

BRITISH NEWS.

From the New-York Advertiser, April 7.

By the California we have our regular likes to the 26th of February.

The most striking item of intelligence by this vessel is the pretended discovery of a deep and secret plot to defeat the Reform Bill.

The Times, it will be seen by our extracts, claims the merit of having first detected this intrigue between the Tories and the Die-hards.

They are now holding certain "circulars" to "the Bill." It is affirmed that a certain letter, written by Lord Harrowby, laying down the plan of campaign, has been discovered, the substance of which, though certainly not language, has been published.

The reader will find it on the preceding page. The plan seems a good one for the moment, but the important part of the matter is, that a Noble Duke heretofore in favour of reform has come over to the Tory plan, and signed an obligation to support it.

This individual is the Duke of Portland. A Lord G. B. appears, who is also a reformer, has been the active agent in procuring the signatures.

This second individual is, we apprehend, Lord George Bentinck. A part of the tactics, it seems, was to be tried on the 25th of Feb., when the Marquis of Chandos's motion against additional Members for the metropolis, as provided for in the Bill, was discussed.

It is impossible to say what would have been the result of the debate on the 25th, if the plot, as it is called, had not been discovered and exposed. But as it was, the point was hotly contested, and notwithstanding the Ministers were apprized of their danger, and fully prepared to meet it, they could only obtain a majority of 80 out of 500 Members who were present.

We have seen the names of 21, who usually vote with the Cabinet, but on this occasion voted with the "die-hards"—among them Lord Sandon, the member for Liverpool, Mr. Agnew, Lord George Bentinck, &c. &c. All this would certainly lead us to suspect that defection to a greater or less extent does exist.

The Bill, of course, will pass the House of Commons in its present state, and probably reach the House of Lords about the middle of March. Its fate in the latter place is most doubtful without a large addition to the peerage; but on this point, the Ministers are as silent as the grave, and no man out of the Cabinet knows what course will be pursued.

It is now held affirmed by the Times, that Lord Grey carries a list of names and a carte blanche from the King, to make them Peers at any moment, in his pocket. The hint is supposed to be with his Lordship, who hesitates to defile his order and immolate the glorious constitution of his country.

The Cholera continues to make slow progress in London, and has at last reached St. Giles's. The total number of cases is 104, out of which there have been 69 deaths. The appearance of the disorder at Chelsea and Limehouse, Lambeth and St. Giles's, at one and the same time, or nearly so, has shown the facility of attributing its propagation to contagion.

We begin to hope that the people are opened upon this subject. His Majesty's Government, we rejoice to say, have ordered the discontinuance of the quarantine restrictions between one part of the Kingdom and another, and we hope they will, ere long, modify their regulations as respects foreign nations, which have been found to press so injuriously on the commerce of the nation.

As admirers of Lord Plunkett, the present Lord Chancellor of Ireland, we regret to hear him so often accused of avarice. On receiving the appointment of Irish Chancellor under Earl Grey, he claimed the nomination of the Secretary to the Ministry of Home and named a relative, his son we believe, to the situation. But as this relative was a minor, a person of the name of Long was appointed to the duties of the office at a salary of £300 a year, while the residue of that salary, £1300, was received by the minor or his guardian.

The Master of the Rolls retained the right of this appointment, and the subject was brought before Parliament, and discussed on the 23rd of February. Mr. Hume and Mr. O'Connell opposed Lord Plunkett's claim, but the Ministry supported it, and the point was at last carried by a majority of four.

From the Times, Feb. 28.

We published yesterday a version of Lord Harrowby's letter to his Tory friends. The contents of that document were calculated to convince every friend of Reform the necessity of keeping a watchful eye upon the movements of their opponents; and we have no doubt that the knowledge of his Lordship's views will have that effect.

We now warn the honest supporters of the Bill that other dangers overhang the measure; and we caution all true Reformers in the House of Commons against absconding themselves from their posts when Lord Chandos introduces his notable scheme for getting rid of the metropolitan Members. Treachery and weakness are at work even in the camp of the Reformers themselves, and their first efforts will be directed against this essential part of the measure.

An active canvass, led by the son of a Noble Duke, was, we understand, carried on last yesterday for the purpose of obtaining votes in favour of the motion of Lord Chandos. The Members applied to were assured that the Ministers were lukewarm on this point; nay, they were even told that to vote in favour of the motion of Lord Chandos would be considered as an acceptable service to the Government.

Fortunately, however, the person to whom these assurances were given, knew that they were false; and that instead of the Government being inclined to give way on this point, the most urgent applications had been made to the supporters of the Bill to attend in their places and defeat the attempts of the Noble Lord to get rid of this vital provision of the measure.

Now we warn the reformers, that among the persons who conducted this canvass there were some who profess to be supporters of the Bill, and we warn those who are not to be taken in by the insinuations of traitors to their trust that the eyes of the constituents and the whole body of reformers, both in and out of Parliament, will be fixed upon their conduct to night in the debate upon the motion of Lord Chandos.

But the intrigues of mischief working, we are willing to believe, upon well meaning weakness, have not stopped at this device. Another trick has been resorted to, and foremost among those who are conducting this new manoeuvre we again find the same busy personage, of whom we have already spoken as leading the canvass yesterday for votes in favour of the motion of Lord Chandos. The object of this other scheme is to procure the signature of Members to a written declaration, which binds the subscribers to support, on the return of the Bill to the House of Commons, certain amendments which, if it pretended, are anticipated from the part of the Lords. There is already handed about for signature a paper couched in these terms:—In the event of the Lords making some slight alterations in the Bill, such as suppressing the Metropolitan Members, altering and adapting the qualification to different towns, retaining schedules A and B, with two or three alterations of boroughs, will you sign a declaration to support the Bill, as amended, on its return?

We have the number—ay, and the names too—of the reformers (I) who have been seduced into putting their names to this document, and we would publish them at once, but that we are convinced that their signatures must have been obtained by some such grossly fraudulent misrepresentation as that by which it was hoped to entrap votes in favour of the motion of Lord Chandos. We content ourselves, therefore, for the present, with a bare revelation of the nature of the plot. Reflection, and the views contained in Lord Harrowby's letter, may open the eyes of these deluded victims of anti-reforming craft; but if not, if the exertions of Government be paralyzed by the desertion of their friends, and if the representatives of the people prove false to their trust, then let those who have the power stay the tide of so sweeping and so searching a reformation of Parliamentary corruption, as may justify the apprehension even of those enemies which are insensibly attributed to that measure, and which has already been coquetted with, however, perhaps, than yet may turn out to be prudent. [The following is a transcript of the letter alluded to.]

Extract from the Earl of Harrowby's Circular Letter.

Lord Harrowby, in his circular letter to the Tory Lords, states as his reasons for voting for the re-reading of the Reform Bill, his belief that Lord Grey has had power from the King to create Peers to any extent, and that he will have an unanswerable justification for resorting to that strong measure if the House as a whole time rejected a bill which would be followed by the re-reading of the Reform Bill, but by the prohibition of a new Peerage, and an immediate creation of Peers.

"They could then expect no modifications, whereas by yielding to the second reading, they would then be able to make in the committee such alterations in the schedules and qualifications as would, if not render the bill harmless, at least extract a great part of its venom."

"Besides, a second rejection of the bill would strengthen the Ministers, as it would be impossible to form an Administration to succeed them, the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel having declared against any reform; and without some sort of reform the country never would be satisfied."

