MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1837.

Halifax and Fredericktion papers of the 8th inst. were received yesterday.

The February Falmouth packet arrived at Halifax on the 9th inst. The London dates by her are only to the 24 February.

The proceedings of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly still maintain their ominous character. The celebrated Twelve Resolutions having passed the House in a slightly modified shape from that in which they were first put, the Legislative Council, which they severely animadverted on, sent down a message declining to do business with the House till the Resolution, which referred to the disposition evinced by some members of the Board "to protect their own interests and emoluments at the expense of the public," was rescinded. To meet this difficulty, Mr. Howe, their author, next day moved to rescind the whole thing, stating his intention to follow up his motion with another for the appointment of a Committee to draw up an Address to the Crown on the state of the Colony. After a long and spirited debate, in which the opponents of the Twelve Resolutions moved, that only one, and not all, should be rescinded. Mr. Howe's motion was carried, by 28 votes to 14.

How closely the majority of the Nova Scotia Assembly are treading on the heels of the Assembly of this Province cannot escape the observation of the most indifferent spectator. True, our *majority* passed Ninety-two Resolutions, and based upon them an Address to His Majesty, while the Nova Scotia imitators content themselves with Twelve. But we have passed the age when magic influence was attributed to certain numbers, and every thing of the kind we are alluding to, great or small, long or short, is referred to and adjudged by a standard called principle, of which there are many varieties in politics, such as are distinguished by the appellatives, Tory, Whig, Democratic, &c. Looking then at the principle of the two sets of Resolutions in question, there can be no hesitation in ranking it in the democratic class, and designating themselves by the same name. The Canadian Ninety-two abound in alleged grievances, for which an elective Legislative Council is declared to be the sole and only remedy. The Nova Scotian Twelve do not fall a whit short of these in essence, although they refer in more general terms to corruption, malversation in office, irresponsible legislators, &c., and declare for the introduction of the elective principle into the Council, less undisguisedly. That nothing short, however, of an elective Council can be meant, a perusal of the Resolution, bearing particularly on this point, will be sufficient to convince the most sceptical. It runs thus:—

"*Resolved*.—That as a remedy for these grievances, His Majesty be implored to take such steps—either by granting an Elective Legislative Council, or by such other reconstruction of the local Government—as will ensure responsibility to the Commons, and confer upon the people of this Province, what they value above all other constitutional blessings of the British Constitution."

We have said enough, we think, to shew the identity in principle, of the notorious Ninety-two Resolutions of the Lower Canada Assembly, and the Twelve Resolutions of the Nova Scotia Assembly, which may become as notorious as the former. Now, it is the duty of every one who takes an interest in the welfare of these Colonies, or who can exert any influence on their affairs, and there is no man so thoroughly degraded but may pride some, to consider calmly these "signs of the times," to which we have alluded; and to weigh well the fact, that a decided majority of the Assembly of a neighboring Province, are bent upon levelling what in generally regarded as a valuable bulwark of the Constitution, upon the alleged ground that it is rotten and worthless—a mere obstruction to the stream of the Colony's prosperity, without being any defence in the hour of danger. It will not do to point to Upper Canada, and cite the altered tone of her present Assembly, from that of her last, as any proof that the next new House that may be summoned in Nova Scotia, will shew evidence of having undergone a similar metamorphosis. But even admitting that such a change is probable, may settlers, and thus the Houses of Assembly in both Upper Canada and Nova Scotia be destined, for many years to come, to oscillate between Democracy and Conservatism—at one time touching this, at another that—are we to sit at our ease and console ourselves with the reflection which we pretend to build upon experience, that if the political pendulum is at this moment dipping deep into democracy, it will by and bye mount up again into the region of Conservatism?

We come now to enquire into the causes which have set this pendulum oscillating. We scarcely need repeat the profound truism of the schoolmen—that *ex nihilo nihil fit*,—or that *nothing* is nothing, to convince our readers that this wide spread dissatisfaction with Legislative Councils, as they are constituted and composed in the British North American Colonies, must have its origin in *something*, whatever that may be. There are individuals who attribute this something to consist in reactionists, which they affirm is a mental disease, of an infectious nature, which renders most discontented with all established institutions and Governments, and creates in those afflicted with it, a craving desire for change, change, change. Hence, according to these philosophers, so radical a desire to have the Councils *elected* by the people, for no other reason than that they are at present *appointed* by the King. But our reverence for the schoolmen's maxim, quoted above, compels us to renounce this explanation of the "something," although it be temptingly simple. We must look elsewhere for the cause of this array of opposition to the Legislative Councils, than in the gratuitous restlessness of men's minds. In our opinion, if the composition of the Councils be narrowly scrutinized, the cause will be found there. It is unnatural to suppose that such an outcry as now exists against these bodies, could have been raised at first, and sustained so long, were there not "something rotten in the state of Denmark." We have no wish to conceal this fact, or gloss over the unsound parts with apologetic explanations. We would rather lament it abroad, that the friends of the Constitution may be induced to apply timely remedies.

