lands or Timber.

All applications to be made by petition, addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in the annexed forms.

Land Petition, form A.

Timber do. do. B.

Land Petition (not for settlement), C;

and which are to be filed in the Crown Land Office.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands will prepare lists of all such Petitions received by him, on or before the 24th of every month, or oftener if necessary, to be laid before the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on the first day in every month, (not being Sunday,) and the answers to the same, are to be published in the first Royal Gazette after the Petitions have been decided on.

Any Petitions presented after the 24th of any month, will not be inserted in the list, for the first following Council, but must lay over till the second Council.

The whole amount of duty on Timber and Lumber, and of purchase money, must be paid within thirty days after the answer shall have been published in the Gazette, with the exception of Squatters, who purchase by instalments; in which cases, the first instalment must be paid within the same period after the answer shall have been published.

All applications which may be complied with, will be forfeited if the payments are not made within the time required.

Land Petition A. for land for immediate settlement

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of

of the Parish

humbly sheweth,

That he is a British Subject; born in

and does not own any land;

that he wishes to obtain by purchase a tract of land for immediate settlement, containing

acres, and situate as follows:

The said land is at present in a wilderness state, no improvements having been made thereon; [or as the case may be,] and he requests that he may be allowed to purchase it at

per acre, payable

and if so allowed, he is prepared to, and will settle himself upon, and improve the same forthwith, and conform in all respects with the regulations for granting of land.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Timber Petition B.

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of

of the Parish

humbly sheweth,

That he is a British subject, and prays for a licence to cut and carry away

from vacant Crown lands situate as follows:

The mark he intends using to distinguish the Timber now applied for is

and he pledges himself to conform to the regulations to be observed by Persons obtaining licence for Timber or Lumber.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

Land Petition C. (not for immediate settlement.)

To His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. H. and C. B., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

The Petition of

humbly sheweth,

That he is a British subject, and that he is desirous of purchasing

acres of land, situate as follows:

All applications from Squatters must contain a full statement of the improvements they have made, the time they have been located on the land applied for, and the other circumstances upon which they found their claim. And such applications must be verified by the affidavit of the party applying, accompanied by a certificate from some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, or other person of respectability.

IN COUNCIL, SEPT. 16, 1837.

The Petitions of the undermentioned applicants are complied with on the following terms.

Matthew Crimen, 2s. 6d. per acre down, or 3s. by instalments.

Cornelius Gambeen, 3s. by instalments.

Thos. Arnold, 2s. 6d. immediate payment.

Lot Rockwell, do. do. do.

John Lynch, do. do. do.

Wm. Belmain, do. do. do.

Patk. McDonald, do. do. do.

Wm. Hackett, do. do. do.

Robert Coyle, 2s. 6d. immediate, or 3s. by instalments.

A. C. Beckwith, do. do. do.

Abraham Stockford, 2s. 6d. immediate payment.

John Ryan, do. immediate payment.

Wm. Anderson, free grant, under a previous promise.

By the Regulations herewith published, the payments due on the above, are required to be made within 30 days from the date of this notice.

Darby Gillan's Petition for lease of Wild Meadows is complied with, at 20s. per annum.

P. Dunphy can have a lease for three years of the Meadow applied for by him in Westmorland.

The Lands applied for by the undermentioned persons are ordered to be sold at Public Auction. (See Advertisement.)

John Bell,

John Campbell, and

Thomas Taylor.

The Petitions of the undermentioned applicants, are referred for a full statement of the improvements they have made, the time they have been located on the land applied for, and the other circumstances upon which they found their claim.—And such applications must be verified by the affidavit of the party applying, accompanied by a certificate from some neighbouring Justice of the Peace, or other person of respectability.

Charles M'Fee, Joseph Herrington,

John Frizzle, Andrew Stittbur,

Jerm. Fitzpatrick, Jeremiah Leary,

Thos. Powell, Jr. Hannah Knowles,

Roea A. Ford, Richard Parle,

James Chatters, Samuel Burgess,

Jeremiah Neale, Clements Thiebault,

James Rierdan, Patrick Dunphy,

Thomas Madden, Patrick Mackey,

James Parle, Alexander Robertson,

Joseph Smith, Neil M'Kendrick,

John Swift, Benjamin Crandall,

Thomas M'Carthy, Samuel Bleakney.

Crown Land Office, 27th Sept. 1837.

Crown Land Office.

Sept. 27, 1837.

The undermentioned tracts of Crown Land will be offered at Public Auction, at this Office, on Monday the 6th of November, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Lot 15, first tier, Dipper Harbour, County of Charlotte, 100 acres. Upset price, 3s. per acre.