"That he knows many members of the Cabinet are averse to the creation of Peers for the purpose of carrying the bill, and which they would willingly see nullified; that carrying the second reading would strengthen their hands, and justify them in forcing their colleagues to agree to essential alterations."

"That other results advantageous to the Tories would be gained. If the bill passed, with these alterations, and a dissolution took place, the Ministers would suffer from the unpopularity which would attach to them for having by their conduct permitted the efficiency of the bill to be impaired. They would be deserted by the zealous reformers, and despised by all parties; their influence over the country being thus annihilated, it would be very easy for 'old influences' to regain their former strength; the people would generally get into better humour with Oppression; and the return of the Duke of Wellington and Sir R. Peel to power become then safe and practicable."

The Courier of the 28th Feb. has the following comment:—We have copied from a morning paper an article on the proceedings of the Anti-reformers, which will be read with some interest. We are enabled to supply from an authentic source, the following additional particulars. The number of Members of the Reform Party who have been entrapped in the declaration to support certain modifications of the Lords is about 40, of whom a large proportion have been so unwise as to give their signatures; and we have reason to believe that now that these Gentlemen are perfectly aware that the exertions of Lord G. are not only unauthorized by Ministers but in direct opposition to their views, they will not feel themselves bound to act upon an understanding in which they had been induced to concur by misrepresentation.

In consequence of the decision come to by the Anti-Reform members at the house of Sir R. Peel, the opposition to-night will muster all their forces; but if the question should be pressed to a division, they will probably find themselves in a minority of nearly 100.

The correspondence which we alluded yesterday to, is a circular from a Noble Duke, in which he offers entirely to Earl Harrowby, as to the tactics proper to be observed in opposition to the Reform Bill. The Noble Duke declares that if Ministers are allowed to carry the second reading of the Bill, and to go into a Committee, all further opposition will be unavailing. On this point, therefore, there is a complete schism, which may be very favourable to the Reformers.

The list which we have seen of the names for and against the second reading in the House of Lords, gives a majority of ten to the Government. The list was made out by persons who had good opportunities of ascertaining the real state of the case, and it is subsequent to the circulars of the Noble Duke, which is no probability of any material change in favour of the Anti-Reformers. It is the intention of Ministers to adhere firmly to the clause for increasing the number of the members of the metropolis.

The discussion, however, to be regretted on other accounts, will, at least, have the effect of convincing the public that Ministers have not given the slightest sanction to the insidious rumours, by means of which a small number of their friends have been detached from them.

LONDON, March 2.

The plan of operations by which the Ministers in the House of Lords are likely to attempt the ruin or the mutilation of the Reform Bill, in its progress through that branch of the Legislature, is naturally a subject of very general speculation at the present moment.

This speculation acquires not only a strong impulse, but a certain degree of light and assistance, from the result of the recent struggle which took place in the House of Commons on the motion of the Marquis of Chandos.

We do not participate in the opinion avowed by some of our contemporaries, that the issue of that struggle is calculated to discourage the Lords from making a similar attempt in their own Committee, if, as rumour informs us, their war against the measure is to be a war of details. On the contrary, we consider a majority of slightly upon such a question as the giving of notice to the metropolis, and the giving of notice to new Members to the metropolis, would be a strong encouragement to the anti-reform Peers to try their strength on the same cause. We state this broadly, and without hesitation, because we deem it of importance that neither the Ministers nor the public should deceive themselves on the subject, and because we are convinced that the best way of resisting danger is to undertake, but as nearly as possible, to recapture and ascertain it, that we may apportion our efforts to its extent. In this view, and bearing in mind what we do not hesitate to call the smallness of the majority;—for there is no use in mixing matters at such a time— we strongly incline to believe that the great effort of the anti-reformers in the Upper House will be directed against the very provision upon which Lord Chandos has already made an impression favourable to their undertaking. Whether the Duke of Wellington have or have not a plan of reform in his pocket, we know he had none in his hand when the present Ministers came into office—but whether his Grace be now a reformer or not, a reaction seems to have taken place in quarters where it was least expected, and the Bill is more in danger now from reformers of a certain caste than from those who take their ground boldly on the assertion that no reform is necessary.

As there are many experienced tacticians amongst their Lordships, the falling off of numbers in the last division can scarcely fail to be taken advantage of. It is something to know the weak point of a cause—it is something to have ascertained where defection has begun, if it were only for the advantage of looking to such defection for counsel. We shall here make a triumphant allusion to the independent Member who deserted the colours of reform upon this occasion, and who was so justly jealous of the privileges of Parliament as to refuse to make pledges to their constituents, or to keep them when they were made. We have often stated before that if some compromise could be adopted, which, securing upon one hand the principle of the Bill, and conciliating, upon the other, the support of those who are conscientiously averse to some of its details, would ensure the success of the measure, without recourse to any strong exercise of the prerogative, the country would be satisfied, with such an arrangement. But the point to which we have been alluding is not one of those which the public would be willing to surrender. If we were radical reformers it would be our wish that such an attempt should succeed, for that would be the way to keep the question open for a new Parliament; but, as we wish to see an end of the deliberations and contentions which threaten the peace of the Empire, our anxious desire is that no such pretext may be afforded to men of violent politics for carrying on their struggle with increased energy in another state of things.—Herald.

Incendiary Fires.—A correspondent informs us that, during the past week, there have been incendiary fires near Dunstable, in the county of Hertford, and the amount of the property consumed exceeds £5000, and that seven men are now in custody on suspicion of being the incendiaries.

All the men convicted at Gloucester of the riot in the Forest of Dean, have been restored to their families, with the exception of William James, and it is even said that he will shortly be discharged. Trade in the Forest is extremely brisk, and has been so during the whole winter. The demand for labour is such that few of the workmen are getting less than a guinea a week.—Monmouth Mercury.

A Bill is about to be introduced for a Railroad between Glasgow and Edinburgh.

CHOLERA.—Cases and Deaths to 27th Feb.—Newcastle, 392 cases, 302 deaths.—Gateshead, 406 cases, 147 deaths.—North Shields and Murton, 319 cases, 57 deaths.—South Shields, 11 cases, 5 deaths.—Edinburgh, 45 cases, 18 deaths.—Glasgow, 151 cases, 64 deaths.—Fife, 70 cases, 38 deaths.—Aberdeen, 33 cases, 11 deaths.—Coallbridge, 32 cases, 13 deaths.—Kinross, 84 cases, 30 deaths.—Dumfries, 441 cases, 196 deaths.—Stenton, 5 cases, 3 deaths.—West Barrow, 17 cases, 10 deaths.—Barrow, 1 case.

The cases in London were as follows:—Newington, 1 case; St. Giles, 1 case; St. Pancras, 1 case; St. Giles, 1 case; Whitechapel, 1 case.

The Edinburgh Mercury of 27th February, says, "We have much pleasure in referring to the official reports in this day's paper. From these it will be seen that there is not now a single case of cholera in Haddington or Traquair; that in Musselburgh the disease is also entirely extinct, there being only two cases remaining there yesterday; and that in Edinburgh it has made no progress at all to alarm the inhabitants."