We believe, then, that the fuel which feeds the desire for an elective Council,—which has been strongly manifested in Upper Canada, in this Province, and in Nova-Scotia,—is drawn from the improper and vicious composition of the Councils themselves. The advocates of these bodies have lost a great deal of ground by a childish timidity in not grappling with the evil, and eradicating it. By so doing they have acted the part of treacherous friends; they have cried "peace, peace, when there was no peace." No intelligent and conscientious man,—we except the "Divine right" gentry,—who has made any progress in the study of the character, principles, and influence of the members of the Legislative Councils, but must allow that a great portion of them have been most injudiciously appointed, who act as a dead weight upon the influence of the bodies to which they belong. Confining our observations to our own Province, whom have we in the Council,—with five or six most honourable exceptions,—but some official grab-alls, a few old wives, and some weather-cocks. We need neither be startled nor abashed at the truth, but we should rather rouse our efforts to the exigency of the case.

We see that in our sister colonies, as well as in our own, large and influential parties have taken their stand upon the supposed necessity for the Councils being rendered elective. The elective principle is their watch-word, and *sans de guerre*. They point to the defects of the present system, the existence of which defects we admit as distinctly, but not to the same extent as they do. They affirm that the defects in question are inseparable from the system; we deny it. The *onus probandi* therefore evidently rests with the advocates of the Councils; and as nothing short of practical proof—a substantial reform, viz., an addition of intelligent, honest and influential men to those bodies can be taken in the case, the line of duty in the present crisis lies plainly before them—they must distinguish themselves by unremitting endeavors for a reform in the Councils.

Although these remarks have grown under our hands to an inconvenient length, we cannot conclude them without alluding to the extract which we subjoin from the *Halifax Times* on the subject of the Council. It admits the deficiencies of the Council, and denies them in the same breath. Its friendly testimony, however, is valuable.

"We are favorable to Reform in the Council—though glad to find that the allegations and charges against it are only those which perhaps might be substantiated in prospective. The Council should not sit with closed doors—but they deserve every praise for resisting the encroachments of the Assembly on their privileges. The constitution of that body may be defective, there may be too many of one religious persuasion—there may be too many of one family—there may be co-partners in a joint-stock concern—there may be placeholders. But the results of these combinations, which have been talked of as so mischievous, are so controlled by popular opinion, that actually their opponents can bring forward no real grievance of which they have been the cause. It seems to us poor argument—that which measures a man's political principles by his religious profession—there is only one sect we believe, in Christendom, to which it will apply. And because a Member of Council may wed another Member's sister or daughter, we do not exactly see the justice why on this account he should be excluded from a seat to which, like any other talent alone ought to give him a distinguished claim. It is also too much of a radical propensity, to be suspicious of the honesty of men, who holding any office, are called upon to take a share in legislation. Whether this over sensitive suspicion is generated from corporate among themselves, it were hard to say—but we should be inclined to be very suspicious did we see the persons who thus grumble, strong enough to grasp the loaves and fishes. In the meantime, however, it may be best to consider every man honest till found to be a rogue; and recognising this maxim, we think the most violent Radical in the Province will not be heady enough to assert, that his experience has gone so far with regard to His Majesty's Council, as to discover any regularness in their public conduct."

The New Brunswick Legislature was prorogued on the 1st instant. We subjoin the Speech of the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion:—

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"Having given my assent to the Bills of the present Session, with the exception of that providing for the Civil Government of the Province, and to my remains for me to terminate your labors, by closing this Session; in doing so, however, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret, that my recommendation to put a stop to the practice which has been long growing up, of allowing Bills to pass at a late period of the Session, without sufficient time being afforded for their consideration, has not been attended to. Such a course is not only subversive of the orderly conduct of business, but is calculated to produce much inconvenience and confusion, and I trust that it will be avoided in future.

