

Extracts from Papers by the July Mail.

The Irish Church.—On the evening of the 23rd June, Lord Morpeth brought forward his Bill for the adjustment of the Irish Church. It makes the composition for Tithes a real charge, which it imposes on the owner of the first estate of the soil.

The Municipal Reform Bill is making a rapid progress in committee, notwithstanding the attempt on the part of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley to mutilate it in its most auspicious features.

The motion of Mr. F. Buxton respecting Slaves was withdrawn on the promise of Sir Geo. Grey the Under Secretary for the Colonies, that the Government would investigate the causes of complaint urged by the mover.

Sugar Duties.—Petitions were presented last night by Mr. Cutlar Ferguson, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Ewart, in favour of equalizing the duties on East and West India sugar. Mr. Spring Rice said he found, on entering office, that although Sir Robert Peel had made no positive engagement respecting the Sugar duties, yet that the West India interest had been induced to believe that there would be no alteration this year.

On the 29th June an interesting debate arose in the House of Commons, on a motion made by Mr. Pender for the production of papers relative to the annulling by the Ministry of Lord Helybush's appointment as Governor General of India.

Lord Stanley and Sir James Graham have lately removed from the seats which they have occupied during the present session on the Ministry side of the House of Commons, to the front opposition bench.

A very warmly contested election at Ipswich has resulted against the Conservatives, and in the choice of two supporters of the present ministry.

Dissolution of Parliament.—We have heard it affirmed, on authority on which we place the greatest reliance, that the present ministry have determined to dissolve Parliament in the course of next October.

On the 1st July the Earl of Durham had an audience of his Majesty, and was appointed to be his Majesty's Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia.

The King dined with the Duke of Wellington at his great dinner on the Anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

The demand for goods to America in some of the manufacturing districts is greater than for the last two years.

Euphrates Expedition.—Mehemet Ali has withdrawn his opposition to the expedition of Colonel Chesney, on the Euphrates, which arose solely from his not having received instructions from the Porte.

The Malta Gazette contains an account of the disembarkation of the expedition at the mouth of the Orontes.

James Ewing, Esq., late M. P. for Glasgow, has purchased the beautiful estate of Levenside, in Dumfriesshire, for £285,000. The rental is about £2,700, and there is much valuable timber.

The City of London has chosen Mr. Solomon, a Jew, as its Sheriff, the first instance on record.

The country papers are unanimous in describing the luxuriant appearance of the crops. Wheat was hardly ever known to look better.—The wheat crops in Ireland look most luxuriant.

The total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom in the last year was 76,222, being an increase of 13,695 on the number of the former year. Of these 32,799 sailed from Ireland. The Irish emigrants in the last year exceeded those of the former by 10,604.

It is said that Miss Ada Byron, only child of the late Lord Byron, is about to be married to Lord King—she will be 20 years of age in December—he is ten years older.

Mr. Charles Matthews, the celebrated comedian, died at Devonport on the 26th June, aged 59 years—his disease was ossification of the heart.

A Newcastle paper gives an account of a dreadful explosion which took place at one of Mr. Russell's collieries, at Wallsend, known by the name of the Church Pit or Russell's old Wood, by which 148 feared 25 men and 73 boys lost their lives. It was thought barely possible that some of them may have been at the instant at a distance from the spot where the blast happened, and that the atmosphere might be such as to allow them to breathe until they could be got out. The relatives and friends of the poor sufferers were in a dreadful state of anxiety. At the last accounts the dead bodies of 2 men and 19 boys had been taken out. In 1821 there was an explosion at the same colliery, by which 73 lives were lost.

A Lyons paper of the 12th states, that at Alexandria, in Piedmont, on the 3th, some eighty persons of the Jewish persuasion being assembled in the third story of a building, to celebrate a wedding, at the moment of beginning a dance, the floor gave way, carrying with it all the company, and breaking through the second and first floors, buried them beneath the ruins. Thirty six of the number were dug out dead, and twelve others died the next day of their wounds. Among the dead was the Colonel of a regiment in garrison there, and the Jewish Rabbi.

A treaty of marriage is said to be in progress between Prince Albert, son of the King of Prussia, and the Grand Duchess Mary, eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, the bridegroom to be raised to the throne of Poland, under the guarantee of Prussia and Russia.