Several of the foreign Consuls in London are at issue with our Government with respect to the quarantine regulations; they grant clear bills of health to individuals, passengers going to the Continent, who may land off the coast of Flanders, the Hansa Towns, &c., and of course meet with no interruption, even when the ship may be prohibited from entering the port. Calcutta, 27th Feb.—(From a correspondent.)—The Marquis of Stafford has adopted the greatest precautions to prevent the cholera morbus amongst his establishments at his residence in the Grosvenor Park. All the servants have received the strictest orders that in no pretence whatever they go further eastward than Charing-cross, on pain of immediate dismissal, and that they are not to mix with any of the tradespeople. The postman now throws the letters into the house; and the newspapers, when delivered, are thrown over a wall, morning and evening, have to throw them over a wall, so great is the fear of contagion in the family of the Noble Marquis.—An eminent stock broker, on "Change, has also such a dread of the cholera, that he has purchased pills and powders to the amount of £40, which he has had hatched his whole establishment.

By the death of General Alexander Campbell, which took place at Leamington, on Saturday, the Colonelcy of the 82nd (or Cornwall) Regiment of Foot has become vacant. General Campbell, after a series of meritorious services, attained the rank of full General 1st of January, 1842, when the Earls of Chatham, Cathcart, and Kilgour, were advanced to the same rank. General Campbell was appointed to the 82nd in 1818, and consequently held the command of that corps 19 years.

Catholic and Protestant Marriages.—Mr. Rathven has intimated that he will apply on the 12th inst. for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of certain acts of the Parliament of Ireland as impose the penalty of death, or the penalty of £200, on Roman Catholic Clergymen who may celebrate marriages in Ireland between Catholics and Protestants, or reputed Protestants, or persons who may have professed themselves Protestants within 12 months previous to such marriage.

The population of the County of York, England, by the last census, continues larger than any other county in the Kingdom. It amounts to 1,371,461. The next county in population is Middlesex, which has increased from 1,143,383 in 1821, to 1,438,200 in 1831; then follows Lancashire, which has increased from 1,022,000 in 1821, to 1,385,800 in 1831.

By a Parliamentary return just made, it appears that the population of places, containing each more than 5,000 inhabitants, and which are not now represented in Parliament, is 3,102,954, and the amount of taxation is £281,035.

Capt. Warrington, who was tried before a Court Martial, for charges preferred against him for his conduct during the Bristol riots, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered, but recommended to mercy. The King has confirmed the sentence, and listened to the recommendation, by allowing him to sell out.

There is little or no hope of the completion of the Thames Tunnel, the Commissioners of public works having refused to advance the sum (£248,000) necessary to complete it.

The Paris papers state, that a duel was fought on the 26th Feb. in the Bois de Boulogne near Paris, between the Count Leen, a natural son of Napoleon, and Mr. Hesse, an Englishman, and Aid-de-Camp of the Duke of Wellington. The natural son of Napoleon wounded the Aid-de-Camp of the Duke.

Mr. Hesse died yesterday morning, of the wound he received in the duel with Count Leen.—Feb. 28.

A packet (the Pigeon) has arrived from the Brazils, which brings a freight of \$120,000, 40,000 of which have been deposited in the hands of the Bankers. It was supposed that the Pigeon spoke the expedition of Don Pedro within one day's sail of Terceira.

Letters from Lisbon of 19th Feb. state that the people looked anxiously for Don Pedro and were preparing to join him. Don Miguel was making active preparations to resist Don Pedro. There were at Badajoz 40,000 Spaniards ready to support Don Miguel. There were thirteen British vessels at the Lazaretto.

The Swedish Mercury announces that a new epidemic complaint has made its appearance in Galicia. The symptoms are principally tumours of the glands under the armpits which burst, and emit a quantity of vermin.

From the Liverpool Times.

WARNING TO THE PEOPLE OF LIVERPOOL.—Our readers are aware that the cholera has raged with unprecedented severity at Musselburgh, in Scotland, and that the number of deaths in that town has been frightful. We have just seen a letter from a very intelligent gentleman in Scotland, which states that the dreadful severity of the disease at Musselburgh is universally attributed to the total want of preparation and precaution. Nothing had been done to cleanse the streets or the houses of the poor, the disease, therefore, found the population unprepared in both mind and body, and its ravages have been such as might have been expected from that circumstance.

The probability is, that an expenditure of a few hundred pounds would have preserved the lives of a large proportion of the persons attacked, at least the disease has been kept down in Edinburgh by such means. If the cholera should make its appearance in Liverpool, whilst we remain in our present state, the only difference between this town and Musselburgh will be that we shall have to estimate the number of victims by thousands instead of hundreds.

From the London Morning Herald, March 2.

We received last night the Paris papers of Tuesday. Their chief interest consists in the proceedings at the Chamber of Deputies, where, on Monday, the collision, which was expected by the public, but it is said, unexpectantly by the Ministers, had taken place with the indecorous resistance shown by the Peers to the abolition of the university of the death of Louis XVI. as a holiday. Our readers will recollect that, several months ago, a Bill for this purpose passed the Lower House almost by acclamation, but that since that time it had lain on the table, and that it had not been more lately from the more active force of the consequences of avowing a decided hostility to it altogether. After a number of feelers put forth in various ways upon public opinion, these noble persons appear, however, to have at last picked up courage to speak out their minds, and regarding the obnoxious bill as so mutilated as it came up from the Chamber of Deputies, that the whole of its objects were rendered unattainable, and the solemnity itself preserved with all its objectionable incidents. The measure so altered was brought back to the place from whence it originally came on Monday, and appears to have excited all the indignation that so serious a violation as it had undergone could be supposed to produce. The whole assembly of the Deputies are described as rising as a man to protest against it, and though, upon a motion

minute investigation, there appeared, out of a House of 238 Members, 26 in its favour, yet the great majority ought to teach the Chamber of Peers, and the friends of the exiled family generally, that they have nothing to expect from lying in the face of public opinion but defeat—and, if they persist in it, certain disgrace.

With respect to foreign news these papers continue to be as vague and inconclusive as ever. It is now rumored that the Italian expedition had returned to Toulon, but the report does not appear to have obtained much credit. The notion of the expedition under the Duke of Orleans, against the Revs of Bonn and Constantine, is revived, but it would appear solely as a solution to the hostile which is observable at Toulon, and in the naval departments generally, and which would be otherwise, now that any further proceedings against Italy are out of the question, rather inexplicable. On the subject of Portugal the intelligence is a little more precise, for a report prevailed in Paris on Tuesday that Don Pedro's expedition was to have sailed on that day for Portugal. The violence of the German Press is not to be controlled by the Government, according to a notice from the Dict. The King of Davaia had issued a Proclamation to that effect.

It appears by the latest news from Brussels, that the intended resignation of M. Charles de Brouckere, the Minister at War, was not likely to be accepted by the King. Something is now suggested against the Minister, but it is clear that Belgium owes much of its present imposing military attitude, possessing as it does an army of 80,000 effective men, to his industry and tourney. Leopold was upon a journey to Mons and Tournay, and is reported to be receiving, even in these places, so influenced by French predilections, the most flattering testimonials of attachment and regard. The situation of Belgium is now such as may assure his Majesty against any contingency. The accounts from the frontiers lean to the supposition that the Dutch will not be very long before they put Belgian valour again to the proof. Belgium may, however, this time defy them.

Dutch papers to the 29th ult. are received. Count Orloff, the Russian Envoy, has had his audience with King William, but with what result is not stated. The arrival at the Hague of another Russian Diplomatist, the Secretary to the Legation at Paris, would seem to imply that new and some unforeseen difficulties had occurred in the accomplishment of Count Orloff's mission, whatever they may be; that it is remonstrative with the obstinate King, is not unreasonable to presume from all these appearances. Count Orloff, by the latest accounts, was upon the eve of setting out for London.