"I am happy to inform you that the Commissioners appointed to run the line between this Province and the State of Maine, have completed their labors, and that the Report of their proceedings will be laid before you during the present Session.

"Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I thank you for the Supplies you have granted for the Public Service, and for the liberality with which you have provided for the Civil Government of the Province.

"Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It is His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure that this General Assembly be prorogued until the first Tuesday in May next; and that this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until the first Tuesday in May next, then been to be holden."

Mr. Prince, of the *Miramichi Gleaner*, who had been imprisoned by the Assembly, was liberated on the day of the prorogation of the Legislature.

The first number of the *Conservative*, a new journal published at Hamilton, Upper Canada, has made its appearance. It boasts of being the largest paper in the Canadas. We don't doubt it.

Lower Canada.

Bass Cod.—A correspondent informs us "from good authority," that the importation of spurious coppers this season into the Province, will not be less than £3,000 sterling; and adds, so profitable was the business last year, that one person has gone home solely for the purpose of shipping a quantity to this country. We give the above statement, without at the same time vouching for its correctness, as the writer of the communication from which we extract it has not furnished us with his address. The writer calls on the Collectors of Customs at Quebec and Montreal "to save the public from the imposition."—*Vindicator*.

Lower Provinces.

House and Council.—Mr. Howe's Resolutions relative to His Majesty's Council, have, after some warm and lengthy debates, passed the Assembly, and, although altered and amended from their original form, are still couched in such languages as, we apprehend, will destroy all harmony between these two bodies, and cause an interruption of business. Such a result will be severely felt by the Province at large, and we think, should it be the case, the majority of the House will find it difficult to convince the people that there was the slightest necessity for proceeding to the lengths they have done.—*Halifax Journal*.

Loss of the Schooner Lively.—On Friday last as this vessel was on her way from Eastport to this place, she got entangled in an ice floe and was driven on a ledge and wilged. Captain Kennedy made every exertion without effect, but succeeded in getting ashore and saving the crew and passengers, among whom Mr. Lancaster, formerly of this place, suffered severely. There was a valuable cargo on board, part of which is recovered in a damaged state. We are sure every one will regret this great loss to the owner, whose industry and perseverance were useful to the public and creditable to himself.—*St. Andrews Standard*.

Upper Canada.

The warm weather which we noticed in our last continued until Saturday afternoon, and the ice became so rotten that five or six horses were lost. Mr. Davis of Wolf Island lost a span of horses when crossing from this town on Friday. Mr. Denike lost a span up the bay, and the stage broke through the ice near the Brothers, and lost a horse. The channel of the river was open about two miles below Kingston. On Saturday the wind veered to the north, bringing frost and no snow, which will rather retard the breaking up of the winter. Three horses were drowned yesterday near the Brothers. There are now five dead horses lying within a short distance of each other at that place. The next warm weather those will have will disperse the ice.—*Kingston Herald*.

Improvements in Kingston.—Some months ago we noticed the plans and operations of the Kingston Dock Company, and 30 or 40 men have been constantly employed during the winter in carrying those plans into effect, under Mr. McIntyre's superintendance. A large pier has been erected to protect the marine railway, and otherwise facilitate the Company's business; and the railway itself is so far completed that it will be ready to receive vessels about the middle of next May. Besides the Dock Company's works, large additions have been made to our wharves during the winter. Mr. R. Scobell has taken a lease for forty-two years of the wharf and Forwarding store and adjoining property to, lying to John R. Forsyth, Esq., and has enlarged the wharf so much that it is now one of the finest in the town. Mr. Scobell is also building a wood store immediately a large stone store to join the wharf, and stone dwelling house and shops next the street. The situation of this property for business is very good, fronting the water and one corner of the Market Square; and now that it will have good buildings on it, Mr. S. will doubtless be well repaid for his outlay. Ample accommodations for his extensive business. The wharf and store of the late R. Drum-mond, Esq., occupied by the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company, have been purchased by Mr. Hamnett Hunter, who had also previously bought the adjoining water lot, on which he has made an extensive wharf, and is enlarging the old wharf. This property is also finely situated for business, and with the recent additions to the wharves it will give great facilities for trade. Mr. Counter has also made a large addition to his wharf, and Mr. Garrett has extended his wharf to the extremity of his ground. Mr. G. is also going to pull down those unsightly cabins on the north east corner of the Clergy block fronting the Market Square, and erect handsome brick stores which will both ornament the town, and be profitable to the possessor. Other buildings are contemplated, in different parts of the town; for whether Kingston become the seat of Government or not, our Townsmen are awake to their interests, and will "go-ahead"—if less rapidly—yet more securely than our neighbours. The various works to which we have alluded, especially the Dock Company's works, have been very beneficial by furnishing employment to many workmen during this winter of dear provisions. The high prices would have been much more severely felt, and private charity more heavily taxed than has been the case, but for the employment given by these different works. And the important public improvements of the Province which have been sanctioned by the Legislature will present a wide field to employ the utmost energies of every working population, and of the thousands who will happen hither from Europe.—*Ib*.