The French papers have informed us that M. de Choiseul has set out for Stuttgart, where he is authorized to demand from the King of Württemberg the hand of his eldest daughter, the Princess Mary, for the Duke of Orleans. As, before this formal step is taken, it must be presumed that all the usual preliminaries of the affair have been fully arranged to the satisfaction of both parties, we may conclude that no doubt now remains as to the answer which M. de Choiseul is to receive.

The lady has scarcely yet quitted her 19th year, is, like her sisters, distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments, and seems well fitted, in every respect, to sustain the high destinies to which she is about to be called. Her mother was Catherine, sister of the Emperor of Russia, and her cousin Paulina is the consort of the Grand Duke Michael, his brother. Thus the young Princess is doubly connected with the imperial family.

Lieutenant Burnes.—Intelligence has just been received that this distinguished traveller has just arrived at Suez, and embarked in the Henry Lindsay steamer, for Bombay.—The steamer was in the Red Sea, waiting for him, which he before had some doubts in consequence of the alarm the plague had caused. The following is an extract from a letter received on Saturday by his brother, Dr. Burnes, of Regent-street:—

On arriving at Alexandria on the 28th of March last, the first information received was, that the plague was very active; that 15,000, out of a population of 40,000, had died of it in three months; and that it was the Consul's advice, that the (Lieutenant Burnes) should proceed at once, by the canal to Cairo. Lieutenant Burnes, accompanied by Lieutenant Caird, of the Bengal army, immediately embarked in an open boat, put the shore in quarantine, and, after a very rapid voyage of two days, arrived at Cairo, on the 30th of March. The first report here was still 'the plague,' 190 having died the previous day.—Lieutenant Burnes visited the Pyramids the following day, and in the evening commenced his journey to Suez, when he embarked in the Henry Lindsay steamer, sailed for Bombay on the 3d of April.—Lieutenant Burnes is the first individual who has gone to India under the new arrangements. He left Falmouth on the 4th of March, and arrived at Cairo in 26 days. He expects to complete his overland journey in 55 or 60 days.—Edinburgh paper.

Accounts from Alexandria say that Mehemet Ali had arrived at Cairo on the 10th of April, and shut himself up in the castle, but that the ravages of the plague had induced him to prepare for a journey to the desert. The mortality at Cairo had increased to 1,350 deaths daily. The number of victims continued to increase so that it amounted to 1,500 daily, which in proportion to the population of 200,000 souls, is immense, and far exceeds any thing that has been experienced in Turkey for a long time.

Statistics.—A writer in the Edinburgh Review—one of the few who appear to be aware of the importance of statistical information, and the difficulty of obtaining it—complains that in England, statistics can hardly be said to exist; that the latest national work, of a purely statistical character, is the Essay by Sir William Petty, published a century and a half ago; and that, if a foreigner were in quest of the best account of Great Britain, his bookseller must send him the last edition of Chamberlayne's State of Britain, published in the reign of George II. A statistical society has, however, been lately formed in London, and an office for the collection and publication of statistical documents has been opened at the office of the Board of Trade.

New Packet.—A Falmouth paper says: "We have very great pleasure in noticing the arrival some days ago of the new packet, the H. M. packet Star, Lieut. Binney being the first of the improved class of vessels built expressly for the packet service, upon the plan of the present successful trial ship, the Pandora, is rigged as a bark, and carries 320 men, 122 more than the old class; is seven feet two inches higher and aft between the decks, and draws no more water than her stores on board than the ten gun brig—she is very handsome in appearance, proves a good sea boat, and is very strong. We prognosticate she will answer fully for dispatch as to passengers. The Linnet, we understand, will soon be ready to come down, and will not only be as fast as the Linnet, but will be able to outstrip her by others that are building. Most part of a class of vessels is in a prominent degree dispatch, accommodation and safety."

Light houses are about to be erected on the Islands of Antigua and Barbadoes, where they have long been wanted.

Spanish Auxiliary Force.—The time of service is to be one or two years, at the option of the enlistee. The pay and allowances to be the same as in the English service. The force to be governed in all respects by the British military articles of war; and in matters not of a military nature, by the laws and institutions of Spain. At the conclusion of the service, each officer will receive a compensation equal to the amount of the pay of one half the time of their respective service, without prejudice to any former compensation which the Spanish government may confer for special services on the recommendation of the commanding-officer of the Forces.

Recruiting officers will immediately be despatched to Exeter, Plymouth, and Cork, and other parts of the country. A great many troops are being recruited, and it is thought that a batch of about 500 will sail by the end of the week. The Isle of Dogs in the River Thames, is the head quarters of the Spanish recruits.

