I received with unalloyed pride and gratification the order of my Government to offer his Majesty's Mediation to the President of the United States—and whatever difficulties I may have fancied would exist in the fulfilment of that negotiation, they were instantly dispelled by the prompt and friendly reception and acceptance of that offer by Gen. Jackson and his Cabinet. Such conciliatory conduct will be viewed with admiration by his Majesty's Government, and must have the effect of healing those differences which existed for a moment between the United States and France, and of restoring to their former intimacy the relations of friendship which have so long united those two nations.

I beg leave to propose the following toast:

"May the intercourse subsisting between Great Britain and her glorious offspring, the United States, ever have for its basis, mutual attachment and good will, and the exercise of a just and honourable ambition."

After the Mayor had retired his health was proposed and drunk; and as the hour of midnight approached the guests withdrew.

LATEST NEWS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Later from Europe.—The ships Carrol of Carrollton, Splendid, and St. Andrew, from Liverpool, and Charlemagna, from Havre, have brought accounts from London to May 6th, and from Paris to the 7th. They do not appear to embrace any news of importance. We give a few extracts which are furnished by the New York papers.—The Charlemagna bro't out eight hundred thousand francs in gold, being part of the indemnity money.

A resolution has been offered in the House of Commons relating to the introduction of the poor laws in Ireland, during the debate on which, the following statement of the distressed state of the lower classes in that country was made:—

"That the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to inquire into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland, having finally reported, in which report it is stated, among other facts—

"1. That 'a great portion of the laboring population of Ireland are insufficiently provided with the common necessaries of life;' that 'not less than 2,385,000 persons of that class are in distress, and require relief for thirty weeks in the year, owing to want of work;'

"2. That 'the wives and children of many are obliged reluctantly, and with shame, to beg;'

"3. That 'mendicity is likewise the sole resource of the aged and impotent of the poorer classes in general, whereby encouragement is given to idleness, imposture, and general crime.'"

Ministers assured the House that they would shortly introduce a measure having for its object the relief of this unparalleled extent of misery.

LONDON, May 4.—Our manufacturing districts are in full activity, and the only difficulty is how to get the orders executed with the despatch required; and our trade to all parts of the world is in a most flourishing state.—*Sun.*

Nothing can show more strongly the strength of the money market than the state of Consols, of which stock there is scarcely any in circulation, though a new creation of £15,000,000 took place about nine months ago. The period for the payment of the instalments does not expire till October next, but they were nearly all paid up in January last, and the name of Omnium has long disappeared from the quotations.

The speculations in joint stock companies are now viewed with less alarm than a few days ago. Altho' they have increased, and may produce in the end some mischief, so far as the participators in them are concerned, it is conceived that there is a degree of steadiness and solidity about the other great money transactions of the period which will secure them against any shock.—*Times.*

House of Commons, April 26.—Mr. Rippon brought forward the motion of which he had previously given notice, having for its object the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords. The Hon. Member, in support of his motion, repeated the arguments used by him when he brought the subject to the notice of the House two years ago, and concluded his address, by moving a resolution, "That the attendance of the Bishops in Parliament was inimical to the interests of religion." Mr. Gillon seconded the motion. Mr. A. Trevor opposed it.

Lord J. Russell said no practical good could result from the motion, as neither the house nor the country were disposed to entertain the Hon. Member's proposition.

Mr. Rippon would not be put down by the Noble Lord. If he had the honour of a seat in the House he would next year again have the pleasure of bringing the question forward.

The House divided. For the motion, 53; against it, 180; majority against the motion, 127.

A long debate, on Military flogging, took place on the 13th April, and Major Faucourt's motion to abolish that punishment was lost 312 to 95. There cannot be a doubt that it is necessary to the discipline of the army, and every one of the practical men before the Commission said so.

Ladies admitted into the Gallery of the House of Commons.—Mr. Grant Berkeley carried a motion in the House of Commons, on May 3d, for admitting the ladies into the strangers' gallery. It was contended that in France, Germany, Switzerland, and, in short, every where but in England, the ladies were admitted to the legislative debates. Mr. O'Connel said that in the Irish Parliament, members were in the habit of coming into the house drunk, until they admitted ladies. They never came in drunk afterwards. The presence of ladies would be a restraint upon members, they would be more orderly, and fewer stupid speeches would be made. The motion prevailed by a vote of 132 to 90.

