LONDON.

Tithes.—The Irish Tithes are about to be abolished. The following conversation, which took place in the House of Commons on the 14th Feb. (says the N. York Albion) sets the matter at rest:—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to what had fallen from his noble colleague (Earl Gray) in another place, said his words had been greatly misrepresented—looking to the principles upon which the government acted, he knew that while they were prepared to enforce the law—(Hear, hear;)—they were also prepared not to demand any increasing power of so doing without at the same time being ready, as speedily as possible after, to propose some effectual remedy for the grievances which were complained of.—(Cries of hear, hear.)—This was the principle upon which the Government had acted. They were convinced of the necessity of putting down all combinations to resist the law, it was their duty to apply such remedy.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connell expressed his humble and hearty thanks to the Noble Lord for the few observations which he had just heard, and the more so as those which had fallen from a Noble Lord elsewhere had filled thousands of the people with consternation and alarm.

Mr. Stanley, in reply to an observation of Mr. Croker's, said "The Right Hon. Gentleman says that he understands the measures of Government will not be directed against the existence of tithes. I beg distinctly to say that the measures of His Majesty's Ministers will be directed to secure the maintenance of the Protestant clergy, *but that they will be directed to the extinction of the system of tithes.*" (Loud cheers of hear.)

Mr. Shiel said that this explanation was as concise as it was distinct, and from this time the system of tithes was at an end. He was convinced that nothing less would satisfy the people. He wished to see justice done to the clergymen, but justice must likewise be done to the people. If the amount of the tithes were to be received by the Government, and applied to great national purposes, he would consent that the first of those purposes should be to maintain in affluence, and even in splendour, the established religion of the state.

In the House of Commons, the bill for preventing, as far as may be possible, the extension of the Cholera in England, was passed on the 15th of February. A similar bill for Scotland was brought in and read a first time.

Mr. Sadler in the House of Commons, presented a petition signed by 10,000, in favor of his bill for shortening the hours of labor of children in the factories. He stated, at the same time, from his own knowledge, that the strong allegations in the petition of extreme cruelty on the part of many masters of factories towards children were strictly true, and he should hereafter take the opportunity to show that the mortality in the large manufacturing districts of the country, particularly among the youth, had been increased by the inconceivable slavery and suffering which the children had to undergo.

Mr. Baring obtained leave to bring in a bill to abolish the privilege from arrest on civil process now enjoyed by members of Parliament.

On the 15th Feb. the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the financial year would hereafter begin on the 1st of April, instead of January. This arrangement would prevent any money being voted by Parliament after a part of the expenditure had actually been incurred.

We believe that the state of trade, both in Liverpool and throughout the Kingdom, has become much better during the last month. The demand for cotton for several weeks has been very good, and a considerable advance has taken place in prices. The demand continues to be brisk and steady, and the stocks are getting unusually low.—*Liverpool Times, Feb. 14.*

Cotton.—The sales of Cotton at Liverpool in the week ending February 11, amounted to 24,472 bales.—The import the same week was 767 bales.

Major General Lorenzo Moore had shot Mr. Miles Stapylton in a duel, fought near London; the latter gentleman, though dangerously wounded, was not dead. A lady was the cause of the misunderstanding between them.

The house of D. A. Goldschmidt & Co. of London, stopped payment on the 15th of February.

It was reported that Captain Warrington had been sentenced to be cashiered; but that the Court had recommended him to mercy.

The affairs of Belgium and Holland appear, at last, to be in a fair way of being adjusted, Russia having consented, according to letters from St. Petersburg, to the ratification of the 24 Articles.

At Paris all is tranquil, and the rise in the French funds is a favourable symptom. The Austrian troops it is said, are again about to evacuate Romagna.

The Duke of Sussex, on introducing in the House of Lords, a petition of the medical institutions of London for legalizing anatomical dissections, stated that he himself had directed in his will that his body should be delivered to the surgeons for dissection.—Example before Precept.

An order has been received at the Custom House, from the Lords of the Council, that clean Bills of Health are not to be issued to vessels clearing out from the port of London, and that it should be stated in the bills that cases of Cholera have occurred in London.

The central board of health at Judburgh have officially announced that the cholera has made its appearance at Harwick. There had been 11 cases and 3 deaths since the 31 instant.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

We are extremely sorry to announce that this appalling disease broke out with virulence yesterday morning at Maryhill, Kelvindock.—*Ib.*

The Reform Bill denounced by the London Courier.

