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, Dec. 6.—*Evening.*—A report has
valent here to-day, and generally be-
lieved, that the Ministers intend to reduce the
Civil list very considerably. As may be easily
imagined, this intention, or alleged intention,
has given the greatest satisfaction to all parties.
Indeed, it is quite evident that not a day passes
over without adding to the popularity of the
new Government at least so far as the city is
concerned; and we presume the public opinion
of the City may be considered a pretty fair spe-
cimen of that of the country in general. The
writer of this article is no partisan—but consi-
dering it his duty to give what he hears, and de-
scribe what he sees, with regard to public af-
fairs, he is under the moral necessity of some-
times appearing like one. It is said that Mi-
nisters have determined to reduce their own
salaries one fifth, or as others have it, one fourth.
The inferior officers of the Government cannot
with justice grumble at being reduced when the
superior ones first set the example by striking
off a part of their own emoluments.

We hear that the plan for reducing the sala-
ries of the Custom-house officers is nearly com-
pleted. It will, it is said, affect those only who
receive more than £200 a year. This is a ve-
ry proper regulation, for, generally speaking,
the working servants of the Government are
not at all paid too highly for their labour. We
hope it is not true that one of the principal
officers of the Customs has not only obtained a
snug little sinecure for himself, besides his enor-
mous salary, but has also succeeded in procu-
ring pensions for two of his daughters. Really
it is too bad for the country not only to be obli-
ged to pay a man for doing nothing, or next to
nothing, but that his daughters also must be
made sinecurists. We hope and trust, howev-
er, that the story is unfounded.

We are enabled to state from authority on
which we can rely, that a very important pri-
vate conference has recently taken place be-
tween the present Premier and the Duke of
Wellington, the result of which shows a per-
fect correspondence between the views of those
statesmen, as to the most important features of
Continental affairs at the present moment.—
This fact will surprise some of our readers as
much as it will gratify others.—*Court Journal.*

It is said that Miss Fitzclarence is about to
bestow her hand, with His Majesty's perfect
approbation, on Viscount Falkland, who is said
to be an accomplished young nobleman.

Reform Meetings are rapidly progressing
throughout the country. We hear of them in
every quarter, in small towns and in large towns,
and even in Cathedral cities where the resident
clergy usually exercise so much authority. In a
few days we hope to prove to our readers by
our ample and numerous reports of these im-
portant meetings, that England is nobly doing
its duty. Meanwhile, we must again repeat
that the people cannot be too sensitive on the
question of Reform. It should form the con-
stant object of their attention by day and night,
at home and abroad; for they may rely on it
that however much disposed the present Admi-
nistration may be to meet them half-way, its ex-
ertions will be paralysed unless the country as-
sists it with all the influence it can put forth.—
Let every city—every town—every village—
nay every parish throughout the kingdom pour
in petition on petition, remonstrance on remon-
strance to either House of Parliament, and the
Minister does not exist who will dare to deny
them redress. The House of Commons once
effectually reformed, is a guarantee for all other
reformations, whether in Church or State.—*Sun.*

March of Reform.—Distressing as are the
scenes which are now witnessed throughout the
agricultural districts, it cannot be denied that
they have added to the number of Reformers,
and mitigated the hostility of the opponents of
reform. A conviction has gained ground with
many persons who used to be staunch *Church
and Kingmen*—that is, enemies to Reform and
Retrenchment of all kinds—that abuses have
been carried so far as to endanger the safety of
the Government, and that Reform alone can
save us from Revolution. We heard an old
Pittite say he hoped the present Ministers
would be able to remain in power; for he was
convinced that were they to go out, the conse-
quence would infalliably be a Revolution.

The exports from Great Britain within the
last ten years amount to about £356,450,000.
or averaging £35,600,000. yearly. The ex-
ports on the annual average in the previous ten
years, were about five millions sterling higher.

PATRONAGE.—The Lord Chancellor of En-
gland possesses more patronage than almost any
other person in the country. He has upwards
of 500 church livings at his disposal, and ma-
ny of them very valuable. His Lordship also
has the power of appointing the Masters in
Chancery, whose salaries are about £3000 a
year each, also the privilege of appointing the
seventy Commissioners of Bankrupts, and the
whole of the officers of his court. His Lord-
ship also has great influence in the appointment
of Puisne Judges.

