"The constant proofs which I have received of your attachment to my person and family persuade me that you will ena-ble me to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with me the most friendly

I rejoice that the civil war which had so long disturbed and desolated the northern provinces of Spain has been brought to an end by an arrangement satisfactory to the Spansh Government and to the people of those Provinces, and I trust that, ere long, peace and tranquillity will be established

throughout the rest of Spain.

"The affairs of the Levant have continued to occupy my most anxious attention. The concord which has prevailed amongst the five Powers has prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter; and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these important and difficult matters to a final settlement in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and to give additional security to the Peace of Europe.

"I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic

relations with the Court of Teheran, but communications which I have lately received from the Persian Government inspire me with the confident expectation that the difference which occasioned a suspension of those relations will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

"Events have happened in China, which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I have given, and shall continue to give, the most serious attention to a matter so deeply affecting the interest of the country.

interests of my subjects and the dignity of my Crown.
"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the military operations undertaken by the Governor-General of India have been attended with complete success, and that in the expedition to the Westward of the Indus, the officers and troops both European and native, have displayed the most distin-

guished skill and valour.

"I have directed that further papers relating to the affairs of Canada should be laid before you, and I confide to your wisdom this important subject.
"I recommend to your early attention the state of the Mu-

"It is desirable that you should prosecute those measures relating to the Established Church which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons. "I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and at the same time with a due regard to the efficiency of those establishments which are rendered ne-

cessary by the extent and circumstances of the empire.

"I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intentions of Parliament by the reduction of the duties on postage, and I trust that the beautiful Control of this measure will be felt trust that the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt

throughout all classes of the community.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I learn with great sorrow that the commercial embarrassments which have taken place in this and in other countries are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distresse.

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the spirit of insubordination has in some parts of the country broken out into open violence, which was speedily repressed by the firmness and energy of the magistrates, and by the steadiness and good conduct of my troops. I confidently rely upon the power of the law, upon your loyalty and wisdom, and upon the good sense and right feeling of my people, for the maintenance of order, the protection of property, as far as they can be promoted by human means, of the true interests of the empire."

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

Monday, Jan. 27 .- The Lord Chancellor moved the second teading of the bill to naturalize Prince Albert. The Duke of Wellington objected. The bill was not truly represented by its title. It went not only to naturalize the prince, but to give him precedence over all princes of the blood. This he had accepted. eidentally discovered, and he wished that Lord Lyndhurst should have time to examine the bill. Lord Melbourne strong-14 objected to the postponement, but it was carried.

In the House Lord John Russell moved to grant £50,000 per annum to Prince Albert. Mr. Hume moved £20,000 he regretted that any sum was proposed by ministers. The grant was not only unnecessary, but injurious. It would lead the D. the Prince into temptation, and render the Queen unpopular.

The allowance of the Royal Dukes was £21,000 a year, and he could see no reason why the Prince should have more.—
The Queen's civil list was already £10,000 a year more than that of William IV, and out of this list that King had saved £14,000 £14,000.

Mr. Ward mentioned the income of the President of the greatest republic in the world—about one-tenth of what it was proposed to grant the Prince—as an example worthy to be followed.

Mr. Hume's motion was negetived -38 to 305. Mr. Hume's motion was negetived—38 to 305.

Col. Sibthorpe moved £30,000. Lord John Russell contended strongly against this reduction. He spoke warmly, and said, among other things, that no sovereign of England had ever before been insulted in such a manner. This expression called forth indignant comments from several members.

Mr. O'Connell supported the grant of £50,000, briefly remarking that he did so in compliance with instructions from his constituents, who had directed him to support the Queen s constituents, who had directed him to support the Queen

every way.

After a long and animated debate, the grant of £30,000 was carried, 262 to 158.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.—Sir John Buller moved, "that her Majestus day, Jan. 28.—Sir John Buller moved, does not possess Jesty's government, as at present constitued, does not possess the confidence of this House." On this motion a debate arose, which occupied the entire week, and in the course of the little and the state of the ceuntry, smanagement of the colonies, &c. &c., were discussed with Lord Howick, Mr. Macauley, Lord Morpeth, Mr. O'Con-nell, and Lord John Russell in support of Ministers,—Mr. Peel and Lord Stanley in support of the motion. The debate was interesting, but we cannot make room for it, and a sketch would be true.

would be little satisfactory.

The motion was negatived on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock by the motion was negatived. 308 against it.

The motion was negatived on Saturday morning at 50 clock by a vote of 287 for the motion, 308 against it.

Monday, Feb. 3.—Lord Melbourne, being anxious to carry through the bill naturalizing Prince Albert, withdrew the precedence clause. Lord Brougham asked whether that clause was to be abandoned, or brought up at some future day. Lord Melbourne said it was not yet determined what to do. Lord Brougham asked whether the royal prerogative would be used Brougham asked whether the royal prerogative would be used to give precedence to the Prince. Lord Melbourne would only say, that it was not yet determined what to do. The bill was then

en passed.