It is now announced by the immediate friends of the Premier, that there is not the slightest ground for alarm in the visits of certain leading Anti-Reformers to his Majesty; that Earl Grey has received a *carte blanche*, and that all that he may think proper to counsel will be adopted. We hope this is true to the letter, for it is not to be believed that Earl Grey, *although he acted unwisely perhaps in the first instance in proposing a bill of so extensive, and yet at the same time so partial a character*, will advise the King to any step that would compromise the dignity of his crown, or the integrity of monarchical institutions.

If it were possible to return to the state of things which existed when the Duke of Wellington made that rash declaration against *all* Reform which drove him from office, and plunged the country into confusion, we should say that the Lords *would do well to reject a bill* in which there are so many penalties, anomalies and irregularities. *A better Bill by far than that of Lord John Russell might have then been proposed*, the principle of enfranchisement might have been made more extensive than it now is, with a much fairer principle of disfranchisement; and without descending so low in the scale of suffrage as £10 householders, a numerical elective strength might have been had, including all the wealth, intelligence, and, indirectly, all the industry of the country. Without alarming the timid, or giving a plausible ground for opposition to the interested, the elective system might have been equally popular but more respectable than it will be under the New Bill, and, above all, it might have been free from the imputation of partiality.

But let it not be overlooked, in *acknowledging the errors, anomalies, and irregularities* of the Reform Bill, that there is nothing bad in it which a Reformed Parliament would not, in its very first session correct, consequently there can be no real injury to the country from the passing of the Bill compared with the evils which would follow its rejection. We are not now in the same state of feeling and circumstances as when the Duke of Wellington made his unfortunate declaration against Reform. The people are not now willing to take little, from having been taught to expect nothing at all. They have been promised *more than they wanted or expected*, but as the promise has been made, they would regard every attempt at serious modification by the enemies of Reform, as indicative of an attempt to destroy the principles of the Bill, and the current of opinion, which is now pent up would break loose; and the turbulent bad passions of the multitude would be called into play, and the respectable portion of the people—that portion in which wealth and intellect are to be found—would be unable to repress an outbreaking, violent in its character, but, to a certain degree, justifiable in its origin, if we can admit that bad acts by one party can justify lawless proceedings by another. Looking at matters, therefore, fairly and impartially, wise and prudent men will agree that it is better to take the Bill with its curable evils, than, by rejecting it, to provoke others for which no immediate cure could be found.

It is now said that the modifications which the opponents of the Bill intend to propose will be limited to the £10 qualification, and clause for extending the number of Representatives for the Metropolis. On the first it may be briefly observed, that if the public at large will bear the attempt at modification, it would be well for the Country to have this attempt made, *for we cannot bring ourselves to a belief that this amount of qualification will not be attended with inconvenience if not danger to the State;* but if the people have adopted that part of the Bill as one of its essential points, will it not be better to allow it to pass into a law and to have its fitness or unfitness fairly tried, than to excite discontent, and, certainly stir up tumult?

On the second point, it really appears to us, that there is not the shadow of a shade of excuse for interference. By the Bill of Reform, now before Parliament, the metropolis does not get its fair proportion of representatives, for if wealth, and intellect, and population, were to be represented fairly, it would be entitled to one-sixteenth part of the whole number of the Lower house, but considering all other circumstances, the number fixed by the Bill is founded on reason, and ought to be maintained.

Whatever may be the power with which Earl Grey is vested for the purpose of carrying Reform, one thing at least is sure—the public, much as they may disapprove of certain portions of the Bill, would prefer to see all its clauses carried into law, and to trust to time and a Reformed Parliament for the correction of defects, to risking by opposition the peace of the country, and causing the prolongation of that state of depression in every branch of trade, which has been the consequence of delay.—*Courier, Feb. 17.*

IRELAND.—*Refusal to pay Tithes.*—Through a great part of the County of Louth and several other counties, says a Dublin paper, the collection of tithes has virtually ceased. A few days since, a clergyman, whose name it is not necessary to mention, having served nearly 200 processes in his parish, and finding it impossible to procure a proctor to levy the execution, called on a troop of dragoons stationed in the neighbourhood, to aid the collection. The dragoons came to the spot, and on inquiring how they were to proceed, they were surrounded by the peasantry, one of whom, a stalwarth Presbyterian, offered himself to the Captain, stating that he had been served regularly by the process,—that he had no money, but that he offered his person, and was ready to proceed to Dundalk gaol, if the officer chose to arrest him. This was a signal to the rest, and a number of them make a similar tender. It is unnecessary to state that nothing was done, the horses' heads were turned back again, and the clergyman for the present remains without his tithe.