FIGURE HEADS.—The Royal William and
the Royal Adelaide, two fine first rate vessels,
of 120 and 110 guns, are to be distinguished by
splendid likenesses of their Majesties. The fi-
gure head of the Royal Adelaide is executed by
an eminent artist, is a fine likeness, and is
twelve feet high.

The gift of the King to the country includes
all the hereditary revenues, embracing waifs
and strays on the coast, wrecks of waves and
storms, treasures found, droits of the Crown and
Admiralty, the King's share of the plunder of
foreigners on the breaking out of war, taxes
levied on the West India planters, right to tolls
or monopolies, and all casual revenues derived
from foreign possessions, or privileges at home.
—*Edinburgh Observer.*

We understand that the Queen has, with a
view to the encouragement of the manufacture of
the West of Scotland, given directions for pro-
curing patterns of the shawls made in Glasgow
and Paisley.

On Wednesday, his Majesty held a Court
and Levee at his Palace in St. James's. The
Duke of Gordon had an audience of his Majes-
ty, and resigned the Great Seal of Scotland; the
Duke of Argyll was afterwards introduced to
the King, when his Majesty was graciously
pleased to appoint his Grace keeper, and deliver-
ed the Seal to him.

Lord Ponsonby is to proceed to Belgium,
to negotiate for the settlement of the Belgic
affairs, with the sanction of the five great pow-
ers.

SLAVE TRADE.—A severe action took place,
in the beginning of September, between his Ma-
jesty's ship Primrose and a Spanish ship bound
to Havannah. The latter having refused to per-
mit a search to see whether slaves were on board,
the Primrose commenced the attack, which was
repelled, but after the second broadside, the
crew of the Primrose succeeded in boarding her.
They found 555 slaves on board. The crew
consisted of about 150 men of different nations.
Of the crew of the Primrose three were killed
and twelve wounded. Of the slavers forty-six
were killed and twenty wounded.

A Liverpool paper, in noticing the recent
Election in that town, says:—

"If any thing had been wanting to strength-
en the general feeling in favour of Parliamenta-
ry reform, which exists in this town, it would
have been supplied by the events of the last and
the present week. The scenes of corruption
which have been witnessed within the last six
days beggar all description. Within that peri-
od at least *sixty thousand pounds* have been
distributed among the freemen of Liverpool, in
the form of bribes or drink! The contest has
been decided by the grossest and most flagrant
corruption ever witnessed. We doubt whether
out of 4,000 who have polled, 600 could be
found whose hands are not stained with corrup-
tion—who have not sold themselves to the
highest bidder!"

Up to the 7th Dec. £20,000 had been sub-
scribed in Liverpool, towards defraying expenses
incurred in the late electioneering contest, in
that town, on behalf of Mr. Dennison—includ-
ing a splendid donation of £10,000 from Mr.
Bolton.—*Liv. Courier.*

It is now twenty-four years since there was a
whig administration in Great Britain, which re-
ceived the familiar appellation of "All the
Talents," which on trial disappointed the public
expectation, just as much as the late admi-
nistration of the Duke of Wellington has of-
fended the public sentiment. The man who
two years ago, in consequence of his military
renown, was the most popular minister that had
wielded the arm of the government since the
French Revolution, has contrived so to con-
duct himself as to become the most offensive
public agent that ever was driven from power.
He was brought in upon the shoulders of the
people, and has been fairly kicked out of office.

Earl Grey, Lord Grenville, the Marquis of
Lansdowne, Lord Auckland, and Mr. Fox,
were the leaders of the Whig Ministry of the
year 1806; and we find a majority of them in
the present administration. At that time, Mr.
Brougham, now Lord Brougham, was almost
unknown except as a writer in the Edinburgh
Review—and it was not until the opposition to
the British Orders in Council had become for-
midable, that through the influence of Lord
Grenville he was brought into Parliament. He
is now Lord Chancellor, the highest and most
dignified office within the gift of the crown, and
maintains an equal rank with the proudest peer
of the realm.

