

by his despatch of the 20th Sept. to surrender the very money which he withheld on the 4th January following. This statement is the proceeding one in fact, and is also scandalously groundless. It is a statement which they were subsequently informed by message from the Governor that the proceeds of the sale of the N. B. Land Company were to be included in the revenue of the Province at that time. Now this is not half so brave a speech as that printed in the Report: but we shall find throughout, whenever the appearance of the Report gets very brave and speak out like men in set round terms, the passage is never to be found in the MS. They say p. 26, "Mr. Stanley thought proper to retract the very extraordinary manner in which he was treated by the Governor, that some more efficient control must be brought to bear upon the Land Department in future, to prevent the recurrence of such extraordinary proceedings as those of the last year." Neither of these brave speeches are to be found in the MS. We shrewdly suspect that the Honorable Gentlemen have two styles, one suited to the meridian of each place, and that which they use in New-Brumwick, if used in Downing-street would have insured their being put out of the office by the Government. It would not, moreover, have been safe to talk in Downing Street about the "annual course of communication adopted by Mr. Stanley" because there might have been a reference made to the despatch which they might have been convicted upon the spot of a palpable falsehood. Mr. Stanley's despatch of 4th January, 1834, was sent by the January Mail, arrived at Frederick on the 14th March, and was not published until the 10th of the month. It was a duplicate which was sent via New York, but that did not arrive till eight or nine days after the original. So much for the confidence which is to be put in the printed book.

The few preliminary remarks, coupled with our observations in our last number, will we think have prepared the minds of our readers for what is to follow. Report, Wednesday, 21st July. "We are informed by a note from Sir G. Grey, at the desire of Lord Glenelg, who was too tired to write himself, that he (Sir G. Grey) would be happy to have an interview with us on the 24th inst. at 12 o'clock. They accordingly met on Tuesday 25th July. In compliance with the request of Sir G. Grey, we this day submitted in writing, for the consideration of Lord Glenelg, the substance of the foregoing observations, and the grounds upon which we are in possession of a copy of the paper on that occasion submitted to Messrs. Crane and Wilnot: and it differs from the one which we have referred to in the Report most materially. The passage which we have already referred to as the "more efficient control upon the Land Department" is not to be found in it: nor either of the last four paragraphs about the gross and not proceeds, and the lavish expenditures, nor the still more extraordinary passage which we are going to quote at length. "Sir George G. Grey expressed great indignation at the sales being made on petition, and informed us, that those proceedings were in direct violation of Lord Ripon's despatch, which was intended for all the Colonies, and as far as it related to the Colonies, it was a direct violation of the French Indemnity Act, 1809. We were told that the more we reflected upon it, the more we became convinced that, like many other things in this despatch, it had been made up of whole sale. We were convinced that Sir G. Grey knew that the sale of Land on petition was not a direct violation of Lord Ripon's despatch, and he felt convinced that Lord Ripon was not a man of honor to assert what he knew to be an untruth. We are not ashamed to confess, that we here began to find that the despatch was a mystery in the wonderful history, which we could not solve. Never mind, we said, there is nothing like patience and perseverance. Home was not built in a day; nor the Temple, and the Pyramids, and nothing was done, except spending the money: never mind, try again! The second despatch contained a direct violation of the French Indemnity Act, and the half a million which cost £200 more—and nothing was done except spending the money: never mind try again! A third despatch was issued, which was intended to be a direct violation of the French Indemnity Act, and the half a million which cost £200 more—and nothing was done except spending the money: never mind try again! A fourth despatch was issued, which was intended to be a direct violation of the French Indemnity Act, and the half a million which cost £200 more—and nothing was done except spending the money: never mind try again!

On the 23rd instant, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Thomas M'Graw, to Margaret Cooper, widow, on account of the 10th instalment of the French Indemnity—New York Mercantile Ad.

