country could never be contented or prosperous under my Administration. Several petitions, purporting to be addressed to the House of Assembly, and apparently forwarded by Members of that House to individuals in the country, with a view to obtain signatures, having been returned to the Government Office, I had ample opportunities of becoming acquainted with the fact that there existed an intention to embarrass the Government, by withholding the Supplies, and that even the terms had been prescribed to the people of the Province in which they were expected to address their representatives for that object.

Now, it will scarcely be credited that while I was thus assailed—while placards declared that *the Constitution was in danger*, merely because I had maintained that the Lieutenant Governor, and not his Executive Council, was responsible for his conduct,—there existed in the Grievance Report the following explanation of the relative duties of the Lieutenant Governor and of his Executive Council.

"It appears," say the Grievance Committee, "that it is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to take the opinion of the Executive Council only in such cases as he shall be required to do so by his instructions from the Imperial Government, and in such other cases as he may think fit. It appears by the following transactions that the Lieutenant Governors only communicate to the Council so much of the private despatches they receive from the Colonial Office as they may think fit, unless in cases where they are otherwise specially instructed."

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Having at your request transmitted to you the correspondence which passed between my late Executive Council and myself, and having reminded you that there existed "a Constitutional Tribunal competent to award its decision, and that to that tribunal I was ever ready most respectfully to bow," it is with surprise I learn that you have deemed it necessary to stop the Supplies.

In the history of Upper Canada this measure has, I believe, never before been resorted to; and as I was the bearer of his Majesty's especial instructions to examine, and, whenever necessary, to correct the "grievances" detailed in your report of last Session, I own I did not expect to receive this embarrassment from your House.

The effect of your deliberate decision will be severely felt by all people in the Public Offices—by the cessation of improvement in your roads—by the delay of compensation to Sufferers in the late war—and by the check of Emigration.

In the complaints you made to his Majesty, against me, (in which you declare that my "ear is credulous" —my "mind poisoned"—my "feelings bitter"—that I am "despotic," "tyrannical," "unjust," "deceitful" —that my conduct has been "derogatory to the honour of the King," and "demoralizing to the community," and that I have treated the people of this Province as being "little better than a country of rogues and fools,") you have availed yourselves of a high Legislative Privilege, entrusted to you by your constituents, to the exercise of which I have consequently no constitutional objection to urge, but for the honor of this Province in which I, though unconnected with the country, am as deeply interested as its inhabitants, I cannot but regret that, while I was receiving from all directions the most loyal addresses, you, in your Legislative capacity, should have characterized his Majesty's Government, which has lately acted towards Upper Canada so nobly and disinterestedly, by the expression of "Downing-street Law."

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

Having now concluded an outline of the principal events which have occurred during the present Session, I confess that I feel disappointed in having totally failed in the beneficent object of my mission.

I had made up my mind to stand against the enemies of Reform, but I have unexpectedly been disconcerted by its professed friends. No liberal mind can deny that I have been unnecessarily embarrassed,—no one can deny that I have been unjustly accused,—no one can deny that I have evinced an anxiety to remedy all real grievances—that I have protected the Constitution of the Province—and that by refusing to surrender at discretion the patronage of the Crown to irresponsible individuals, I have conferred a service on the backwoodsman, and on every noble-minded Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman, and U. E. Loyalist, who, I well know, prefer British freedom and the British Sovereign to the family domination of an irresponsible Cabinet.

It now only remains for me frankly and explicitly to declare the course of policy I shall continue to adopt, as long as I remain the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, which is as follows:—