Priest Burke, of Castlepollard, gave notice on Sunday last from his altar, that on that day fortnight a meeting would be held in his chapel, to enter into resolutions against the payment of tithes.

In the county of Donegal several crowds of the peasantry, assembled in various parts of the barony of Inishowen, a few days since, and having formed a determination to resist the further payment of tithes, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Michael Doherty, an extensive agent and tithe farmer, in whose absence they left peremptory orders for him to refrain from collecting tithes or taxes of any kind—and what makes this unfortunate circumstance worse is, that several of the congregated multitude, exceeding, it is said, 10,000 persons, declared the *tithe of their rents* would be sufficient to pay.

The above is a mere specimen of the accounts which have appeared for some time past in the Irish papers. The people are evidently ripe for bloodshed, and the Government have no other alternative than the abolition of the tithes or a resort to a great military force to enforce their collection.—More than six millions of Catholics and Dissenters will no longer consent to be taxed to support the clergy of a Church which counts only about 1,000,000 adherents.

GREECE.—We have the pleasure, says the London Courier of Feb. 17th, of announcing that an important decision has been come to in a conference of the representatives of the Five Great Powers on the subject of Greece. It has been resolved to put an end to the disturbed state of that country by establishing a regular form of Government under the direction of a Constitutional Sovereign, and for this purpose an offer of the crown has been made to a young German Prince of high mental qualifications and unblemished character, who, it is expected, will accept the offer.—The Greek Monarch, will, we understand, have perfect guarantee for his stability and for the welfare of his adopted country from the Five Great Powers, who are unanimous in the wish to place Greece in a condition to exercise, ere long, the influence she ought to possess in the scale of nations.

PORTUGAL.—Don Pedro sailed from Belleisle on the 16th Feb. for Terceira in the El Reynha de Portugal, 54 guns, and 500 men accompanied by the Donna Maria Seconda, 44 guns, and 400 men, one corvette, and two transports, having in all 1,500 troops on board. The rest of the squadron were to follow immediately. The vessels and troops are provided with 6 months provisions. The land part of the expedition consists of the following; 8,000 of the expeditionary troops, well disciplined and well appointed, and assembled at Terceira; 2,500 men, recruited on the continent, and sent to Terceira by the ships fitted out for the expedition; 500 Marines furnished by the fleet; 500 Portuguese volunteers.

NAPLES, DEC. 30, 1831.—*Eruption of Vesuvius, &c.*—After the lava from Vesuvius, on the side from Pompeii, had ceased to flow for nearly two months, and the volcano, with the occasional eruption of a thick smoke, had been tolerably quiet, we were suddenly alarmed on the evening of Christmas day, by seeing a considerable stream of lava flowing down the mountain towards Naples, or more properly Portici, precisely on the way by which travellers usually descend from the hermitage Salvatore. Previously, in the morning, we had remarked circumstances which seemed to prognosticate this event. During the whole day, the entire declivity of the mountain had been enveloped in a dense fog, which remained stationary, and proved to be the smoke from the streaming lava, that became visible at the approach of evening.

On the first evening, the stream reached the valley of Atrio del Cavallo, which lies at the foot of the mountain. On the 2d day, the 26th, it made a turn towards the right, as seen from this place, in the direction towards Resina; the hermitage lies on the right and will therefore escape. It appears that it flows in the enormous bed of the lava of 1822, and will, it is hoped, expend itself in it before it reaches the vineyards.—But should it last longer than the preceding one on the opposite side, it may possibly occasion much damage, as the vineyards are here much nearer to the crater. This stream has not been accompanied by any, unless very partial, eruptions from the crater; though some persons affirm that they have heard detonations at this place. Thus we have every night a scene before us, to behold which alone would repay a visit to Naples.

Discovery of a new subterranean city.—They write from Naples under date of Jan. 17th, that Professor Zahn, in his searching for curiosities between Vesuvius and Pompeii, discovered a new city buried under the lava. We have now Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabia, and this fourth city. The new city is found under the cinders of the Volcano.

