combination in their hands of a large share of the Legislative power with so important a branch of the Executive authority, are too obvious to escape your notice; and I therefore may, without inconvenience, abstain from a particular explanation of them. It may be sufficient to say, that his Majesty's confidential advisers regard as conclusive and unanswerable, the objections which are made to confiding the management of the uncleared territory of Lower Canada, to either or both of the Houses of General Assembly, or to persons appointed by them and subject to their control. In the distribution of the different powers of the state, the office of settling and alienating the uncleared territory properly belongs to the Executive Government.

"It is competent to the Legislature upon this as upon other subjects, to lay down general rules for the guidance of the Executive authorities, or either branch of the Legislature may separately offer its advice to the Crown as to the policy and system of management, which it thinks should be pursued; but the practical application of such general rules and the charge of carrying into effect the system of management which may be approved, are functions of an Executive and Administrative character, that they can only be properly discharged by those in whose hands all similar powers are lodged by the Constitution. Nor am I aware of any ground on which a surrender of that trust could be properly required from his Majesty, or which would justify the resignation of it by the King."

LATEST NEWS.

Great Britain, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 5.

Mr. Baring, on the part of Lord John Russell, gave notice, that, on the 9th February, he should ask leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.—(Cheers.)

Lord D. Stuart gave notice, that, on the 13th of February, he should call the attention of the house to the effects which the policy of Russia towards Poland had upon British interests.—(Hear, hear!)

Mr. Ripon gave notice, that, on the 19th of April, he should move a resolution, to the effect, that Deans and Chapters, not having cures of souls, were useless, and that their revenues should devolve upon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners appointed by the Crown.—(Cheers.) The hon. member then gave notice, that, on the 26th of April, he should bring in a bill to relieve the Bishops and Archbishops from their attendance in the House of Lords.—(Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Robinson gave notice, that, on Tuesday next, he should move a series of resolutions relative to the present state of the taxation of the country, with a view to its revision.—(Cheers.) And, on the 24th of February, he should bring forward a motion relative to the manufacture of foreign grain in bond, into flour, for exportation.

Mr. S. O'Brien gave notice, that, on an early day of the session, he would move for leave to bring in a bill to relieve the destitute poor of Ireland.

Sir A. Agnew gave notice, that, on the 1st of April, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to secure the better observance of the Sabbath.

Mr. D. W. Harvey gave notice, that, on the 17th of March, he should move for the appointment of a select Committee to revise all pensions charged upon any fund under the controul of Parliament, with a view to ascertain whether the continued payments thereof were justified.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given notice, that on the 8th of March, he purposes bringing in a bill to amend and consolidate the laws relative to the stamp duty on newspapers.

FEBRUARY 9.

The New Houses of Parliament.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the re-appointment of the committee respecting the new houses of Parliament, to which the four plans selected out of the 97 furnished, should be submitted.—Mr. HUME moved an amendment, having for its object the removal of the site to another situation, namely, St. James's Palace, or Marlborough House.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the amendment, as most injudicious and uncalled for, and reminded the house that, if carried, all the expense already incurred for plans, &c., would be money thrown away.—Mr. KEARSLEY said, that after what had fallen from the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reference to the proposition of the hon. member for Middlesex, it must be the full persuasion of every body in the house that all that hon. Member had said was humbug, sheer humbug.—(Loud laughter.) After all his talked-about economy, to come and tell the house that they must not be niggardly about giving another £3000 for a little presumed improvement in architecture!—(Renewed laughter and ironical cheers.) The hon. Member for Middlesex, it was clear, was not acting honestly.—(Renewed laughter with some expressions of disapprobation.)—The SPEAKER called the hon. Member to order. Such language was, as he must perceive on a moment's reflection, not at all consistent with the usages of Parliament or the courtesy due from one hon. Member to another.—(Hear, hear.)—Mr. KEARSLEY said, with all deference, he thought he had a right to say that he had a right to speak what he thought.—(Shouts of laughter.)—The SPEAKER repeated his remonstrance. This was quite improper language, and he trusted the honorable member would discontinue it.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—Mr. KEARSLEY would humbly kiss the rod.—(A laugh.) He would only say that he should conceive that if he had acted as the hon. Member for Middlesex had done, he should only conceive himself dishonest.—(Shouts of laughter, and ironical cheering.) He did not wish to——The SPEAKER trusted that the hon. Member would see the propriety of retracting the expressions he had made use of as applying to the hon. Member for Middlesex.—Mr. KEARSLEY said he could not say he did not think what he had said.—(Renewed laughter.)—Mr. T. ATTWOOD was sure the hon. Member could not seriously mean to apply the words he had used to the hon. Member for Middlesex.—Mr. KEARSLEY said his remark was intended to apply to the argument, not to the individual.—(Immense laughter.) He was ready to stand to all he had said; he did not require the assistance of the Birmingham bridge to carry him over.—(Renewed laughter.)—On a division, the numbers were, for the original motion 141, against it 42, majority 99.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 10.—Lord John Russell obtained leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales. The machinery of the bill is precisely the same as that of the bill of Sir R. Peel last year.

