

States, will on further consideration, be the manifold and serious injuries which would result to both Powers from the proposed arrangement.

"It would make the districts a long the frontier a common refuge for the outcasts of both nations, and introduce among the present inhabitants, who have long lived happily under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, lawless habits, from which it would hereafter be extremely difficult to reclaim them. It would thus render those districts of less value to the State to which they may be ultimately assigned; while by the pernicious contact and example of a vitiated population, it would materially endanger the tranquility and good government of the adjoining dominions of His Majesty and of the United States."

GREAT BRITAIN. Imperial Parliament.

In order to obviate, as much as lies in our power, the paucity of intelligence which the large type we are compelled for the present to use, necessarily convey, the following condensed summary of the proceedings of the Imperial Legislature has been prepared with the hope that it may be satisfactory to our Readers. By this plan a general notice of passing events may be obtained, so as at least to keep the thread of information unbroken until our new types will admit of more welcome details.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 5.

After the Royal Speech, Earl Durham entered the arena of coming contest by asking for the Report on Canada. The Minister said it would be produced immediately. Lord Brougham bore witness to the fair dealing of both parties in this important affair. Earl Lovelace (late Lord King) moved the address to the Queen's speech and Lord Vernon seconded it. The former took a discursive view of all its topics, and the latter dwelt mainly on the superior state of the Navy. His Grace of Wellington, after a greeting to the Belgian contest, dashed at once into the affairs of Canada and the conduct of the U. States, in that masterly oration which we have already published. The Duke next alluded to the Prætorian agitation in Ireland, which the minister condemned as unconstitutional. Lord Brougham followed, and with consummate address, turned his unrivalled powers of sarcasm to a most cutting tirade against O'Connell for his alleged hint as to the murder of Lord Norbury. The satire of Junius sink into insipidity when tested by the illimitable inflictions of the genius of Brougham. His lordship was cheered by all parties throughout his splendid speech.

After a number of notices of future motions by several members, Mr. E. Bulwer moved an address in reply to the royal speech, seconded by Mr. G. A. W. Wood. An amendment was moved by Mr. F. Duncombe supported by Mr. Ware declaring the reform act of 1832 a nullity, and protesting against it as a final measure. Messrs. Hume and O'Connell also supported it. Sir R. Peel took an enlarged view of the speech and adverted to the topics introduced and omitted, as also to the topics in the amendment. Whether these referred to the affairs of Belgium, Persia, Turkey, or India, they were of the first importance. He expressed similar opinions on these subjects to those of the Duke of Wellington. He next alluded to the agitation in the north of England and censured Lord J. Russell for temporizing. On referring to the amendment he said—"According to the mover of the amendment, all were slaves who were not voters. How many of these slaves were there?—Why stay at universal suffrage?—Why stay at the age of 21 years?

concede, and they might go on infusing popular principles into the constitution until no part of the monarchy remained. Then, with literacy, they would tell him he had not been a false prophet. But that unhappily would be the end of the ancient and valuable institutions of the country were gone." Lord J. Russell replied to that part of Sir R. Peel's speech which alluded to him. He was in favour of popular expressions of feeling, but not of illegal mobs. As to the Corn Laws, altho' not mentioned in her Majesty's speech, that question is pronounced by Lord Brougham, one of the greatest, the most important, and the most interesting that can divide the parliament, or distract the community. We have given Lord J. Russell's views on this subject in last standard. The address was carried 426 to 86—majority 340.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 7.

The Peers proceeded to Buckingham Palace with the address to the Queen in answer to the speech from the throne. Her Majesty's reply expressed her satisfaction with the assurances of loyalty and duty, and her confidence in their support.

Feb. 8.

After answering a question put by Lord Brougham on slavery in the Mauritius, Lord Glenelg said—"My lords, altho' I have answered the question put by my noble friend, with reference to a period when I was responsible for the measures of the Government, I am not at this moment any longer in possession of office." This announcement excited a great sensation in the house. The cause assigned for this resignation was an order by the Cabinet making alterations in the Colonial Office to which his lordship found he could not accede. The new appointments will be found in another part of this paper. Lord Durham complained of his report having appeared in a newspaper before being laid on the table. He should be a loser of £10,000 by his Canadian mission.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 6.

Mr. P. Thomson stated that the overloading of timber ships in the N. American trade was under consideration by Government. Mr. O'Connell adverted to the censure cast on him for his alleged accusation of Lord Norbury for the murder of his father. To this allegation he gave a decided denial, as the idea had never crossed his mind. He referred to the attack of Lord Brougham on him for this supposed offence, and denounced the ex-chancellor as combining the character of a court jester with that of a judge. He was called to order by the speaker; but Mr. O'Connell took the opportunity of saying Lord B. might be the sycophant of one monarch and the slanderer of another; he might call himself the friend of the people but he would be the enemy of the throne.