It is perhaps fortunate for those who wish to
preserve peace in the present juncture of af-
fairs on the continent—that the whigs have been
elevated to power in the British Empire—
since their favourite doctrine of a scrupulous
non-interference with the internal concerns of
foreign nations, will be acted upon it is to be
hoped, with strict fidelity. At least such is the
assurance of Earl Grey, in the house of Peers.
This principle of non-interference on the part
of both England and France, may prevent the
recurrence of a foreign war, unless the adverse
parties to the treaty of Vienna of 1814, which
unite the Belgic to the Dutch provinces of the
low countries—should take advantage of this
neutrality, and endeavor either to coerce Bel-
gium into a re-union with Holland, or to sub-
ject the several southern provinces to the con-
trol of Austria and Prussia, as they were before
the French Revolution.—*Boston Eve. Gazette.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Thirteen prisoners have been committed to
Dorchester gaol charged with destroying machines
and being guilty of other outrages, at Mappow-
der, Wolland, Buckland, &c.

About sixty prisoners have been lodged in
Gloucestershire gaol for rioting and destroying
machines in the neighbourhood of Northleach,
Lechdale, and Tetbury.

There are now 280 prisoners within the walls
of the Devizes house of correction—100 of whom
are charged with riots. There are also 30 riot-
ers at the Old Bridewell.

From some of the incendiaries in custody,
there is little doubt but important disclosures have
been obtained, of the particulars of which a ne-
cessary but commendable silence had been pre-
served.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—Marshal Soult has been
Minister of War for fifteen days; and in that
period the material of an army 50,000 strong is
almost completed. 40,000 horses will shortly
be purchased. By the 1st of Jan. all those
military preparations will be finished; and two
months will suffice to place our army on a foot-
ing to be able to meet any attack which should
be made against the nation.

Three corps of the army, to the number of
200,000 men, will be stationed in the depart-
ments contiguous to the Rhine; an army of
100,000 men will undertake the protection of
the frontiers of Italy; a corps of observation
will be placed at the Pyrenees. Two armies of
reserve will be placed behind these positions.
The moveable National Guard will be organi-
zed so as to be in readiness to act upon the
first notice. It will amount to 1,200,000 men,
in the ranks. The stationary National Guards
will be about, 1,800,000 men, to be employed
in protecting the internal peace of the country.
Thus, by the commencement of next spring, a
body of four millions of Frenchmen will be or-
ganized, well armed, and ready to defend to
the utmost the independence of their country.
This developement of strength is absolutely ne-
cessary, after the warlike attitude which the
Powers of the North have displayed, and who,
according to the reports which have reached
us, have contingents ready to the number of
from 80,000 to 90,000 men. In other res-
pects the chance of peace is not extinct; both
the one and the other desire it. But what is
unfortunate is, that when people argue after
being armed, they seldom come to a decision
without having recourse to the sword, in order
to determine points which they feel too strong
to give up amicably.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The report of the Peers'
Commission respecting the ex-Ministers, is
deemed to be decisive of the fate of Polignac,
and, perhaps of Peyronet. The evidence of the
Marquis de Semonville, Grand Referendary of
the Chamber of Peers, is peculiarly unfavorable
to Polignac. You will recollect that he
and M. Argant, the present Minister of Marine,
were sent by Charles X during the revolution,
to confer with the Deputies who wished to stop
the effusion of blood. Marmont seconded the
efforts of those who wished to terminate the
carnage; but, as M. de Semonville's testimony
proves, Polignac was inexorable.

Whatever may be the issue of the trial, I re-
peat my former apprehensions of deplorable
consequences here. The neighborhood of the
Luxembourg is considered so unsafe that the
removal of furniture and property from the
houses in its vicinity continues without inter-
mission.