The Russian newspapers disclaim the article attributed to the Moscow Gazette, in which some offensive threats against British possessions in India were thrown out. On the contrary, these papers say that Russia is disposed to maintain with England those amicable relations which, but for a momentary interruption, have subsisted long for 120 years. The tone of the German papers generally is pacific.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11.—(From a letter.)—We are here content of the preservation of peace in Europe, and are surprised at the warlike articles in the foreign journals. The guards broke up on the 6th inst. all the regiments which they have occupied in Courland and Lithuania since the termination of the Campaign in Poland, and are on their march to the capital. The first column, consisting of heavy cavalry, and the first division of infantry, will arrive by the end of Feb., and will be received with great rejoicing. The Grand Duke will go to meet his companions in arms. The Prince of Warsaw is expected to leave.

We are much astonished to find in the Edinburgh Journal, of 27th Jan., an article hostile to England, which is extracted from the Moscow Gazette of the 27th Dec. Neither this article, nor any other that could have given occasion to such a mystification, has ever appeared in the Moscow Gazette. By the way, the Moscow Gazette was published Dec. 27, either on Old or New Style. The language of the article is so far from harmonising with the sentiments of the Russian nation, which with only one short interruption, has been allied with England for 120 years, that it excited the greatest indignation here.

Berlin, Feb. 23.—Solemn thanksgivings were put up today in all the churches of this city for the cessation of the cholera. The churches were crowded.—Feb. 22. The cholera still continues at Halle, where on the 19th there were 19 patients remaining.

BRITISH CIVIL LIST.—The Chamber of Representatives at Brussels, in their sitting of the 2nd inst. voted, almost without a single comment, that King Leopold should, so long as he occupied the throne of Belgium, enjoy a Civil List of one million, three hundred thousand florins (£372,500) per annum.—This allowance, however, is to include the furnishing and keeping up of the three royal palaces at Brussels, Louvain, and Antwerp.

LONDON, MARCH 1.—Evening.—It is said that Ferdinand will continue to visit Don Miguel, which, it is added, will oblige England to interfere. The report is that the Spanish depot has 30,000 troops so placed upon the frontiers that they could reach Lisbon in seven days.—Morning Herald.

THE OBSERVER.

St. JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1832.

We have been politely favored with a London Morning Herald of the 21 March, brought by a Gentleman from England, who arrived in Town on Sunday, via St. Andrews. Extracts will be found in various parts of our paper.—The Reform Question remained nearly in statu quo.—The total number of cases of Cholera in London to the evening of the 1st March, (the 15th day) was 151, and the deaths 56. The grand total of cases throughout England and Scotland, independent of the metropolis, by the latest returns amounted to 5393, deaths 1640.—The Belgian question was still in agitation among the Great Powers of Europe, and from the heavy armaments prepared both by Leopold and his inflexible foe, still threatened an appeal to the sword.

REVENUE LAW—Revised.—In our last we stated that this "unheard" enactment had caused great excitement among our Merchants and the community at large, but that the alarm had subsided under an impression that the burthen would fall only upon the article of Wheat Flour. On the evening however, of that publication, accounts reached town of a different construction having been put upon the Law by the Crown Officers, whose opinion was, that the Act, from the peculiar inaccuracy of its wording, must be taken to apply to all Imports not from the United Kingdom, and orders were accordingly given to enforce its provisions.—In consequence of this unwelcome intelligence, a Deputation from the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of this City, proceeded on Wednesday last to Frederick, for the purpose of waiting upon His Excellency Sir ARTHUR B. CAMPBELL, and soliciting the adoption of measures to counteract the evil effects of the Law. The Deputation returned to the City on Saturday evening, having met with a very kind reception from His Excellency, and we are happy to add that the result of their mission has been satisfactory and decisive. His Excellency has without delay called a Meeting of His Majesty's Council at Frederick, on the 18th inst. (To-morrow) to take the matter into consideration, and decide upon the means most proper to be adopted in the present emergency.—In the mean time, a Notice has been issued from the Treasury Department, warning Masters of Vessels from Nova Scotia and elsewhere, against landing Goods at this Port, without the requisite permits from that Department. We sincerely hope that something will soon be done to obviate the serious inconvenience of this very oppressive Law; and to relieve an important Branch of our Trade from

an impediment under which it could not long exist.—His Excellency's promptitude in thus immediately having the matter before His Majesty's Council, together with his expressed determination to apply such remedy as was within his prerogative, demands and will receive the gratitude, not only of the Commercial body of this City, but of the inhabitants generally throughout the Province.

At a Meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday last, after the business of the Board had been disposed of—LAUCHLIN DONALDSON, Esquire, who has filled the office of Mayor of this City for the last three years, took leave of the Corporate Body, on his approaching retirement, and as most of our readers are aware, is about to be succeeded by the Hon. Wm. BLACK. In the course of his address on the occasion, his Worship said "that on his coming into office, he found the City £9,700 in debt, and that at this time the debt amounted to £18,400, being an increase of £8,700. This increase had arisen from the great improvements and alterations made in the City during the period of his Mayoralty, the benefits of which no person could doubt."—His Worship further stated that when he came into office, the receipts in the Mayor's office were £1000, an amount which would meet the interest on the additional debt.—Upon Mr. DONALDSON'S leaving the Room, the Recorder took the Chair, when it was moved by Mr. Assistant Alderman WOODWARD, and seconded by Mr. Alderman BOND, that One Hundred Pounds should be voted for the purchase of a Piece of Plate, to be presented to his Worship, with the thanks of the Corporation, as a mark of their approbation of his Worship's conduct in office.—Considerable discussion followed, both for and against the vote. The details have been published at large in some of our city papers, and we regret that we have not room for their insertion to day.—The motion was finally carried, by a majority of 4.—

CONTENTS: Alderman Sandall, Bond, Assistants, King, Weston, Cameron, Harford, Nichols, Woodward. Non-Contents: Aldermen George Harding, Ansley, Thomas Harding, Oltie.

My DEAR SIR, It affords me much gratification to present to you the Vote of Thanks of the Common Council of the 16th inst., in appreciation of your conduct as Mayor of this City—a parting testimonial, which your unwearied zeal, activity, and perseverance, while in that important station, most justly merit.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours, very truly, W. B. KINNEAR, Recorder.

At a Common Council held at the Council Chamber on Tuesday the 10th day of April, A. D. 1832: On motion of Assistant Alderman WOODWARD, and seconded by Mr. Assistant Alderman SANDALL, that the thanks of the Board be given to LAUCHLIN DONALDSON, Esquire, in appreciation of his conduct as Mayor of this City; and further, that the sum of One Hundred Pounds be voted to be paid by the Board, for the purchase of a Piece of Plate, as a mark of respect from the Board, for the various discharges of his duty, while in office, and the benefit which the City has derived from his services.—And that the CHAMBERLAIN pay him the sum of One Hundred Pounds accordingly.

Extract from the Minutes, JAMES PETERS, Jun., Common Clerk.

My DEAR SIR, I hasten to acknowledge receipt of your Letter of this morning, with its Enclosure. It affords me much pleasure, in retiring from Office, to receive such a testimonial of appreciation from the City.—Be pleased, at the next Common Council, to return my respectful and sincere thanks to the Members,—and accept, for yourself, my best wishes.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours, very truly, L. DONALDSON.