Letters from Palermo state that at the place where the Volcanic Island disappeared, there is now seen a column of water, boiling up, of the diameter of fifteen feet, rising from ten to fifteen feet above the level of the sea.

French Pensions.—The annual aggregate of the French pension list is about twenty millions of dollars. The amount for military services alone is about fifteen millions of dollars. The number of pensioners is 30,600. A pension granted to the *sister of Robespierre* by the Directory, has been paid by Napoleon, and all the subsequent monarchs. That granted to the nurse of the King of Rome has also been paid by the Bourbons. The widows of the following distinguished men are provided for as for as follows:—The widow of Marshal Ney has 20,000f.; of Marshal Angereau, 8000; of Lieut. Gen. Digeon, 4000; of Marshal Lauriston, 10,000; of Gen. Desselle, 6000; of Marshal Davoust, 10,000; Baron Hyde de Neuville has 12,000fr. Marshal Marmont still receives 20,000fr. from the Treasury of the Legion of Honour.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

To the Editor of the Cheltenham Chronicle.

SIR.—Meeting some time back in the quarto edition (printed at Madras) of the official reports of the different surgeons on cholera to the medical board of that establishment, with one from Mr. Hope, a navy surgeon, of his having cured 264 cases of *cholera spasmodica*, without one failure, by the use of nitrous acid, I was led to apply to that gentleman, asking the favour of him to give me some further explanation.—He honoured me immediately with an answer, under date of the 10th inst.

Mr. Hope stated that the 264 cases of *cholera spasmodica* alluded to, occurred in the *Dolphin* hulk in 1825, in the eight days, from the 17th to the 26th of July; that 85 of the cases were slight, and being met immediately by a dose of the nitrous acid remedy, did not run their usual course; that of the other cases, 60, the worst, were pronounced by those who had seen the disorder in India, to be the Indian cholera. He describes these 60 cases as "marked with blue skin very cold and studded with globules of perspired fluid, surface of marble coldness, sunken eyes, and contracted nose, pangs and deep groans, pulse almost imperceptible, ejections of matter which appeared to be the chyle thrown back into the bowels, there being no power to take it up into the system." He adds, "All these recovered by the same treatment as the others."

Mr. Hope goes on to state, that there occurred as lately as in August last, in four days, from the 9th to the 13th, 108 cases of Cholera in the *Euryalus* hulk, in the Medway, all which he treated in the same way and with the same perfect success, not one single man dying in this instance, or in the former.

The following is the treatment adopted by Mr. Hope, who is the surgeon of his Majesty's hospital ship *Canada*, in the Medway, for the cure of cholera:

"One dram of nitrous acid (not nitric, that foiled me), one ounce of peppermint water or camphor mixture, and forty drops of tincture of opium. One fourth part to be taken every three or four hours, in a cupful of thin gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot cloths, dry; constant and small sippings of finely strained gruel, or sago, or tapioca. No spirit; no wine; no fermented liquors, till quite restored.

(Signed) "THOMAS HOPE, Surgeon."

It will not escape attention, that Mr. Hope says he was foiled by the *nitric* acid, and that it was the *nitrous* which he used so successfully. What is commonly known as nitrous acid, is, in fact, *nitric* acid, holding a great quantity of nitrous gas in solution, to which it owes its orange colour and fuming quality.

For the rest, the remedy resolves itself into doses of fifteen drops of nitrous acid and ten drops of laudanum, in any convenient vehicle, from time to time; with the application of *dry* heat to the belly and feet, and sipping of any mild, warm liquid. It might be desirable, where attendants are sufficiently intelligent, to make the mixture at the moment of its being taken, so as to prevent the nitrous acid from exhausting its virtue, in some measure, by its action on the opium, or on the gruel or other vehicle, and weakening accordingly its power to act on the animal system.