In the chamber of Deputies, Dec. 1st, M.
Lafitte, President of the Council, communica-
ted a resolution relative to the indemnity of the
emigrants: "I come," says he, "to repair, in
some degree, the immense damage occasioned
to the country by a Government that has mis-
ruled it for upwards of fifteen years. I am
come to propose the restoring to the State of
the common fund of the indemnity granted by
it to the emigrants. This fund, which was ap-
propriated for the purpose of distributing to
those who would be the most inadequately in-
demnified, amounts to 100,000,000 of francs
out of the 1,000,000,000 granted to that ef-
fect." M. Lafitte then proceeded to give some
explanations on the state of the country. He
said that the warlike reports spread for the last
few days, in consequence of the great arma-
ments preparing by some Powers, were without
foundation. He had every hope that peace
would be maintained, inasmuch as the Cabinets
gave the French Government repeated and po-
sitive assurances of their desire to preserve it.
Ties every day more and more intimate connect
us with a country which has preceded us in the
path to liberty, who has applauded our heroism
in the late contest, and our moderation after
victory, and with which we are now in co mmu-
nity of interests and civilization. I must own,
however, that we have not met every where
the same lively sympathy. The events accom-
plished in a neighboring country had led us to
believe that a crisis was inevitable—hence the
cause of the armaments made by several Pow-
ers, but we can assure you that they are made
rather as a measure of precaution than in hostile
disposition. We have received on that subject
the most satisfactory and positive explanations.
We are determined on acting with the most per-
fect prudence in our foreign relations. War
has terrible chances. We trust the triumph of
liberty will not require a waste of blood and
treasure which is incalculable; but France, at
all events, is decided not to suffer the violation
of the principles of non-intervention—(bravo.)
If war be unavoidable, it must be proved to the
world that we have not sought for it, and that
it was only when we were placed between war
and the dereliction of our principles that we
accepted it. We shall continue to negotiate,
but we will arm at the same time. Our nego-
ciations shall be supported by 500,000 soldiers,
well equipped, well officered, and by a reserve
of one million of National Guards; and, if cir-
cumstances require it, the King himself would
place himself at the head of the nation—(bra-
vo, cries of "Vive la Roi!" "Vive la liber-
te!") If new tempests gather at the sight of
the three colors, so much the worse for those
who have let them loose; we shall not be re-
sponsible for the consequences in the eye of the
world. M. Lafitte then recapitulated the im-
mense financial resources of France to carry on
the war. He still persisted in saying that peace
was more probable than war. When France
and England (continued he) wish for peace—
when other great powers are anxious for it—
how can a war, I ask, be anticipated. I repeat
it, our negotiations shall be supported by 500,-
000 men, and a million of National Guards.
This speech was received with the liveliest en-
thusiasm.

A vote of credit of 300 millions of francs has
been granted to Government by the French
Chamber.

The London Herald of the 4th, in a paragraph
dated the evening previous, says—"Nothing
has been talked of in the City to-day but the
important speech of M. Lafitte, which the He-
rald of this morning gave exclusively in a second
edition. Opinion is divided as to whether the
speech indicates war, but every one appears to
think that France has spoken in language wor-
thy of herself—worthy of her greatness—of her
glory—of her renown. The reasoning of those
that argue that M. Lafitte's speech augurs war,
is principally founded upon the expression, that
"France will not suffer the principle of non-in-
tervention to be violated," and upon the alle-
ged fact that Russia and some other European
Powers have determined to interfere in the af-
fairs of the Belgians."

M. D. Chantelauze, one of the Ex-Ministers,
stated in his examination that he was the author
of the report to the Ex-King, which brought
out the famous "ordinances." His words
were, "I am aware of the importance of the
question you ask, (who is the author, &c.) but
I do not hesitate to declare with sincerity that I
am the sole author of that report. I shall add,
that I did it in consequence of the orders of the
King, and at the request of the Council, and
that it followed, but did not precede the mea-
sures which gave rise to the ordinances of July
25th." M. D. C. described himself as Jean
Claude Balthazar Victor de Chantelauze, 43
years of age, ex-minister and deputy.

Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 1.—The discussion on the
propriety of allowing Jewish Ministers a salary from
the State commenced.

M. Marshall opposed the intended measure. He did
not approve of a Clergy paid by the Public Treasury.
He thought that expenses of this kind should be de-
frayed by the members of each creed. "Experience,"
says he, "proves that the salaries attached to the Clergy
are injurious to society, and to the Government, to the
priests, and to religion itself. Such a measure as
that proposed is contrary to the natural tendency of
[illegible] against it."

M. A[illegible] that country in whose dependencies
there are many Jews, distinguished by their capacity
and patriotism, and where they live in perfect harmony
with their Christian brethren, voted for the project.

M. Salverte said that the Charter proclaimed all ci-
tizens equal in the eyes of the law, and that the Gospel
pronounced all men equal in those of the Almighty.
"No exception," said he, "should be made against our
Jewish brothers; they pay the same taxes; these taxes
serve to defray the salaries of Ministers of other creeds;
they have consequently an equal right with those to a
share of the public money." He then refuted the
charge of usury brought against the Israelites. In
France, and every where they enjoy civil rights; such
an accusation was unfounded. He voted for the allow-
ance.