O'Connell and Raphael.—Mr. Hardy has given notice in the House of Commons, for a "Select Committee, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the return of Alexander Raphael, and N. A. Vigors, Esquires, at the election for the County of Carlow, in the month of June last, and with the petition against the said return;" and Col. Bruen has given notice, that previous to Mr. Hardy's motion, he will present "a petition from electors of the County of Carlow, complaining of certain transactions connected with the last election for that county."

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.—Whigs and Tories, Reformers and Corruptionists anticipate one of the severest parliamentary struggles that has ever been witnessed in England. Nobody affects security, far less indifference, as to the immediate result. The Reformers know that defeat, partial and temporary indeed, but still productive of serious evil to the country, may be the consequence of the least neglect of duty, or what at other times might be a venial error in tactics. On the other hand, the Tories feel as if they were fighting in the last ditch. They deeply regret having abandoned their strong-holds, the English and Scotch Corporations; and are resolved to battle stoutly against Irish Municipal reform, which would give the *coup de grace* to their Grange allies in the Sister Isle. The Tories rely on the Lords; but such is their unhappy position, that resistance to reform in the Upper House can only be successful for a short time, and must be attended with imminent danger to the privileged orders. Thus, if the Reformers are anxious, their antagonists are doubly alarmed.—*Spectator.*

Newspaper Stamp Duty.—The Sun of the 2d instant says, "With respect to the newspaper stamp duty, we may take upon ourselves to state, that, if not wholly abolished in the next session, it will be very much reduced."

A Proclamation has appeared for the issue of a new silver coin of value of fourpence.

The intelligence from the Continent does not change the aspect of affairs; but in consequence of a proposed increase of the naval force, it is apprehended that the relations with the Nothern Powers is not upon the most satisfactory footing. It is even said that the Earl of Durham in his despatches, expresses fears of an approaching tempest. On that account, it is said, the passage in the King's Speech relative to the close alliance of England and France, was inserted.

France and Russia were thought by some to be on the eve of war. The German papers contain angry articles, written, it is believed, on Russian official authority, denouncing the part of the address of the French Chamber in favor of the Poles. One of these articles concludes by saying, that "the relations of the rival parties are so directly opposed, that the sword alone can and must decide."

CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS.—We stated lately, that the amount of duties received at our Custom-house in the year 1835 was £4,273,000, being an increase of upwards of £426,000. From a parliamentary return of the receipts from Customs at London in 1834, there were only six ports in England where they exceeded £100,000, viz., London £10,697,263, Liverpool £3,846,336, Bristol £1,072,186, Hull £684,000, Newcastle £286,918, and Gloucester £131,105. The total receipts in Ireland were £1,756,036, and in Scotland, £1,441,336. It will be seen, therefore, that the receipts were more than three times as much as those of all Scotland and Ireland, and that the receipts at Liverpool during the same period were £648,934 more than in all Scotland & Ireland.—*Liverpool Alb.*

The receipts of duties at our Custom-house for the year ending the 5th instant, amounted to £160,484; being an increase of nearly £30,000 above those of last year.—*Gloucester Journal.*

Cotton Trade of Scotland.—The cotton trade of Scotland continues to increase every year. Last year the increase was more than £3,800 bags. Total consumption nearly 100,000 bags. 32,000,000 lb. at 9d., £1,200,000; charges and profits on spinning at 7d., £930,000; of this sum about a half would be for wages, and a half for tear and wear, profit, &c. Value of yarn, £2,130,000; exported (about a fourth) £530,000. Left for manufacturing, £1,600,000; an expense and profit of manufacturing, £1,200,000. Value of manufactured goods, £2,800,000.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

GLASGOW MANUFACTORIES.—Among the numerous extensive manufactories, the following are unequalled for ingenuity and extent:—Messrs. Henry Monteith and Co.'s dyeing, discharging, and printing works at Dalmarnock; Messrs. Charles Tennant and Co.'s chemical works at St. Rollox, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, chloride of lime, soda, and soap. This manufactory, the most distinguished and extensive of any of the kind in Europe, occupies ten acres of ground, and within its walls there are buildings which cover 31,346 square yards of ground. There are upwards of one hundred furnaces, retorts, or fire-places. The platinum vessels in one apartment alone cost upwards of £9000.—*Cleland's Statistics.*

A number of orders have been received by the last packet from New York, to effect insurances against fire with the London Companies. We understand that policies have been entered into exceeding half a million sterling, and all the orders are not yet completed. The rate of premium on houses, not deemed more than ordinarily hazardous, is 15s. per centum, whilst, for the same species of property in London, the charge does not in any of the offices exceed 2s., and in some of them only 1s. 6d. The chief ground for making so important a distinction is the imperfection or absence of party walls that prevails in all the American towns, which obviously must very much increase the hazard.

From a late return of the expenses incurred by the city of London in supporting the dignity of its mayors, it appears that no less a sum than twenty-five thousand seven hundred pounds has been for some years past the average cost.

The West India Dock Company have purchased the East India Company's ware-houses in Fenchurch-street for £86,000, and they have borrowed £100,000 from the Bank of Scotland at 3½ per cent., for five years.

A train of six carriages was lately conveyed on the Greenwich rail-road, in England, sixty miles in one hour—or at the rate of a mile a minute.

On the 15th January, a meeting at the Literary Institution, Aldersgate Street, London, was held to pass a Resolution for a Committee to forward the offer of Dr. King to proceed to the north-west coast of America, to ascertain the real existence of a N. W. passage, and to complete the survey. Dr. King explained his views, of which he said £1000 would be the expense. He would leave Montreal about the 20th April, with six men only, and, from the information he had received, he would gain an advance of six months on the season. The resolution, moved by Mr. Hodgen, was adopted, and a committee of gentlemen formed to carry the undertaking into execution. Some words passed about employing Capt. Back or Sir J. Franklin, &c.; but those gentlemen were said to have declined any further attempts of the kind. Should the Government take up the subject, of course Dr. King would join it.

Small Pox.—This cruel disease has lately been making great ravages among the infant population in the east of London, great numbers of whom have fallen victims to its virulence.

We are sorry to learn that scarlet fever prevails to a considerable extent in this city at present. We hear that Laing, one of the day patrole, was seized with it last week, and died after a few days' illness. A melancholy instance of mortality, from this cause, lately happened in the family of a farmer in the vicinity; on the 27th ult. he lost a son, aged 21; on January 3, another, at the age of 12; on the 5th, a third, aged 5; on the 9th, a daughter, aged 7; and on the 11th, another daughter, aged 11; being five children in the brief space of 14 days.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

A seedsman of Hull advertises the seed of a gigantic kind of cabbage, called the "Waterloo cesarian cow cabbage;" of which he says that "five will keep 100 sheep a day, or 10 cows, with proper management; they are now growing from nine to twelve feet high, and fifteen feet round."!!!