Mr. Pierce, the Editor of the Miramichi Gleaner, has been committed to the gaol by order of the New-Brumwick Assembly, for breach of privilege. This is a proceeding which no party will approve of, and though we do not wish to give political opinions from Mr. Pierce, yet that circumstance cannot make us cease to notice the folly of the Assembly in the present instance. We trust the Assembly will be wiser in the future, and will not allow themselves to be misled by the press that will ever stain their journals. The same day we were informed that Mr. Pierce's liberation had been granted by the House of Assembly of New-Brumwick, and released on the 1st of March, being the last day of the session. We cannot but view his incarceration as a most disgraceful proceeding. Imprisonment is one of the arguments of tyrants.—Tarmach Her.

LAND AND VALUABLE CARGO.—The British ship Albion, Capt. Brown, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a cargo of 2,238 bales Upland Cotton, valued at \$135,071.10.—Savannah Georgian, Feb. 22.

AWFUL EARTHQUAKE.—News has been received from Batavia, under date of the 11th, which states that the whole of Java had been thrown into confusion by a catastrophe which had involved several towns and villages in ruin. On the evening of the first day of the year, a few minutes before sunset, the towns of Tjibara, Japoh, and several villages in the neighbourhood, were rent asunder by a violent earthquake, the shock of which was felt throughout the country for the distance of many leagues. These towns are but a heap of ruins, and it was said that thousands of the inhabitants perished. Every day new details of the frightful disaster were received, from various quarters, which showed its effects to be more extensive than had been at first supposed. On the 12th instant, a vessel received from Jerusalem and Jaffa, and this shewed was favorably interpreted, as it was supposed that calamity had befallen those cities, the news of it must be true.—London Advertiser.

At Ace and Seide the shock was very severe. It was said that all the new buildings at Ace had been destroyed. At Seide, several houses were thrown down, and all the others were more or less injured. The Khan of the French garrison was rendered untenable, and his wife was rescued from the ruins with her leg crushed. More or less damage was done at Batavia and in the villages near it. Apprehensions were felt of further disasters, and light shocks continued to recur every day.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

on any individual, and I am confident that he will view with satisfaction the introduction of a price which pleases him, and which secures the interests of the Crown, will relieve him from the necessity of relying on his own immediate judgment in fixing the "ultimate price of Land and Timber."—SIGNED GLENELG.

We have already said that this despatch was given to Messrs. Crane and Wilnot, and it is to be seen from Lord Glenelg's words when he speaks, as he so often does of the instructions for the sale of Land and Timber to which the Governor and Council are to comply. This despatch was dated in March 1835, so that at the time of the interview in question it was only fifteen months old, and having been looked up for the occasion, New Brumwick affairs occupying a good deal of the attention of the office, it is impossible that Sir George Grey should not have been intimately acquainted with Lord Ripon's plan in all its details. This consideration added to the fact, that no allusion to any such passage is to be found in the minute submitted to Lord Glenelg, must satisfy any one, that Sir George Grey did not, could not, have altered anything so false, but that the delegates have wronged and insulted him by putting such a speech into his mouth. Next week we shall resume the examination of the contents of this precious quarto book; and in the mean time content ourselves with saying that if there can be found any one, who after this, will place the shadow of a shade of confidence in that document, his folly and credulity are as great, as the cunning and impudence of Messrs. Crane and Wilnot.

We have been favored with the following extract of a Letter, addressed by the Commodore to John Wislart Esq., owner of the Britannia; dated Liverpool, 14th Feb. 1837. "The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the 5th Feb. with a fair wind—and returned to that port in company with some other vessels on the 13th of that month through stress of weather—shortly after the Britannia had left, poor Captain Garrison who when last seen was on the forecastle examining how the anchors were stowed, was suddenly smothered, but from what cause, or in what manner such an untimely and cruel death took place, no one is able to account. Mr. Gray the Mate, and all hands being occupied at that moment with the spunkier and in the after part of the ship. The distressing fate of this worthy man has been very much felt by us, and must be deeply so by you."—Gazette.