The London Times of 21 July says:—"It would seem that a formal convention will be signed by the Spanish Ambassador in Paris and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for the transfer of the Foreign Legion, now on the coast of Africa, to Spain, and for a levy of volunteers in France. It is said that upwards of 300 officers have already offered their services, and that 2000 men are ready to embark, and that the complement of the legion will probably amount to 10,000. Several small corps of French and English volunteers are, it is said, to be formed for the purpose of acting against the Carlist guerrillas."

Bell's Weekly Messenger, which is always fair, temperate, and constitutional, says in speaking of the suspension of the Foreign Enlistment Bill:—"We spoke our mind fully on this subject in our last paper. A petty German prince has a right to keep shambles where military fleets may be recruited, and hired at its proper worth; there are no countries where the only merchandise is 'the soldier and his sword.' But it is not creditable to a country like Great Britain, which is bound to set an example to other nations of Christian policy and duty, to wage war with stipendiary armies, and to employ troops converted into docks for fitting out expeditions against a people with whom we have no public quarrel. What right have a band of Englishmen to embark with all the implements of war, in order to destroy a set of defenceless men who have engaged in the cause of their native prince, Don Carlos, and who have no quarrel with those of his race. As they have no personal quarrel between them, so assuredly has there been no national provocation given. Where is the justice and humanity of this proceeding, and what right have the Spanish bondholders and jobbers to enforce payment of their securities by such means?"

The Belgian papers state, that large reinforcements to the army of Don Carlos are constantly arriving from Germany. A letter from Amsterdam says, that 20,000 are to be armed and equipped, the expenses of whom will be defrayed by the house of Hope & Co. of that city.

It is believed in Paris that the Duke of Angoulene is really going to join Don Carlos in Spain, and about to place himself at the head of an expedition preparing in Holland, destined to act as an auxiliary to the insurgent army of the Spanish Pretender.

A letter from the Baron de los Nalles is published in our Parisian correspondence, in which he gives an account of the death of Zumalacaregui, the commander in chief of the forces of Don Carlos. This is the only official statement of that event, and it is strange that although we have despatches from the siege of Bilbao, for several days after he was wounded, no notice is taken of it. The French telegraph is notorious for its bad faith, but we hardly think that those who manage it. The siege was carried on up to the 26th, with much spirit, Count de Mirasol, the governor, displaying great resolution. It is said that General Latre, with nine thousand men, had reached Portogalette, in order to relieve the town; but of the movements of General Valdez, who was to have marched so far back as the 17th for the same

purpose, we hear nothing. A serious affair must take place ere long.—Eraso has succeeded to the command of the Carlist troops.—London Standard.

The Rev. Mr. Devair has been chosen to succeed the Right Rev. Dr. Croly, appointed to the Primacy of Ireland, as R. C. Bishop of Down and Connor.

The late Earl of Devon, who died recently in Paris, left amongst the servants of his establishment between £40,000 and £50,000. A strong able fellow six feet four inches high, and about forty years of age, was brought up at one of the London police-offices, the other being charged with begging in the streets. When asked what he had to say for himself, he began to blubber like a child, and said his mother had turned him out of doors!

A stout, rugged, and dirty-looking man, begging in the town of Morpeth last week, was taken into custody, and on his person was found £348 1s. 7d.

THE LATE WILLIAM COBBETT. (From the London Morning Chronicle, June 19.)

"This powerful and original writer died yesterday, at ten minutes past one, p. m., at his farm in Surrey, aged seventy-three. He retained his faculties till the last moment, and died with perfect composure. In an account of himself, to be found in the collection of the works of Peter Porcupine, Cobbett states that he was born in 1776. As, however, we have derived the above particulars from his family, there can be no doubt of their accuracy; and it would appear, therefore, that he was in his early years in America to England in 1801.

Cobbett was a self-taught man, in the true sense of the word. His father possessed a small piece of land at Farham, in Surrey; and Cobbett himself was brought up as a common agricultural labourer. In 1783, he quitted his father's roof, and repaired to London: where he succeeded in finding employment in the office of an attorney. Having enlisted as a common soldier, he was sent to Nova Scotia, and attached to the regiment of the Earl of Cornwall. On the return of the regiment to England, he became involved as a prosecutor in a court-martial, but did not attend the trial. He left England for France, and sailed from a French port to the United States; where he maintained himself some time by teaching English to the natives. At that time the French, or democratic party in America, were loud in their abuse of England; and Cobbett was induced to expose the errors of his mother country. He published a succession of pamphlets under the assumed name of Peter Porcupine, written with great force and vivacity, some of which were reprinted at the time in England. He was convicted of a libel against Dr. Ross, and subjected to heavy damages. In 1801, he returned to England, and established a morning paper under the title of the Porcupine, in which he warmly supported Mr. Pitt. That paper, however, soon failed; and he soon afterwards set up the Register; which has been continued to the present time.