The Hon. Wm. BLACK, has proceeded to Frederick for the purpose of being sworn into office before the Governor and Council, this day, as Mayor of this City. He is accompanied by Aldermen George HARDING, ANSLEY, and SANDALL—the City Charter requiring the presence of three of the Aldermen on such occasions.

BRIDGE ISLAND FOG BELL.—We understand the Fog Bell was sent down to the Island, on Tuesday last, and that the apparatus for setting it in motion will be ready in a few days, when another safeguard to the mariner will be added to those already erected at the entrance of the harbour.—City Gazette.

FROM JAMAICA.—Our papers from Kingston by the General Coffin, are down to the 7th ult. The Island still continued in a state of feverish excitement. The Methodist and Baptist Ministers are, it is said, in future not to be allowed to preach unless with the sanction of the House of Assembly, or a commission appointed for the purpose; the Sectarian Preachers (as they are called) from all parts of the Island, had assembled in Kingston, and some of the papers after reviewing them with the most opprobrious epithets, and accusing them as being the instigators of the late revolt, recommended their immediate removal from the colony. A list of the preachers destined to the parishes of St. James, Westmoreland, and Hanover, has been published, and the loss in these parishes alone, is estimated to exceed a million sterling.—In the House of Assembly much angry feeling prevailed; and a motion was made by Mr. Berry to have a message from the Governor relative to the late Order in Council respecting the Shares, thrown over the Bar; but, "out of respect to the Governor only," it was allowed to lie on the table.—Courier.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The valuable Saw Mill on Salmon Creek, Queen's County, owned by Messrs. Briggs & McGregor, together with about 100000 feet of Lumber, has recently been destroyed by fire. The loss to the enterprising proprietors, we are sorry to learn, amounts to upwards of £1000. We have not heard how the fire originated.—16.

SOLEMN NEGOTIATIONS of this City, has recently been appointed Agent for Loans, within a Custom House district of this Port.—16.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—On the 6th inst. a Society for the promotion of Temperance was formed at St. Andrews, of which Peter Stiles, Esq. was chosen President, Dr. Frye, Vice President, and the Rev. Dr. Alley, and the Rev. Messrs. McLen, Daniel, and Cassils, Committee.—Another Society, enjoying total abstinence was formed, at the same time, and would meet on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of being duly organized.—16.

HUMANITY, APRIL 11.—Five or six Carcoes of Coal had been received here within the last few days from the Cape Breton Mines.—This supply was much required, and twelve dollars for every chaldron have been obtained.

A few Journeymen Mechanics intend to unite themselves under the name of the "Mechanic's Temperance Society." Their Rules are simply to abstain from Spirits, and to meet one evening in the week for the purpose of exchanging Tracts and receiving or giving information on the subject of Temperance.

From the Newcastle, April 11.

EXTRA P. M.—The Council yesterday sent down the Resolution for giving the members of Assembly a fortnight's Extra Pay—disagreed to. We think that the act shall be remembered among their great deeds—yet we cannot but regret that members of the popular branch should have subjected themselves to such a mortification.

The Legislative Session will, we believe, terminate on Friday or Saturday—the Committee of Supply was closed yesterday, and all other business is drawing to a close.

The Mechanics' Institute has received a very liberal grant of £75 from the Legislature—£25 has also been given to the Mechanics' Library.

The Town of Halifax, as appears by the census completed last week; contains a population of 16,322.

Jamaica.—The expenses of suppressing the late rebellion of the slaves in this Island are estimated to amount to £150,000 sterling. The Colonial Assembly have authorised an loan of £30,000 to meet this expenditure in part.

First Anniversary of the Reform Bill.—Yesterday (says the London Morning Herald of March 24) was the first anniversary of the introduction of Lord John Russell's measure of reform. A whole year spent in talking!

From the Eastport Sentinel, April 11. THURVES.—Elias Funnell and Oliver D. Richardson were brought before FREDERICK HOSSE, Esq. on the 30th inst. on a charge of Larceny of sundry articles of clothing, &c.

Circumstances induced the belief that the property had been stolen in the Province of New-Brunswick, and the prisoners were ordered into the custody of the officers for further examination. In the mean time the County Attorney addressed a letter to the Mayor of St. John, who ascertained that the store of Mr. John Cripps had been broken open and various articles of clothing, &c. had been stolen on the night of the 20th ult. Mr. Cripps came to this town, identified the goods, and on further examination, the prisoner, Funnell, (Richardson having made his escape) not being able to find surties, was fully committed for trial.

On Tuesday, the 31st instant, Funnell was brought before the same Magistrate on a complaint of Mr. John Hume, of Calais, for breaking into his store on the night of the 8th Sept. 1832, and stealing therefrom goods to the amount of \$220. He was also committed to this complaint.

Funnell is an old offender, having served one or two terms in the States' Prison. A little attention on the part of the officers of the two Governments, will prevent those depredations upon property to which our relative situations somewhat expose the people of the respective jurisdictions.

Revenue of the Port of New-York during the year 1831—\$20,056,196. Of Boston—\$3,227,592.

From the Royal Gazette. The following persons are appointed Commissioners to expend the sums of money granted in 1831, for the Bye Roads in the City and County of Saint John:

Thomas Harding and John Jordan, forty pounds for the road leading from Johnston on the old Quaco Road through the Ryan Settlement and leading near the Milligan settlement and to the new Shepody road. David Anderson and John Murray, thirty pounds for the road from the Calais Settlement, through the Hibernia Settlement, and thence onwards to Quaco, by the new Quaco road.

Thomas Harding and John Jordan, fifteen pounds for the road from the Quaco road above Vanlorne's farm to the Ryan Settlement. James Moran, thirty pounds for the road from Taber's to Quaco.

George Matthew, junior, twenty pounds for the road from Black River to Quaco by the shore route. Robert F. Hazen, fifteen pounds for the road from Saint John to the City of St. John. James Moran, Alderman and Community of the City, ten pounds to open a road from the Shepody line to Martin's Head.

Jacob Bradshaw, twenty pounds for the west side of the large Quaco creek, being inundated by the sea. Robert F. Hazen and Richard Calvert, in the room of Walker Tisdale, appointed in 1831, to expend the sum of twenty pounds for the road from Blackie's farm to Little River, across the Marsh.

Robert F. Hazen and Richard Calvert, to expend the sum of eighty pounds appropriated in 1831, for the road from the head of the Loch Leonard Lake to the head of the third Loch Leonard Lake, and re-appropriated, at the late Session of the Legislature, for the road from Blackie's farm to Little River.

Thomas Hewlett, Esq. and the Hon. Harry Peters, to be Commissioners for laying out £100 granted at the late Session of the Legislature, for the road from Gagetown to the Nerepis Road.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER, From the 10th to the 16th April—Northern aspect.

Table with 4 columns: Day, Sun. Rise, Day, 10, Wind, &c.

On Wednesday morning last, after a short but most severe illness, SAMUEL JOHNSON BAYARD, in the 16th year of his age, third son of Robert Bayard, Esq. M. B. The disposition which has removed in the pursuing of his days this amiable and promising youth, is keenly felt by his relatives and friends; but it is mitigated by the highest and best of all consolations, the knowledge that he died in the lively exercise of faith, and the full possession of that sacred peace which flows from the presence of God in a lone communionist.

On Friday morning last, aged 49 years, Mrs. ANN MILLS, wife of Mr. John Mills. At Frederickton, on the 5th inst. Mr. JACOB D. PLACIER, in the 79th year of his age.—Mr. B. came to the Province at the close of the Revolutionary war, and was one of the oldest inhabitants of this town.