United States.

Remarkable Voyage.—The ship *Silas Richards*, Capt. Pearce, arrived here yesterday in the astonishing short passage of ninety-one days from Canton, with a cargo of rice, sixty tons of silks, &c. She sailed from this port on the 20th June last, and has consequently only been absent eight months and *seventeen days*. This is, we believe, one of the shortest voyages on record.—*New York Paper*.

Bermuda.

By the brig *Eliza* from Bermuda, we have files of the *Royal Gazette* to the 7th March inclusive.

The *Eliza* brought a number of passengers, who were on board the *Enchantress*, lost off Bermuda. Those emigrants were in great distress on their arrival at that place, and prompt measures were taken for their relief. Sir Stephen Chapman, the governor of the island, advanced from his private purse a sum sufficient to carry them to their place of destination.

The imports at Bermuda in the year ending January 5th, 1837, were to the value of £155,586 sterling; of which £60,192 were from Great Britain, and £37,137 from the United States.

The exports were only £27,962, of which £14,561 were to Great Britain, and £2,830 to the United States.

Of vessels entered 10 were from Great Britain, 62 from British colonies, and 46 from the United States. Of vessels sailed 9 for Great Britain, 69 for British colonies, and 49 for the United States.

On Sunday the 5th, Bermuda was visited with a terrific gale, which, it is said, surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in the lower islands, the roofs were blown from many houses, and several small craft were sunk. The brig *Waterhen* was ready for sea—she was driven from her anchorage upon a small island, and became a perfect wreck. The London Packet lost her foremast, and was otherwise damaged. The ship *Hampshire* parted all her chore lists. The American schooner *Lucy and Margaret* drove from her moorings—both were driven ashore on Ireland. A ship's boat, bottom painted white, with a quantity of boards and shingles, drifted down the North side, on the 6th. Another ship, bound to New York, had been driven ashore, but was got off, and had arrived at St. George's.

New Granada.

The Bermuda papers furnish later advices from Carthagena, in extracts from the Jamaica papers, the British brig of war *Wasp* having arrived at Kingston on the 2d of February. Mr. Russell, about whom the difficulty with Great Britain arose, was a passenger in the *Wasp*.—The remuneration required for him—$5000—was paid, the judges and magistrates concerned in his sentence were dismissed, and the apology demanded was made to the British flag.

Shortly after the commencement of the blockade, two French vessels of war arrived off Carthagena, to look after the property and safety of French subjects. Five small vessels loaded with flour were stopped by the frigate *Madagascar*, and the inhabitants were reduced to great distress. The French Admiral supplied the respectable families every morning with bread from his own ship.

The Jamaica *Conservative* says, that President Santander went on board the English Commodore's ship, to negotiate for an adjustment of the quarrel, but that Commodore Paston asked him if he was authorized to give up Mr. Russell, and being answered "no," told him to get into his boat again and go on shore; adding that his orders were only to blockade, but that if a gun was fired he would blow the town to pieces. It is stated, however, that the President and the Commodore took a drink together before parting. We suspect this story to be altogether apocryphal.

The blockade was of course at an end, and the ships had returned to their West India stations. Mr. Russell had sailed for England in the *Wasp*.

From the East Indies.

We have files of the *India Gazette* and the *Bengal Hurkaru*, published at Calcutta, to the 7th Nov. inclusive.

Among the most interesting items of intelligence they furnish, is the fact that a Christian Protestant Church is in progress of erection at Mussoorie, on one of the Himalaya mountains.

Information had been received for an insurrection in Nipal, (or Nepaul,) at the head of which was Beem Singh, a relative of the Rajah in his own name, by the style of Maha Raja Sri Vickram Rao—the object of Beem Singh being to dethrone his relative and obtain possession of the sovereignty. The question was mooted in the papers, whether the English Government would feel itself bound to interfere on behalf of its ally the Rajah.