President's Steam Boat—Wm. Barn from the Boston Atlas, that the splendid steamers of the Transportation Company, three of which were built last season, have undergone the most thorough repairs, and will commence their daily trips (Sunday excepted) between Providence and New York on the 1st of April. Fare \$5, and no charge extra for meals. The seven boats of this company constitute a line unrivalled in the world.

The Bank of America has received by the Poland from Havre, seven hundred and nine thousand francs, on account of the 10th instalment of the French Indemnity.—New York Mercantile Ad.

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Commodore Peyton and General Santander.—It is reported that as soon as Commodore Peyton arrived at Carthagena, General Santander visited him on board, and stated that he was authorized to treat for the settlement of the matter in dispute. "So an I replied the Commodore, but are you authorized to deliver up Russell?" "No I am not," said the General. "Then," continued the Commodore, "you get out of your boat and go on shore, and the moment you land, this port and the whole coast of New Granada will be in a state of blockade; but stop! let us have a drink together before you go—it may be a long time before we have another. My orders are only to keep you coast in a state of strict blockade—but if you fire a gun, I'll blow your boat to pieces." The gallantry then laid their drink and the General departed.—Janica Paper.

H. M. Ship Madagascar, Carthagena, 24 February, 1837. Sir,—I have much pleasure in announcing, for the information of all whom it may concern, that the Blockade of the Coast of New Granada is withdrawn. I am, Sir, Very most obedient humble servant. (Signed) J. S. PETER, Commodore. His Honor the Mayor of Kingston.

We understand that the New-Brumwick Government has dismissed the Officers who were the Mr. Russell's command, and that His Majesty's Ship was hoisted under a salute of the Consulate Office, and the salute was returned by H. M. S. Madagascar in the harbour of Carthagena. Mr. Russell has received the 5,000 dollars as an indemnity for the insult offered him.—Kingston Paper, Feb. 16.

The regular Monthly meeting of the above society, will be held at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock. By order of the president, WILLIAM MILLS, Secretary.

Handsome light gig, for sale, now in the city, on reasonable terms. Apply at the Circular Office. March 31.

Valuable Mill Privilege, within 6 miles of the city, for sale, on reasonable terms. Apply at the Circular Office. March 31.

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Becket, Feb. 25th.—The Elizabeth, of St. John, was fallen in with on the 15th, in lat. 49, long. 79; water logged and abandoned, by the Richibucto, Garrison, arrived in the Lough. North Street, Feb. 27, arrived, Augusta, from St. John, for Aberdeen.

Liverpool, 27th cleared, Princess Victoria, Paul, St. Andrews; 28th, arrived Rose, Kinney, St. John; 29th, arrived, from St. John, for Liverpool; the Venus, from St. John, at Liverpool; Newcastle on the 1st, 26th, arrived Newcastle, and Warwick Park, Brock, St. Andrews, 17th Amelia, Featherstone, 26, 4th, Lord John Russell, Clarke, St. John, 15th, Marion Green for Liverpool, G. B. with loss of deckload, bulwarks, masts, masts, a pump broken, and 7 feet water in the hold.

20 CHESTS Congo TEA, 15 lbs. each. 30 half BOHEA; 12 qr. 23 lbs. Molasses, 52 lbs. New York Apples, in fine order, 5 lbs. H. H. and G. L. and sundry other articles. Terms—Purchases over £10, approved endorsed Notes 3 months. CROOKSHANK & WALKER. March 21.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the under-mentioned lots of land will be offered for sale by Auction at the Crown Land Office on the first day of May next. SAINT JOHN'S COTTY. Herring Cove Settlement—SAULT SURVEY. First lot, No. 2, 150 acres. Second lot, No. 1, 6, 7, 543 acres. Third lot, Nos. 4 & 5, 200 acres. Saults Survey, Upper Salmon River Settlement. First lot, No. 7, 200 acres. Upset price £10 per acre by instalments.

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