The Bishop of Exeter moved an address to the Queen, Praying her to take measures for "preventing the diffusion of of Mr. Robert Owen, and his ideas of "Socialism."

The Bishop gave a lamentable account of the extent to which the publications of the "socialists" were disseminated, and of their horrible tendency; and more than intimated that

they were encouraged by the government.

This Lord Normanby denied, making light, however, of the state of the socialists were likely the whole matter. He did not think the socialists were likely

to make any great number of converts.

Lord Melbourne said the doctrines of the socialists were false, licentious and dangerous; but he did not know how they could be pronounced illegal. He did not know how they could be put down by government.

The Duke of Wellington said that socialism had taken root extensively in his county.

The Duke of Wellington said the social doctrines were pro-extensively in his county.

The Bishop of London said the social doctrines were pro-mulgated in London, and having an immense circulation. That paper ought to have been put

down long ago.
Finally the address was agreed to.

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Thursday, Feb. 6.—In the House of Lords a warm debate on the state of the navy; the opposition contending that it was in a wretched condition as to numbers and efficiency. The Duke of Wellington took part in it, complaining of the diseaseful in the condition as to have the superintendant had been graceful insplts to which the British superintendant had been of England had been shamefully neglected in that quarter.

returns moved for were ordered. In the House a vote of thanks to Lord Auckland, and the similar vote having been taken on Tuesday in the other house. In both houses the vote was confined to the conduct of the expedition. pedition. As to its policy the expression of opinion was re-

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 14.

THE CANADAS. Mr. Pakington begged to ask the noble lord the Secretary for Colonies if it was the intention of government to bring in measure for the union of the two Canadas. He wished to also if all the returns respecting the numbers of the various

Lord J. Russell answered that, with respect to the first question, it had been already stated that the Governor General of her Majesty's North American provinces had obtained the conset of the Council of Lower Cadada to the union of the two provinces, and afterwards the consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper Canada to that measure. According to the last accounts he had received, the Governor General was then occupied with the details of a bill, the Chief Justice of Lower Canada was expected every day, and the Governor General hoped to send home the draught of a bill by the packet which would leave New York on the 1st of February. He had not yet received that bill, but as soon as it arrived it would be taken into consideration by her Majesty's government, and he expected that in the course of next month he should be able to introduce a bill on the subject of the union. With respect to the next question of the hon. member, he had directed the papers relating to the religious de mominations in Upper Canana to be prepared, in order that they might be laid before the house, and every thing that had been received would be presented. The returns were not yet entirely ready, and he much doubted whether any means could be used to make them more perfect at present. As to the last question, he had not the least reason to suppose that Sir G. Arthur was about to relinquish the government of Upper Canada. He had no information from that governor intimating any desire to be relieved from the duties of his office; and with respect to any dispatches sent from home, they had all been in approbation of the prudence by which the conduct of the gallant general in Upper Canada had been marked. He could not therefore have any doubt that

Monday, Feb. 17.—In the House of Lords the subject of socialism was again introduced by the Bishop of Exeter, who insisted that the doctrines of the socialists were doing immense

In the House of Commons Mr. Hume asked for papers relating to the dethronement of the Rajah of Satara-which Sir John Hobhouse said should be produced at a proper time. Tuesday, Feb. 18 .- Both houses went in state to present

addresses of congratulation to the royal couple.

In the House of Commons, afterward, Lord Palmerston gave notice that the papers relating to China would be produced early the next week.

Among the deaths announced is that of Sir Wilkins William

Illness of the Duke of Wellington .- Considerable anxiety was Miness of the Duke of Wellington.—Considerable anxiety was excited about the houses of Parliament, on Friday night, by a report that the Duke of Wellington was in a speechless state.—Inquiries, however, at Apsley house, elicited the following information: 'After taking a hearty meal at two o'clock on Wednesday, the Duke rode in Hyde Park on horseback. During this exercise his Grace was seized with sudden debility, to an extent which at first avaitad considerable exprehension.' The cause of exercise his Grace was seized with sudden dennity, to an execute which at first excited considerable apprehension.' The cause of the attack is supposed to have been, that the exercise of riding so soon after dinner had interfered with the process of digestion.

Feb. 29.—The Duke of Wellington passed a favourable night

and is much better this morning.

Had not the weather been so extremely unfavorable, his Grace would have attended the levee at St. James's Palace.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHINA AND INDIA. From the St. James' Chronicle, Feb. 13. APTURE OF KELAT BY THE BRITISH TROOPS. SANGUINARY

ACTION BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

We have received from Paris the following important intellience from China, and the latest news from India to the 31st of

gence from China, and the latest news from India to the 31st of December, from Bombay.