I will continue to hold in my own hands, for the benefit of the people, the power and patronage of the Crown, as imparted to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province by the King's Instructions; I will continue to consult my Executive Council upon all subjects, on which, either by the Constitutional Act, or by the King's Instructions, I am ordered so to do, as well as upon all other matters in which I require their assistance. I will continue to hold myself responsible to all authorities in this country, as well as to all private individuals, for whatever acts I commit either by advice of my Council or otherwise, and will continue calmly and readily to afford to all people every reasonable satisfaction in my power. I will use my utmost endeavours to explain to the people of this Province, that they want only wealth and population to become one of the finest and noblest people on the globe—that union is strength, and that party spirit produces weakness—that they should, consequently, forgive and forget political as well as religious animosity, and consider as their enemies only those who insidiously promote either;—that widely scattered as they are over the surface of this extensive country, they should recollect with pride, the brilliant history of "the old country," from which they sprung, and like their ancestors, they should firmly support the British Standard, which will ever afford them freedom and disinterested protection; that by thus tranquillizing the Province, the redundant wealth of the Mother Country will irrigate their land, and their population will convert the wilderness which surrounds them into green fields,—that an infusion of wealth would establish markets in all directions, as well as good roads—the arteries of agriculture and commerce; and that plain, practical education should be provided for the rising generation, as also the blessings of the Christian Religion, which inculcates, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace. Good will towards men."

Taking every opportunity of offering these recommendations to the inhabitants of this Province, I shall in no way attempt to enforce them; on the contrary I shall plainly promulgate, that if the Yeomanry and Farmers of Upper Canada are not yet sufficiently tired of agitation—if they do not yet clearly see what a curse it has been to them, it will be out of my power to assist them;—that if they insist on turning away the redundant wealth as well as the labourers of the Mother Country to the United States, I shall be unable to prevent them; in short, that if they actually would rather remain as they are than become wealthy, as they might be, my anxiety to enrich them must prove fruitless.

On the other side, whenever they shall be disposed to join heart and hand with me, in loyally promoting the peace and prosperity of the Province, they shall find me faithfully devoted to their service. In the mean while I will carefully guard the Constitution of the country, and they may firmly rely that I will put down promptly, as I have always done, the slightest attempt to invade it.

With inward pleasure I have received evidence of the invincible re-action that is hourly taking place in the public mind, and for the sake of the Province, rather than for my own, I hail the manly British feeling, which in every direction I see, as it were, rising out of the ground, determined to shield me from insult, and to cheer and accompany me in my progress towards Reform.

I have detained you longer than is customary, but the unprecedented events of this Session, have made it necessary to do so.

MONTREAL, April 21.—The Legislature of Upper Canada have sanctioned several measures connected with railroads in that Province. The Toronto Gas Light Company and the Hamilton Water Works Company are advancing with their charters.

LATEST NEWS.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer, May 16.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Pacific, Capt. Hoxie, from Liverpool, having sailed on the 14th April, arrived yesterday, and brings us papers to the day preceding. Their contents are devoid of interest. The British Parliament had re-assembled, but their proceedings are as yet unimportant. The following are the only items we find worth extracting:

Trade of the Country.—One of the annual returns printed a few days ago, bears valuable testimony to the thriving condition of the country. The quantity of tea imported in 1834 was 33,649,000 lbs; in 1835 it was 41,190,000 lbs. The tea entered for home consumption in 1834 was 34,982,000 lbs; in 1835 it was 36,606,000 lbs. The revenue yielded by tea in 1834 was £3,590,000; and in 1835 it was £3,837,000. The revenue therefore, has gained a quarter of a million; and if we assume the fall on the retail price to be 1s. per pound on an average since the trade was opened, the saving to the consumers will be £1,800,000. In tobacco, the luxury of the poor, there is an increased consumption of nearly 1,000,000 lbs. weight, or about one 21st part. The home consumption of cotton wool has increased from 40,840,000 lbs. to 43,186,000; or about one 20th part. Even in sugar, though consumption has been checked by the rise of price, there is a small augmentation. The quantity entered for home use in 1834 was 4,414,000 cwts and in 1835 it was 4,496,000 cwts. In raw silk the quantity entered for home use has increased from 3,346,000 to 4,151,000 lbs. In the rum entered for home use, there is a small increase, and in brandy, a small decrease.—The latter is easily accounted for by the consumption of the article called British brandy. In hemp the increase is from 666,000 cwts. to 686,000. In coffee there is a small diminution equal to one 50th part, owing no doubt to the fall in the price of tea. In the exports of British produce and manufactures, the declared value was £36,532,000 in 1834, and £41,350,000 in 1835, an increase of no less than one 8th part in a single year. The larger imports of wool, cotton, silk, and hemp, indicate the activity of our manufactures; the great increase of the exports shows the prosperous state of our foreign trade; and the additional consumption of tea, sugar, and tobacco, is good evidence of the improved circumstances of the working classes.