ARRIVED, 64. Wednesday, ship Ewerston, Hyton, Newcastle, 4th Bermuda, Capt. G. H. Robinson, mails. 65. brig General Colin, Talor, Kingston, (Jam.) 30 E. Barlow & Sons, rum, sugar and hides. 66. Isabella, Bryon, Norwalk, 17.—N. Merritt, staves, corn and tar. 67. Thursday, brig Julia, Crowell, N. York, 7.—W. & T. Leavitt, assorted cargo. 68. Friday, ship Jane, Bruton, Boston, 3.—S. Wiggins, ballast. 69. Saturday, Am. schr. Franklin, Baker, Pittsburg, 17.—Crockshank & Walker, flour, &c. 70. Sunday, schr. Isabella, Allan, Philadelphia, 9.—M. & L. Leavitt, flour. 71. Monday, brig Timandra, Davis, Bermuda, 12.—W. Jarvis, ballast. 72. Schr. Helen, Halcrow, Boston, 5.—E. DeW. Ratchford, assorted cargo.

Ship Adelaide, Toner, Liverpool—timber. Brig Amiasador, Vaughan, Kingston, (Jam.) fish and lumber. Schr. Mary, Brient, Boston, plaster. Eliza, Cronk, Boston, ditto.

The fast sailing brig Roswell, was up at London for this port, to leave not later than the 12th March, with the Spring Goods.

Ship Pacific, Johnston, of this port, from Liverpool and Cork, has arrived at Eastport. Brig Maria, Bell, of this port, arrived at Campo Bello on Friday last, from Liverpool.

Brig Colonel from Liverpool, has arrived at St. Andrews. Entered for loading at Liverpool, Feb. 25, ship Ewerston, Stevenson, St. John; brig Tuatay, Sawyer, (of St. John), Baltimore.

Arr. at Plymouth, 21st Feb. ship Margaret, Hughes, St. John, N. B. heavy, and deck load thrown overboard, in a heavy S. E. gale, 28th Jan. lat. 41, lon. 56. Spolten, 30th March, lat. 25, lon. 75, brig Caroline, T. V. cargo, of this port, from Louisa for Boston. The tartan Pallas, from Cork, with 500 passengers, has arrived at Halifax.

Shipperock.—On Monday night, the 22d instant, the brig Louisa, Hume, master, from Greenwood, of and bound to St. John, struck on Becarro Point, near Barrington.—Crew and part of the cargo, consisting of earthenware, ale, porter, loaf sugar, cordage, and canvas, saved.—Yarmouth Telegraph.

The brig Milton, of Yarmouth (N. S.) bound to St. Andrews, struck on a rock off the N. W. point of Bunker's Island, in Yarmouth harbour, on the 31st inst. and sustained so much damage in her bottom, as to cause her to sink within a few fathoms of where she struck.

Brig Signal.—Capt. Howard, of the Revenue sch. Switvire, succeeded in saving about 900 dollars worth of property, in rigging, sails, &c. from the wreck of the brig Signal, at Moose Peak.—Eastport Sentinel.

The British schr. Water Witch, Fields, from St. Kitts for Boston, was from Potomac, was dismasted on Thursday last, off Cape Cod, and was towed into Gloucester on Saturday morning.—Boston Morning Post, April 9.

Loss of the Ship Hundley, and dreadful sufferings of the Crew.—This ship, the property of Messrs. Cannon and Miller, of Liverpool, and commanded by Captain Hannab, sailed from St. Andrews, N. B. on the 12th ult. On the 4th inst. in lat. 49, lon. 21, 6, nearly 1000 miles from the Coast of Ireland, she was struck by a heavy sea, which stove in her stern. The master and crew sought refuge in the tops, where they remained for two days. On the third day, the weather having moderated, they succeeded in getting the long boat out. Unfortunately they could not procure any provisions, and the master and crew, sixteen in number, committed themselves to the mercy of the waves, with only the clothes they had on, and without provisions, except a few pieces of raw salt beef, without water, and without even a compass. After having been buffeted about for nine days, during which a boy, named John Biggin, died from eating the raw meat and drinking salt-water, they made, on the 12th instant, Sline Head, and were descried from Bullin Island, about forty miles from Westport, on the coast of Ireland. A boat was immediately sent to the assistance of the survivors, who were brought into the harbour. The spectacle of suffering which they exhibited was truly appalling. It was with the utmost difficulty the inhabitants could be got to render assistance to lift them out of the boat, being impressed with the idea that they had come from a ship which had the cholera on board! They were taken to the house of Mr. Hillebrand, and the most prompt and humane attentions were paid to them. They were afterwards removed to the hospital, at Westport, having been brought from Bullin by the Hamilton, revenue cutter, and were under the care of Mr. Dillon. We regret to state that two of the crew (the carpenter and a Dutchman) died before their removal. It was feared that some more of the crew could not long survive, having been frost-bitten before they left St. Andrews. Capt. Hannab, his son, the second mate, and three or four of the crew are likely to recover.

St. John's, N. F. March 20.—Vessels cleared for the ice, 150; tons, 11,462; men, 3,294;—being 35 vessels more than last year.

NEW CALEDONIA STAGE COMPANY. THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they intend running a STAGE COACH between Granville Ferry, Bridgetown, and Wilnot Springs, to commence on the 1st day of May next. Their leaving and returning to the Ferry will be regulated by the arrival and departure of the Steamer Henrietta. A suitable boat will be kept in readiness to convey passengers and baggage to and from the boat, so that travellers passing through the very beautiful Township of Granville, may expect every accommodation and attention on visiting the Springs.—Fare at very reduced prices.

JAS. WEBBER, Junr., JOHN MILLS, WM. MCORMICK, Proprietors. N. B.—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that he has lately purchased the commodious house at Granville Ferry, lately occupied by Mr. JOSEPH SHAW, under the name of the Caledonia Inn, sign of the Golden Ball, where by every attention, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. April 16. JAMES WEBBER, Junr.

TO LET, And Possession given Immediately. THAT large and commodious Establishment in Union-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. O. B. SMITH. Apply to Mr. P. JOLLIE, Lower-Cove, 17th April, 1832.

To Sail 10th May next. FOR LIVERPOOL—DIRECT, THE FINE NEW BRIG MARIA, Isaac Bell, Master.—Burthen per Register 231 TONS, and copper fastened.—For Passage, having commodious and extensive accommodations, apply at the Store of LOWE & GROGON, North side Market-square, April 17.

STEAM BOATS JOHN WARD and SAINT GEORGE, will commence running between Saint John and Fredericton, for Passengers and Freight, as soon as the River may be sufficiently clear of ice,—at which time the Days of each Boat's starting from each place will be notified. J. JOHNSTON, Agent for the Boats, 10th April.

DRAFTS ON NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—Apply to J. WHITNEY, April 10.

WANTED, 40 SHARES OF THE NEW-BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE STOCK.—Persons wishing to sell will please leave their terms at this Office. April 10th.

HAMMOND RIVER BRIDGE. THE Building of a BRIDGE over HAMMOND RIVER, at KETCHUM'S, will be let at Public Auction, at the above place, on Thursday the 3d day of May next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. agreeably to a Resolution passed at the late Session of the General Assembly of this Province. Further information can be obtained on application to JOHN CUNNINGHAM, Commissioner. St. John, April 10, 1832.