LONDON, May 5.—*The Weather.*—Lloyd's Books exhibit a few wrecks of coasting vessels, that were coming from the westward this morning; but the number is much below what is expected by the underwriters.—In every part of Ireland and Scotland the weather is described as equally wintry and boisterous. At Edinburgh, the thermometer on Thursday stood at 31: and Friday morning the pools were covered with ice. Several showers of snow and hail fell on Wednesday, with a piercing wind from the north, and on Thursday morning the high hills in the west of Fife were covered with snow. A letter from Dover, of yesterday, says: "The oldest man in this town never recollects such weather as we have experienced for the three first days in May, and the intercourse between this country and France has been as much interrupted as it ever was in the roughest part of the winter. On Monday no vessel dared to leave the harbours of Calais, Boulogne, or this port." In London, the wind, cold and rain renders the season more like January than May.—*Ledger.*

Storm and High Tide.—One of the most severe gales that has been experienced on the English coast for many years, occurred on the 1st and 2d ult. During the two preceding nights the wind had been blowing hard from the north-east, and the cold was intense. The Thames river all day was like a rough sea, and boats and barges could scarcely live in it—several were capsized or stove in, their cargoes lost, and many persons lost their lives. At night the gale increased to a perfect hurricane. Its effects were visible next morning, both on land and water, in the great number of houses unroofed, chimney tops blown down, outhouses destroyed, and ships driven from their moorings and damaged. The nursery gardens and plantations in the vicinity of the metropolis experienced great injury, and the accounts from all quarters speak of the disastrous effects of the gale, particularly on the coast. The tide in the afternoon rose to a most extraordinary height, and the lower parts of Blackwell, Limehouse, Shadwell, Wapping, and Westminster, on the Middlesex side; and Deptford, Bankside, Lambeth, and Vauxhall, on the Surry side, were under water above an hour. In High-street, Wapping, from Wapping New Stairs, to Execution Dock, the water was three or four feet in depth, and damaged flour and other perishable articles to a very serious extent. Bankside, from St. Savior's church to Holland street, near Blackfriars road, was quite impassable. Many poor individuals, in the lower part of Lambeth, have had all their little property washed away, and a good deal of the market garden ground, in the neighbourhood of Fulham and Battersea has been laid under water.

At Cowes, few of the small craft escaped injury, and most of the boats and lighters were sunk. The causeway belonging to A. Corbet was nearly swept away, with part of the Parade which joined, the sea wall ten feet thick was not strong enough to withstand the waves. All the quays have sustained serious injury. The sea dashed over the tops of the houses. The vessels in the harbor could be seen, one minute with their bowsprit under water, the next with their keels out.

At Brighton, windows were broken, chimney tops sent whirling through the air, trees torn up by the roots. A sailor was blown off the deck of a vessel and drowned. Another person was blown over the cliff near Kemp-Town, and taken to the County Hospital, seriously injured. Women and children were blown down on the cliff, and large sheets of lead weighing several hundred weight, in two or three places were lifted off the houses and carried into the street by the violence of the wind.

A motion to inquire into the state of the Pension List was lost recently in the British House of Commons, by a vote of 216 to 146. At the accession of William IV. the list stood thus: For England, £74,000; Ireland, £51,155; Scotland, £30,467; and Four and a Half per Cents, £25,122; making a total of £180,744. The present Ministry, however, has done much to reduce this amount. A leading journal expresses a hope that the Houses will, ere long, openly adopt a decided course on this subject, "which shall at once justify their consistency, and remove every false and unfavourable impression."