ORIGIN OF QUARANTINE.—Prowarigg, an Englishman, who wrote a book on the means of preventing the plague, says the quarantine was first established by the Venetians in the year 1467. Le Bret, in his History of the Republic of Venice, tells us that the grand council in 1348, chose three prudent persons whom they ordered to investigate the best means of preserving health, and to lay the result of their proceedings before the council. The plague which broke out afterwards, in 1478, rendered it necessary that some permanent means should be adopted, and on that account, a peculiar magistracy of three noblemen was instituted in 1485. As these were not able to stop the progress of the disease, the painful office was imposed upon them, in 1491, of imprisoning people against whom complaints might be lodged, and even of putting them to death; and in 1505, it was declared that from the determination of these judges there should be no appeal. Their principal business was the inspection of the lazarettos, erected in certain places, at some distance from the city, and in which it was required that all persons and merchandise coming from suspected parts, should continue a stated time fixed by the law. The captain of every ship was also obliged to show them the bill of health which he had brought along with him. It is supposed that the space of forty days being chosen, originated from some superstitious notions with regard to Lent.—*Beckmann.*

TERRIBLE HURRICANE—1300 *lives lost.*—A terrible gale, or Typhoon, occurred at Canton, on the 24 September. An official return communicated to the authorities at Canton, states that after it was past, *one thousand four hundred and five* dead bodies were picked up along the coast.

UNITED STATES.

North Eastern Boundary.—The following resolution, a few days since, was passed by the Legislature of Maine, in secret session.

Resolved, That upon the appointment by the President of the United States, of a person or persons to enter into negotiation with this State for the relinquishment, by this State, to the United States, of her claim to said territory, and for the cession of the jurisdiction thereof, on the one part, and for an equivalent, on the other part, and notice thereof being communicated to the Governor, the Governor with the advice of Council, be and he is hereby authorized and requested, to appoint three Commissioners on the part and in behalf of this State, to treat with such person or persons so appointed by the President on the subject aforesaid; and any convention or agreement made in pursuance of this resolve, is to be submitted to the Legislature of Maine for approval or rejection; and, until such agreement or treaty be so submitted to and approved by the Legislature of Maine, nothing herein contained shall be construed in any way, as implying the assent of the State to the line of boundary recommended by the Arbiter, or to the right of the General Government to adopt or sanction that line had and of the line described in the treaty of 1783.

The Tariff.—It will be perceived in the brief sketch of the proceedings on Monday last, in the U. States Senate, that that body have rejected [24 to 18] Mr. Hayne's amendment to Mr. Clay's Resolution, which has occupied the principal attention of the Senate for the last two months, and they have also rejected Mr. Forsyth's motion to refer it to the Committee on Agriculture. The votes are decisive of the sentiments of the Senate on the main question, and in favour of adhering to the protective system. This, we apprehend, will settle the question decidedly, at least for the present session, that the protective system is the fundamental principle of the nation. We apprehend that the sentiment of the House of Representatives is still stronger in favor of the system, and that it will be permanent.—*Boston paper.*

The Philadelphia Inquirer says—Mr. Carey will, in a few days, publish a pamphlet on the Tariff Question, "being an inquiry whether an amicable arrangement is not practicable between the friends and enemies of the Tariff, and the suggestion of a plain, simple and rational plan of compromise, whereby conciliation may take place, without any material injury to the manufacturing interest, and yet the objections of the nullifiers, who really wish the permanence of the Union, may be obviated."

The Southern States.—The symptoms of discontent at the South, (says the N. York Evening Post) are every day growing more and more serious and general, and no friend to his country can look without alarm at the relation in which they now stand in various respects towards the General Government. There is a party in the United States which imagines its interest to lie in keeping alive the causes of this discontent, and in supplying it with fresh provocatives. But for this perverse spirit, there would have prevailed at this time only the ordinary differences between different quarters of a large country.

Georgia.—The article from the National Intelligencer, giving an account of the decision of the Supreme Court in the suit of the Missionaries against the state of Georgia, is copied into the Savannah Georgian, with the remark that this result "will hardly open the doors of the Penitentiary."

The Crisis Approaching.—We were informed by a gentleman yesterday, who received it from an authentic source at Washington, that General Jackson had come to a determination *not to enforce* the decision of the Supreme Court, releasing the two citizens who are now, contrary to the Constitution, imprisoned in the Penitentiary of Georgia, in case Georgia should refuse obedience to the mandate of the Court, of which there can be little doubt. And further, that a series of numbers would appear in the Globe, commencing, we believe, on Thursday last, for the purpose of preparing the public for this decision of the President.—This information may be relied on.—*N.Y. Journal.*

Signs of "Burking" in New-York.—"ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A young gentleman of respectability, and of good connexions, left his dwelling, 41 Elm-street, and has not since been heard of. We understand he was a steady, sedate young man, of excellent habits, and spent most of his evenings at home. This is the third instance in which young men of good character have left their places of residence and have never been heard of. The most gloomy apprehensions are entertained that they have been disposed of in a violent manner."—*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

Rail Roads in Ohio.—In a list of the Acts published in the Ohio State Journal, we find that *twelve* acts incorporating Rail Roads in that State, were recently passed.