NOVA-SCOTIA FLOUR, A FEW barrels Superior and Rye FLOUR; and fresh ground CORN MEAL, ex schooner Pig, from Waindo, (Nova-Scotia).—Apply to H. & J. MELICK, April 10.

FRESH GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS. WM. O. SMITH has just received from the first of July next, for the Garrison of St. John, his Spring Supply of Garden & Flower SEEDS;—Also, Herbs Grass, Red and White Clover.—Timothy, &c. of various kinds—all warranted fresh and true to their sorts. No. 1 North side of the Market-square. St. John, N. B. April 10.—J.

JUST RECEIVED, Per brig Robert Ray from Philadelphia: 200 BLS. Philadelphia and Richmond 50 Superfine FLOUR; 50 Half-Barrels do. do.; 200 Barrels Philadelphia RYE FLOUR; 200 Ditto CORN MEAL, fresh; 200 Barrels Yellow CORN; 10 Tierces RICE; 100 Barrels Patent MILL SAWS, 6 to 7 1/2 feet long.—(warranted genuine). For sale low by P. HATFIELD, 10th April. Ward-street, South Market Wharf.

FOR SALE, TWO Lots of LAND in this City, one adjoining the property of Mr. LEVINS BURNS on Union-street, the other that of Mr. WHITTEKIN on Dock-street.—Apply at the Office of W. & F. KINNEAR, St. John, April 3.—J.

TO LET, And possession given the 1st of May next: THE BRICK HOUSE fronting on Prince William-street, adjoining the property belonging to the Estate of the late Collector WRIGHT. Also, the Store now in the occupation of Mr. W. P. SCOTT, South Market Wharf. W. & F. KINNEAR, March 20.—J.

FOR SALE, THAT commodious Dwelling HOUSE situated in Sidney-street, directly opposite the Catholic Chapel, at present occupied by Joseph Clifford, 21st February. W. & T. LEAVITT.

TOBACCO, 400 KEGS Manufactured TOBACCO, of the best quality, to be used in the trade, and received before the present Revenue Law came into operation, will be sold by the Subscriber much lower than the article can now be imported. April 14.—J. E. DEW. RATCHFORD.

SHEAF OF WHEAT AND COMMERCIAL HOUSE, No. 6, Temperance Row, COMMONLY CALLED SAINT JOHN STREET.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that the whole of his present Establishment will be fitted up in a superior style by the first of May, and where Societies, Committees, Arbitrators, &c. can at all times be accommodated with Furnished Rooms, and every attention paid there;—and further informs them that a General Assortment of the Choicest LIQUORS, PORTER and ALE, and RESIDUALS of every kind will be constantly kept on hand.

Shortly expected.—A very choice Spanish CIGARS, equal if not superior to any ever imported in the City. CHARLES DAVIES, 17th April, 1832.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A JOURNEYMAN COOPER, who understands his business. Good wages and constant employment will be given.—Enquire at this Office, 17th April.

STAVES, 40 M. Spruce Hogshead Saw STAVES, for sale by MACKAY & MOORE, Also—35 Firkins prime Cumberland BUTTER, April 17, 1832.

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FOR SALE, THAT commodious Dwelling HOUSE situated in Sidney-street, directly opposite the Catholic Chapel, at present occupied by Joseph Clifford, 21st February. W. & T. LEAVITT.

AUCTION SALES. To-MORROW (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock, will be sold by E. DE W. RATCHFORD, at his Auction Room: 1 STOCK IN TRADE, and a variety of other Seasonable GOODS. April 17.

GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING.—By Auction. On Thursday the 19th, and Saturday the 21st instant, the Subscribers will sell the following GOODS, without reserve:— 125 CASKS fine rose and chisp NAILS; 50 do. 4d. to 10d. cut ditto; 25 BBLs. LAMP BLACK, red & yellow OKEER, WHITING, &c. &c. 150 Kegs assorted PAINTS; 100 Do. London PUTTY; 250 Pieces assorted PRINTS and GINGHAMS; 150 Do. Grey and White COTTONS; 150 Do. BROSSETTS and HOZEBURNS; 1 Bbl. LOAF SUGAR; 10 Pieces assorted CARPETTING; 100 Reams Writing PAPER, and Blank BOOKS; 30 Boxes STARCH and MUSTARD; 50 Pieces IRISH LINEN; 25 Kegs TOBACCO; 50 Do. PAPER HANGINGS; 50 Assorted LOOKING GLASSES; 100 Dozen Palm Leaf HATS. Credit, 3, 4, and 6 Months, and Catalogues ready the day previous to the Sale. April 10. J. & H. KINNEAR.

FURNITURE, PLATE, &c. &c. On THURSDAY the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at the residence of H. CHITTING, Esq., a valuable assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ANGRAND PATENT FORTÉ, by Broadwood & Sons, London.—This instrument is made of solid mahogany throughout, and expressly for this climate. A complete set of DINING TABLES, so constructed as to dine from 1 to 18 persons comfortably. Pembroke and Card TABLES; A London-made Sedan CHAIR, with Poles; A French-made Portable WATER CLOSET; One set of elegant DINNER SERVICE; One ditto DESSERT ditto; One ditto BREAKFAST do.; PLATE of various descriptions; CHAIRS; CHAIRS; BEDS, and BEDDING; One Kitchen RANGE, with Oven attached; 60 Gallons of L. P. East India Mulein WINE. Also—2 Welch COWS; 1 valuable MARE. Further particulars will be given in the catalogue. April 17. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FURNITURE.—By Auction. On MONDAY the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, the Subscriber will sell at the residence of T. L. NICHOLSON, Esquire, in Princess-street: MAHOGANY, Dining, and Breakfast Tables; 3 SOFAS; 2 BUREAUS; SECRETARY and BOOKCASE; BEDSTEADS; CHAIRS; Dressing TABLES; Bed and Window CURTAINS; CARPETS; a MIRROR; a Pair of URNS; Franklin STOVE; Cooking STOVE; Hall Stove and Pipes; Grates, Fenders, and Fire Irons; Kitchen Utensils, &c. E. DE W. RATCHFORD, April 17.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, FOR SALE. ON WEDNESDAY the 25th day of April next, will be sold at Public Auction in the City of Saint John, All that VALUABLE PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late THOMAS WETMORE, Esquire, deceased,—consisting of the Lots distinguished on the Plan of the City of Saint John, by the Numbers 217, 218, and 2 of Nos. 220 and 221—fronting on Union-street. Also, of Lots No. 156 and 157—fronting on Charlotte-street. Part of which is now under Lease for a term of Years—yielding an annual rent of £22. A Plan of the above may be seen and further particulars had, on enquiry at the office of JAMES I. BURNES, Junr. Esquire, 20th March.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. Assistant Commissary General's Office, St. John, N. B. 10th April, 1832. SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office until Tuesday the 8th of May next, at noon, from Persons disposed to enter into Contracts to supply for the use of His Majesty's Troops in this Province, the following Articles, viz:

WOOD, Cords, - - - 60 1000 - - - 25 COAL, Chaldrons, - - - 860 - - - 20 For such quantities of best PORPOISE OIL and COTTON WICK, as may be required for one Year from the first day of July next, at St. John and Fredericton, to be issued to the Troops in detail by the Commissaries.

For such quantities of FRESH BEEF, as may be required for one Year from the first day of July next, for the Troops and Departments in the Garrisons of Saint John, Fredericton, and Saint Andrews.