Cobbett commenced his career as a public writer in England under very favourable circumstances. He was powerfully patronized by the Ministry. Mr. Wyndham went even so far in the House of Commons as to declare that a statue of gold ought to be erected to him. His health, however, was not so good as both here and on the Continent. Of this production it was said by the celebrated Swiss historian, Miller, that it was more eloquent than any thing that had hitherto appeared since the days of Demosthenes. It is generally understood that Mr. Pitt gave offence in some particulars; and on his return to power, Cobbett lost no opportunity of attacking his Ministry with great bitterness. Of Mr. Wyndham he long continued to speak favourably; but to him he became also an enemy. From a church and King man, Cobbett became, in 1805, a Radical. In 1810, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Newgate, and a fine of £1000. From an idea that he would be deprived of his liberty, under an anticipated suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, he left England for America in 1817; whence he returned the next year, and resided in London. It had long been a great object of his ambition to sit in the House of Commons; and after the passing of the Reform Bill he was returned for Oldham, through the influence of Mr. Fuller, an extensive manufacturer at Tipton. By his death a vacancy takes place in the House of Commons.

"We have merely noticed a few of the incidents in Mr. Cobbett's life. In fact, he has been so continually before the public during the last forty years, and his Register is so complete a record of all that he has done, and felt, and thought, that there is no man, perhaps, whose life can be told that would be new to any class of readers. Cobbett was perhaps the greatest egotist that ever lived; and as every thing that he did, and every sentence that he uttered, was important in his own estimation, he is the constant theme of his voluminous works. It would be vain to deny that William Cobbett was one of the most powerful writers that England has ever produced. He felt keenly and observed accurately, and he never failed to make a strong impression on his readers. His last Register, published on the 18th instant, is a statement of a case—his pamphlet, published in the full tide of his youthful vigour. The wonder is, how a man writing every day for upwards of forty years should never exhibit any symptoms of coldness or indifference, but communicate to his pages a constant interest.

"As a reasoner, he was without an equal. In the first of his pamphlets, he made a statement of a case—his pamphlet, published in the full tide of his youthful vigour. The wonder is, how a man writing every day for upwards of forty years should never exhibit any symptoms of coldness or indifference, but communicate to his pages a constant interest. He instinctively seized on the circumstances which favoured the views he wished to support, and he seldom failed to produce the impression at which he aimed. What he could not effect by shrewd beyond most returns, and he could detect and expose a subtlety more successfully than most men. But after all, Cobbett was not a wise man. We question if, in the whole course of his life he ever set himself seriously down to discover the truth. He was impulsive. William Cobbett was the object of the constant changes of opinion, and the constant changes of fortune, which have attended the career of a man whose views were so often and so widely opposed—there is not a man whom he has not by turns praised and abused. Hazlitt supposed this disease of opinion was the result of a fickleness of disposition, and that with this fickleness we should have been without his freshness. It is certain that it was always sufficient to be in the way of William Cobbett to incur his enmity and become the subject of his abuse."

"As a reasoner, he was without an equal. In the first of his pamphlets, he made a statement of a case—his pamphlet, published in the full tide of his youthful vigour. The wonder is, how a man writing every day for upwards of forty years should never exhibit any symptoms of coldness or indifference, but communicate to his pages a constant interest. He instinctively seized on the circumstances which favoured the views he wished to support, and he seldom failed to produce the impression at which he aimed. What he could not effect by shrewd beyond most returns, and he could detect and expose a subtlety more successfully than most men. But after all, Cobbett was not a wise man. We question if, in the whole course of his life he ever set himself seriously down to discover the truth. He was impulsive. William Cobbett was the object of the constant changes of opinion, and the constant changes of fortune, which have attended the career of a man whose views were so often and so widely opposed—there is not a man whom he has not by turns praised and abused. Hazlitt supposed this disease of opinion was the result of a fickleness of disposition, and that with this fickleness we should have been without his freshness. It is certain that it was always sufficient to be in the way of William Cobbett to incur his enmity and become the subject of his abuse."

