GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY.

Lord Melbourne, in the House of Lords on the 2d, in answer to an inquiry respecting assistance which had been given to the Queen of Portugal by cruisers on the northern coast of Spain, stated that such assistance had been given, and that provisions and arms had been supplied to the amount of £200,000, which were to be paid for by Portugal, but that the government was not to be pushed for the immediate payment. These supplies were furnished under the Quadruple treaty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the 5th, Lord John Russell brought forward the great Whig project of Reform, in a bill to regulate the municipal corporations of England and Wales.

The leading features of the measure were stated by Lord John Russell. It proposes to supersede the entire body of existing corporators, by newly organized elective assemblies, in October next. The anomalous and involved system of aldermen, capital and assistant burgesses, and the perplexing varieties of corporate bodies, is set aside for one simple and uniform plan of municipal government, based on the triennial election of Town Councils chosen by burgesses consisting of all who possess houses, shops, &c. rated in the boroughs. Thus household suffrage subject to certain limitations, is created; all the various and inconsistent rights of municipal franchise are terminated, and the door to the influence of base freemen is entirely closed. The council is to be subjected to triennial change, one third of the body to vacate office annually; but the ex-members are to be capable of re-election. This body is to possess all the deliberative functions of the corporation. It is annually to choose a mayor, or presiding officer, who is to be a justice of the peace for the borough and county during his period of office, and the returning officer in the election of Members of Parliament.

It appears by a return which has just been laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Hume, that Lord Eldon held office as Chancellor 24 years and 329 days; his pension is £4,000 a year, which he has been receiving since April, 1827; the pension of Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham are each £5,000 a year, and they held office only four years each. There are two Irish Ex-Chancellors receiving each a pension of £4,000 a year Irish currency—namely, Lord Manners and Sir R. E. Sugden; the former held office 20½ years, the latter one quarter and 24 days. The pension of Lord Plunkett is suspended in consequence of his having been again appointed to the office of Lord Chancellor.

The Duke of Wellington has failed in his attempt to get a declaration substituted for the subscription at Oxford. The proposal was peremptorily rejected! and by a majority of more than eight to one, or 469 to 57.

The Rev. H. Stowell, of Manchester, has called upon the Duke of Wellington to repeal the Catholic Emancipation Bill, conformably to a pledge which his grace gave during the parliamentary debates on it, that if, after the lapse of six years, the measure should be found to originate any of the disastrous consequences foreboded from it, he would stand prepared to come down to the House, and move its uncompromising repeal.

A son of the renowned Tippo Saib, of Mysore, is at present in Liverpool. He arrived from Calcutta by the Bland, and visits England to seek for an augmentation of the pension settled on him after the dethronement and death of his father, who, it will be remembered, perished at the storming of Seringapatam. He is going to London to seek for interviews with the King and the Duke of Wellington, the latter of whom served in Mysore as Col. Wellesley, under Lord Harris, the conqueror of the gallant Tippo Saib.—*Times.*

At the request of the Geographical Society, government have granted £1000 towards the expenses of two voyages of discovery, the one into the interior of Africa from Delagoa Bay on the east coast, the other to explore the high land which forms the boundary between British Guiana and the basin of the Amazon.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 5th of June has the following article relative to the Spanish Intervention, which gives a more definite idea of this matter than we have yet met with:—

"We republish in an another column the Quadruple Treaty, as well as the additional articles which were signed after Don Carlos made his appearance in Biscay, because we think that these two documents dispose in a great measure of the point at issue. Taking the whole of the articles as part of one compact, their substance is this, that the Allies are bound "to provide the necessary means for restoring the blessings of internal peace to the whole Peninsula." The duties of each member of the alliance are distinctly pointed out. France is to prevent succours of men, arms, or warlike stores from being sent across the Pyrenees to the insurgents. England has promised to furnish to her Catholic Majesty such supplies of arms and warlike stores as her Majesty may require, and further to assist her, if necessary, with a naval force. The Queen of Portugal is pledged to "co-operate with her Catholic Majesty with such means as may be in her power, and in such mode and manner as may hereafter be agreed upon between their Majesties."

Thus the duties of France under the league are such as her Government is bound at once to perform. The passes of the Pyrenees should be occupied. The cordon of French troops should be so disposed, and if necessary so far strengthened, as to defeat every exertion on the part of the Carlists to send succours of any description to the rebels from the territory of France. We have no doubt that if these duties be honestly discharged, if the necessary measures be taken promptly for enforcing strict vigilance along the whole line of the frontier, no sacrifice on the part of France will become necessary beyond the due observance of the Treaty on that point. The second of the additional articles has been already fulfilled on our part, so far as the supplies of arms and warlike stores are concerned. No necessity has as yet arisen for the employment of a British naval force in aid of the Queen, for her Majesty has no enemy on the sea.

That part of the article was clearly meant to provide against the possibility of supplies being sent to the insurgents from Holland or the ports of the Baltic. Should any attempt be made to convey such supplies from any quarter to the north western coast of Spain, it would be the duty of our government to stop them; but this case has not yet arisen, nor is it likely to arise. Should the two Queens agree that the time has arrived when a Portuguese army ought to march into Spain, their Majesties are competent, under the Treaty, to accomplish that object; but by the treaty the necessity of such a measure must be previously rendered apparent. The expense of such an armament would be trifling; but if incurred, it must, of course, be borne by Spain.

LONDON, JUNE 8—*Evening.*—Consols for account 91¼, with but little doing. Spanish Cortes, 41½; do. 1834, 32.

June 10.—Spanish stocks have again declined. They closed at 37 *a* 38, and the new loan at 17 *a* 18 discount. Consols for account, 91⅜.

Considerable dullness prevailed on 'Change this morning, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Lees, Brassey & Co. bankers; however, this failure is not of great consequence. For some time past this house has done but a limited business, and only two country banks drew on it.

