

other way than by Contract—having first taken care to give due notice of such contract before the same shall be closed—all such contracts shall be in writing, signed by the parties, and exact copies thereof, shall immediately be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Colony: *Provided always*, that such Commissioners, before they enter into such contract shall require reasonable security from the Contractor or Contractors that he or they will perform such contract; and if the Contractor or Contractors shall require money to be paid in advance such Commissioners may from time to time advance any part of the amount of said contract not exceeding at any one time one third part of the whole; and no advance shall be made until two sufficient bondsmen shall become bound with the said Contractor or Contractors in double the sum to be advanced, that he or they will perform and complete such contract; and no second advance shall be made to such Contractor or Contractors until one half of the said work shall be executed, examined and passed as having been done in a workmanlike manner, agreeable to contract; and the said Commissioner shall so word his contract that the same shall be finished within a limited time, and that he shall always withhold the payment of one third part of the full amount thereof, until such work shall be finished and fully executed agreeably to contract. And such Commissioner shall, upon the completion of the work which he may be appointed to superintend, and at the end of each year, make a full and special report thereof to the Secretary of the Colony; and such report together with full and particular accounts of the sum or sums of money so placed under the disposal of such Commissioner shall be laid before the House of Assembly at its next Session.

V.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said sum of One thousand two hundred pounds so granted as aforesaid for the purchase of potatoes to be distributed among such poor and indigent persons in the different parts of the Island as may have land fit for cultivation and no means of procuring seed, shall be so distributed by, and under the superintendance of Commissioners in each District, to be appointed by his Excellency the Governor in the following proportions that is to say, in proportion to the number of inhabitants in each District, as shown by the last census taken in the years 1827 and 1828.

VI.—*And be it further enacted*, that the said sum of One thousand seven hundred and twenty five pounds so granted for the relief of the Poor, shall be distributed under the superintendance of Committees in the different Districts of the Island to be appointed by his Excellency the Governor in the following proportions, that is to say six hundred and fifty pounds for the District of St. John's and the remainder to be divided among the other Districts of the Island in proportion to the number of their inhabitants as shown by the census above mentioned.

(To be continued.)

(From the Enniskillen Chronicle, Aug. 28.)

ENNISKILLEN, August 13.—In consequence of orders from Government, a general disarming of the yeomanry has been ordered. Several members of that body, both in this and the adjoining counties have refused to deliver up their arms; but government will not be humbugged by their obstinacy, and the law officers are about proceeding against the commander of each corps, whose men are contumacious, for the penalty of £500, pursuant to the statutes in that case made and provided. This intimation will no doubt produce the desired effect.

The financial arrangements of the Spanish Government, were laid before the Cortes, on the 7th instant, by Count Toreno. From these, it appears, that a national bankruptcy has been proclaimed by the ministers, as only half of the principal debt, is recognized.

WAR IN THE EAST.—The following is the first announcement contained in the East India papers of the declaration of war against Coorg:—

War has at length been declared against the Coorg Rajah. The following particulars are given in the *Madras Herald* of the 10th of March: "a private communication of the 4th, from Bangalore, gives us the following particulars:—Orders were yesterday issued to the troops to hold themselves in readiness for Coorg, and a very respectable force, consisting of 400 picked men of the 39th Regiment one company of European foot artillery, 300 sappers, and three corps, the 4th, 35th, and 48th of native infantry will march from this station. Since the foregoing, we have received positive information from an authentic source that war was declared against Coorg on the 6th inst., and troops to the number of 6,000 men, including H.M. 39th, 48th, and 55th regiments are ordered to take the field. Colonels Waugh, Mills, and Stuart are to command Crigades, Seton, the artillery, and the whole force is to be under the command of Colonel Lindsay, C. B.—We hear also, that the 27th was to have

marched this morning, for Bangalore and that the Rifle company of the 5th N.I. is also ordered to the same destination. The right wing of H.M. 57th moved out of Fort St. George on Saturday morning on its march to Bangalore.

PAYING THE PRIESTS.—In the House of Commons on Friday, Mr Reilly gave notice for the next session, regarding provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland.