The "Friend of India" of Nov. 24 comments with great severity upon the rejection by the governor of Madras, of a memorial from a large number of English residents, praying that the countenance afforded by government to the idolatry of the natives might be withdrawn. We will copy the article in our next, as it contains some remarkable statements.

Great alarm was existing at Bombay, in consequence of an epidemic having appeared at Palies, which was thought to be the plague.

A company of French Comedians is playing at Calcutta.

The journals are agitating on the project of sending members of Parliament from India.

The *Bombay Courier*, of October 22d, notices the arrival of Captain Burnes—traveller of reputation, who distinguishes himself by an account of his visit to Sinde—to prepare for the mission on which he has been employed by government, to the country North of the Indus.

His principal object is to extend and secure commercial advantages in the populous but little known regions in central Asia, to which end he is instructed, among other things, to induce the native kings and princes to establish periodical fairs, like that of Leipsic, which shall be places of resort for traders from all parts of the continent, and which shall be plentifully supplied with English goods by way of the Indus and Affghanistan. This looks like a disposition, on the part of England, to cut in upon the almost monopoly of the Asiatic trade, now enjoyed by Russia, through the annual fairs at Novogorod, which are frequented by thousands of traders even from the frontiers of China. The principal article of export from the countries on the Indus is wool, which is fast rising in the estimation of the English manufacturers.

Commercial.

We received yesterday New York papers of Saturday evening and Sunday morning. They are filled with details connected with the suspension of the Messrs. Joseaux, and speculations upon the probability of their resuming payments. The *Commercial Advertiser*,—which seldom says any thing unadvisedly,—tells us in a Postscript to a Second Edition, dated 5 P. M.:—"We have just learnt that the Messrs. Joseaux have decided to go on with their business." On the other hand, the *Evening Star*, published at the same time, gives a variety of reasons for the house not coming to a hasty decision, and adds:—

"There is another reason, and a very powerful one, to our mind, against the Messrs. Joseaux resuming immediate payments. However favorable may be the information from New Orleans, it is perfectly certain that in the present condition of the money market, the Messrs. Joseaux would be under the necessity of raising funds at the most exorbitant rates of interest, or disposing of stocks and property at the most ruinous depreciations. Is it not better now, we say, both for them and for those with whom they are connected, as well as for other houses whose ability to obtain facilities would increase by the withdrawal of the demand on the money market by the Messrs. Joseaux, not to resume payments forthwith, but to wait patiently the issue of events? They are possessed of immense securities and properties in almost every part of the Union. Their value depends mainly upon the knowledge, sagacity, and good management of the house, and if they are permitted to have time, that knowledge would operate to the benefit of all concerned. But if, under this sudden emergency, and at this important crisis, they are compelled to part with their property, no one derives any benefit from their skill and understanding in bringing the whole concern to a final and satisfactory termination. This is the opinion we know of all discreet and business men in the city, and however anxious the Messrs. Joseaux may be to go on with their extensive operations, it is incumbent on them to yield to public opinion."

New York is deriving supplies of Grain from almost every place in Europe, from which that article is commonly exported, and from the tenor of the recent advices from some parts of the West Indies, we shall not be surprised to hear of importations even from thence. The *Commercial Advertiser* states the quantity of wheat brought into New York during last week, as follows:—"From Liverpool, 5,970 sacks, 1,951 bags.—From London, 971 bags. From Bremen, 6,881 bags wheat, 4,836 do Rye. From Rotterdam, 5,710 bags, 2,206 do Rye. From Hamburg, 6,923 bags, 291 do Rye, 3000 sacks do. From Antwerp, 1,643 bags, 3,250 do Rye. From Palermo, 604 bags wheat. From Rostock, 80 casks. From Cette, 11 sacks, and from Havre, 1000 barrels flour. Besides two arrivals with full cargoes—one from Dantzic, and one from Amsterdam, and two other arrivals the quantity not mentioned."

By the *Kingston Herald* we perceive that the "Ohio millers offer 10,000 bushels of prime Ohio Indian Corn for sale, at six shillings York currency per bushel. It can be shipped from Clearoland at the opening of the navigation, and be brought to this port for about 10d per bushel, costing only 4s. 7d. per bushel when here. Application to be made to Joseph Stranahan, Port Burwell, U. C."