PARIS, JUNE 10.—On 'Change, to day, the speculators were occupied, as usual, on the affairs of Spain. Five per cents closed at 107f. 45; threes, 77f. 56. The English journals continue to be occupied with the affairs of the Peninsula, but those of yesterday contain no important information.

The budget of revenue for 1836 has been under discussion to-day. The budget of the Colonies is 5,800,000 francs. This includes the pay and provisions of 5019 men of infantry, 662 artillery, and 200 gendarmes, who compose the garrisons of the Colonial establishments of France.

JUNE 12.—The question of intervention is arranged between the powers which are parties to the Quadruple Treaty, and the English journals received yesterday, fully confirm what we have written on the subject. A new energy is to be given to the execution of the treaty. The resources which will be placed at the disposal of Gen. Valdez, will enable him probably to assume the offensive, while the active co-operation of the allies of Queen Isabel II. will give to her government a more energetic action against the factions which oppose her authority.

The *Globe*, London newspaper, which is understood to receive official communications from the ministers, says, it is not authorised to announce any particular measure adopted by the government to facilitate the enrolment of English subjects for the service of the Queen of Spain, but that it has strong reasons to believe that the provisions of the foreign enlistment bill will be modified, and that English officers will be permitted to serve as volunteers in the Peninsula without loss of their half-pay.

SPAIN.—Madrid, the capital, is perfectly tranquil. Nothing remarkable from the Provinces, except those which are unfortunately the theatre of civil war.

Letters from Bilboa announce that Gen. Espartero arrived there on the 11th, with 11,000 men and 5000 muskets, which, without doubt, are intended for the use of the inhabitants. In consequence of this reinforcement, it is doubted whether the Carlist chief will persist in his determination to attack Bilboa.

Bayonne, June 11.—They write from the frontier that on the 6th inst. Commandant Sagestibelza, with the 5th and 6th battalions of Navarre, entered Elisondo, where he assembled 200 labourers to demolish the fortifications and barracks. By order of Zumalcarregui, he arrested 42 inhabitants of Elisondo, Elebetea, Inuritu, and other places in the Bastan, under pretext that they gave information to the Queen's party.

On the 4th inst. there was a tumult at Pampeluna, between the citizens and the military authorities, in consequence of the evacuation of the different garrisons of Navarre.

It is stated that on the 4th, Espartero relieved the garrisons of Eybar and Palincia, and moved towards Bilboa with the families of the citizens of those places, and also of Durango. The emigration from these three places amounts to 12,000 persons.

PORTUGAL.—We have received news from Lisbon to the 27th May, which announces an important change in the ministry. On the 25th, the Queen charged the Marquis of Saldanha with the formation of a new Ministry, and on the 27th he formed it as follows—

Saldanha, President of the Council and Minister of War—the Duke of Palmella, Minister of Foreign Affairs—Marquis de Loule, Marine—Francisco Antonio de Compos, Finance—Juan de Sousa Pinto de Magalhaes, Interior—Manuel Antonio Carvalho, Justice and Worship.

These names, known and honored in the patriotic annals of the country, have been received by the whole population with acclamations of joy.

FRANKFORT, JUNE 5.—The general alarm occasioned by the news of the intervention, begins to subside. The different couriers arrived at our Legations, announce that France is disposed to succour Spain by other means than arms, and that Europe, accordingly has nothing to fear for the general peace.

LIVOURNA, (ITALY,) MAY 25.—Don Miguel is awaking from his lethargy. He left Rome secretly on the 21st, and embarked at Civita Vecchia, on board the steam-boat Sully, which arrived here day before yesterday, and left the same day for Genoa and Marseilles. It is said that Don Miguel was seen here habited as a servant, and that the next day he arrived at Genoa in the same dress. There is no doubt that he will go by land to Turin as a servant of some personage. It is probable he will then take the route for Geneva, and proceed to Holland, where he will find a government disposed to aid him.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 13.—Tartars, nine days from Aleppo, report particulars as to the state of things in Syria, which have created a great sensation, especially with the Porte. Emir Besher, the Prince of the Druses, has taken advantage of the great embarrassment occasioned to the Pacha by the ravages of the Plague. The Druses fell upon the Egyptians while destitute of succour; the army of Ibrahim was completely defeated; and it is supposed that the Druses will avail themselves of this victory to make a levy *en masse* in Syria. The Egyptians cannot hope for reinforcements, for Ibrahim Pacha, fleeing from the plague, has retired to Upper Egypt.

NAPLES, MAY 23.—For some days past, a great rumbling has been heard in the interior of Vesuvius, and it has not yet ceased. The enormous mass of volcanic matter proceeding from the successive eruptions which took place from the 25th March to the 1st of April, accumulated about the new crater. On the 21st, this mass fell with a horrible crash into the abyss below. A dense smoke immediately arose in the form of a pillar, which seemed to mount up to the heavens.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, July 13.

The weather, for the last three days, has been dry, and the thermometer has risen to above 80 in the shade, but the nights are still chill. The complaints appear to be general, that all crops have suffered more or less from the late rain and cold; and while they at one time promised as well as at any season, they have since been much stinted, being, in wet positions, very much damaged, and having generally suffered from the ravages of insects. The hay crop, in dry spots particularly, are superior to what they have been for many years.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

Some details have arrived of the difficulties in Newfoundland which have been the cause of Mr. Chief Justice Boulton's sailing to England. The Supply Bill, on which some differences arose with the Council, led this gentleman to object to the grant of wages to Members, alleging that they ought not to pay themselves out of the public funds, but that their counties ought to remunerate them, if deemed necessary. The Supply Bill was however passed, though it is not known whether in the form sent up by the Assembly or not. The newspapers in opposition were virulent enough, and the demand for an *Elective Council* was made at a public meeting. Subsequently, the editor of the Patriot was imprisoned and fined, and some details of his case will be found subjoined.