A bulky Lady.—A few days ago a lady, of apparently extreme corpulence, alighted from the diligence, at Blanc Misseron, in the Nord, and entered the Custom-house to be examined. The officers observing that she took extraordinary care to avoid being pressed upon by the crowd, suspected all was not natural, and handed her over to the female inspectors, who soon extracted almost enough to furnish a milliner's shop. No fewer than eighty-seven lace caps, ready made up, were found in the sleeves, her bustle, and other parts of her ample clothing.

MODERATE EXPENDITURE.—It is stated in the *London Morning Post*, that "in the ball room at Viscount Melbourne's seat, Brocket Hall, a thousand yards of satin, at a guinea a yard, were employed. The costly and tasteful style of its furniture is such as to impart to the *tout ensemble* the most magnificent and imposing effect."

The following anti-Malthusian inscription is engraved on a tomb-stone in Conway church-yard, Carnarvonshire:—"Here lieth the body of Nicholas Brooks, of Conway, who was the *forty-first* child of W. Brooks, Esq. by Alice his wife, and father of 27 children; who died March 29, A. D. 1637.

Monument to Mr. Cobbett.—The committee formed in London, to collect subscriptions for a monument to the late Mr. Cobbett, have determined to open the subscription to the country at large.

The celebrated village of Wagram, in Germany, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

The young King of Greece is about to be married to the eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, not of the Emperor of Austria, as some of the journals have stated.

The young reigning Queen of Naples died on the 31st of January, of a bilious fever.

AMERICAN ENERGY.—A merchant from New York was at the London Coffee-house, in Ludgate-hill, when the news of the great fire which lately occurred in that city arrived. His premises were totally consumed, and he found himself, in a moment, a ruined man.—His plan, however, was instantly formed. In fifteen minutes from the time his eyes had rested on the paper, a chaise and four was at the door, in which he hurried to Dover. Arriving in the night, he hired a steam-boat for 75 guineas, which soon landed him at Calais.—Thence he hastened, with all possible expedition, to Lyons. He reached that city in eight hours before the news of the fire, and employed his time in purchasing silk goods, to such an extent, and on such terms, as to secure a profit of at least £25,000, the destruction being principally of French silks, and to so large an amount as to require more than all the existing stock at Lyons to make it good.—*London Paper.*

United States.

TERRIBLE PRICES.—The price of a moderate pair of ducks in the New-York market on Tuesday, was 2 dollars 50 cents, of a little pair of chickens 1 dollar 70 cents, of good pieces of beef 12 to 16 cents per lb., of veal hind quarters 14 cents, of eggs 6 cents each, and none to be had at that, apples 1 dollar 31 cents a bushel. The country people seem to have no more compassion on us than the landlords, and even the men who are constantly brawling about oppression and high prices, if they have any thing to sell, stickle for the last cent like real Shylocks. In spite of Free Trade we would almost recommend a strike against such enormous prices, were it not for the grave inquiry of what we should do in the mean time, before the refractory country people should be brought to terms, a circumstance too little considered in strikes generally. But to be quite serious, these extremely high prices are sad indeed for the poor, whose means are in no small degree reduced by the weather, which prevents out door labor a great part of the time. Their wants call for a liberal relief from the overflowing abundance of the wealthy with whom the expenses of going to market, be they more or less, are of very little importance.—*N. Y. Journal Commerce.*