The *Herald* adds that "it is stated that the Welland Canal will be open about the middle of April,—the 11th is given as the day fixed upon."

MONTREAL, MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1837.

Nine days later from France.

Seven days later from England.

The packet ship *Albany* has arrived at New York from Havre, and brought Paris papers to the 16th, and London dates to the 14th ultimo. The following items of news are extracted from the New York journals of Tuesday last:—

England.

London, *Feb.* 8.—The business of the session may be said to have really begun last night, when Lord John Russell moved for leave to bring in a bill for the Reform of the Irish Corporations. The noble Secretary undertook two important tasks: first, the vindication of the right of Ireland to Municipal Reform—that Reform having been already extended to this country and to Scotland; and secondly, the vindication of the Government from the virulent aspersions and calumnious accusations that have been, especially on a late occasion, and under high auspices, circulated to its prejudice by the enemies of Reform and the interested partisans of monopoly and corruption. The profound attention with which the House listened to him for two hours—the deep impression he manifestly produced as he went along, crushing by force of facts the falsehoods, and by the cogency of lucid argument annihilating the fallacies, of the opponents of the Government and of civil and religious liberty, and the enthusiastic applause that greeted him as he resumed his seat—abundantly attested how completely, in the judgment of the House, he had succeeded in his object.

The discussion on the Irish Municipal Bill continues. On Tuesday night Lord John Russell's opening speech was followed by Mr. Sergeant Jackson, in a strong speech against the Irish Government, and more especially against Mr. O'Connell. The Learned Sergeant was followed by the Hon. Member for Kilkenny, in reply. Mr. Shaw then addressed the House, and likewise indulged in a violent philippic against Mr. O'Connell, for which he was subsequently called to account by Mr. Roebuck. Lord Clements, Colonel Conolly, and the O'Connor Don, concluded the debate, for the night. Mr. Brotherton, the "7 o'clocking hour" of 12 having arrived, moved an adjournment, which was carried without opposition.

London, *Feb.* 8, *to* 14.—Lord John Russell's manly declaration, that the Government consider their existence bound up with the Irish Municipal Bill, is ringing through the country and putting all the electors on the *qui vive*. The Tories are on the alert, and it behoves all Reformers actively to bestir themselves. Let them meet, organize, conciliate, and concert. There is nothing like being ready before hand, and being united.—*Chronicle*.

The Million Loan.—A circular has issued from the Treasury, calling on those clergymen who have received relief from the Million Loan to repay back the same.—*Public Journal*.

Paris, Feb. 16.—One o'clock.—With the London papers of Tuesday we have received the discussions, which will be found in our preceding columns upon the important national measure of Poor Laws for Ireland. Lord J. Russell, in a Committee of the whole House, explained the nature of the measure proposed by Government for the relief of the destitute paupers of that part of the empire. In its operation, it is intended to be nearly similar to that of England, the principal difference being that in Ireland no settlement will be required to be established as a prerequisite to admission to the workhouses; and the measure is to be gradually introduced.—Motions on both sides of the House expressed their approbation that Government had undertaken the question, though Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and Mr. O'Connell were of opinion that in many of the details the plan proposed would require alteration, they all expressed their wish to co-operate in carrying it into effect. The Committee agreed to the resolution moved by Lord John Russell.

"Stock Exchange, *Feb.* 14, 12 o'clock.—Consols for account are 88⅞. Exchequer Bills money among the commercial community. Spanish Bonds have improved to 26¼; Def. 11¼ to ⅜; Pas. 7¼ to ⅜; Portuguese Bonds are 48 to ½. Threes 30⅜ to 31¼.

"Two o'clock.—Consols are unvaried. To-morrow is settling day in the Foreign Market.

"Four o'clock.—Consols for Account closed at 89⅛.