"The Printer of the *Newfoundland Patriot* has been sentenced to three months' incarceration and to pay a fine of £50, by the Chief Justice, for an alleged contempt of Court in having printed in the Patriot (he does not appear to be the Proprietor or Publisher) the following article:—

"STICK A PIN HERE.—We understand that a Lecture was delivered in the Court House yesterday to the Grand and Petit Jurors, on the opening of the Central Circuit Court, by the President of the Council in his capacity of Chief Judge, on the very great benefits which hanging the people confers on society, arising no doubt from its sedative effects upon the human system, which to the uninitiated are truly astonishing! The same excellent plan is to be followed up in order to quell the fiery spirits which at this moment keep up a truly wholesome ripple on the surface of society, which it would appear fearfully disturbs the repose of the honorable lecturer, and all other despots who shall dare to subvert the Charters of the land, and plant in their stead the unalloyed principles of arbitrary sway! Go it, ye cripples."

GRENADA.—His Honor Chief Justice Sanderson, has been suspended by the Governor General, from the exercise of his judicial functions, until His Majesty's pleasure be known, in consequence of his Honor having adjourned the Supreme Court from time to time, on the ground that certain laws of the Colony relating thereto, were invalid. Assistant Justices Steele, Hoyes, and Gibbs, tendered their resignation on the suspension of the Chief Justice.—The following appointments had been made, by the Governor-General in consequence of the above named changes:—The Hon. W. D. Davis, H. M. Attorney General, to be senior Assistant Justice. The Hon. Wm. Swap, member of Council, and John Wells, Esq. member of Assembly, to be Assistant Justices. William Snag, Esq. Barrister at Law, to be Acting Attorney General, in the room of the Hon. W. D. Davis.

The crop of sugar this year, will, it is apprehended, be far below the average.

Latest from Jamaica.—By the arrival of the brig James Harper, we have Kingston (Jam.) papers to the 22d ult. for which we are indebted to an attentive friend. The state of the market is not mentioned, but nearly the whole reading part of the paper is occupied with the accounts of riots by the apprentices, (*cidevant* slaves) reports of trials for outrages and crimes by those misdirected men, and censures upon the Governor, the Marquis of Sligo, for attempting to favor the cause of the apprentices. Several of them had, within a day or two, been arrested for murder, and others were undergoing trials for the same crimes. The whole Island, we should suppose from the paper, was in a state of continued excitement.—*U. S. Phila. Gazette.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1835.

By an arrival at New-York, Paris papers of the 12th June, and Bordeaux of the 13th, have been received. The accounts from England are a few days later than our advices by the English Mail.—But few extracts are given in the American papers. Our selections comprise all those of interest.

The American Indemnity Bill is reported to have passed the Chamber of Peers by a large majority, precisely in the form it was reported.

News had reached Rochelle that the armies of the Queen and Don Carlos had had a very heavy engagement.

In our columns of to-day will be found the prospectus of the proposed Bridge over the Falls, and an Abstract of the Act by which the Company has been incorporated. These documents will, we are sure, be read by every body with great interest, for the appearance of them has been for some time anxiously looked for. The matter is now fairly before the public, and its success cannot be doubted. For ourselves we can say, that we have always taken a lively interest in it, whenever it has been brought under discussion, and are very glad there is now so good an opportunity afforded to the public of disposing of a little loose cash, in a way that will pay; for we look upon this as one of the most promising speculations which has ever been set on foot on this Province. We think our City Corporation could not do better than take a large share of the stock, as the erection of the proposed bridge would be the means of greatly enhancing the value of their lands on the western side of the Harbour and River.

SCARCITY OF SEAMEN.—Of late, considerable difficulty has been experienced at this port in procuring crews for the shipping when ready for sea, and the wages have consequently risen to upwards of double the usual monthly pay: £10 currency ($40,) are now asked *for the run* to Britain, by very indifferent Seamen, and unless a supply is soon obtained from the neighbouring ports, we should not be much surprised to find double that sum demanded within a month.—This scarcity of Sailors arises from the great number of new ships that are annually fitted out at this port, without crews being previously procured for them elsewhere, by their owners—whose interest, we think, it would be, to provide against being subject to similar exorbitant exactions in future.

THE CANADA COMMISSION.—Lord Farnham is said to have been appointed one of the Commissioners, to proceed to Canada, for the purpose of investigating the differences that have for some time prevailed between the Government and the people of the Lower Province.—The family name of the chief commissioner, Lord Gosford, is Acheson; he is an Irish nobleman, from near Armagh; a man of family, whose eldest son is about twenty years of age; he is a civilian, and has not, so far as we can learn, distinguished himself as a public man.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.—Many of our citizens, we have no doubt, will be glad to learn that Mr. PALMER, whose works of art in this City last summer, were so highly approved of, has again paid us a visit. As we perceive this ingenious artist intends proceeding to Europe in a short time, those ladies and gentlemen who intend to avail themselves of so good an opportunity to obtain correct likenesses, should make early application, in order that sufficient time may be given to have them properly finished.

The Transport Ship *Parmelia*, having on board the second division of the 43d Regiment, under the command of Major KEPPEL, arrived on Tuesday last from Cork. The men have since been landed and encamped in tents near the Barracks.—The detachment of the 34th, in this Garrison, commanded by Major TEW, is expected to embark this afternoon, and the *Parmelia* will probably sail to-morrow for Halifax.

The *Prince Regent*, with the first division of the 34th, sailed on Monday evening.

On Thursday, an Address was presented to Major TEW, commanding the detachment of the 34th Regiment stationed in this Garrison, by the Mayor and Corporation of this City, to which an appropriate answer was returned.—The following are copies of these documents:

Saint John, N. B. 22d July, 1835.