"As a reasoner, he was without an equal. In the first of his pamphlets, he made a statement of a case—his pamphlet, published in the full tide of his youthful vigour. The wonder is, how a man writing every day for upwards of forty years should never exhibit any symptoms of coldness or indifference, but communicate to his pages a constant interest. He instinctively seized on the circumstances which favoured the views he wished to support, and he seldom failed to produce the impression at which he aimed. What he could not effect by shrewd beyond most returns, and he could detect and expose a subtlety more successfully than most men. But after all, Cobbett was not a wise man. We question if, in the whole course of his life he ever set himself seriously down to discover the truth. He was impulsive. William Cobbett was the object of the constant changes of opinion, and the constant changes of fortune, which have attended the career of a man whose views were so often and so widely opposed—there is not a man whom he has not by turns praised and abused. Hazlitt supposed this disease of opinion was the result of a fickleness of disposition, and that with this fickleness we should have been without his freshness. It is certain that it was always sufficient to be in the way of William Cobbett to incur his enmity and become the subject of his abuse."

"As a reasoner, he was without an equal. In the first of his pamphlets, he made a statement of a case—his pamphlet, published in the full tide of his youthful vigour. The wonder is, how a man writing every day for upwards of forty years should never exhibit any symptoms of coldness or indifference, but communicate to his pages a constant interest. He instinctively seized on the circumstances which favoured the views he wished to support, and he seldom failed to produce the impression at which he aimed. What he could not effect by shrewd beyond most returns, and he could detect and expose a subtlety more successfully than most men. But after all, Cobbett was not a wise man. We question if, in the whole course of his life he ever set himself seriously down to discover the truth. He was impulsive. William Cobbett was the object of the constant changes of opinion, and the constant changes of fortune, which have attended the career of a man whose views were so often and so widely opposed—there is not a man whom he has not by turns praised and abused. Hazlitt supposed this disease of opinion was the result of a fickleness of disposition, and that with this fickleness we should have been without his freshness. It is certain that it was always sufficient to be in the way of William Cobbett to incur his enmity and become the subject of his abuse."

"As a reasoner, he was without an equal. In the first of his pamphlets, he made a statement of a case—his pamphlet, published in the full tide of his youthful vigour. The wonder is, how a man writing every day for upwards of forty years should never exhibit any symptoms of coldness or indifference, but communicate to his pages a constant interest. He instinctively seized on the circumstances which favoured the views he wished to support, and he seldom failed to produce the impression at which he aimed. What he could not effect by shrewd beyond most returns, and he could detect and expose a subtlety more successfully than most men. But after all, Cobbett was not a wise man. We question if, in the whole course of his life he ever set himself seriously down to discover the truth. He was impulsive. William Cobbett was the object of the constant changes of opinion, and the constant changes of fortune, which have attended the career of a man whose views were so often and so widely opposed—there is not a man whom he has not by turns praised and abused. Hazlitt supposed this disease of opinion was the result of a fickleness of disposition, and that with this fickleness we should have been without his freshness. It is certain that it was always sufficient to be in the way of William Cobbett to incur his enmity and become the subject of his abuse."

"As a reasoner, he was without an equal. In the first of his pamphlets, he made a statement of a case—his pamphlet, published in the full tide of his youthful vigour. The wonder is, how a man writing every day for upwards of forty years should never exhibit any symptoms of coldness or indifference, but communicate to his pages a constant interest. He instinctively seized on the circumstances which favoured the views he wished to support, and he seldom failed to produce the impression at which he aimed. What he could not effect by shrewd beyond most returns, and he could detect and expose a subtlety more successfully than most men. But after all, Cobbett was not a wise man. We question if, in the whole course of his life he ever set himself seriously down to discover the truth. He was impulsive. William Cobbett was the object of the constant changes of opinion, and the constant changes of fortune, which have attended the career of a man whose views were so often and so widely opposed—there is not a man whom he has not by turns praised and abused. Hazlitt supposed this disease of opinion was the result of a fickleness of disposition, and that with this fickleness we should have been without his freshness. It is certain that it was always sufficient to be in the way of William Cobbett to incur his enmity and become the subject of his abuse."