M. Merilhou, Minister of Public Instruction, and of
Ecclesiastical Affairs, could not conceive the reason of
the opposition the project had met with. The Charter,
said he, has spoken, and it must be executed. All
Christian creeds are acknowledged by it—the Jewish
has a right to claim the same protection and support.
The Israelites of our days must not be confounded with
that unfortunate class of former times—unfortunate, be-
cause it was persecuted—and that oppression has al-
ways the effect of debasing its victims. They are no
longer in France, at least, given up exclusively to usu-
ry, because they were then, as was the case before the
Revolution of 1789, denied the possibility of being any
thing else, being excluded from all liberal professions.
The blame must rest solely with their persecutors. But
since the Constituent Assembly has placed the Israel-
ites on a footing with other citizens, they have partaken
of our glory and misfortunes, their blood has flowed on
the same fields of battle as ours, their children have
been brought up in the same schools with those of their
Christian brethren, they have imbibed the same princi-
ples, adopted the same habits, and have become most
deserving citizens. Let us, then, continued the Mini-
ster, destroy prejudice and laws worthy of the middle
ages, and call the Jewish Clergy to partake of the same
advantages with the Ministers of the Gospel.

The Chamber decided that the Jewish Clergy should
be salaried by the State after the 1st of January, 1831.
Out of 282 votes, 211 were for the adoption of the law.

The English and Americans in Paris have
given a dinner to Gen. Lafayette—200 persons
sat down. The General appeared in full uni-
form, as commander in Chief of the National
Guards, accompanied by Gen. Dumas, M.
Odeleon Barrot, Count Alex. Delaborde, the
Duc de Monteodio, and other distinguished
Frenchmen. Mr. Buckingham presided, and
gave a toast: The health of the three most po-
pular rulers of the three most independent
States in the Universe—the Kings of France
and England, and the President of the United
States. Drank standing.

Gen. Lafayette gave a toast: "The Holy
Alliance—(a loud laugh)—of nations—(loud
cheers)—equality of rights, liberty all over the
world, and the improvement and happiness of
the human species."

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN SWITZ-
ERLAND.—There is (says the Messager of Dec.
1.) at this moment great agitation in Switzer-
land. According to the Nouvelliste Vaudois,
and the Avisco, the Cantons of Glaris and Tes-
sen have risen in a mass, and have taken arms.
Numerous popular assemblages have met at
Zurich, Ulster and Weinseldon, to demand re-
forms. The old Swiss Standard, (red, green
and yellow) is hoisted at many places. A great
number of placards every where call the people
to liberty.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Complete order and tran-
quillity prevailed. The evacuation of Varna,
&c. by the Russians, on the right bank of the
Danube, has given great satisfaction.

Arnott's Elements of Physics.—Messrs. Ca-
rey and Lea, of Philadelphia, have published
the first portion of a second volume of Dr. Ar-
nott's work on Natural Philosophy, general
and medical. The previous volume of this
work was extensively popular, and acquired for
its author great reputation, by the easy and
perspicuous manner in which he explained the
abstrusities of natural science to the general
reader.—*N. York Post.*

We understand from credible authority, that
warrants have been issued for the apprehension
of certain persons, whose names have been men-
tioned to us, as accessaries before the fact, to
the murder of the late Joseph White, Esq. of
Salem.—*Boston Transcript.*

Private letters from Antwerp, estimate
the amount of loss of American property by
the fire in that city, at 500,000 to 550,000
dollars, a less sum than was at first apprehended.

COLONIAL.

Quebec, Dec. 23.—A Meeting of the Mer-
chants took place on Tuesday last, at the New
Exchange, Sir John Caldwell in the Chair, to
name an Agent in London. Six Gentlemen
were balloted to assist the Committee of Trade
in corresponding with the Agent. It is under-
stood that the gentleman to be appointed is Mr.
Biss, Barrister of London, well known as an
active supporter of Colonial interests by his
writings, and also known as Agent for New-
Brunswick. The expences of the agency, will,
it is understood, be defrayed by private subscription,
and is estimated to be about £300 ster-
ling annually; and an arrangement for several
years is likely to be entered into.

EMIGRATION—NEW SETTLEMENTS—1830.

From the Quebec Official Gazette.