The proposed imposition, by Government, of a tax on "all letters of credit, orders, or other instruments in writing which shall order, direct, or request, or shall in any manner authorize any bank or bankers or others, to pay, accept or honor the bill, draft or order of any person, for any sum, or sums of money, etc." is alluded to by the commercial classes with every manifestation of disgust and disapprobation; and there is no doubt should it be persevered in, petitions will be sent up to the House of Commons praying that it may not be adopted. Mr. Spring Rice might with equal propriety levy a duty on bankers' checks.—*Post.*

A forcible appeal has just issued from the Bishop of London, calling on the inhabitants of the metropolis to make a vigorous and combined effort for the purpose of effacing the deep disgrace, and removing the incalculable evil, under which many of the most populous districts of this great city, now labour, of what may more properly be called a total destitution than an inadequate supply of the means of religious instruction. The right rev. prelate quotes the second report of the church commissioners as an authority for the fact, that there are thirty-four parishes in the metropolis and its suburbs, the aggregate population of which is 1,137,000, and the churches in which afford seats for no more than 101,682 persons, or considerably less than one-tenth of the people.

Provisions of all sorts continue advancing in price. There has been a large supply of cattle from Scotland lately, and of cheese, butter, and pork from Ireland, otherwise the necessaries of life in this country would be much dearer than they are. The advance is not caused by scarcity arising from bad weather or non-produce, but from increased consumption, occasioned by the demand for labour, and the great number of persons now in active employment throughout the country.—*Liverpool paper.*

On Thursday, no fewer than eight vessels, chiefly brigantines, laden with live fat cattle, sheep and pigs, for the London market, arrived in the river Thames, from Aberdeen. This new species of agricultural enterprise is now carried on to a great extent. The returns of sales have hitherto been good.

It appears by an article in the consolidated London and Westminster Review, just published, that the salaries and expenses of twelve officers of the Corporation of London amounts to £54,820, being £9350 more than the salaries of the twelve principal officers of state for the United Kingdom.

Price of Lead.—Lead has again advanced this week from £3 to £3 10s. per ton, and is expected to go still higher. Bar lead is now £28 10s. per ton.

The number of members at present belonging to the University of Oxford is 5,151; while Cambridge boasts of 5,476 members.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland, by a memorable vote, bearing date April 14, 1836, have resolved on the unqualified and unequivocal dissolution of the Orange Institution, without reserve or evasion.

The Nottingham Ladies.—The Nottingham ladies have presented to Mrs. O'Connell a lace veil of the most superb character the manufacture of that town can produce, as a testimony of their estimation of her husband's services in the cause of Ireland, and of the admiration of the domestic support and zealous encouragement which she has always given him in his political career.

Mr. O'Connell.—A letter from London states that a subscription had been set on foot for the purpose of purchasing a mansion for Mr. O'Connell. The first name on the list is followed by a gift of £500. —*Dublin Evening Post.*

The High Sheriff of Kilkenny called a meeting of his Bailiwick on Monday, to petition Parliament in favour of the intended railway from that City to Dublin. The Shares amounting to £800,000 have been already purchased.

The estates of Lords Mountnorris, and Valentia, in the county Wexford, comprising 15,000 acres, are to be sold for the discharge of incumbrances.

So much depends upon the treatment which the Irish Municipal Reform Bill may receive in the House of Lords, that we cannot help recurring to that measure, much and anxiously as we have heretofore discussed it, in the various stages of its progress through the Lower House. To reject this bill, after passing one similar in principle for Scotland, and another for England, would be to throw Ireland into a ferment of discontent, which would give a new force to agitation and additional bitterness to political rancor in that distracted and unhappy land. And the efforts of the Irish political leaders would not be confined to the agitation in Ireland of the measure of municipal reform: Scotland and England would be convulsed by the agitation of questions infinitely more important, and infinitely more dangerous, in a national point of view, as involving the elementary principles of the British Constitution. We have never advocated the doctrine of interference with the free exercise of the legislative function in either House of Parliament; but we trust that the House of Peers, before they throw out the Irish Municipal bill, will discover some better grounds for proceeding to that extremity, than any which were preferred by the minority in the House of Commons.—*London paper.*

Extract from a speech made by a Conservative member of Parliament, in the recent debate on Mr. Hardy's motion relating to Mr. O'Connell:—