IRELAND.—*Blowing up of the Statue of King William III. in Dublin.*—This statue, which stood in College-green, one of the most public places in the city, was, on Thursday night, totally destroyed by gunpowder. The presiding magistrates of College-street Police office, Alderman Fleming and Mr. Tudor, were engaged on Friday in endeavouring to find out some clue which would lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of this wanton outrage. Although some evidence has been already obtained, in reference to the manner in which the destruction of the statue was effected, nothing has yet transpired to inculpate any persons as participators in the affair, although suspicions have been excited. The principal witness was a woman named Turkington. She stated that about half past 12 o'clock on Thursday night she was coming down Church-lane, when she saw a light on the statue of King William, and immediately a tremendous explosion took place. A man then came from behind the pedestal, from the Foster-place side, and on observing him she said, "I suppose you would have done the same thing to me, if I had been in that place." The man struck witness a blow with his hand on the words having been made use of, and then ran away as fast as he could. The force of the explosion knocked the statue down on the stones nearest to Church lane, and the legs were broken by the fall. The watchmen sprung their rattles after the explosion took place.

After the explosion had taken place on Thursday night, and intelligence of the event had been conveyed to College-street office, constable Goodisson attended with a party of police, in order to preserve order. The statue, which had been flung down from the horse, was placed on a float, and conveyed to the police office, where it is at present deposited. It is entirely defaced by the explosion, and the legs are torn away from the trunk. The statue was generally supposed to be of brass, but this is not the case, it being made of lead. An old cut is observable in the neck, which report assigns to have been made by some individuals in 1798, who endeavored to cut off the head. After working a considerable time, he became alarmed, and desisted from the attempt. When the statue was lying on the ground, many of the persons assembled in the street passed various remarks on the circumstance. Among the expressions were the following. "He fainted, poor fellow, and bring him a drop of water;" "bring the doctor, for he has broken his leg;" "he has been long enough up, and it was time he should be pulled down, and may he never rise again." An old woman, in a happy state of inebriation, turned up her eyes to the statue, and clapping her hands together, cried out, "Ah then Bill, my hearty! you're unseated before Dan's unseated, and if he's unseated, there's just the place for him."

SPAIN.—Extract from the Address proposed for presentation to the Cortes in answer to the Speech from the throne:—

"The Deputies express their loyalty to Isabella II. and declare their reliance on the wisdom and noble intentions of the Queen Regent. They receive with gratitude the promise of the new Electoral Bill, in virtue of which the fundamental laws of the kingdom shall be revised and matured. They will devote particular attention to the difficult question of the emancipation of Spanish America, consulting only the honor of the nation and the rules of equity. Every brave Spaniard must have heard with pleasure that the Sovereigns of the Quadruple Alliance have given fresh proofs of their friendship and sincere desire to restore peace to the Peninsula. France, England and Portugal have the same interests as Spain, and the firm resolution with which they join her in stifling fanaticism and rebellion ought to tranquillize the most timid minds to the issue of the existing struggle.—They congratulate her Majesty on the continuance of the friendship and good will of the other Governments of Europe, the Emperor of Brazil, and the United States of America."

The duke of Cumberland, is said to be one of the most punctual and business-like men in the House of Lords—equal to the door-keeper.

A superb 74 gun ship has arrived in England, a present to the king from the Sultan or Imaum of Muscat. It was built at Bombay, of teak wood, and called the Liverpool, but the king has changed her name to the Imaum, in compliment to the donor.

Sir Francis Freeling, so long known by his accomplished talent as the head of the British Post Office, has returned from Paris, after having made a satisfactory arrangement on the subject with the French Government. The charge on letters and newspapers both ways is to be quite moderate.

The English enjoy a flourishing trade with Antwerp. Out of 63 vessels arrived there in March, 13 carried the English flag. London alone sent large quantities of cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, &c.