The Roman Catholic merchants of Wexford are so much offended by the domineering and violent conduct of their own clergy at the election for the county, that they have subscribed £1,200, to build a chapel independent of the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Wexford and his clergy. They propose to invite an Ecclesiastic from England.

Another shock of an earthquake, which caused, however, no damage, was felt at Chichester, on Wednesday evening.—*Lic. Chron.* Sept. 6.

It is rumoured with confidence that Mr. O'Connell will, ere long, be a member of the Melbourne administration.

The Leeds and Selby railway is nearly completed, and will be opened on the 22nd September.

A long-continued shock of earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 21st July. No accidents occurred.

The cholera has ceased at Gibraltar, and clean bills of health were issued on the 7th August.

An extensive failure has taken place in the woollen trade. The firm is that of Hicks Brothers, near Stroud, established upwards of forty years. The total liabilities are stated at about £80,000 to £85,000.

The bank of Messrs. R. Allan and Son, of Edinburgh, has suspended payment.

Major Davidson, of the Engineers, Lucknow, in India, has trained a dromedary to draw a buggy.

Sir Hussey Vivian, it is said, is to be appointed to a lucrative post in the East Indies, on the termination of his command of the forces in Ireland.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed another long letter to the people of Ireland, in which he urges the establishment of "liberal clubs" throughout that country.

The annual expense of gilt-edged and black-edged paper was only £10 1s. 4d. for the House of Lords, and £21 10s. 4d. for the House of Commons.

The Earl of Dundonald left London last week for Paris, to take out a patent for a new piece of machinery which he has invented, and upon which he has expended £1000 a week for many months.

The Archbishop of Cashel, Waterford, and Lismore, will not in future allow any benefited clergyman of the Established Church in his diocese to hold the Commission of the Peace, or the situation of Agent to a land proprietor.

Lord William Bentick, the present Governor-General of India, is expected home by the next arrival. The state of his health renders his return to Europe necessary. No successor has been appointed.

The expense of the law-officers of the crown, in New South Wales, is stated to be £20,000 per annum. The want of attention by the executive government to the Law Courts, and the defects of the system are much complained of.

Captain Ross having returned from his visit to the courts of Sweden, Russia, and Denmark, is now busily employed in superintending the printing of his arctic expedition. All the northern courts have subscribed to it, and during his three months' absence 3000 copies were ordered in England.

Thomas Lav, Esq. a brother of the late Lord Ellenborough, died lately at Washington, U. S. aged about 78 years. He was formerly chief ruler of one of the provinces in the East Indies, but afterwards transferred his residence to the United States, and invested his large fortune in lots and houses in Washington. His investments proved anything but lucrative, and he lived to follow to the grave his whole family. In his latest years he was troubled with disease, and overclouded with domestic privations.

WEST INDIA BANK.—It is proposed to form a bank, with a capital of £1,000,000, the head-quarters of which shall be in England, and the branches divided among the colonies.

THE POST-OFFICE.—A Commission has been appointed by Government, with a view to improve the administration of the Post-Office department. The commissioners are the Marquis of Conyngham (Postmaster-General), the Earl of Mulgrave, and Mr. Vernon Smith, M. P. for Northampton.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon an alarming fire broke out in the extensive premises of Lochrin Distillery at Edinburgh, the property of Mr Haig. The fire was caused, it is supposed by the friction of the machinery and in three hours and a half, caused damage to the amount of £10,000. The flames were finally subdued by the police and other fire-engines, and the rest of the extensive premises saved.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.