"Lord *Francis Egerton* said, that he had certainly expected evidence would have been produced to prove pecuniary corruption against Mr. O'Connell. To this point he especially directed his attention. But *that*, and the *other principal charges* connected with the inquiry, were *completely disproved.* After having gone through the ordeal of seven days inquiry, Mr. O'Connell presented himself for examination; and he must say, that on that occasion, as well as throughout the whole of the proceeding, *the conduct of Mr. O'Connell was such as a man of sense, talent, and understanding, who felt himself innocent of the imputations under which he laboured, would naturally have displayed under such circumstances.* He went *further than was required* in furnishing the committee with materials for the investigation. There were other points of minor moment; but it had come to his knowledge, that last session Mr. O'Connell being on a committee of enquiry into the truth of charges against an individual, the principal of which were disproved, objected to harrass him with an investigation into the minor points; and he felt disposed, though he had not stated the circumstances just mentioned to the committee, to give Mr. O'Connell the benefit of the ordeal through which he had passed. Neither did he think it wise or just, or a part of the duty of the committee, to bring other parties within the grasp of penal proceedings of the house, seeing that although he could not approve of all that had been done, or the mode in which elections were influenced in Ireland, still the main charges which had been referred to the committee for investigation had been disproved. * * * He did not shrink from the name of Tory, or the milder one of Conservative. He observed that an expression of his relative to Mr. Raphael had found its way into the newspapers. It was made with reference to a proposed addition to the report of the committee. Having certainly used that expression, he did not wish it to pass for more than it was intended to imply—it appeared to him that *the originator of these transactions had been anxious to obtain for himself a reputation, however spurious; that the course which he had taken was engendered in personal vanity, which led, as was generally the case in the world, to mortifications and disappointments.* These mortifications had induced him to place the honorable and learned member for Dublin in a light before the public in which *he had no right*, either by *inference* or *opinion*, and with *his knowledge of the facts*, to bring the honourable and learned member for Dublin before the house and before the country."

The following is an account of the aggregate amount of notes circulated in England and Wales by private banks and by joint stock banks and their branches, between 27th Dec. 1835, and 26th March, 1836:—

Private Banks, - - -	£8,353,894
Joint Stock Banks, - -	3,094,025
Total, - - -	£11,447,919

Healthiness of Liverpool.—The bill of mortality for 1836 presents a gratifying contrast with that of last year. The number of births is as follows: Males, 4,305; females, 4,251; total, 8,556. Of burials,—males, 2,469; females, 2,271; total, 4,740. Of marriages,—2,806. The decrease in burials is, 1,141; making a positive addition to the population, exclusive of other sources, of 1,543. This, so far as it may be regarded as permanent, is a proof of the increasing healthiness of the town. In the year 1740, not quite a century ago, the baptisms in Liverpool were 485, the burials 608, and the marriages 137. The following table distinguishes the ages of the deceased:

Under 2 years 1,725; between 2 and 5, 566; 5 and 10, 251; 10 and 20, 209; 20 and 30, 365; 30 and 40, 339; 40 and 50, 366; 50 and 60, 278; 60 and 70, 273; 70 and 80, 229; 80 and 90, 114; 90 and 100, 10; Total, 4,745.

Littlehampton, April 29.—*Emigration.*—The new ship Heber 431 tons (hired by the Petworth Emigration Committee, acting for the Earl of Egremont,) sailed from Spithead on Saturday, with 264 emigrants, about to settle in Upper Canada. This is the sixth ship that has been sent out by the Petworth Committee, and is the third party that has sailed under the care of Mr. Crydons, a surgeon of 30 years standing in the Royal Navy.—Every appointment in this ship was of the best kind; and no pains or expense spared in providing an ample supply of excellent provisions, including an abundance of good water. —*Brighton Herald.*

The Emperor Charlemagne's Bible was on Wednesday knocked down by Evans, at his Great Room, in Pall Mall, for £1,500. The company was more numerous than we ever remember, including all the eminent Bibliopolists, Bibliographers, and Antiquarians in the Metropolis.

Letters have been received from Col. Chesney, of the Euphrates expedition, dated Feb. 22. He proposed to take his departure by steam for Bassora in a few days, and every thing appeared favorable for the enterprise.

Prince Metternich has made an official communication to the Governments of France and England that the Emperor of Austria had resolved on disarming. The Austrian troops at present in the States of Italy, not under the Austrian dominion, are to be withdrawn, and the Austrian army is to be placed on the same footing as it stood on prior to the Revolution of 1830.

There was every probability that the war in Spain would soon end in favour of the Queen.