General M'Dougall, (formerly Colonel of the 79th Highlanders,) and Colonel Wylde, who were commissioned by General Evans, to represent to the Spanish authorities, the sufferings of the British Legion, from the want of pay and necessaries, were received most cordially by the chief Minister of the Queen, who promised that every cause for complaint should be removed as speedily as possible.

The estate of Coltness, and barony of Overton, in Lanarkshire, the property of General Sir James Steuart Denham, Bart., was purchased on Tuesday for Thomas Houldsworth, Esq., M. P. for Nottinghamshire, at the price of £94,750.—It is a splendid estate.

The French legislature is in active session, and a proposition is before it to repeal the law which excludes the family of Napoleon from the soil of France. It is to be hoped that the proposition will prevail, as no danger can now accrue from the presence of this heretofore proscribed family.

The *Gazette du Midi* states, under the head of "Intelligence from Lyons," of the 21st inst., that the family of M. Chantelauze has obtained a promise from M. Sauzet to submit, on the 1st of May to the King a request for the commutation of punishment in favour of the four ministers who are in prison at Ham. Banishment is talked of.

In France, as in England, the moment a slave set his foot on the soil, he becomes a free man; but hitherto, when any of these slaves have returned to the French colonies, they have been considered as again falling back into a state of slavery. An ordonnance has now been signed by the King, declaring that all slaves coming into France with the consent of their masters, obtain their full and perpetual emancipation.

THE HEROES OF THE BARRICADES.—On Saturday last the remains of the victims of July 28th were removed into the vault built for their reception under the Dome Church of the Invalides. The vault is divided into 14 compartments. In the centre is a column, at the foot of which have been placed on each side the coffins of Marshal Mortier and General Lachasse de Verigny.—*French paper.*

Some interesting discoveries have been recently made in the excavations of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Cardinal Cheverus, formerly Bishop Cheverus, of Boston, it is said, will probably be chosen Pope on the death of the present incumbent of the pontifical chair.

There were once 100 free cities in Europe; there are now but four—Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Frankfort. Cracow, which has just succumbed to Russian domination, would have made a fifth.

Rumors still prevail that Don Miguel is with Carlos, and that he traversed France and was actually present in the French chambers, incognito.

The number of [illegible] on the frontier of Greece and Turkey amounts [illegible]

Both Houses [illegible] actively [illegible] in the despatch [illegible] business. [illegible] tone of the [illegible] more [illegible] Ministry have [illegible] session [illegible] ment called by [illegible] ameliorating and salutary measure of Reform [illegible] another. We are assured by Gentlemen who arrived from Britain during the week, that they never saw the three Kingdoms in a state of more exorbitant prosperity than at the present time. This is the best answer that can be given to the false prophets on both sides of the water, who have been predicting ruin and revolution, from every act of justice and economy wrung by the people from the noble monopolists who misgoverned the country for their own advantage. The Empire was never stronger at home, nor more feared and respected abroad, that at the present time.—*Novascotian.*

TEXAS.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, May 18.

Great and Glorious News from Texas.—Capture of the Tyrant Santa Anna.

Early yesterday morning our whole city was thrown into an extraordinary state of excitement, by the receipt of the highly gratifying and important intelligence, that General Houston had met the army of *Santa Anna*, and after destroying more than half its numbers, taken the *Tyrant* prisoner, and caused him to be *shot!* Never have we witnessed greater enthusiasm than pervaded all classes of our fellow-citizens on the annunciation of this important intelligence, and although some doubts are entertained of the capture of *Santa Anna*, there can be none whatever, of the important fact that a great *battle* has been fought and a most important *victory* achieved. For ourselves, we entertain no doubt that Houston has achieved a victory over the Mexican forces.

From the New-York Star, May 18.

Defeat and Capture of Santa Anna still further confirmed.—By the express of the Courier, we are furnished with a positive confirmation of the glorious news of the defeat of Santa Anna, which was published yesterday, and which caused such universal rejoicing throughout our city.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.

Confirmation of the Capture of Santa Anna.