SIR,—The period for the removal of the 34th Regiment from this Province having arrived, We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Saint John in Common Council convened, cannot allow the Detachment thereof stationed at this place, under your command, to depart from our shores without expressing the high opinion we entertain of the Gentleman-like conduct of the officers, and the orderly and creditable deportment and behaviour of the men, during the time of their residence among us.

The prompt and efficient assistance at all times rendered by yourself and the Detachment under your command, when the lives and property of the Inhabitants have been endangered in cases of Fire, will never be effaced from our memory;—and we are particularly called upon, on behalf of this Community, to thank you for the services thus afforded.

In conclusion, we beg leave to assure you, Sir, that the Regiment carries with it our cordial and sincere wishes for its prosperity and happiness; and to express our firm conviction that whenever it shall please our gracious Sovereign to command the services of his gallant 34th, whether in the field of Battle or otherwise, the conduct of both Officers and Men will be found deserving of that praise and honor, which the former services of that Regiment have always heretofore merited and so justly obtained.

By order of the Common Council,
W. H. STREET, MAYOR.
JAMES PETERS, JR., C. C.

To Major Tew,
Commanding Detachment of the 34th Regt.
at Saint John.

Saint John, N. B. 24th July, 1835.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—

IN the name of the Officers of the 34th Regiment, and on my own behalf, I beg leave to return you the most heartfelt thanks, for the honor you have confered upon us.

After a residence of three years among you, we leave the City of Saint John with unfeigned regret; but with the pleasing knowledge, that we carry with us, the approbation of its citizens.

The services that we may have rendered at any conflagrations, which unfortunately may have taken place, were no more than our duty; but that they have obtained your approval is our highest reward.

I this morning communicated your address to the officers and men: they feel as I do, and reciprocate your good wishes, and assure you, in whatever quarter of the globe, the chances of a military life may cast us, we shall have a grateful recollection of the Inhabitants of this City, accompanied by a hope, that its increasing industry and adventurous spirit, will be a source of health, wealth, and happiness.

This feeling, Gentlemen, at all times will afford us the same gratification that the conveyance of it now does.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
M. TEW,
Major, 34th Regt.

To His Worship the Mayor,
and Common Council of the City of St. John.

LAUNCH.—The "*Europe*," a fine ship of 600 tons, owned by Messrs. S. WIGGINS & SON, of this City, completely rigged, with topsail bent, and anchors at her bows, was launched this morning, in beautiful style, from the Ship Yard of Messrs. W. & I. Olive, at Carleton. The novelty of launching a vessel so completely equipped, a considerable distance from the water, attracted a large crowd of spectators, who greeted her successful descent into her destined element with loud and hearty cheers. We understand she is a first rate Ship, combining all the good qualities of our vessels, and we trust will prove a source of profit to her owners, as well as a credit to the Province.

On Tuesday the 7th inst. the Scholars attending the Sabbath Classes of St. Andrew's Church, in this city, (who are about 200, nearly fifty more than last year,) underwent an annual examination. They were heard in the various departments of their course, and, we are happy to say that they reflected credit on their Teachers, not only by their repetition of passages which they had committed to memory, but also by such answers to many unexpected queries, as showed a very considerable acquaintance with Scriptural truth.—The Teachers, desirous of bestowing on their pupils a more permanent and useful token of their regard than a mere repast of such things as 'perish with the using,' were enabled by their own contributions and those of others to present each of their Scholars with a small book. We trust that, as these works were almost exclusively devotional, the pupils will derive many a spiritual meal from them, and thus grow in grace. May God bless every proper means which may be used for imparting Scriptural instruction to the young and rising generation.—*Observer.*

A man, apparently dumb, has been wandering about in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, County of Westmorland, during last week. He gave no information that would lead to a discovery of his name or place of residence. He is of fair complexion, about five feet ten inches high, blue eyes, and rather a solemn countenance.

DROWNED, at St. Stephen, on the 5th instant, Lydia Ann, daughter of Mr. Francis Aymar, jr. aged about 4 years. She is supposed to have accidentally fallen from the wharf, at high water. She had been missed about half an hour, when she was seen floating down the river upon the surface of the water.—*Eastport Democrat.*

BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER SAINT JOHN, AT OR NEAR THE FALLS.

The projectors of the Bridge across the River Saint John, in the neighbourhood of the City, have much pleasure in submitting to the public consideration, the terms of the Charter, which, through the liberality of the Provincial Legislature, they have succeeded in obtaining. It would be a mere waste of words, were they to attempt to set forth the public utility of a work which the public convenience has so long demanded, and the want of which has been so long and so deeply deplored, not only by persons travelling to and from the great towns in the Province, but by the residents, farmers, and landed proprietors, who are separated from the City by the River St John.

That a Bridge can be thrown across the River at this place cannot be doubted; and it has been ascertained, by enquiries made in Great Britain, by a Gentleman who has just returned from thence, that the expense will fall vastly short of the amount of capital which the Company are empowered to raise.

The Shares are put at the moderate sum of £25 each, to be paid in by small instalments of only ten dollars. Four Shares is the qualification for a Director.

The Tolls are fixed at the rates now demanded at the Corporation Ferries, which, without doubt, will yield instantly a fair remuneration for the capital invested, and ultimately a profit exceeding the rate which the Charter permits the Company to divide.

The Company are authorized to levy a Toll for 50 years; which term is to be extended for a further term of 50 years, unless the Bridge be purchased by the Province, on terms highly advantageous to the Company.

Such being the favourable terms afforded by the Charter, no doubt need be entertained of the Stock being taken up without hesitation. The projectors look, in particular, with some degree of confidence, to the proprietors and occupiers of land in the western District of the County of St. John, and the adjacent parts of King's and Queen's Counties. To them the projected Bridge will be invaluable: and when they reflect that their properties will be thus increased in value, in a way too which they will not feel, there can be no doubt of their greedily availing themselves of the opportunity thus thrown in their way. As this is a point which should be well understood, it will be proper to repeat, that no money will be required till the success of the undertaking is put beyond doubt, (except it may, perhaps, be a very small sum,) that at no one time will more than ten dollars a share be called for; and that, perhaps, only six or seven of such payments will be required.