During the last Session the following parliamentary changes took place:—

- (W. Whig—C. Conservative—R. Radical.)
 W. Ayr, Lord John Stuart, in place of T. F. Kennedy Esq.
 W. Berwickshire Sir H. Campbell in place of C. Majoribanks Esq. dec.
 W. Chatham, Captain Byng, in place of Colonel Maberly promoted.
 C. Cirencester, Lord R Somerset, in the place of Lord Apsley, now Earl Bathurst.
 W. Devizes, Adm. Sir P. Durham, Montague Gore Esq., resigned.
 W. Derbyshire N., G. Cavendish Esq., in the place of Lord Cavendish now Earl of Burlington.
 C. Dudley, Thos. Hawkes Esq., in the place of Sir John Campbell made Att.-General.
 R. Dungarvon, Eben. Jacob Esq., in the place of Rt. Hon. G. Lamb dec.
 W. Edinburgh, Sir John Campbell, in the place of Lord Advocate (Jeffry) promoted.
 C. Fermanagh, M. Archdale Esq., in the place of Gen. Archdall dec.
 W. Finsbury, T. S. Duncombe, in the place of Right Hon. R. Grant promoted.
 C. Gloucestershire, W. Codrington Esq., in the place of Sir W. B. Guise Bart., dec.
 W. Huddersfield, J. Blackburne Esq., in the place of L. Fenton Esq., dec.
 W. Kendal, John Barham Esq., in the place of Jas. Brougham Esq., dec.
 W. Leeds, Edward Baines Esq., in the place of T. Macaulay Esq., promoted.
 R. Marylebone, Sir S. Whalley, in the place of E. Portman Esq.
 C. Monaghan, K. Lucas Esq., in the place of Hon. C. Blaney.
 W. Morpeth, Hon. H. E. G. Howard, in the place of Hon. F. G. Howard.
 W. Nottingham, Right Hon. Sir J. C. Hobhouse, in the place of Viscount Ducannon created a Peer.
 W. Paisley, Sir D. Sandford, in the place of Sir J. Maxwell.
 C. Perthshire, Right Hon. Sir George Murray, Bart. in the place of the Earl of Ormelie.
 C. Somerset, East, W. Miles Esq., in the place of W. Bridgstock Esq., dec.
 C. Sudbury, Sir E. Barnes, in the place of Rt. Hon. M. Taylor dec.
 W. Thetford, Earl Euston, in the place of Lord J. Fitzroy dec.
 C. Thirsk, Sam. Crompton Esq., in the place of Sir R. Frankland Esq. dec.
 W. Totness, Lord Seymour, in the place of J. Cornish Esq. dec.
 W. Wells, R. Colborne Esq., in the place of N. Lamont Esq. dec.
 R. Wexford, Cadw. Waddy Esq., in the place of R. Carew Esq. now Lord Carew.
 W. York (City) Hon. Thos. Dundas, in the place of Sir A. Bayntun Esq., dec.

RE-ELECTIONS.

- Cambridge, W. Rt. Hon. Spring Rice, Sec. for the Colonies.
 Edinburgh W. Rt. Hon. J. Abercromby, Master of the Mint.
 Elgin W. Col. Leith Hay, Clerk of the Ordnance.
 Kircudbright, W. Cutlar Fergusson Esq., Judge Advocate.
 Leith, W. Rt. Hon. J. A. Murray, Lord Advocate.
 Whigs, 20; Conservatives, 9; Radicals, 3.

PARLIAMENTARY CHANGES.—In an account just published, of the cost of an enclosure in the county of Wilts, out of the sum of £1,500, raised for the purpose, it appears that nearly £1,200 was paid for obtaining the bill—viz., £433 to the solicitor, and £753 to the parliamentary agent.

COMBINATION IN FRANCE.—Four journeymen wheelwrights of Blois were last week found guilty by the Tribunal of correctional Police of that town, of forming a coalition in order to compel the master wheelwrights to reduce their labour one hour a day. Two of them were sentenced to imprisonment for ten days, and the two others for five days.—*Paris Paper*.

DEATH OF THE WIFE OF DON CARLOS.—EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GOSPORT DATED SEPT. 4.—"The consort of Don Carlos who for some time past, has occupied the rectory at Alverstoke near this place, departed this life, this afternoon. Her illness, was but of short duration, and was brought on it is reported, by distress of mind respecting her husband, and the uncertain issue of the cause in which he is engaged. The body is to be embalmed, but whether it will be deposited in an English burial ground is not yet known.—*Weekly Dispatch*, Sept. 11.

From the Dorset County Chronicle, Sep. 11.

RUSSIA.