By our correspondence from Washington, it will be perceived that General Gaines has addressed an official letter to the Secretary at War, communicating the important intelligence that Santa Anna is said to have been captured by the Texian army under General Houston, and that the report reached him through such sources as to leave no doubt of its truth.

It will also be seen that the subject of our relations with Mexico, and the affairs of Texas, occupy the consideration of Congress, and will probably result in the recognition of the Independence of that beautiful country. We hope that this will be done at the earliest moment that it can be, consistent with our principle of always acknowledging and respecting the government *de facto*.

The United States Telegraph published an extra on Monday with the intelligence from New Orleans, to which is added the following postscript.

☞ Since the above was in type, we learn that despatches have been received at the Department from Gen. Gaines, fully confirming the above; so that there is no doubt of its correctness.

Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 16, 1836.

The Secretary of War has received a letter from Gen. Gaines, dated Camp Sabine in which he states, that reports have reached him in such a way that he does not doubt them, that General Houston has fallen in with the advance of the Mexican army, commanded by Santa Anna in person; that an action ensued, in which the Mexicans were routed and Santa Anna made prisoner; and that he had offered, after his capture, to acknowledge the Independence of Texas! Gen. Gaines adds, that he no longer entertained any apprehensions as to the Indians in that quarter. They were peaceably employed in planting their corn.

From the Washington Globe of Tuesday.

TEXAS.

The following Letter from Major General Gaines, has been furnished us for publication by the War Department:—

HEAD QUARTERS, Western Department,
Camp Sabine, 28th April, 1836.

SIR:—I have the honor to state that reports have just now reached this place, through various channels, which leave no doubt of their correctness that on the 21st inst. a battle was fought near twenty miles east of Harrisburgh, in Texas, between the Mexicans, under the immediate command of their President, Santa Anna, and the Texans, under Gen. Houston, their commander in chief; and that it resulted in the entire overthrow of the advanced corps of the Mexican army, which appears to have been very far out of supporting distance from the larger part of the army, most of which is said to have been upon the Brassos, near St. Phillippe, distance sixty miles. It is stated that between five hundred and six hundred of the Mexican troops were killed, and the residue of the advance, about the same number, taken prisoners, including the President himself, with his staff, and most of his principal officers, and that he has declared himself ready and willing instantly to acknowledge the independence of Texas. Upon this point, however, I presume the constituted authorities of Mexico must be consulted.

I have, moreover, learned that the Cherokee and other Indians in Texas, from our side of the national boundary line, are disposed to return to their villages, plant corn, and be peaceable.

This intelligence suggests to me the propriety of desiring the governors of the states of whom I requested volunteers, as stated in my letter of the 8th of this month, to suspend their movement. To this I have added, that should the above reports be confirmed, as I have no doubt they will be in the course of a few days, I will, in that event, order an officer direct to the States respectively, to muster the volunteers, muster them into service, and then discharge them.

Your obedient servant,
EDMUND P. GAINES,
Major General commanding.

To the Secretary of War,
Washington City.

Later.—By the steam packet from Charleston we are put in possession of the following, which appears to be later intelligence from Texas. That there have been desperate conflicts is now certain, but the New Orleans papers containing the detail not come to hand. The capture of Santa Anna is not doubted.

CHEERING NEWS FROM TEXAS.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived in this city on Wednesday evening by the rail road from Pensacola, that just before he left that place, a gentleman arrived there from Mobile who informed him that he had read in the Mobile papers of the 5th inst. accounts of three different battles which had been fought between Gen. Santa Anna and Gen. Houston's armies, and that the Mexicans had been *defeated with considerable loss* on their side. Gen. Santa Anna was missing, and is supposed to have been killed—his horse and trappings are in the possession of the Texians at Nacogdoches. The saddle and trappings valued at $800.

The National Gazette is altogether incredulous in regard to the battle and the victory. The Mobile Commercial Chronicle questions the accounts of the victory, as given in the New Orleans papers—especially in regard to the extent claimed. It also says that Santa Anna could not have been captured, inasmuch as it is very questionable whether he is in Texas at all.