Mercantile Enterprize.—The brig Canada, captain Hardie, which arrived here a few days ago from Cadiz, left this port in July, 1833, and in that period of time has been kept moving with an activity which has not often been surpassed in the annals of mercantile enterprize. Her first port of destination after leaving this was Batavia, thence successively she went to Manilla, Lintin, Manilla, Valparaiso, thence along the west coast of South America to Guayaquil and various intermediate ports, thence to Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Gibraltar, Cadiz, and back to Baltimore. During her absence she visited twenty-two different ports, including six which were twice entered; she was out 586 days, and in that time sailed upwards of 63,000 miles, being an average of about 108 miles per day.—*Baltimore American.*

The Weather.—Snow fell yesterday during the day, although the mercury was above the freezing point. On Monday morning the mercury was at zero, at the Shaker village, at Watervliet. The Saratoga Sentinel of yesterday says, that the mercury at that place, on Saturday morning, was 5 deg. below zero; on Sunday morning, at zero, and on Monday morning at 7 below. The snow is still from two to three feet deep in this and the neighboring counties; and in several of our streets from three to six feet. There is no immediate prospect of the breaking up of the ice in the river.—*Albany Argus, March 23.*

The Portland Daily Advertiser of 16th March says: "To day makes the 114th day which we have had sleighing this winter, and the first snow which fell is now on the ground."

NORWALK, CT. Feb. 16.—The Sound opposite this harbor is frozen completely over. Such an event has not occurred since the winter of 1779–80, when a deserter from the British army came across the ice from Long Island to this place.

THE ASTOR HOTEL.—This immense structure is nearly completed. The windows are almost all put in—the furniture prepared—and one half the parlours are taken by fashionable families, who intend to give up house-keeping in May. Boyden, the elder, will open the hotel positively on that day.

Fresh Shad is selling at Baltimore at from 37½ to 50 cents a-piece.

Rev. Dr. Fisk, of the Methodist church, and Rev. William Jackson, of the Episcopal church, have been deputed to represent the American Bible Society at the next annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, March 18.

It is again very generally rumoured, that the amount of the Crown Revenue in the chest (about £45,000,) will be immediately applied to the payment of one year's arrears of the salaries of the Judges and Public Officers.

The total amount of arrears due, and the current expenses under acts of the Legislature, passed, and likely to be passed, will amount to about £142,000, including the advances made out of the military chest. The cash in the provincial chest up to the 1st May, including the above amount of crown revenues, will be about £130,000. The deficit on the 1st May, if all arrears and expenses were paid up, would therefore be about £12,000.

Under these circumstances, there can be no doubt but that all salaries and expenses, for which the faith of the King's government is engaged, will eventually be honorably paid.—*Neilson's Gazette.*

The number of days the Legislature have sat, will, to-morrow, be one hundred and forty-five. The session opened on the 27th October, and it is the longest ever had. About a month ago, nothing had been done else than enquiring into *past* grievances, without providing against future ones. The House was then awoke by the expiring Acts, and by the desire to exercise its sovereign power, in a Government of three estates; but it has ill managed its affairs. After insulting all the Imperial and Colonial Authorities, it has lost many of its favorite laws, and at last placed itself "unanointed" in the hands of its judges.—*Ib.*

QUEBEC, 21st March, 1836.

This day at three o'clock, His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Gosford, came in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance before His Excellency, and that House being come up, His Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Assent to a number of Bills passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province; after which His Excellency delivered the following Speech:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The advanced season of the year, and the want of a sufficient number of members in both Houses, for the dispatch of public business, render it expedient that I should prorogue this Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is to me a matter of sincere regret that the offers of peace and conciliation, of which I was the bearer to this country, have not led to the results which I had hoped for. The consequences of their rejection, and of the demands which have been made to His Majesty, I will not venture to predict.

In the Speech with which I opened the Session, I announced, that should you consent to discharge the arrears due to the Public Officers, and provide for their maintenance, pending the enquiries which His Majesty had commanded to be made in the Province, no part of the surplus Revenues of the Crown should be touched during those enquiries without your assent.