Mr. Shaw said that he, in common with others, understood Mr. O'Connell not to have mentioned the name of the present Lord Norbury, but to have referred to him; and further, he conceived the hon. and learned member wished to have the insinuation spread over the country that the murder was committed by one of Lord Norbury's own children.

In answer to a question from Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell said that Government intended to submit a measure of Parliament in the course of the present Session, for the settlement of the affairs of Canada.

Feb. 7.

The Speaker announced her Majesty's reply to the address in answer to her speech, which is similar to that to the Lords. Petitions were presented for the repeal of the corn laws, but the Speaker made it intelligible. The state of the Eastern Provinces is slightly mentioned in the presentation of petitions was denied.

The right of speaking on the presentation of petitions was again debated. The Speaker showed that a resolution of the house of the 6th of Feb. 1835 was against it. Lord J. Russell moved that this resolution be adhered to, which he carried 183 to 43, majority 140.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 11.

Lord Melbourne replied to Lord R. Peel's inquiry, that the Pacha of Egypt had signified to the resident consuls his intention of complying with the conditions of our treaty with the Porte. CANADAS. Lord Melbourne laid upon the table papers relating to these Colonies, including the report of Lord Durham. Before last it was intended to introduce a measure more efficacious and more healing in its nature than had hitherto been adopted, which he trusted would put an end to the discontent that existed in Canada. Lord Durham disclaimed any intention, as had been reported, of charging his personal expenses to Government. It cost him nearly £10,000 which he had defrayed from his own funds. He did not wish to have discussions distinguished by personalities. Let the question of his mission be approached with an admixture of low and petty feelings which would only tend to injure the fair and full discussions of the real question the house had to do with.

Feb. 12.

The Minister said that the stipulation made by Austria that British ships should be received in Turkish ports was observed in good faith, but it could have no authority in those ports which did not belong to Austria.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 11.

Lord J. Russell presented copies of correspondence relative to British N. America, together with Lord Durham's report, and moved that they be laid on the table.

Feb. 12.

Lord John Russell made a long speech on a national system of Education. His plan embraces a board composed of officers of the government; the president of the Council, for instance, and five others. (His plan we shall give in full in our next, as it is highly important.) A grant of £30,000 would be required.

The negation of Mr. Villiers' motion regarding the Corn Laws, referred simply to allowing petitioners to support their allegations at the Bar of the House. This privilege was disallowed by a majority of 89, as 172 was for the motion and 83 against it.

We have no more room for further extracts.

LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

From the Spectator.

Lord Durham's report on the affairs of British North America, without any exception, the most interesting state paper that we ever saw; and will prove, we venture to predict, scarcely less important in its consequences.

The High Commissioner sets out by describing the contest between the French and English races in Lower Canada, their incompatibility of character, and their implacable hatred of each other. All this is told so simply, so forcibly, and with such an air of truth, as to leave hardly a doubt of the reporter's accuracy. He then gives an account of the long struggle between the House of Assembly and the Executive Government. This part of the Report inasmuch as it passes over with slight notice the state points which may be termed the symptoms of a deep-seated disease, and probes the rotten system to the marrow, is as interesting as if the subject were wholly new. The complicated distractions of Upper Canada are there fully examined, and the causes for the first time made intelligible. The state of the Eastern Provinces is slightly mentioned, but sufficiently noticed. The

remedied grievances unredressed, and abuses unreformed at this hour, in all the Colonies, which excite at once indignation and shame. The concluding portion of the Report is occupied with the consideration and suggestion of remedial measures.

The report is one continued censure of the system and practice of our Colonial Government; and this occurs without any apparent design; growing, as it were naturally out of the circumstances described, and depending far less on argument than on the force of an accumulation of naked facts.

The inherent vice of the system, and the shameful practices to which it has given occasion in all the North American Colonies, are equally placed before us, and in a light so clear that it may be termed glaring. The English reader will for the first time comprehend the question of "hostile races" in Lower Canada.

Lord Durham appears to have placed himself from the outset above all parties, factions, and cabals—to have enquired of every body, and been under the influence of none. His report is eminently distinguished by the absence of all petty provincial partialities, and by evidence of a desire and a capacity to learn and tell the whole truth without fear or favor.

His frank avowal of having arrived in these colonies not merely ignorant, but with very erroneous notions of their real condition, is of a piece with the manly candour which pervades the report, and leaves a strong impression in his favour. One feels that he must have been sustained by a consciousness of integrity, and that opinions so expressed must be at least entirely sincere.

His remedial suggestions appear to us, as far as we can judge of them on a hasty examination, to be at once bold and moderate—sufficient for the purpose, but not involving more change than is required by the exigencies of the case.