And the Mobile Chronicle of the 7th inst. gives the following from the Louisiana Advertiser, without date; probably of the 5th:

"TEXAS.—By a gentleman who arrived yesterday, we are credibly informed that Santa Anna has not been taken prisoner, much less sentenced and shot, as stated by a contemporary journal. Our informant stated that there had been a fight, or more properly speaking, a skirmish, between a body of the Mexican and another of the Texians, which terminated in the rout of the former, with loss of both parties on the part of the Mexicans; [illegible] being in the encamped [illegible] the city of [illegible]

From Charleston.—By the Steamer Wm. Gibbons, we have our Southern files to May 14th.

RISING OF THE CREEKS.—DISTRESSING INTELLIGENCE. FIFTY FAMILIES MURDERED!!!

From the Charleston Patriot of May 14.

Col. White, Delegate in Congress from Florida, arrived here last night from Augusta, having seen and conversed with the passengers who arrived at a late hour the night before from Columbus. There is no longer a doubt of a general Creek war. Fifty families have been murdered, and 2000 people fled to Columbus for protection!!!

The state of that frontier is most disastrous. There are not 500 effective men between the Creek and Seminoles lines, and all Florida will be devastated, if the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia do not send mounted men to the Florida line and to Tallahassee. The Seminoles are advancing on Tallahassee. The Creeks will be forced upon it. Gen. Scott is in "summer quarters."

Col. White has sent an express to Gen. Scott, and made an appeal to the Governors of South Carolina and Georgia to send mounted men to Tallahassee and the Florida line, to save middle Florida from robbery and murder in this disgraceful Indian and Seminole war. We hope the Governor will act with his known promptitude and energy.

We learn from the St. Augustine Herald of the 12th inst, that the Indians had divided into small parties and were scouring the whole country, committing depredations and murder on the defenceless inhabitants.

UNITED STATES.

The Havre arrived at New York from Havre, has brought $350,000 of the indemnity money, all we believe in gold.

The packet Sully, from Havre, brought 300,000 dollars more of the French indemnity, chiefly in gold ingots, which is to be sent to the mint to be coined.

Six Philadelphians have been massacred by the order of Santa Anna, the tyrant of Mexico.

In one night in a single ward in New Orleans, there were taken from disorderly persons arrested in the street and lodged in the watch-house, the following weapons:—10 pistols, 7 dirks, 50 jack-knives, 48 dirk-knives, 7 Bowie knives, 2 bayonets, 1 musket, 4 sword-canes, and a fowling piece—total, 131 weapons.

The celebrated Mosher estate in England, rated at $32,000,000, has found a claimant, Caleb Mosher, Jr. of Providence, R. I. who has retained Attorney General Green, as his Counsellor in the matter.

Between three and four thousand new buildings are now going up in New-Orleans.

Upwards of thirteen hundred passengers arrived at New-York on the 19th inst. from Europe. Many of these are mechanics, journeymen masons, carpenters, &c. who expect to find work in that city.

Reform in the Court.—Mr. Taney, the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, took his seat for the first time on the bench of the Circuit Court at Baltimore, on Thursday last. The Chief Justice informed the Grand Jury that he should upon this occassion and all others dispense with the long and formal charge upon all the subjects which might possibly come before it—as has been the usage heretofore. He was of opinion that the Court ought at once to enter promptly upon the discharge of its duties, disencumbered of all unnecessary forms. The age had passed by, he said, which called for particular instructions from the Courts; the public mind had become enlightened, and the intelligence of Juries was adequate to the discharge of their duties. The District Attorney was ready to counsel them in all matters of law. After some other pertinent observations, the Judge told the Grand Jurors that they could return to their room, and the Court then proceeded to the discharge of its duties.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

FROM CANTON.—We have received by the ship Neponset, the Canton Register to Jan. 12. The Register publishes a special edict of the Hoppo, Pang, addressed to the Hong Merchants for their full information, forbidding any further attempts to enter the Bogue with steam vessels. He says, 'I have examined and find that when the cargo ships enter the Bogue, the pilots bring them in; never before has a *fast ship* been seen to bring them in. Further, the acting Governor and myself have corresponded on the subject, and if the said foreigners' *smoke ship* arrives at the Bogue, immediately open and attack her hull with a thundering fire, and those who succeed in breaking her to pieces, shall certainly be promoted. If the orders are disobeyed and she enters, the least guilty shall be reported to the Emperor, degraded from office and wear the wooden collar; the most guilty shall be punished according to military law.—*Am. paper.*'

A letter from Manilla, dated Dec. 21, 1835, says, "It seems that the Tea Plant is discovered to grow here very plentifully, and is only now discovered. Government has granted to one person the right of exporting, or rather selling of it for ten years."