As no time should unnecessarily be lost, persons intending to take Shares, are requested to signify their intention without delay to either of the following Gentlemen—all of whom are named in the Act of Incorporation—

Benjamin L. Peters, Esq.	*Saint John.*
Ralph M. Jarvis, Esq.	"
Nehemiah Merritt, Esq.	"
John Robertson, Esq.	"
James Peters, jun. Esq.	"
James Hendricks, Esq.	"
David Hatfield, Esq.	"
Robert W. Crookshank, Esq.	"
Robert Rankin, Esq.	"
Robert F. Hazen, Esq.	"
Edward L. Jarvis, Esq.	"
Charles Simonds, Esq.	"
Edward B. Chandler, Esq.	*Dorchester.*
William Crane, Esq.	"
Hugh Johnston, Esq.	*Gagetown.*
Thomas Wyer, Esq.	*St. Andrews.*
John W. Weldon, Esq.	*Richibucto.*
Jedediah Slason, Esq.	*Fredericton.*

Abstract of an Act (5 *Wm.* 4, *c.* 48.) *to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Saint John Bridge Company:*

SEC. I declares the persons named to be a Body Corporate, in the usual way, and with the customary powers.

II. Fixes the capital of the Company at £20,000, ($80,000,) divided into 800 shares of £25 each, one-tenth to be paid in twelve months from the passing of the act, and the other nine-tenths in such portions and at such times as the Directors may think necessary. III. Thirty days notice to be given of the time and place of payment of the one-tenth, and good security, either by Bond and Mortgage on real estate or otherwise, at the option of the Directors, for the remainder: not more than ten per cent. being called in at any one time.

IV. Directs that thirteen Directors shall be chosen at a General Meeting, as soon as 400 Shares have been subscribed. VIII. That no person shall be eligible unless he be the holder of Four shares. V. That the annual Meeting shall take place at Saint John, on the first Tuesday in February, when the Directors shall be chosen, by whom a President shall also be chosen—seven of the Directors to be re-elected. IX. That the Stockholders shall have one vote for each share, with power to vote by proxy. VII. That seven Directors shall be a quorum at all meetings, the President having a casting vote.

VI. XI. Directs that, as soon as 400 shares shall have been subscribed, and the one-tenth paid in, the Directors may proceed to business, and appoint officers and engineers, the expences to be borne upon the funds of the Company.

XII. Gives the Company authority to erect the Bridge across the River at any suitable place, with full power to lay foundations in the adjoining lands, to cut and level the banks of the River, and to remove any obstructions in their way; to lay out necessary roads, to land and deposit materials on any lands within one hundred yards of the site. XXIV. Making adequate compensation to the parties damaged,—such compensation, in case of disagreement, to be settled by arbitrators, one to be chosen by the Company, and a second by the party damaged, and a third (if necessary) by the Lieutenant Governor, on application of the Company; but if the party damaged decline such arbitration, the Company to make application to the Supreme Court for a Writ to the Sheriff to summon a Jury of Freeholders, in the customary way, to assess the damage—the sum assessed, with taxed costs, to be paid by the Company in thirty days.

XIII. Authorizes the Company to levy the following tolls:—

For every Foot Passenger,	-	3d.
" Horse, with one person,		1s. 3d.
" Ditto additional,		1s.
" Carriage, with one horse and one person,	- -	2s.
" Ditto, additional horse,		6d.
" Ditto, " person,		2d.

No toll to be taken for children under five years of age, XXX. nor for mails, nor for soldiers on their march. XIV. authorises distress for non-payment of toll. XV. In case of dispute, any Justice for the County to determine the amount with costs.

XVI. Prohibits the Company from dealing in coin and from banking.

XVII. Directs that the Directors shall make a yearly dividend of profits, not to exceed 8 per cent on the capital paid in, or seven-eights of the net profits: XIII. the surplus to be put out at interest, and applied to purposes connected with the objects of the Company.

XIX. XXVI. Books and papers to be subject to the inspection of the Directors, and of any joint Committee of the Council and Assembly.

XX. Creditors of the Company not to have recourse against the separate property of individual members, or against their persons.

XXI. Prescribes the mode in which Stock is to be transferred, and XXII. the renewing of security on the part of the Stockholders, as often as the Directors shall require it.

XXIII. The Directors are at the annual meeting to lay before the Stockholders a statement of the affairs of the Company, and to transmit a duplicate to the Secretary's Office.

XXV. Any person wilfully damaging the Bridge to be judged guilty of Felony.

XXVII. Proprietors of 250 shares have power to call a special general meeting of the Company, and XXVIII. of 600 shares to dissolve it.

XXIX. The bridge to be built in ten years, or the Act to expire. XXXI. The Act to continue in force till 1st April, 1885; but XXXII. to be extended for a further term of fifty years, unless it shall then be deemed to be more advantageous to the general interests of the Province to take the Bridge off the hands of the Company,—in which case the Company shall be entitled to receive from the Treasury the full value of such bridge, with a compensation for any loss which may have been sustained from the deficiency of tolls—to pay the interest of the capital invested—the expence of maintaining the same, and the difference between the appraised value, and the actual cost—with interest at 6 per cent. till the same is paid.

Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—The title of this article must astonish all our readers—nor will their surprise be much diminished, when they have read the few observations which, in doubt and sober sadness, we feel it our duty to make at the present moment, in consequence of our having learned, through a channel of high respectability, that some communications have actually passed between the Colonial Office and public functionaries in these Colonies, in which the policy and propriety of a union of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick under one Government, have been seriously suggested. We do not vouch for the accuracy of our information—we cannot state its source, or enter into particulars—but we are bound to apprise the Provinces that we have every reason to believe that questions have been mooted, and a correspondence set on foot, with a view to this object. If we have been misinformed, and we sincerely hope we have, no mischief can result from this announcement—if it be true that such a scheme is in agitation, the sooner the whole population, whose feelings and interests are proposed to be compromised, are apprized of the matter, the better will they be prepared to take such measures as circumstances may appear to demand. If we had not been prepared, by the previous suggestion and enforcement of gross absurdities, for almost any thing, we should treat this rumour with incredulity and contempt—but when we have seen the whole public lands of a Province handed over to support the profusion of one favourite, and those of a second yielded as a perpetual freehold to another—when we have received lectures from Colonial Secretaries, because we did not augment a civil list already too burthensome for our resources—when we have been coerced into a ridiculous settlement of Custom House and Quit Rent questions—we must confess, that we hear of such a project as this with some uneasiness and alarm—because we know and feel that the absurdity of a scheme does not always protect us from its degrading annoyances or forcible execution.—*Novascotian.*

LAND JOBBING.—The St. Andrews *Standard*, of the 16th inst. in re-publishing an editorial article, on the subject of Land Jobbing, which appeared in that paper on the 21st September, remarks:—

"We beg to direct the attention of our readers to a re-publication in our paper to-day, which formed an editorial article in the *Standard* of the 21st September, 1833. The concluding opinion hazarded in that article has been verified to the letter: and what is the consequence? British subjects who boast of their loyalty, and of their repugnance to every thing savouring of the United States, are flying in all directions to get hold of pine groves, mill sites, spruce lands and granite quarries, in order to make their *spec* out of some monied American. We regret to see the length to which this mania has already extended. When it is reported that one person has made his 30,000 dollars, another his 20,000, and another his 10,000, by merely getting a talismanic ticket at the Crown Land Office, thereby being enabled to convey his purchase to the Americans, and actually paying the purchase money to the Crown from American advances, in hard dollars—when such is the report, it withers the hopes of persevering industry, and makes the affairs of life more like lottery and blind chance, than a system conducing, by social compact, to the diffusion of competence and peace. We shall say nothing *at present* on the monstrous iniquity of whoever have the care of the King's land, shutting their eyes to the fact, that most of those who have purchased large tracts, (who are not concerned in mills, and even some of *them*,) are mere middle-men between the Crown and the Alien; and that tracts may thus be now conveyed indefinitely, while at the same time a poor Lumberer must swear that he is a British subject, and not concerned with any alien whomsoever in cutting the timber licensed to him. Nor will we now enter on an enquiry why the principle which ten years ago restricted a married *British Subject* to 200 acres of land, and a bachelor to 100, should have been entirely abandoned, so that any quantity of land is as accessible to a monied Yankee as to a meritorious Colonist."

We think it a duty we owe the public, to announce that His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell has been pleased to SUSPEND the Sale of all large Tracts of Crown Lands. We hope this step will tend to allay the pernicious excitement, which is now disturbing the industrious habits of our fellow subjects.—*St. Andrews' Standard.*

We have much satisfaction in announcing that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, actuated by the best motives, has given a cheque on the Bank, for the re-payment of the Milltown Reserve purchase money, and has been pleased to appoint John M'Allister, Esq. and others, to superintend its application.—*Ibid.*

We learn, from our correspondent in Fredericton, that a thorough examination has been instituted into the transactions of the Crown Land Office, in regard to the great House of Gilmour, Rankin & Co. at Miramichi, and that of the Hon. Joseph Cunard. We understand that Mr. Rankin not only solicited investigation, but persevered until His Excellency saw fit to lay certain considerations before His Privy Council, which have elicited most extraordinary disclosures. It may be recollected that this Mr. Cunard is the favourite who had 1300 square miles of Reserve, which the Delegates got nullified.—*Ibid.*

The Danish Government having complied with the conditions imposed by an Act passed in the 3d and 4th years of His Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions Abroad," the King in Council has ordered "that the Danish ships may import into any of the British Possessions abroad from the country to which they belong, Goods, the produce of that country, and may export Goods from such Possessions, to be carried to any Foreign Country whatever."

RAIN STORM IN BOSTON.—A great deal of damage was done on the night of Wednesday the 15th instant, in various parts of Boston, in consequence of the rain which fell for five or six hours in such torrents that the usual outlets, or rather inlets, near the common sewers, were entirely insufficient to let it pass off as fast as it accumulated. The consequence was, that most of the streets where these outlets are situated, were for a long time so completely inundated as to be impassable, and that the cellars in the neighbourhood of each were more or less filled with water. Most of the damage, however, was done about day-break on Thursday morning, when, in addition to the rain, the tide was unusually high, so that many parts of the city were overflown. Essex, Federal, Atkinson, Milk, Water, Kilby, Union and Cambridge-streets, and Liberty and Dock-squares, were the principal scenes where most of the damage occurred, but a great deal undoubtedly took place in other parts of the city. Many cellars containing valuable merchandize of all descriptions, were nearly filled with water, and of course their contents more or less damaged, according to the quality.—We think that 50,000 dollars would not repair the damage done by this storm.

The Worcester Rail-road sustained much damage, which detained the passenger cars three hours over their usual time.—The wind during the night was high, and may disasters may be anticipated from the sea-board.—*Commercial Gazette.*

NEW-YORK.—The storm of the 15th was also severely felt in New-York, and did much damage to the small craft along shore;—some injury was likewise sustained by the larger shipping. Considerable damage was experienced by the houses building in the city;—the walls of a brick church in Second-street, on which the roof had not yet been placed, were blown down.—It was feared that the grain had suffered severely from the heavy rain and high wind.

A poor woman named Elizabeth M'Ginnis, says the *Courier & Enquirer*, aged about 55 years, a native of Ireland, came to her death in the following most singular manner. She inhabited a cellar in one of those insecure and wretched tenements in Nineteenth-street, erected by rich speculators for the accommodation of the poor. During the heavy rain, the street overflowed, and the water rushing in through the dilapidated foundation of the house, actually drowned the poor woman as she lay asleep in her bed.