The Rail Road from Brussels to Antwerp has been opened with great ceremonies and rejoicings.

On the 29th of April, at Bordeaux, the affecting ceremony took place, of a funeral service for the repose of the souls of the seventy-eight Fishermen, recently drowned in a violent gale in the Bay of Biscay, near Bordeaux, fifty-six of whom were heads of families, and have left one hundred and sixty orphans. —Cardinal Cheverus, attended by his clergy, assisted at the celebration. After praying for the fathers, the next care was to provide for the orphan children. An association had been formed for the adoption of these children, and during the funeral ceremony thirty-two of them were presented to the Cardinal, who consecrated by his blessing the noble work of providing for this numerous family.

The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours had left Paris on their European journey. Their first destination was Berlin, where they were to be received as guests of the King. From Berlin they were expected to go to Vienna. It is a politic move of Louis Philippe, and may result, as is probably intended, in some matrimonial alliance with reigning houses.

The Messager affirms that letters have been received from the foreign legion, which state the French Government is about to send to Gen. Bernelle reinforcements, that will carry his division to 10,000, or 12,000 men, and 300 horses, and promises him moreover a million of francs, to organize a complete battery of artillery, and provide for the immediate wants of his squadrons.

Thirty Polish Refugees residing in Paris, having signed some act of confederation which has given offence to the government, have been ordered to quit the French capital. Among these exiles, were Generals Soltik and Dwernecki, and the Nuncio Ledochowski. They have leave, however, to reside in any part of France. At the last accounts, eighteen of these exiles were about to leave Paris for England, two for Switzerland, and five for the Departments.

Mr. Ganilh, for many years member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and a celebrated writer on political economy, died suddenly on the 4th May.

Sugar.—Of the 200,000,000 lbs. of sugar consumed by France annually, beet-root already supplies 80,000,000 lbs.; whereas in the year 1828, beet-root supplied not more than 16,000,000 lbs.

PORTUGAL.—Extract of a private letter from Lisbon, dated the 20th April:—"The new ministry is finally settled, and it is said that the Prince of Portugal was no stranger to its composition. The following is the list of the new members of the Cabinet:—War, the Duke of Terceira, President of the Council; Foreign Affairs, the Count de Villarent; Marine, Gonzales de Miranda; Finance, Da Silva Carvalho; Interior, Josep Freire; Justice, Antonio de Aguair; the Duke de Palmella, though without any port-folio, is specially charged with every part of the Administration which has any relation with treaties with foreign powers. It appears that the members of the late Cabinet offered yesterday morning to retain their places, if Prince Ferdinand, by a declaration under his hand, would relieve them from all responsibility to the Cortes, who have decided not to appoint him commander-in-chief of the Army. The Queen undertook to speak to the Prince on the subject, who replied that this dignity had been promised him, and that he should insist upon it; adding with animation, "I am not come to Portugal to play a ridiculous part. I will be commander of the army, or I will take my departure." It was after this conference, that the Duke de Terceira was sent for; and we may expect that the new Ministry, formed according to the views of the Prince, will show the same firmness as he."

TURKEY.—The accounts from Constantinople are further confirmatory of the evacuation of Silistria by the Russians, which has been already stated. As regards Turkey in other respects these papers add that the armament supposed to be destined for Tripoli was in a state of forwardness. The squadron was to consist of five ships of the line, three frigates, six brigs, and twelve cutters, to be commanded by the Captain Pacha in person. There were to be 5000 troops (some other accounts say 15,000) on board, which, when added to the garrison of Tripoli, consisting of 2000, would be sufficient to restore the Sultan's Government in that hitherto unsettled Regency.