The chapel formerly occupied by the factory of the East India Company in Canton, has been re-opened for public worship, and religious services are to be performed there every Sabbath.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1836.

By the steamer Royal Tar, New York papers of the 18th, Boston of the 19th, and Portland of the 20th inst., were received, with which we have been favored. They acknowledge English dates to the 14th April, but furnish very few extracts,—they will be found in preceding columns.

A late fire in Bond-street, London, destroyed property estimated at £80,000 to £100,000—only one third insured. £1500 had been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers.

Subscriptions were in progress for the relief of the family of the late Fort Major Watson, who was lately burnt to death with two of his children, at the citadel of Plymouth. The King had forwarded a gift of £100.

A heavy business was done at Liverpool in the course of the month of March, in the American staple, cotton, at improving prices.

The papers by the Royal Tar also furnish important intelligence from the seat of war in Texas. The Texians, according to the accounts, have succeeded in almost wholly destroying the Mexican army, and it is even affirmed that Santa Anna, President of Mexico, has been captured, and, with his officers, shot, in retaliation for his cruelties inflicted upon the Texians who had fallen into his hands,—the correctness of *his* capture however is very questionable. The account of the numbers killed and wounded, which is very disproportionate, is also disbelieved.—We have copied the details almost entire.

We have also given some intelligence of new Indian aggressions and murders in Florida.

We have inserted in this day's paper, the Speech of His Excellency Sir Francis Head, at the prorogation of the Upper Canada Legislature, and though a very long document, is highly worthy of an attentive perusal. The very unsettled state of affairs in both Upper and Lower Canada is greatly to be regretted; but Sir Francis, while he wishes to advance all just and necessary reforms in the Colony, is determined to adhere to the principles of the British Constitution, and promises to exert all his abilities to advance the best interests of the Country while he remains Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada.—The House of Assembly have stopped the supplies, and His Excellency has reserved all Bills for the appropriation of money for the signification of the King's pleasure.

The Miramichi and Pictou papers mention the snow storm of the 13th inst. as having been very severe at those places.

The Quebec Gazette of the 27th ult. remarks on the extraordinary backwardness of the season; a series of snow storms, with frost, had occurred for several days previous, and on the 26th there was a heavy thunder storm, with rain and hail. The prospect is unfavorable to the agriculturists and the whole of the industrious classes.

The trade of ship building has employed a large number of men at Quebec during the last winter. There are on the stocks at that place, nearly ready for launching, 13 ships, 2 brigs and one steamboat,—some of the ships are of large size, one of 1050 tons, new measurement.

The Telegraph at Quebec, on the 30th ult. announced 2 square rigged vessels and a schooner, below that port—they were not known, and could not get into port on account of the ice.

THE QUIT RENTS.

We before intimated to our readers that it was the intention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who is ever desirous of promoting the welfare of New Brunswick, to recommend to His Majesty's Government the relinquishment of the monies received from those persons, who, when called upon, came forward and paid their Quit Rents. We have now the pleasing duty to announce that His Excellency has received instructions by the last Mail, to refund the same to the parties concerned.

The Country is much indebted to his Excellency for the successful issue of an appeal which has been so graciously responded to by His Majesty, whose paternal regard for the interest and happiness of this portion of His Dominions, we trust, will be happily felt and long cherished.