The German papers of the 29th August contain some ukases of the Emperor of Russia for regulating the future levies of his armies. The empire is to be divided into two regions, one containing the northern, the other the southern provinces; and an annual levy is to take place one year in the north, and another year in the south alternately.—The number of recruits is to be five out of every thousand. Those persons who have suffered from disease or the failure of the

harvest are exempted for a time from this levy.

We purpose to take the present opportunity of advertizing in a brief manner to the relations of France, England, and Russia, as at present subsisting. At this time Russia and France appear as the great rival powers of Europe, and they divide the continent more or less between them. To maintain any equipoise, it is very obvious that England ought to be disengaged from both, and to stand between them; to use her weight impartially for either, according to their conduct, and restrain them equally. She should labour to keep them at the lowest point of power in regard to alliance and influence, and of course to keep other nations as far as possible independent of them. She ought to form the third and greatest head of Europe, holding the sceptre over the others in respect of law and limitation.

But, alas! England is by the Whigs cut down into the ally and instrument of France. It necessarily follows that her weight is thrown into the French scale, and then used to force as many other nations as possible into it. From this the states which are beyond the influence of France are driven into the Russian scale. We hear no more of Austria being equally jealous of Russia and France—of Prussia leaning to the latter from dislike to the former—of the independent conduct of divers smaller states—the influence of England as a leader over Austria, Portugal, and Holland. England has fallen into the state of a vassal—nay of a vassal to Revolutionary France—and, in consequence, the countries which found shelter under, or followed her have lost all power of independence and neutrality. Europe is divided into two great hostile parts; between these every state is compelled to choose its side, and nothing exists to connect, restrain, and poise them. Of course the balance of power is annihilated. The union of France and England is avowedly not to defend and preserve; it is to encourage and aid all changes of government and territory calculated to strengthen it, and to prevent every other, in despite of the rest of Europe. We have seen it fully exercised for both purposes. Its friends proclaim that it dictates; and the dictation is employed to compass changes in the system of Europe which other states would resist with the sword, if means were not denied them. Here is both confession and proof that the balance of power is no more; one part of Europe acts the despot over the other.

It is proclaimed that England has produced this state of things to maintain the balance, by putting certain states, and particularly Russia, under restriction. The cry against the potency and designs of Russia is still heard, and it is oddly enough raised by Conservative as well as Whig. We acknowledge that Russia, like any other nation, may be too powerful; and it is asserted that she is already so. But granting this to be true, where is the counterpoise to the Revolutionary power of France and England to be found, if not in Russia? Have not France and England already, either singly or together, revolutionized Belgium, Portugal, and Spain? Where is the boundary of Revolution and perpetual change to be found if Russia be debilitated? Looking at her singly what could she accomplish for her own profit if France and England were divided as formerly? She could not take a step in her designs against Turkey, or any she might entertain against her nearest neighbours without having to encounter all Europe. Austria and Prussia would lead in opposing her from both interest and feeling. For aggrandisement she stands in position and resources, isolated and powerless; she can do nothing without allies, and she cannot gain them by either threat or bribe. Such a hostile confederacy as France and England form, can alone force to her such allies, and extort their consent to her increase of territory.

WESTERN AFRICA.—Accounts from Senegal state that the French authorities there, complained loudly of the infraction of the treaty between England and France, by which English vessels are interdicted from trading with the inhabitants of Senegal, so long as there is any war between the French and the Moors. So far is this, during the present hostilities from being adhered to, that the English vessels supply the Moors with munitions of war in larger quantities.—The French Brig of war Duouis, had sailed from Senegal to put an end to this traffic, and representations on the subject, forwarded to the French Government.

Mr Cobbett, M.P. is about to pay a visit to Ireland; he is "resolved" he says, "to toss himself among the wild Irish, and let them do what they like with him."

The *Dublin Evening Mail* says that Lord Duncannon will pay a visit to Mr O'Connell at Derrynane Abbey in a few days, and that it is rumoured that his Lordship means to propose a compromise with the leader, and that in the event of his succeeding, Mr Crampton the Solicitor General will be promoted to the Bench, and Mr R. Green will be advanced to the office of Solicitor General.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The income of this Society closing May, 1834