At the close of the season of 1830, it is most gratify-
ing to find, that the result has been such as to verify the
most sanguine expectations, both as regards the number
of Emigrants arriving in this Port—the ultimate settle-
ment of the majority in these Provinces—their present
means, and their prospects for the future. In our no-
tice of the result of the former year, 1829, we calculat-
ed the expected emigration into Quebec for 1830, in
round numbers at about 30,000 souls. We have now
the pleasure of submitting to our readers several facts,
and calculations, obtained from the best authority;
which we conscientiously believe to be rather under,
than over-rated. They will prove that the views of
those, who looked to the influx of British population
and capital into these Provinces, as conducive to the
best interests of the Country, have not been visionary:
while they lead us to expect further good effects from
the same cause, under the improved system, and the
pecuniary arrangements, which we have reason to
hope and believe, will ere long be taken up and com-
pleted, under the highest Legislative authority of the
Empire.

The total number of Emigrants from the United
Kingdom in 1830, amounted to 28,075.

Viz:—From Ireland,	17,598
do. England,	6,895
do. Scotland,	2,509
do. Wales,	201
Irish and Scottish from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland,	229
Reported at Montreal,	563
Total Emigrants in 1830,	28,075
The amount of Emigrants in 1828, was	12,000
do. 1829,	15,045
Total during the last three years,	56,020

According to the best calculation that can be made,
it is observable, that in the year 1828, about one Twelfth
part of the Emigrants, landing in Quebec, remained in
Lower Canada.

In 1829, more than one Fifth part remained.

In 1830, considerably exceeding one Third part have
taken up their habitations in this Province, and are
now in active progress of settlement.

So much for the real increase of British Settlers in
Lower Canada. Again, in the year 1828, fully one
half of all the Emigrants who arrived in Quebec, pro-
ceeded to some part of the United States. The pro-
portion of persons of the latter description in 1829 was
considerably smaller, while in the present year, 1830,
out of an Emigration exceeding 28,000, it is pretty
nearly ascertained that not more than 6500 passed
through the Canadas, and finally settled in the United
States. Upon information derived from Upper Cana-
da, and other places, it is fair to presume, that a reflux
of British Settlers from the United States has entered
these Provinces, amounting to but few short of the
number admitted to have passed through the Canadas,
in their way to settle among our Republican neighbors.

A very considerable number of Emigrants, who ar-
rived this season at New York, are known to have found
their way into the Canadas, by way of Oswego; and a
large portion of valuable Settlers from the United
Kingdom, came to Montreal, through St. John's. A-
mong these latter were many Highlanders, and farmers
from Sutherlandshire, now principally located, as the
phrase is, in Chateauguay, and its vicinity. In addi-
tion, we have great pleasure in mentioning, that seve-
ral respectable Scottish families from Perthshire, who
landed last June in the Port of New York, are actually
at this moment settled in the rising Township of Leeds.

In the District of Quebec, upwards of 4,000 persons,
of this year's Emigration, have obtained settlement,
and full employment.

Every attention has been paid to a very important
line of settlement on Craig's Road; and the result has
been, that 500 families, or about 1500 persons have
been located on that Road, principally in the Town-
ships of Inverness, Leeds, Ireland, and in the Seigno-
ries of St. Giles, St. Croix, &c.

In the Township of Frampton, the increase of popu-
lation this year has been found to exceed 250 persons,
giving this year a total of 900 souls, whereas in 1828,
the population did not exceed 180.

Nearer the city of Quebec, the settlements of Stone-
ham and Tewkesbury have been greatly improved with-
in the last year; and generally, many industrious fa-
milies have been added to the population of the neigh-
bouring country.

We have said above that in this district, 4000 persons
have obtained locations. But the whole number which
has remained in the Lower Province may be fairly esti-
mated at 11,000. Upper Canada has found employ-
ment and lands for 10,000, and these two sums added to
the 7500, who have proceeded to the United States,
make up, as nearly as a calculation can be got at, the
gross amount of the Emigration of 1830, namely 28,000.
In again alluding to the 7500 gone to the United States,
the reflux mentioned above must be taken into account,
assuming, as there are good grounds for belief, to
nearly an equal number.

The increase of the Township of Inverness, in the
new county of Megantik, is worthy of particular no-
tice. In May, 1829, when Mr. Buchanan, the Resi-
dent Agent for Settlers and Emigrants, first visited that
Township, its population did not exceed 120 souls, with
250 acres of land, cleared and under crop. On the 1st
of September, 1830, or sixteen months afterwards, it is
within our own knowledge, that the population was
found to reach 560 souls, with 1040 acres of land cleared
and under crop. The Highland settlement of Hamil-
ton, in the same Township of Inverness, was commenced
in July 1829, at a spot three miles from any habitation.
On the 1st September 1830, it possessed 23 dwelling
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