As no provision has been made for the purposes contemplated in that proposal, I shall be under the necessity of applying the Revenues at the disposal of the Crown, as far as they will extend, to the payment of the public servants, and towards the current expenses of the Civil Government. What further measures must be adopted for the removal of the difficulties to which the affairs of the Province are reduced, the authorities in England must now determine.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Of the fifty-nine Bills that have passed both Houses during this session, I have given the Royal Assent to all save one, namely, the Bill for establishing a Rail-Road between the River St. Lawrence and the Province Line. As this bill affects the King's prerogative in the disposal of the Waste Lands of the Crown, the 42nd clause of the Constitutional Act makes it necessary that I should reserve it for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure; and it is probable that the omission of the formalities required by that clause, will be altogether fatal to the measure.

I shall continue to do all in my power for the advancement of the public good, and the furtherance of that paternal policy which has been enjoined upon me by our most gracious Sovereign; and you, gentlemen, will, I doubt not, each in his individual capacity, labour to preserve the peace and to promote the real interest of the community.

A rumour has been circulated for some time past, that Sir Charles Grey, one of the Royal Commissioners, had determined upon returning to England. We believe the rumour is now confirmed.—*Quebec Gazette.*

HALIFAX, MARCH 29.

The House of Assembly have reported an Address to His Majesty, "expressing the regret with which they find His Majesty's subjects in this Province are studiously overlooked, in the selections to fill places, however inferior and subordinate, in the Department of His Majesty's Customs, established in this Province, notwithstanding they so amply support the same"; and soliciting that the rule with regard to public employment, in the Instructions of the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, which is commanded to be put in practice there, may also be applied in this Province.

On Saturday the House passed an Address to His Majesty, praying that the fees taken by the Judges in this Province, may be discontinued.

The motion to vote a sum for the survey of a line for a Rail-road, between this and Windsor, was lost in the House yesterday.

The Session will be closed at the end of this week, or the commencement of next.—*Times.*

From the Montreal Vindicator.

Advices from Tobago refer to the dispute between the Lieutenant Governor and the House of Assembly, which is carried on with much acrimony.

It appears that the Lieutenant Governor had insisted in asserting the King's right to appoint a clerk to the House of Assembly, and accordingly chose a Mr. Collier to that office. The house, however, refused to yield to what they stated was their undoubted privilege, and chose a Mr. Nicholson, who accordingly took his seat as clerk. His Excellency instantly made a communication to the Assembly upon the subject, couched in very strong language. His Excellency said—

"He would advise the House of Assembly, or rather that majority whose uniform and factious opposition to the measures of the executive have more than once, on late occasions, exposed them to the ridicule of the sister colonies, to pause in their career, and to check their insatiable desire in possessing themselves of the whole powers of the government, to the utter disregard of the rights of other parties."

His Excellency concluded—

"The Lieutenant Governor takes leave of the subject with the assurance to the House of Assembly, that as he does not find himself vested with power or authority to trifle with the King's prerogative, they may depend upon its not being placed by him at their mercy."

The Assembly replied, that since the charter granted by His Majesty George the Third, down to the present time, a period of sixty-seven years, it had been the uniform custom for the House of Assembly to appoint their own officers, nor had the privilege been invaded by any former Governor of the island. The Assembly stated—

"That the 'House, or the majority of the House, have shown any factious opposition to the measures of the Executive,' or have desired 'to possess themselves of the powers of the government,' they most pointedly and unequivocally deny; and can only say, that the language thus addressed to them is as unworthy of the dignified station of the person from whom it emanates as it is unmerited by the body to whom it is addressed."

Mr. Collier having refused to obey the order to leave the table, a warrant was issued by the Speaker to take him into custody for contempt, but the messenger appointed to take him into custody refused to obey, and the Provost Marshal and Deputy Provost Marshal, both refused to receive him. In the midst of the discussion arising from this the Deputy Provost Marshal came down and summoned the House to the Council Chamber, where his Excellency briefly addressed them, and concluded by proroguing the legislature.