LONDON, April 3.—We know no Government in the world in which Reform is more wanted than in the Colonial Administration of Canada. It is much to the credit of the present Ministry that they have sent one gentleman there—Sir F. Head, who is exceedingly competent to perform this work faithfully and vigorously. Always excepting Sir C. Hardinge, Sir G. Murray, and of course the master of them all, the Duke of Wellington, we do not know a public character, of more active, vigorous, and practical talent,—more clear-sighted to see into complicated cases, and more prompt and off-hand, to act according to the exigency of the occasion, than Sir F. Head.—*Bell's Messenger.*

IRELAND AND CANADA.—The following brief statement of the distribution of *a few* of the appointments at the disposition of the Crown in Ireland, as they stood in 1833, will show what an extent of injustice is committed against the Roman Catholic population of that Country. On the ordinary commission of the peace there were 2,668 persons, of whom only 292 were Roman Catholics; police magistrates 25, of which 2 were Roman Catholics; sub-inspectors of police 216, of which 22 were Roman Catholics; town-councillors 34, of which 2 were Roman Catholics; Lieutenants of counties 32, of which 2 were Roman Catholics; assistant barristers 32, of which there were 3 Roman Catholics. Such was the state of the case in 1833, when Mr. Littleton went over Secretary to Ireland.

An examination of the *Blue Book*, and the distribution of the patronage at the disposal of the Crown, in this province, will expose a system of unjust exclusion in a proportion nearly as great as that prevailing in Ireland.—*Montreal Vindicator.*

United States.

TAILORS' COMBINATION TRIAL.—The court of Oyer and Terminer in this city has been occupied several days with the trial of twenty-one journeymen tailors for combination. Some months back there was a strike for wages amongst a large number of journeymen tailors and a body called the Trades' Union Society. On the master tailors' refusing to comply with the rules of the Union, a number of journeymen left their employments, and had recourse to threats, and promises, and other modes to prevent journeymen tailors from working for any master tailor who did not conform to the rules and pay the prices laid down by this association. The charges were fully substantiated by evidence.

Judge Edwards, in the course of his charge to the jury, remarked, that in a conspiracy against trade or commerce, any act in furtherance of it, done by one of the parties, renders them all guilty. He exemplified the evil of such conspiracies, by supposing that a number of persons engaged in the trade or manufactures of this city should from time to time enter into combination, and determine not to work under certain rates, and carry their resolution into effect when their services were most necessary. For instance, suppose all the carpenters and bricklayers should, at the commencement of next May, determine not to work unless their wages was raised, and demand ten times more than they ought, and could succeed in doing so, what would become of the citizens, or who would occupy their houses? Or, suppose that the produce of this country bore the highest price in the foreign market, and every one was anxious to export it; and that, at that moment, all the stevedores, shipwrights, and other mechanics whose services were necessary to fit out ships should insist upon having ten times the value of their services; such conduct must bring commerce to a stand, and would be well calculated to destroy the trade of the city altogether. If such a system was tolerated, the constitutional control over our affairs would pass away from the people at large, and become vested in the hands of conspirators. We should have a new system of government, and our rights be placed at the disposal of a voluntary and self constituted association.

These journeymen tailors were charged with entering into a conspiracy, not to work for any master who did not give them certain rates which they demanded, or for any master who employed men that worked for a less rate, or were not members of their society. They also made various other rules to secure the objects they had in view, which was to place thereby both the master and journeymen tailors under the domination of a few individuals. It would be for the jury to say, whether any body of men could raise their crests in this land of law, and control others by self organized combination.

The Judge said the present question was not a mere struggle between the masters and journeymen. It was one upon which the harmony of the whole community depended. Let these societies only arise from time to time, and they would at last extend to every trade in this city, and we should have as many governments as there were societies. There was no necessity for such societies, and in the end they might operate against the very individuals who belonged to them. Many of these journeymen might themselves become masters, and the combinations which they now formed might hereafter mar their own interests. The law looks upon it as a question involving the interests of the entire community, and of every man who wants to live by the produce of his labor.

The Jury retired for a short time and returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants. The prisoners will be sentenced on Monday next.—*New-York Observer, June* 4.

Trial of Robinson.—The trial of Richard P. Robinson, indicted for the murder of Ellen Jewett, terminated on Tusday night in a verdict of NOT GUILTY. The jury were about ten minutes in making up their verdict. The result was received with great applause by the spectators.

The trial has excited much interest not only in New York, but elsewhere, and if after the public are in possession of all the facts in the case as they were presented the court, their convictions as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner shall agree with the verdict of jury, it will no doubt be as well for him.—*Portland Courier, June* 10.