COLONIAL.

House of Assembly, Halifax.—£4000 has been voted to be divided between the different Districts of the Province, for the promotion of Education.—Mr. Uniacke presented a bill for the appointment of Commissioners who should revise and amend the practice of the Courts of Law in the Province.—*Licenses*—It has been fixed that in future the License tax for the Town of Halifax be £10 per annum, to be paid half yearly in advance; for Country Market Houses £3; all persons selling in smaller quantities than a package or cask, subjected to the License Law; Shop Licenses (not to sell less than 10 gallons) £5. Auctioneers in Halifax to pay a license duty of £20; and a similar duty on all persons selling by private sale from vessels, except those coming from British Colonies.—A *Quarantine* bill has passed the House.—His Majesty's Council have agreed to a Resolution granting £300 to Mr. Whitney, in aid of the Annapolis and St. John Steam Packet.—*Bank Bill*—Mr. Bliss reported from the committee of Conference appointed on the Bank bill. The hon. gentleman said, that his Majesty's Council had agreed to strike out several amendments not agreed to by the House. The amendment preventing *shareholders* in any other Bank being Directors of the Bank of Nova Scotia, they agreed to alter, to *directors* of any other bank. The amendment respecting liability of shareholders, was explained, to mean only as much more as the stock held by each, & to extend to all cases of loss, except occasioned by fire, robbery by persons not in the company's employ, or invasion. The Council required that the Bank should give security to the government, to the amount of £25,000 besides their stock. As regarded the clause giving power to the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief to dissolve the Bank by Proclamation—the Council were willing to strike out the words Commander in Chief, in order to obviate the possibility of any interference on the part of the private Bankers, should either of them hold the reins of Government.—*Export Bounty*—A Bill has been introduced into the Assembly, and passed a third reading, for appropriating the sum of £500 for three years, to be paid in bounties on the exportation of Live Stock from the Province to the West Indies—For a Horse £2, Ox £1, Sheep 2s. 6d.—*Steam Boat*—A select committee of the Assembly has recommended a grant of £300 per annum for five years, to be appropriated for the encouragement of a Steam Boat to ply between Pictou and Prince Edward Island.

HALIFAX, March 26.—*Dock Yard.*—We understand that the reports in our late papers, of Halifax being made the principal depot for the Stores and Provisions for His Majesty's Ships on the North American and West India stations, is confirmed by Letters received by the Frolic Packet.—In consequence of the increased duty that will attend this arrangement, a Naval Storekeeper is appointed to the Dock Yard who is also Storekeeper of the Victualling; a Boatswain and a Foreman of Artificerare to be added.—*Journal.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A Letter from undoubted authority in London, received by the Packet, states that his Majesty's Government have determined upon giving to the Island of Newfoundland a *Colonial Legislature.*—*Ib.*

PUBLIC BANK.—The Bill for incorporating the *Bank of Nova-Scotia*, has finally passed the Council—and will, we believe, in a few days receive his Excellency's assent. Though this bill has been subjected to some alterations in both Houses, we are happy to be able to announce, that while these give the fullest security to the public—they do not impair the value of the bill; with the provisions of which, the gentlemen who have taken the lead in the creation of this establishment, are, we believe, perfectly satisfied. We trust that the Bank will soon go into operation—and that the prudent and able management of its affairs will answer the expectations of its friends, and disappoint its enemies.—*Novascotian, March 28.*

NAILS.—*Home Manufacture.*—We have beside us some specimens of very handsome cut nails, manufactured by Messrs. W. & R. Lawson, at their establishment on the North West Arm. They are finely formed, and, we understand, of excellent quality. The machinery, which has been erected with great labour and expense during the past six months, is very efficient and complete—and will turn out about 20 casks per day. Staves are dressed by machinery also—and the casks which are to contain the nails are thus formed at the manufactory. We are not certain whether these useful articles can be manufactured in this Province at a rate sufficiently low to supersede those imported—but Messrs. Lawsons have tried the experiment on a handsome scale, and we hope they will meet with encouragement. Several lots have, we understand, been already shipped to the West Indies.—*Ib.*

ROAD MONEY.—The following division of the sum of £20,000, voted for the service of the Roads and Bridges, has been agreed to by the House of Assembly:—Great Roads, £10,000—Cross Roads, Halifax, £750—Colchester, £770—Pictou, £760—Cumberland, £650—Hants, £744—Kings, 744—Roads in Cape Breton, £2900—Sydney, £765—Annapolis, £775—Shelburne, £775—Lunenburg, £712—Queens £550.—*Ib.*

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—FREDERICTON.