We learn that Roger B. Taney, Esquire, has been appointed Chief Justice of the United States, vice Judge Marshall, deceased.—*Baltimore Chronicle, July* 13.

The brig Shawmut, which arrived at Salem on Tuesday evening, from the West Coast of Africa, lost the whole of her crew while on the coast.

REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT,
Presented to the
New-Brunswick Baptist Education Society,
At its Annual Meeting, held at Prince William, on the 7th July, 1835.

THE Committee of Management, in presenting to the New-Brunswick Baptist Education Society, at its anniversary meeting, a brief report of their proceedings for the past year, beg to remark, that, agreeably to the instructions received from the Society at its last meeting, they immediately purchased a most pleasant and eligible site at Fredericton, and entered into a contract with Messrs. Burpe & Taylor to erect a suitable building thereon for the purposes of education,—that the building is now in a state of forwardness, and is to be completed by the first day of October next.

That your Committee have already paid toward the erection of the building and for the purchase of land, about £900,—that about £700 have been collected, leaving a balance due the Committee of £200.

That the contract for the principal building, including some alterations which your Committee have considered it necessary to make, together with the purchase of land, will amount to about £1700;—that the further sum of £300 will be required for the erection of out buildings, fences, &c.

That the sum of about £1200 has been subscribed, leaving a deficiency of £800 to be raised, with a reasonable allowance for such sums as may not be collected of the amount already subscribed.

Your Committee feel much pleasure in tendering their acknowledgements to the public for the prompt assistance afforded during the past year, considering the pressure of business and scarcity of money for that period, and rely with implicit confidence on their continued liberality to enable them to accomplish this most desirable object.

Your Committee cannot close this brief report without noticing the very liberal grant made by the House of Assembly, at its last annual meeting, in aid of their undertaking, although they have to regret that the Legislative Council should have considered it expedient to reject the said grant, recommended, as it was, by about six hundred respectable individuals, belonging to the several religious denominations in this Province, and passed by the almost unanimous vote of the House—especially when they recollect that liberal grants have been made in a Sister Colony in aid of a similar Institution.

Your Committee have not thought it necessary to lengthen their report by entering more minutely into particulars at this time, it being their intention to lay before the Society and the public, as soon as possible after the Seminary shall be completed, a detailed account of all monies collected and expended—showing what amount has been subscribed and paid, or subscribed and remaining unpaid, by each individual, and in what manner expended.

JARVIS RING, *Chairman.*
4th July, 1835.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Society.

Resolved, 1st. That the Report as read be accepted, and that the Committee be requested to publish the same in one or more of the Papers printed in this Province.

2d. That this Society cordially approve of the proceedings of the Committee of Management, and request them to have the Seminary completed and put into operation as soon as possible, and that we hold ourselves responsible to supply the said Committee with funds necessary to accomplish that object.

3d. That the Officers and Board continue the same as last year.

4th. That the following persons be appointed Agents to collect monies for the completion of the Seminary, viz.

The Rev. Thos. Magee, in the State of Maine.

The Rev. Joseph Crandall, in Westmorland and Miramichi.

The Rev. F. W. Miles, in the Counties of York and Carleton.

The Rev. David Crandall, in the County of Charlotte.

The Rev. Samuel Bancroft, in the Counties of Saint John and King's.

The Rev. Michael Dowe, in Queen's and Sunbury.

The Rev. F. W. Miles and the Rev. Mr. Casewell, in the City of Saint John.

[*From the Fredericton Gazette, July* 22.]

SUPREME COURT,
Trinity Term, 6th William 4th.

Abraham N. Garden, Esquire, Attorney of this Honorable Court, is called to the Bar, sworn and enrolled a Barrister.

William H. Odell, Stephen Miller, and Stephen H. Hitchings, Gentlemen, having produced the usual Certificates, are admitted, sworn and enrolled Attornies of this Honorable Court.

During the present Term of the Supreme Court, three colored person, *John Brown, Guy Allen*, and *Dolly Hope*, were indicted and tried for the capital felony of Robbery. The Jury convicted the two first-named prisoners, recommending however, Guy Brown to mercy, and acquitted Dolly Hope. On Saturday morning, the prisoners, John Allen and Guy Brown, were brought up to receive their sentence; and we are sorry we cannot give a more full report of His Honor's very impressive language in addressing the prisoners on that solemn occasion.

The Chief Justice, in pronouncing sentence, recapitulated the principal circumstances of the case. He stated that the law, with the view of protecting men's persons from violent depredations, had visited the crime of robbery with the punishment of death, and that it was the solemn duty of the Court now to pronounce sentence of death against the prisoners; that there was a difference in the degree of their guilt—that the prisoner Allen had been the leader and chief actor in this scene of outrage; that the Jury had recommended the prisoner Brown to mercy, but the Court had no power to relieve him from the penalty of the law; that the prerogative of mercy was, by our wise and happy constitution, reserved to the Crown:—the Court would lay the recommendation of the Jury before the Governor, and that he must look to the mercy of the Crown for sparing his life. He earnestly charged it upon them both to remember the solemn account they must hereafter give in another world, and concluded by pronouncing the awful sentence of the law.

The following address was presented to Lieutenant Colonel Fane, on his departure from Head Quarters:—

To Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. H. S. Fane, Commanding H. M. 34th Regiment of Foot:

The distinguished Regiment under your command being on the eve of their departure from this place, the Magistrates and others, the principal inhabitants of the town of Fredericton, desire to express the sentiments of high respect they entertain for that gallant Corps.