It is proposed to unite the two Canadas immediately, and all the other colonies as soon as they may choose to form a part of a general union. The French Canadians will thus, sure enough, be "swamped," but not by a minority, as others have proposed; they will be outnumbered by a great English majority. The case for a general union, and the necessity of placing the French Canadians in a minority, are treated with a masterly grasp of both subjects. But a perfect equality of rights for this unhappy people is strongly insisted on.

All the schemes for cheating them of representative government are disposed of in the following sentence—"With respect to every one of those plans which propose to make the English minority an electoral majority, by means of new and strange modes of voting or unfair divisions of the country, I shall only say, that if the Canadians are to be deprived of representative government, it would be better to do it in a straightforward way, than to attempt to establish a permanent system of government on the basis of what all mankind would regard as mere electoral frauds."

It is not in North America that men can be cheated by any unredress of representative government, or persuaded that they are enfranchised, when in fact they are disfranchised.

Passing by also the suggestion of great and comprehensive plans for colonization, it may be said that the whole of Lord Durham's suggestions are founded on one principle, which has hitherto been utterly violated in these Colonies—namely, of Government responsible to the governed. Almost from the beginning to the end of the report, the principle of responsible government is constantly, earnestly, and often most eloquently asserted.

The information contained in

the latter part of the subjoined paragraph, if correct, will, we are sure be highly gratifying to the inhabitants of the North American Colonies, who have lately become convinced of the practicability and necessity of employing steam vessels to carry the Mails between England and these Provinces. We trust the arrangement now said to be concluded will go into immediate operation.

We are informed that no tenders have been made to the Government advertisements for mail steamers to Halifax.—*Halifax Express*. Does our contemporary mean that no tenders have been received for the conveyance of the mails to Halifax? If so, he is misinformed—the Great Western steamer will in future convey them from Bristol.—*West of England Conservative*.

It is stated by the "*West of England Conservative*," that the Great Western will in future convey the mails from England to Halifax.—We trust that the statement may prove correct. The Great Western was to leave Bristol on Saturday 23d March.

Lord Glenelg having resigned the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies. His successor is the Marquis of Normanby, late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Viscount Ebrington has been called to the Upper House by the title of Fortescue, and gazetted as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Two or three changes in the Cabinet arrangements have become necessary by the retirement of Lord Glenelg. It is now decided upon that the Marquis of Normanby is to quit Ireland, where he has established a permanent claim to the gratitude of the great majority, and assume the functions of colonial secretary. Lord Morpeth takes a seat in the Cabinet for the first time. His Lordship does not as some persons have supposed, relinquish his office of Secretary for Ireland.

Respecting the successor to Lord Normanby in the Government of Ireland we can state nothing positive to-day. According to the latest rumours, opinions as to the Nobleman to be chosen were about equally divided between Lord Clarendon and Lord Radnor.

It is presumed that some other change in the Colonial Department may accompany the new arrangement in that office.

It is with no small share of regret that we feel ourselves constrained to notice the very general dissatisfaction of this community at the late extraordinary conduct pursued by Sir John Harvey, in relation to the Boundary question.—It is not for us to say what opinion her Majesty's Government may entertain on the subject—but this we may say, and we are quite sure that we speak the sentiments of nine-tenths of this community, that by accepting the terms dictated to him by General Scott, and consented to by Governor Fenwick, he has not only virtually ceded the larger part of the territory in dispute, but has forfeited the confidence of the loyal inhabitants of this Province.—*Corres. St. John's Obs.*

CITY GUARDS—The following gentlemen have been named and are instructed to take charge of the several Squads of the City Guards already enrolled viz.

King's Ward—William McCann and Leveret H. Deverber, Esquires.

Queen's Ward—Daniel Leavitt and Walker Tisdale, Esquires.

Duke's Ward—John Kerr and John Linneay, Esquires.

From a return of Registered Vessels, published in the Courier of Saturday, it appears, that there are now belonging to the port of St. John, 426 vessels—25,682 tons; and employing upwards of 5000 men. To Montreal 70 vessels—2,669 tons; with 490 men. At St. Andrews, there are 84 vessels—

10,013 tons; in addition her of coasters, under mounting, probably to tons.—This statement shews of how much importance New-Brunswick the United Empire of this; and must be read with pleasure by ever has the interest of the P heart.

It is stated in New-York on the authority of information from the director of the Atlantic Steam Navigation by a gentleman who was one of the last packet of the steamship British Queen leave London for New-York month of April.

THE STAFF

SAINT ANDREW'S, SATURDAY A.

Charlotte County
Harris Hatch, Esq. P.
Director next week, E. P.
Discharge Day, Feb. 11.
House of business, from 10 to 12.
Bills and Notes for Discount with the Cashier on or before Wednesday must be over until next day.

SAINT ANDREW'S

Commissioner next week.

Saint St. John's

Director next week, John L.

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