Friday, March 9.

Mr. Wyer, from the Committee, appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Address of the House, relative to the appointment of a Deputy Treasurer of Grand Manan, reported, that they had attended to that duty and that his Excellency was pleased to say, that he would comply with the wishes of the House, provided it did not interfere with any previous arrangement.

On motion of Mr. Partelow—Resolved, that the Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of St. John, complaining of improper obstructions in the harbour of St. John, and other matters therein set forth, be referred to a Select Committee, to report at the next session by Bill or otherwise.—Ordered, that Messrs. Partelow, Ward, Kinnear, Barlow, Simonds, Vail, and Chandler, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Vail—Resolved, that the Report of the Committee, on the subject of a Bridge over the Hammond River, be confirmed, and the person having the superintendence of building the said bridge, be authorised to have the materials at Beaty's sold at Auction, and the proceeds to be applied towards building the said bridge.

A Message from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber.

The House attended; and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported that his Excellency was pleased to give his assent to the following bills:—

A Bill to alter the name of the Shire Town in the County of Kent from Liverpool to Richibucta.

A Bill to amend the Act for the better extinguishment of fires that may happen within the City of St. John.

A Bill to alter and amend the laws now in force for the establishment, regulation and improvement of the Great Roads of communication through the Province.

A Bill to continue and amend the Acts relating to the support and relief of confined debtors.

A Bill to empower the Deputy Treasurer at Miramichi to recover from the Commissioners of Buoys and Beacons for the County of Northumberland, the balance of monies now remaining in their hands.

A Bill to enable the Province Treasurer to borrow the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, for the Public Services of the Province.

A Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled 'An Act to declare the qualifications of Church Wardens and Vestrymen in the several parishes in this Province, and of the persons having votes in their elections, and to make other and more effectual enactments in lieu thereof,'" so far as the same relates to the Parish Church of Saint Andrews.

A Bill to amend an Act, passed in the first year of the reign of his present Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to make more effectual provision for preventing the importation and spreading of infectious distempers within the Towns and Settlements in the Counties of Charlotte and Northumberland."

A Bill to repeal all the laws now in force relating to Saint Andrews Church in the City of St. John, and for incorporating certain persons Pewholder of the said Church, and of the several Churches erected or to be erected in this Province, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

A Bill to provide against the importation and spreading of distempers in the Counties of Westmorland, Gloucester and Kent.

A Bill to regulate the service of writs of *Scire Facias.*

A Bill to amend an Act passed in the fiftieth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An act for the more easy and speedy recovery of small debts."

A Bill to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to incorporate sundry persons by the name of *The New-Brunswick Fire Insurance Company.*"

A Bill to improve the law relating to Mortgages.

A Bill further to amend the laws regulating the qualifications of Churchwardens and Vestrymen in this Province.

A Bill to establish and regulate a Ferry and Public Landing at Indian Town in the County of St. John.

A Bill to incorporate sundry persons by the name of the Saint John Water Company.

A Bill further to amend the Act relative to the importation and spreading of infectious distempers in the City of St. John, and to extend the provisions thereof.

A Bill further to continue an Act, intituled "An Act more effectually to provide for the support of a nightly Watch in the City of St. John."

A Bill to amend an Act, intituled "An Act to repeal all the laws now in force for regulating and repairing the Highways and Roads, and for appointing commissioners and surveyors of Highways in the several towns and parishes in this Province, and to make more effectual provision for the same."

A Bill to provide for maintaining Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy.

A Bill to continue the Acts relative to streets and highways in the City and County of St. John.

A Bill further to amend the Acts relating to the Great Roads of communication through the Province.

A Bill to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to Ministers of certain congregations in this Province, and to make further regulations on the subject, (with a suspending clause.)

A Bill to provide for the Custom House Establishment of New Brunswick, (with a suspending clause.)