The Trial and Acquittal of Robinson.—The New York Daily Advertiser remarks, that there appears to be a considerable dissatisfaction expressed, out of doors, at the result of the trial of young Robinson. Similar opinions are expressed in various other quarters.

When the humane maxims of the law are considered, that it is better that ten guilty men should escape, than that one innocent should suffer, and that the accused is to be acquitted if there is any reasonable doubt of his guilt, few persons we think, can reasonably complain of the verdict in this case.—*Boston Daily Advertiser, June* 11.

MR. CLAY has publicly announced his retirement from public life at the close of the present session of Congress, after a public service of 30 years. He uses the following words to the citizens of Bolivar, (Ind.):—"If I were persuaded that, by remaining longer in the public service, I could materially aid in arresting our downward progress, and in communicating additional security to civil liberty and our free institutions, I should feel it my duty not to quit it."

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1836.

New-York papers to the 9th, Boston and Portland of the 11th inst. were received last evening by the Steamer Royal Tar. They contain the following items of European intelligence, being two or three days later than previously received.—The Liverpool Packet of the 16th May was off Sandy Hook, but nothing had reached New-York from her.

From the N. Y. Commercial Adv., June 9.

Later from Europe.—The packet ship President arrived last night from London, bringing papers to the evening of May 9th. They contain very little intelligence of interest.

There was a rumour in London on the 9th of May, that a large body of Carlists had been defeated in Spain, with heavy loss, but the report was much doubted.

A commotion had arisen among the shipping merchants in London, on the subject of a toll said to have been imposed by the Russian government on all vessels entering the Danube from the Black Sea. The British government had given an assurance that the toll would not be allowed on British vessels. It was generally believed that there was some mistake in the matter, and the alarm had subsided.

LONDON, May 9.—*Two o'clock.*—The British Securities opened with increased firmness this morning, and Consols have been done at 92½, and are now 92¼ ¼, the same for Money and Account. This is a pretty clear evidence that there is no uneasiness felt that there will be any interruption to our good understanding with Foreign Powers, or any derangement of our monetary operations.

PORTSMOUTH, May 7th.—The schooner Agnes, which was run down about two months since by the Gladiator, New York packet, and which now lies sunk in sixteen fathoms water, near the Edgar Buoy, at Spithead, was sold a few days since, for £500; her cargo is principally hemp, some tallow and oil, and 25 tons of iron ballast, with smaller articles.

It is reported that an extensive and alarming Fire has been raging in the woods in the vicinity of Fredericton for some days past, which had not been extinguished at the latest accounts from that place.—We have not leanrt the particulars.

Mr. Whitney's new steamer *Novelty* started on her first trip to Fredericton on Saturday morning last, and returned to Indian Town yesterday about 1, P. M.

Sir John Colborne, the new Commander in Chief of the Army in the Canadas, has, previous to returning thither, proceeded from New-York on a visit to Washington and other American cities. The Quebec Gazette of the 30th inst. says—"The Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, we are assured, has received special instructions to make a public declaration of His Majesty's approbation of Sir John's administration of the government of that Province."

Vice Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, Commander in Chief on the West India and North American stations, has arrived at Halifax in His Majesty's Ship Melville, 76 guns, Captain Douglas, from Bermuda.

The Toronto Courier states that since the refusal of the supplies, nearly one thousand mechanics have left Toronto for the United States, and that houses were left untenanted in all directions. The value of real estate was of course materially affected.

There arrived at the Quarantine station, Staten Island, New-York, in the month of May, *fifteen thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five passengers.* Two thousand arrived on the last three days of the month.

Fifty dwelling houses, belonging to poor people, were destroyed by fire at New Orleans on the 18th of May. The Corporation of the city had voted a loan of $10,000 to assist them in rebuilding.

The dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Goddard, of Mansville, Jefferson County, New-York, was destroyed by fire on the 21st May, and *five of his children perished in the flames.* Their ages ranged from two weeks to twelve years.

General Houston, commander of the Texian army, had arrived at New Orleans, wounded, and had confirmed the capture of Santa Anna and his forces.

The Merchants of Albany are about erecting a Splendid Exchange. The ground has been purchased for the sum of $130,000.

The Philadelphia authorities require all dogs running at large to be muzzled with a wire basket over the nose or be killed.—Ten mad dogs have been killed in Brooklyn this season.