The question had been referred by the Lieutenant Governor to the Home Government.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1836.

We are without later dates from Europe than those contained in our last paper.—A variety of interesting articles however, selected from our files, will be found in the preceding columns.

A writer in the Miramichi Gleaner recommends to the mercantile community of that place the propriety of immediately petitioning His Majesty's Government to confer on Miramichi the privileges of a Free Port. It is anticipated that if such a measure were obtained, an additional impulse would be given to the trade of the port.

The Legislature of Lower Canada was prorogued on the 21st March, after a Session of nearly five months, during which time only *fifty-nine* bills were passed. All the great Provincial disputes remain in the same unsettled state as they did previous to the arrival of the Royal Commission.—Lord Gosford's Speech will be found under the Colonial head. His Lordship intimates that the authorities in England must now decide what further measures must be taken to adjust the difficulties in the Provincial affairs.

The St. Andrews Standard says that letters received from the Hon. James Allanshaw, of that town, who is now in England, state that the St. Andrews and Quebec Rail Road excites a favorable and lively interest in Liverpool.

Andrew Stevenson, Esq., of Virginia, has been appointed by the President and Senate, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Great Britain.

John H. Eaton, Esq., has been appointed U. S. Minister to the Court of Spain.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held on view of the body of *Roley Campbell*, a colored man—who, in attempting to get from the wharf on board the steamer 'Maid of the Mist,' on her arrival on Tuesday last, fell overboard and sunk. Verdict—"Accidentally drowned."

We learn with much pleasure that there have been no wrecks on Sable Island during the winter.—*Halifax Journal.*

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN CARLETON.

In our last number we gave notice that a Meeting of the "*First Carleton Temperance Society,*" (of which Mr. Alderman Bond is President,) was appointed to take place in the School house at Carleton, on Tuesday evening.—Circumstances which it is unnecessary to detail to the public, prevented the meeting being held in the school house; no serious disappointment however, was occasioned by this event, as Trustees of the Meeting House on being applied to for the use of that building, acceded to the request with a cheerfulness and alacrity which reflects the greatest credit upon their christian liberality; and the friends to the Temperance cause were thus much better accommodated than they could have been in the school house. A very large number of the inhabitants of Carleton were present upon this occasion.—It being the usual practice to commence the meetings of this Society by reading a portion of the Sacred Scriptures—the President read the first Psalm, after which he introduced the business of the meeting with some appropriate remarks of an encouraging nature, and pointed out the beneficial effects which had been produced in Carleton, through the instrumentality of Temperance Societies.

The following are the Resolutions which were adopted upon the occasion:

Moved by Charles Simonds, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, seconded by Mr. John Wilson, Secretary of the Society,—

That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that Taverns licensed to sell Ardent Spirits, forming as they do, haunts for the idle and vicious, are the chief causes and supports of Intemperance, and are the most formidable barriers in the way of the Temperance cause. That therefore every lawful means should be employed by the friends of mankind, to root them out; and that every encouragement should be given to the establishment of Temperance Inns, as the most eligible and comfortable places of resort for travellers, strangers, and persons of respectability.

Moved by Mr. William Till, Proprietor and Editor of the Christian Reporter and Temperance Advocate, seconded by Mr. Joseph Ponsford, Vice-President of the Society,—

Considering the power of Female example, and the influence which they have already exerted in favour of the cause of Temperance, this Meeting would recommend it to them as a privilege with which they are peculiarly invested, to continue the exercise of that influence, till the whole human race shall be distinguished by their adherence to chaste, sober, and temperate principles.

Moved by Mr. William Ewing, Assistant Teacher of the Grammar School, seconded by Mr. John Wightman, ex Alderman,—

That this Meeting acknowledges that nothing is truly good but what has God for its author, and therefore would desire that His blessing may attend every properly directed effort in behalf of Temperance; at the same time they would desire the proper line of distinction to be maintained between the truly Religious Man, and the merely temperate one—as a man may be temperate without being a Christian, though he cannot be a Christian without being temperate—temperance being one of the fruits of the Holy Spirit.