For supplying into the Commissariat Stores at Saint John, on or before the 30th of June next, Eighteen Barrels of Prime Mess Irish PORK, warranted to keep good and sweet until the 30th of June, 1833.

For BAKING BREAD for one Year from the first day of July next, for the Garrison of St. John, from flour to be furnished from the King's Magazines. The Bread must be raised with Leaven's Yeast, and the Contractor's Bake House to be at all times liable to be inspected by a Commissariat Officer. The rate of Fresh Beef, Salt Pork, Wood, Coal, Oil and Cotton Wick, to be expressed in the Tenders in British Sterling in words at length; and payment of the amount due upon any of these supplies except One Hundred Pounds Sterling, it will be at the option of the Commissariat to pay in Bills of Exchange, at the rate of one hundred pounds for every one hundred and one pounds ten shillings due upon the Contract.

It is to be distinctly understood that the BEEF to be supplied is to be of the best marketable quality of Ox or Heifer Beef. That no crooked or rotten Wood, or any other than the best quality that is brought to market, will be received.—The Coal to be of the best quality of Liverpool, Newcastle, or Cape Breton, and none other will be received. No Tender will be noticed or accompanied by a letter addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer at Saint John, signed by two responsible persons, offering to become bound with the party tendering, for the faithful performance of his or their Contract. The Tender to be written upon the back "Tender for Wood, Coal, &c." as the case may be.—Persons tendering, or Agents for them, are particularly requested to attend at this Office on the 8th of May next, at 12 o'clock.

Forms of the Contracts may be seen and every information obtained, on application at the respective Commissariat Offices in the Province.

BROOMS. 60 DOZEN COAR BROOMS—assorted; 20 DOZEN DO. BURET do. Also—20 BLS. PILOT BREAD. For sale low—apply to J. LUKINSON, 13th March. Peters' wharf.

AUCTION SALES. On SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Subscriber's Auction Room: SUNDRY DRY GOODS and GROCERIES—being the Stock in Trade of a Retailer who is giving up business.—Terms at sale. April 17. JAMES T. HANFORD.

VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION. To commence on TUESDAY the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock, (and to be continued until the whole is sold) at the Store of Messrs. ROBERT RANKIN & Co.: A VERY general and extensive assortment of FINE GOODS, comprising every description of English and East India Merchandise, usually imported for the Spring Supply, with a quantity of West India and American Produce. Terms:—Under £15, Cash; exceeding £15, Three Months; exceeding £50, Four Months; exceeding £100, Three and Six Months; exceeding £200, Three, Six, and Nine Months; exceeding £300, Three, Six, Nine, and Twelve Months—Approved Endorsed Notes. The Goods may be examined between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, on every day previous to the sale; and from 9 to 11 on the morning of every day of sale. (April 10.) JOHN ROBERTSON.

On THURSDAY, the 29th April, by JOHN KERR, on the Premises, all the Household FURNITURE of the late Samuel Wiggins, Esq.—Consisting of: MAHOGANY, Dining, Card, and Sofa Tables; Book Case, and Escriutoir Bureaus; Mahogany Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Mattresses; Bed and Window Curtains; Chairs; Carpets; a Vapour Bath; a large Hall Stove, &c. April 7.

VALUABLE FARM—For Sale. WILL be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY the 28th of April next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. on the Premises, the one equal half of that well known FARM near the Bend of Petticoack River, formerly belonging to Messrs. Solomon & Charles Trites.—Payments will be made easy. March 20. KEATOR & THORNE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, For sale at Public Auction, on the premises, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock. A BLACK, situated in this City, consisting of several Lots with Dwelling House and Stores fronting on Dock and Nelson-streets, together with the Water Lot and Wharf on the West side of Nelson-street. The whole will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers, agreeable to a plan in possession of the subscriber, who will readily furnish any further description or information that may be required. The Terms of Sale will be a deposit of ten per cent at the time of sale, and a liberal credit allowed for the payment of the remainder, of which timely notice will be given. By order of the Heirs. 16th February. WILLIAM BLACK.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE. ON MONDAY the 21st day of May next, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Coffee House Corner, at Noon, by Virtue of an Order of the Governor and Council, for that purpose obtained: All that TRACT or FARM Lot of LAND, situated and being in the Parish of Saint Martin, and distinguished by the name of the "Wood Lot," containing 250 acres, (more or less) and forming part of the Real Estate of JOHN BROWN, late of the said Parish, deceased. To be Sold at Public Auction, by Mr. JAMES T. HANFORD, on the Premises, on Monday the 30th day of April next, by virtue of a Licence granted by the Governor and Council, to the Administrators: A LOT of LAND, fronting 24 feet on St. John-street, and running back the same width, 45 feet, more or less: The same being part of Lot No. 26, as described on the plan of the City, and belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM HADDOX, deceased. March 20.

POST OFFICE, SAINT JOHN, 2d APRIL, 1832. THE WESTERN MAIL, after the 5th of April, will be closed at half-past 3 o'clock, p. m. on Tuesdays, for the Steam Boat; and at half-past 6 p. m. on Saturdays. CHARLES DRURY, Post Master.

NOTICE. ALL Persons who have agreed to take Lots in the New Burial Ground, belonging to the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church in the Parish of Saint John, are hereby requested to call on the Subscriber and pay the purchase money of such Lots on or before the 16th of April next, otherwise the same Lots will be sold to other applicants. By order, ROBERT F. HAZEN, Vestry Clerk, April 3, 1832.

NOTICE. THE Committee of the Vestry of Christ's Church, Fredericton, appointed for that purpose, will receive Tenders until the 1st day of May next, from Persons desirous of Contracting with the Corporation for the erection of a PARSONAGE HOUSE, with suitable Offices and Fences, agreeably to a Plan and Specification to be seen at the Office of G. F. STREET, Esq. at Fredericton, and at the Store of Messrs. E. BARLOW & SONS, at St. John. The work to be completed on or before the 1st day of Sept. 1833. GEORGE COSTER, WILLIAM F. ODELL, G. F. STREET, F. W. MILLET, J. SLASON, Fredericton, March 13, 1832.

WALKER & MACARA. Have received per Woodman, from one of the first Seed Houses, London: A GENERAL Assortment of Garden and Flower SEEDS, Barboos ROOTS, &c., warranted the Produce of 1831, which they will dispose of at their usual low rates. N. B.—W. & M. have on hand a large quantity of very superior New-Brunswick TIMOTHY SEED, shortly expected from the United States, a further supply of Garden, Flower and Grass SEEDS. February 7, 1832.

TO LET, From the first of May next: THAT Part of the Subscriber's House in Brittain-street, at present occupied by Mr. Robert Barber, Stone Cutter. April 10. PHILIP SCHUREMAN.

TO LET, THE well known Premises in King-street, at present occupied by Capt. SEELY—late residence of Colonel DILLON.—Apply to April 3. CHARLES WARD.

TO THE LADIES. MRS. J. MILLAR, lately arrived in Saint John, begs to acquaint the LADIES thereof, that she has commenced the MILLINERY Business in Saint James-street, near the residence of Robert Robertson, Esq., and from her long experience in the above line, flatters herself that any orders she may be favoured with, shall be executed in the most fashionable manner, and on reasonable terms. Mrs. M. has on hand a variety of New and Fashionable GOODS connected with the above business, which she will be happy to dispose of cheaply. BANNERS for Sale at this Office.