And that he then addressed his Excellency as follows:—

"*May it please your Excellency,*

"The House of Assembly have made provision for the ordinary services of the Province, and have appropriated such further sums for the advancement of the important objects recommended to their attention by your Excellency, as the limited state of the public funds will admit.

"Among the various objects connected with the welfare of the province, which has occupied the attention of the Legislature, during the present session, the enactment of a law authorising Ministers dissenting from the Established Church, to solemnize Marriage in their respective Congregations, with liberal and proper provisions, will be received with a high degree of satisfaction by a large portion of His Majesty's loyal subjects in this Colony, and will form a distinguishing and pleasing feature in your Excellency's administration.

"I have now to present to your Excellency on behalf of the faithful Commons of New Brunswick, a Bill for raising a Revenue in this Province; also sundry Bills of Supply, to which I pray your Excellency's assent;—and the House of Assembly feel perfectly assured that the appropriation placed at your Excellency's disposal will be promptly and faithfully applied."

That His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the following Bills presented by the House, and which were as follow:

A Bill for raising a revenue in the Province.

A Bill to appropriate a part of the public revenue to the payment of the ordinary services of the Province.

A Bill to provide for opening and repairing roads and erecting bridges throughout the province.

A Bill to appropriate a part of the public revenue for the services therein mentioned.

A Bill to authorise the issue of Treasury Debentures to the amount of Ten Thousand Pounds.

COMMUNICATION.

THE CITY WATCH.

MR. CAMERON,—As an inhabitant of Saint John, desirous of its safety and prosperity; I congratulate yourself and my fellow citizens generally, upon the successful and rapid progress daily making by the TEMPERANCE CAUSE amongst us, and I feel confident that the conscientious Members and Friends of the Temperance Society, and even temperate drinkers so called, (drunkards have no moral perception, or they would cease to be such,) will be much gratified as well as feel an additional guarantee for the safety of their Property, when I inform you that last evening, the Captain of the Watch, ROBERT ROBERTSON, Esquire, came forward to set the laudable example to his men, and subscribed the Rules of the Temperance Society, as an act of duty, at which time also, all the men under his charge as Watchmen, namely, George Thompson, William Ackers, George Hume, William Kirk, and John Gaddis, followed the praiseworthy example of their leader.—The vigilance which has been observable in the City Watch since Mr. Robertson had charge of it, will be more fully secured by this act, which should be rewarded by public approbation, and if possible, by an addition to the monthly wages heretofore given—and while upon this subject I cannot but recommend the propriety of making it a condition in employing men to work upon the streets or wherever the funds of the public are expended, that they be all of them Temperance men, or at any rate that no spirituous liquors be supplied or permitted to be used by them, while at work. By such means, the Authorities—whose most particular duty it is to countenance steady habits and economy, and to frown with marked disapprobation upon every habit which has a tendency to create pauperism, poverty and want,—will best shew that they possess the proper spirit of their office—by being "a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well." A CITIZEN.

April 24, 1832.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1832.

Accounts from the Mother Country, down to the 17th February, have this week reached us by way of New-York. The most important piece of intelligence is, that the terrible *Asiatic Cholera* has broken out in London. It suddenly appeared in the Great Metropolis on the 12th February, and by the 17th of the month, there had been 30 cases and 14 deaths. The infection at that time had not extended beyond the parts of the city occupied by the shipping—Wapping, and Limehouse, on one side of the River, and Rotherhithe, Southwark, and Lambeth, on the other.—It has also established itself in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and various other places in Scotland where it had not before been known. The accounts of its progress will be found in another part of our paper.—The *Reform Bill* was still in the lower House, where it had undergone much alteration. It was supposed that its *remains* would finally emerge from the Commons in about ten days, and then be sent to the Lords, to be further dissected. The London *Courier*, generally believed to be a Ministerial paper, and which has supported Earl GREY from the beginning of his career, has suddenly shewn hostile colours and come out with an article condemning the Reform Bill in terms so remarkable that we thought it likely to interest our readers, and have accordingly copied it into this day's paper. The Bill and the Ministry are evidently losing popularity in almost equal degree.—It is stated that Sir JAMES GRAHAM has brought forward a plan for Reforming the NAVY, by which the very important saving of about a million sterling per annum, will be effected.—And what is equally important, and no less in the prevailing fashion of the day, Ministers, it appears, have pledged themselves to the "*extinction of the system of tithes*," as far as relates to IRELAND.