The persons who moved the several Resolutions, appeared to be deeply impressed with the importance of the subject which they were called to advocate,—and their arguments evidently produced a powerful effect upon their hearers.

The crowded auditory present manifested the most earnest and lively attention to the proceedings of the evening, and evinced their grateful sense of the attention showed to them, by a unanimous vote of thanks to the persons who had come forward to advocate the Temperance cause, by speaking in its behalf.

Harmony and good order prevailed during the meeting, and at its close five persons added their names to the Temperance pledge.

It may not be improper to state, that Mr. Bond, and many of the friends to the cause, have since remarked, that it was one of the most interesting Temperance Meetings they ever witnessed in Carleton.—*Christian Reporter.*

Upper Canada.—The new Governor of Upper Canada has produced an explosion in the simultaneous resignation of all the members of the Executive Council, both Whig and Tory. The cause of this unusual and unexpected event has not yet transpired, in an authentic shape, so far as we are informed. The Kingston Chronicle says that "a report was current that a misunderstanding had arisen between His Excellency and the Council relative to the propriety, on the part of His Excellency, of submitting to them all matters of importance previous to their being publicly promulgated." The effects of this movement are not likely to be immediately so embarrassing, as under other circumstances they might have been, from the circumstance that the governor has the power of supplying the place of the retiring members, by his own nomination, until the King's pleasure shall be known. Accordingly we find the following notification in the official Gazette Extraordinary of March 14.

"The Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Members of the Executive Council of this Province, until the King's pleasure shall be known, viz.

ROBERT BALDWIN SULLIVAN,
JOHN ELMSLEY,
AUGUSTUS BALDWIN, and
WILLIAM ALLAN, Esqures.

The trade and commerce of Great Britain is represented as being remarkably good; and the manufacturers are very generally in active employment. The country is tranquil.

LIVERPOOL SHIPPING.—The shipping belonging to the Port of Liverpool have so increased of late, that we can now boast of possessing upwards of one thousand vessels owned by Liverpool Merchants and engaged in the foreign trade of this port. Several hundreds of other British vessels, the property of Yarmouth, Plymouth, London, Whitehaven, Workington, and the shipowners of other British ports are also engaged in the foreign commerce of Liverpool.—*Liverpool Standard.*

BELFAST.—We are happy to learn that the trade of the town is rapidly increasing, and that it has not been so brisk for a number years as it is at present. So great has the demand for labour become, that in some instances there has been some difficulty experienced in finding a sufficient supply of hands to meet it. In fact a large number of individuals, especially females, could be employed in the flax mills and other extensive concerns in the town and neighbourhood.—*Belfast News Letter.*

British pig lead at this moment bears the high price of about 20 guineas a ton, being an advance of nearly a hundred per cent., upon that article within the space of twelve months, and with the prospect of the prices increasing.—*Newcastle Journal.*

The Polish Emigrants in London have published a spirit-stirring appeal to the British nation, in which its assistance against the Russian power is fervently invoked. The address concludes as follows:—

"In the name of our country we ask of the British people to inspire into the breasts of their Representatives their own enthusiastic persuasion of the importance of the restoration of Poland, to impress upon Parliament the combined utility and glory of assisting us to liberate our unhappy country from the tyranny of the Russian Czar; all doubts of whose cruelties and crimes are at an end since his address to the deputation of Warsaw—an address which, while it confirms all that has been told of the past, proclaims to the world that what is past is nothing to what Poland may in future expect."

SAVINGS' BANK.

An ACT to make Provision for carrying on the affairs of the Savings' Bank at Saint John.

Passed 16th March, 1836.

WHEREAS in consequence of the difficulties in which the Bank for Savings, established in the City of Saint John, has lately been involved, it is expedient to make some further provision, by Act of Assembly, for carrying on the affairs of the said Institution.