London, *Feb.* 9.—Money for commercial purposes is very scarce, and credit in some quarters in an unsatisfactory state; and there appears to be a disposition at the Bank to re-agitate the question of an advance in the rate of interest to 5½ or 6 per cent, which was imagined early in last week to have been wholly disposed of. This is a point upon which the directors are divided in opinion, but the party in favor of it are supposed to form a majority at the board, though they have yielded to the representations which have been conveyed to them from all quarters against it. The revival of the subject is owing, without doubt, to the languid state of the exchanges yesterday, and it has added very much to the general alarm resulting from the state of credit and the large failures which have occurred here and in Liverpool. The London house which has failed is that of Warwick & Clagett, largely engaged in the American trade. Their difficulties have arisen, it is said, not so much from their general business, which was of a secure and profitable nature, as from large speculations in tobacco, through which an immense stock has been accumulated in a market which the state of monetary affairs has brought into a situation of the utmost embarrassment and difficulty. The liabilities of the firm are stated broadly at £300,000; but their own direct engagements are believed to fall considerably short of that amount. The failure at Liverpool is that of W. & J. Reddish, and it is understood to be quite equal in amount to the other; but the principal losses in this instance will fall on other houses in Liverpool.—*Times*.

Loss of Rose.—An extraordinary trial is which his Lordship figures as plaintiff in an action against a Mr. Cumming fills a large space in Galignani, as taken from the English Journals. Mr. C. accused his Lordship of unfairness at cards, in one of the Clubs, or *Hells*, in the West End of London, and the verdict of the Jury was *against* his Lordship. What gives great interest to this trial, is the exposure of the gambling practices of some of the higher classes in the West End. The interior of the Club is all thrown open, and an appalling picture is presented.

Andrew Poynter, Esq. stock broker, of Islington, committed suicide February 13, by taking arsenic.

Lord Lovison was elected on Wednesday for Morpeth without opposition. Morpeth a safe nomination borough.—*Atlas*.

We are sorry to state that the failure of a discount house has been announced. It appears, however, that the parties have abund ance of assets, and that their ambarrassments will be but temporary. We are sorry also to learn that a house engaged in the wine trade, Dennys & Co. in Savage gardens, has stopped payment.—*Observer*.

The affair of the *Vixen*, is yet the topic of much conversation in the European circles; but no action as yet seems to have taken place upon it.

Within the last three or four days the health of the metropolis has improved considerably, and the influenza is expected in a short time to disappear altogether.—*Globe*.

The *Kelso Chronicle* asserts, on authority that the young Duke of Roxburgh has declared for the Liberal side in politics.—*Atlas*.

House of Commons and the Law or Libel.—Lord Denham, in the case of Stockdale against Messrs. Hansard, printers to the House of Commons, has decided that the House of Commons has no more right to order the publication of libel in the reports of their proceedings than any other body. This decision creates great controversy in the English journals.

France.

The *Bon Sens* says:—"We learn from St. Petersburg that M. de Barante, the French Ambassador at that Court, will not quit the Russian capital till next spring. In consequence of the absence of the Vizen, he has been instructed to remain in order to give an exact account to his government of the proceedings in that affair. It is not a leave of absence that M. de Barante has demanded, but his passport; and should he remain at St. Petersburg, it will only be as a simple observer, and not in an official capacity."

A letter from Naples, dated 6th instant states: "The Royal Palace is burning. A fire broke out, it is said, in the kitchen attached to the apartments of the Queen-Mother, at a very early hour this morning. I have seen some of the masses of buildings completely untouched by the fire, but to what extent it has reached it is impossible to ascertain, as all communication with the Royal edifice is cut off by soldiers who surround it."

The *London Morning Chronicle* states that Colonel Rowan, unattached, has been appointed Military Secretary to his Excellency the Earl of Gosford.

Were it the serious intention of certain writers in these Provinces to make the inhabitants republicans, they could not adopt a more effectual method than the one they pursue—vis. grossly misrepresenting and libelling the republican institutions of our neighbours and of swelling every popular affray that occurs among them of the size of a mole-hill into that of a mountain. Such a course of proceeding is bad, in whatever light it may be viewed. Did it accomplish the object in view, and was eminently successful in infusing into the minds of the publicra becoming horror of republicanism, and all its adjuncts, the practice would not be less reprehensible for we repudiate the maxim, that the end justifies the means. Sound ethics condemn every divergence from truth and fair representation, and sound philosophy, of the most rigid stamp, gives effect to the sentence by proving that every such divergence is productive of evil. The true saying, that "virtue is its own reward, and vice its own punishment," is more pregnant with meaning in regard to the every-day sayings and doings of this life, than is generally dreamt of. The individuals then shall most assuredly be disappointed if they indulge in the distortion of facts and in false logic when republican institutions and proceedings are in question, or imagine that by so doing they are fortifying the minds of their countrymen against the reception of republican principles. So little success have they in fact already met with that like oft-repeated ghost stories in the nursery, their "horrors" of democracy,

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