The character the 34th Regiment has borne for distinguished bravery in the field of battle has been long known and admired, and nothing we can offer can in any respect add to it; but to the high state of military discipline and uniform good conduct of the Corps since their arrival in this Province, we can bear witness; and we cannot permit you to depart without begging of you to communicate to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Regiment under your command, the respect we entertain for their conduct while amongst us, and the regret we feel at their departure.

JOHN ALLEN, J.P.
on behalf of the Magistrates.
THOMAS BAILLIE,
GEORGE SHORE,
G. F. STREET,
J. SOMERVILLE,
W. WOODFORDE, M. D.
On behalf of the Inhabitants generally.
E. W. MILLER, Sheriff.

To Lieut. Colonel John Allen, J. P. the Magistrates and Inhabitants of the Town of Fredericton:

I communicated to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Regiment under my command, the flattering address you have been pleased to present to me, expressing your approbation of their conduct during their stay amongst you, and your regret at their departure. I have to thank you for the compliment you have paid to the corps I have the honor to command. This expression of your sentiments is very gratifying to our feelings, and, I assure you, we entertain towards the Inhabitants of Fredericton reciprocal feelings of kindness and respect.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your Obedient Servant,
H. FANE,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 34th Regt.
Fredericton, 20th July, 1835.

COMMISSIONERS OF BYE ROADS.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

James M'Donald to expend 40*l.* for a bridge over the Stream near M'Donald's Tavern, on the road leading from the head of the Grand Lake to Salmon River Mills.

Peter Yeamans to expend the following sums:—25*l.* for a bridge over the Newcastle Stream near the upper mills; 100*l.* for the road between Stephen Thorn's and the Newcastle mills; 20*l.* for the road from the Newcastle mills to the Grand Lake.

Samuel White to expend the following sums:—30*l.* for the road from Lewis's Cove to the main post road by way of Foster's mill; 15*l.* for repairing the bridge over Foster's mill stream, so called, near Cox's; 15*l.* for the road leading from the Washademoak Lake to James Ralston's; 10*l.* for a road leading from the highway road to Robert Orchard's in rear of William White's; Thomas Cox to expend 20*l.* for the road from Cox's Point to Coal Creek, leading over a Slough near Cox's point.

William Foshay to expend the following sums:—15*l.* for a new road on the south east side of the Grand Lake from Sands' Creek to James Ralston's lower line; 10*l.* for the road from Young's Cove to Cumberland Creek bridge; 15*l.* for the road from Slip's Brook to Rouse's Cove; 15*l.* for the road from Rouse's Cove to Washademoak Lake; 15*l.* from Wiggins's mill, at the head of Young's Cove to James Sharp's; 15*l.* for the road from Young's Cove to Cumberland Bay.

Robert Golding to expend the following sums:—40*l.* for the road leading from the Cross road to the Shanahan settlement, on the south east side of the Washademoak Lake, to Lewis's Cove; 20*l.* for the Cross road between Vanwart's mill and the Rush Hill settlement and a road leading from said Cross Road to Samuel London's; 20*l.* for the road from King's County Line, including the cross road to the line between Robert Golding's and John Murdock's; 15*l.* for the road leading from the upper end of the Waterloo settlement to the water between Thomas Hane's and John Harden's, junior; 10*l.* for the road from Alexander Clark's mill to a short distance below Carpenter's ferry; 10*l.* for a road from Washademoak Lake to Clark's mill; 10*l.* for the road from Ebeneezer Perry's, on the Washademoak, to Shearer's.

Thomas Murray to expend 10*l.* for the road from Samuel Seacord's to King's County Line, by the way of Tinling's and Cain's mills.

L. B. Rainsford to expend the following sums:—20*l.* for the road from Henry Lyon's, on the Nerepis, to the great road near Gabriel Fowler's; 20*l.* for the road from Summer Hill settlement to the Jerusalem settlement by the way of Samuel Corbitt's and Vallice's farm; 10*l.* for the road from the Jerusalem settlement to King's County line, near Paisley's; 20*l.* for the road leading from John Sanburn's mill to William Burgess's corner and to the Jerusalem settlement; 15*l.* for the road from Ocnabog bridge to Tyng's brook; 35*l.* for the road from Jones's mill to Ann Vanwart's; 40*l.* for the road leading from the Ferry, near the King's Head Tavern along the lower line of the Spry grant, to the Gagetown road. William Slip to expend 60*l.* for completing the bridge and causeway at Little River.

The Hon. Harry Peters to expend 250*l.* on the road from the Oromocto to Nerepis, via Gagetown.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

William Smith to expend 100*l.* on the road from George Boon's to Ezekiel Seely's.

John Bailey to expend the following sums:—25*l.* for the road from William Boon's to John Wood's landing—10*l.* of this sum to be laid out on the Causeway near G. Morrow's; 10*l.* for the road from Daniel Woods' to the Gary road; 35*l.* for the road from the South Branch bridge to Lemuel Nason's.

Stephen Peabody to expend the following sums:—50*l.* for the road from Thomas Hartt's mills to Andrew Smith's; 15*l.* for the Road from Andrew Smith's to Daniel Dow's; 10*l.* for the road from the new bridge over Rushagonish to John Morgan's.

Lawrence Mersereau to expend 10*l.* on the road from Lawrence Mersereau's through the Patterson settlement.

L. B. Rainsford to expend the following sums:—10*l.* for the road from Jeremiah Smith's to the Nerepis Road; 30*l.* for the road from Oak Point to little River Mills; 15*l.* for the road from Oak Point to the County line; 10*l.* for the road from Wilmot's farm to William Dow's; 10*l.* for the road from Richard Kimball's through the Shirley settlement in rear of Burton; 15*l.* for the road from Edward Burpe's to William Gordon's; 10*l.* for the road from the Causeway, near Stephen Kinney's; 10*l.* for the road from Isaac Cogswell's to the Nerepis Road; 40*l.* from the Nerepis Road to the Oromocto.

Sailed from Halifax, on Sunday last, H. M. Packet Tyrian, for Falmouth.