"As a reasoner, he was without an equal. In the first of his pamphlets, he made a statement of a case—his pamphlet, published in the full tide of his youthful vigour. The wonder is, how a man writing every day for upwards of forty years should never exhibit any symptoms of coldness or indifference, but communicate to his pages a constant interest. He instinctively seized on the circumstances which favoured the views he wished to support, and he seldom failed to produce the impression at which he aimed. What he could not effect by shrewd beyond most returns, and he could detect and expose a subtlety more successfully than most men. But after all, Cobbett was not a wise man. We question if, in the whole course of his life he ever set himself seriously down to discover the truth. He was impulsive. William Cobbett was the object of the constant changes of opinion, and the constant changes of fortune, which have attended the career of a man whose views were so often and so widely opposed—there is not a man whom he has not by turns praised and abused. Hazlitt supposed this disease of opinion was the result of a fickleness of disposition, and that with this fickleness we should have been without his freshness. It is certain that it was always sufficient to be in the way of William Cobbett to incur his enmity and become the subject of his abuse."

"As a reasoner, he was without an equal. In the first of his pamphlets, he made a statement of a case—his pamphlet, published in the full tide of his youthful vigour. The wonder is, how a man writing every day for upwards of forty years should never exhibit any symptoms of coldness or indifference, but communicate to his pages a constant interest. He instinctively seized on the circumstances which favoured the views he wished to support, and he seldom failed to produce the impression at which he aimed. What he could not effect by shrewd beyond most returns, and he could detect and expose a subtlety more successfully than most men. But after all, Cobbett was not a wise man. We question if, in the whole course of his life he ever set himself seriously down to discover the truth. He was impulsive. William Cobbett was the object of the constant changes of opinion, and the constant changes of fortune, which have attended the career of a man whose views were so often and so widely opposed—there is not a man whom he has not by turns praised and abused. Hazlitt supposed this disease of opinion was the result of a fickleness of disposition, and that with this fickleness we should have been without his freshness. It is certain that it was always sufficient to be in the way of William Cobbett to incur his enmity and become the subject of his abuse."

description of the turning up of the Rats, quoted by the Quarterly Review as one of the happiest of Cobbett's effusions. "No man could have occupied the public so constantly with himself as Cobbett has done, without possessing great talents. Take him with all his faults as a writer and he will still be an extraordinary man."

Several candidates are in the field to succeed Mr. Cobbett as representative for Oldham, and among them Mr. John M. Cobbett, son of the late member; who has also given notice of his intention to continue the publication of "Cobbett's Register."

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1835.

The English mail for July arrived in this city on Saturday. It brought London dates to the 21st of that month; and Falmouth to the 4th.—In the House of Commons on the 26th June, Lord Morpeth brought forward his measure for the adjustment of Tithes in Ireland, when the Bill was read a first time.—The Bill for the reform of the Municipal Corporations was progressing in the Commons, and several divisions on separate clauses of the bill had resulted in favour of Ministers.—Officers and men for the Spanish expedition were rapidly coming forward, and it was expected that several thousands would soon leave the shores of England for their destination. The London Atlas remarks that—"Unless the battle of Europe is to be fought on the Spanish soil between the permitted subjects of the liberal and arbitrary powers, it is probable that the question will soon be settled."—It was reported that large forces were collecting in Holland, &c. for the assistance of Don Carlos.—For further particulars we refer to our extracts.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—The whole of the Capital Stock of the Bridge Company, (£20,000), was taken up in a few days after the promulgation of the prospectus and terms of the Charter. Directors are to be chosen on the 31st instant.—The Capital Stock of the Saint John Mechanics' Wholesale Fishing Company, (£20,000), was fully subscribed for on Tuesday last, and it is stated that so strong are the anticipations of the success of this Company, that a premium has already been offered for Shares before any part of the Stock is paid in. The election for Directors takes place on the 7th September.—The whole of the Capital Stock of the Saint John Water Company, (4000 Shares at £5 each)—which was only brought forward at the public last week, is now all subscribed for, and a meeting for the choice of Directors takes place on the 3d September.—The best wishes of the public must accompany all these enterprises. They several, if not a great benefit to the community at large, besides conferring much credit on the public spirit of our citizens.

In addition to these enterprises, there is considerable probability of a Hotel, on an extensive plan, being established in this city, at no very distant period. It is generally thought that such an establishment would meet with good encouragement.

ANOTHER JOINT STOCK COMPANY.—A Subscription List is in progress to form a Company to be called the "New-Brunswick East India Company," with a Capital of £20,000, to be divided in Shares of £25 each.—The intention is to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed for, and it is intended to apply to the Legislature of the Province for a Charter; to subject to such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon by the Stockholders, previous to the Charter being applied for. Upwards of 500 Shares are now subscribed