We expect to be enabled in our next number to point out the proper course to be pursued to obtain re-payment of the several sums paid in.—*Royal Gaz.*

CENTRAL BANK STOCK.—The sale of £10,000 additional Stock of the Central Bank took place on Thursday last, pursuant to advertisement, and realized to the fullest extent the expectations of the Directors. The highest lot sold for *Forty* and *one third* per cent. premium, and the average was upwards of *Thirty eight* per cent. Taking into consideration the present very great scarcity of money, and the very large amount of new Stock in the market, this sale may be deemed a very extraordinary one, and evinces a high degree of public confidence in the Central Bank, now less than eighteen months in actual operation. We are informed that the whole of the first instalment of five per cent., was paid in on Monday last.—*Ibid.*

GRENADA.—Lieutenant Colonel Mair, Governor of this Island, died on the 21st of March, after a short illness of only 5 days.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, 7th May, 1836.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the Hon. S. B. Robie, Alexander Stewart, and Daniel M'Farlane, Esquires, to be Commissioners on the part of the Province of Nova-Scotia, to be joined with the like number of Commissioners, to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, for ascertaining, surveying, defining, and running out the Divisional or Boundary Line between the said Provinces.

BERMUDA, MAY 3.

Arrived, on Sunday, H. M. line-of-battle Ship MELVILLE, Captain Douglas, bearing the Flag of Vice Admiral SIR PETER HALKETT, successor to Vice Admiral the Right Honorable SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, in the North American and West India Command. The *Melville* was saluted, as she passed Fort Catherine, and subsequently exchanged salutes with the *President*, Sir George's Flag Ship. The *Melville* is last from Madeira, and out 42 days from Portsmouth.—*Passengers*, Miss Halkett, John Halkett, Esq., Flag Lieutenant, Lady, and two Children, and James A. Smith, Esq., Secretary to Sir Peter.

Sir Peter Halkett landed, and dined with Sir George Cockburn, on Sunday. Sir George we are informed, will embark to-morrow, and most probably sail on Thursday.—The *Larne* sails in company with the *President* for England.

Arrived, on Saturday, H. M. S. *Larne*, Com. W. Smith, last from Barbados, in 13 days.—The *Larne*, has, we understand, been employed since August last, on the coast of Venezuela, protecting British Trade throughout the Revolution in that unhappy country. The contest was brought to a final close on the 1st March, by the Castle at Porto Cabello, (the only strong hold of the rebels,) giving up to Gen. Paez, who was besieging it with Government Troops. The *Larne* left La Guayra, on the 15th March; at which time the whole country was in a state of tranquillity.

We learn from Jamaica, that the House of Assembly had refused to proceed to business, on the day to which the Legislature stood prorogued, as mentioned in our last Gazette, and that a further prorogation by Proclamation had taken place. It was currently reported at Kingston, that the Earl of Munster was to succeed the Marquis of Sligo as Governor of Jamaica, and that the latter was preparing for his departure.—*Royal Gazette.*

From Jamaica.—Our papers by the John W. Cater furnish no particular news. The slaves, or apprentices are in a quiet state, but sullen, and offer a passive resistance, which will, in a great measure, thwart the interests of the planters, whose crops for the ensuing year will fall far short of the usual returns, which has caused an advance in the articles Sugar and Coffee; the former article especially has risen in consequence of the blighted state of our Lousiana crops.—The J. W. Cater left Kingston on the 1st of May.—*New York Star.*

SIR GEORGE COCKBURN.—We copy the following pleasing anecdote from the Bermuda R. Gazette:

The following anecdote is peculiarly gratifying:—"It was in 1797 that *La Minerve*, (in which Lord Nelson had taken his passage to join Earl St. Vincent, a few days previously to the glorious 14th of February), captured during the night, the *Sabina*, Spanish Frigate, and silenced another.

The dawn of day discovered the whole of the Spanish Fleet in pursuit of her. While the enemy's leading line of battle Ships in chase were *within Gunshot of La Minerve*, a man fell overboard. Notwithstanding the injury received in her recent actions, Captain (now Sir George) Cockburn, her Commander, immediately tacked, exchanged broadsides with the Spaniards, picked up the man, and got off in triumph with the loss of his Prize."—Lord Nelson used to advert to this, as one of the finest things he ever heard of.