The small pox is raging at Havana, Cuba; 80 deaths by that disease occurred in one week.

Dr. Luzenburg, a respectable physician of New Orleans, asserts that if the face of persons labouring under an attack of small-pox, be completely shaded from the light, however covered with the pustules of the disease, it will not be more marked than any other part of the body which is thus protected.

The two females, charged with having robbed Mr. J. O'Dougherty, of Gagetown, of money to a considerable amount, and who were examined at the Police Office last week, have since been conveyed to Gagetown gaol, to await their trial.

ANOTHER NEW VESSEL.—Last week the beautiful new Ship "*Brighton*," 470 tons register, was launched from the Ship Yard of Messrs. W. & I. Lawton, Portland; for strength and superior fastenings, this Ship equals any of the many fine vessels built here, and in point of symmetry is excelled by none. We understand she is now owned by Messrs. Mackay, Brothers & Co. of this City.

LARGE CARGO.—The Ship *Enterprise*, of this port, which sailed for Newry on Thursday last, had on board the largest quantity of deals ever shipped in one vessel at this port, viz.: 574,000 superficial feet; she has also 44 tons of birch timber, and 10 M. staves.—*Courier.*

From the N. B. Royal Gazette, June 8.

BY AUTHORITY.

QUIT RENTS.—Public Notice is hereby given, That all Persons who have paid Quit Rents to His Majesty agreeably to the notices formerly published to that effect, are required to transmit on or before the 15th July next, to the Clerks of the Peace for the several Counties where those Rents were paid, the Receipts or true Copies thereof, which were given to them for the sums so paid as above, in order that the Clerks of the Peace may make a return of the same, to be compared with the entries of the Receiver General, after which the several amounts will be transmitted to the Clerks respectively, to be returned to the parties who have so paid them.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

THOMAS BAILLIE, } *Commissioners.*
J. S. SAUNDERS, }

Fredericton, 1st June, 1836.

We have much pleasure in being enabled, under authority, to inform our readers, that the Petitions from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly on the subject of the Timber Duties, and the Petition from the House of Assembly praying that certain coins should be taken at the Custom House, have been laid at the foot of the Throne. The former His Majesty has referred to the Committee of His Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, and the latter to the Lord's Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, where they will no doubt receive the most favorable consideration.—*Royal Gazette.*

From the Saint Andrews Standard, June 9.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAIL ROAD.—The Committee of the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road Association have received by last mail from London an official communication from the Hon. James Allanshaw and Adam Jack, Esquire, containing the important intelligence that the project of the above Railway has been most favourably received by His Majesty's Government, so that we may now confidently congratulate the Country on its speedy commencement and ultimate success. The following copy of Sir George Grey's letter to the Agents will read with great interest, as exhibiting the peculiar regard shewn by His Majesty for the prosperity of North American Colonies, and the prompt attention paid by his Ministers to the reasonable desires of the people.

Downing Street, 23d April, 1836.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by Lord Glenelg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, with the petitions which accompanied it from New-Brunswick and from Lower Canada, on the subject of the proposed Rail Road between Quebec and Saint Andrews.

Lord Glenelg desires me to state to you that he has laid the Petitions before the King, who was pleased to receive them very graciously, and to command that immediate measures should be taken for obtaining to what extent it would be possible for His Majesty to promote the Petitioners' object, to which His Majesty attaches the highest importance.

I am, Gentlemen, your most obd't servant,
(Signed) GEO. GREY.

To J. Allanshaw and A. Jack, Esquires.

An arrival at St. John, six days later than the above communication, brings the further news that £10,000 had been granted from the Casual Revenue fund to defray the expense of exploration, which in accordance with the application for means made by the Agents. We may regard this donation as a pledge of future support to any extent that may be required, and we trust that this liberal act of the Government will be met by gratitude and respect on the part of these Provinces.

Last week, as Mr. James Paul, who has for a time resided at the Wolves, was out alone in a small boat, the weather became tempestuous, and he was seen trying to make the shore, when a sudden squall upset the boat, and consigned him to a watery grave. He has been long known here as a useful and industrious mariner.—*St. Andrews Standard, June 9.*