The Good Success, Fraser, had brought Singapore papers to the 21st November, announcing the breaking off of all negociations between Captain Elliot and the Chinese Government, and the particulars of an engagement between har Majesty's ship Volage and Hyacinth with 30 Chinese war junks, in which the latter is said to have lost 900 men. The general tendency of the intelligence from China is unfavourable. Opium was selling at 1000 dollars the chest.

dollars the chest. ... We have also the Madras Spectator of the 12th December with the particulars of the capture of Kelat by the Indian army. We lament to receive by this mail the melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir F. L. Maitland, the commander of the British

naval forces in the East Indies:—
(From the Bombay Times, Extra, December 4.)
Captain Outram has brought dispatches from General Willshire, whose camp before Kelat he left on the night of the 15th ult., announcing the capture of that place on the 13th do., and the death in the conflict of Mehrab Khan, the chief, all of whose principal Sirdars were killed or taken, and hundreds of others made

This was accomplished by a weak brigade of Infantry (her Majesty's 17th and 2d Foot, and Bengal 31st Regiment,) and six light guns, at mid-day, by storming the place in the teeth of 2000 Beloochees—the elite of the nation, after a previous march and assault of some heights commanding the approach, on which the

sault of some heights commanding the approach, on which the enemy had six guns in position.

Our loss was severe, 140 killed and wounded—about one-fifth of the number actually engaged; one officer, Lieut. Gravat, of the Queen's, among the former; and six or seven officers among the

Capt. Outram made his way through Beloochistan in disguise, from Kelat to Somneana, by a different route to that travelled by Pottinger in 1809—a distance of upwards of 350 miles, which he accomplished in $7\frac{1}{2}$ days, but has since had an unfortunately tedious passage by sea.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.—A most terrific hurricane occurred at Madras, in the middle of November; from the effects of which it was calculated that 20,000 persons had perished; 60 vessels which were in the roads had also disappeared.

The Hampshire Telegraph states that "the government, though taxed with tardiness, have been most actively at work in preparing a serious demonstration against the Chinese, and that it will be vigorously made." The plan of the campaign against "the besotted celestials" is thus described:—"The naagainst the besotted control of the constant the person of the occasion; and not less than 16,000 will be embarked, of which a large proportion will be cavalry, horses for which force can be obtained at the island of Hainan, at the southern extremity of that empire; and after having put the city of Canton under contribution, or destroyed it if necessary, and drawn thereby all the Chinese from the northward for the defence of their empire, they will suddenly embark, and taking advantage of the southerly monsoon, dash to the gulph of Petecheelee, and, landing the forces at Takoo, which is within 100 miles of Pe-kin, they will exact decency of behaviour in future from the

A measure is now in progress before the Council of State, which deserves universal imitation; that of reducing patent dues so as to enable the poorest inventor to reap the fruit of his industry; a boon which has hitherto been bestowed on the

wealthy alone.

Considerable attention has for some time past been paid by the French Government to the improvement of implements of war. The muskets of all the French regiments are about to be fitted up with percussion locks, after a model in ented by a M. Bruncel, of Lyons. The expense of this conversion is estimated at 5 francs each musket, which being applied to double the number of arms in use will cause an outlay of three millions six hundred thousand francs. ALGIERS.

The Arabs have again made their appearance in the neighborhood of the French garrisoned town Belidah. A party of 300 French soldiers who were engaged in cutting wood in a copse were surrounded by a considerable force, but they succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy who was completely defeated with great loss. The French left upward of 60 killed on the field. A large farm has been burned and 600 head of cattle have been carried off, but the labourers es-

A dispatch has just been received from Marshal Valée, which announces that the colony is tranquil and no farther incursions have taken place.

A private letter from Tangiers states that numerous agents

A private letter from Tanglers states that fullified agents of Abdel-Kader are endeavouring to stir up the provinces of Moroeco against the French, by preaching the holy war.—Similar accounts arrive from Tunis. In both these states considerable irritation exists against the Christian conquerors of Algeria, and we may readily conceive that nothing short of fear will prevent their contributing both men and money, in order to rid themselves, if possible, of a formidable and hated neighbor. It is surmised that 40,000 recruits might be obtained from these parts. Christendom, however, is not to be beaten. The once splendid See of St. Augustin at Bona (Hippona) is restored, under circumstances which must evidently spread the Gospel in one form or other over the whole A frican continent.

Accounts from Odessa furnish additional particulars of the expedition to Khiva. It consists of 14,000 infantry, with the usual proportion of artillery, and several corps of cavalry, whose amount is not named. Eleven thousand camels are employed for the conveyance of stores and ammunition.— When the Russians have learned the way from Khiva to Affghanistan, which is the next stage in the road to India, the stock of camels will doubtless be increased, for the campaign against the British dominions in that part of the world. is not true, as reported, that they have reached the Tartar capital.

Russian intrigue against Billish interests is also in motion religious denominations in Upper Canada, part of which was sent abole by Sir G. Arthur last year, were yet received, and if the ed also to ask whether the statement were true, that Sir G. Arthur had either been superseded or had resigned?

Russian intrigue against Billish interests is also in motion in the Ionian Islands, which are under the protection of England. The late conspiracy against King Otho, ostensibly for purpose of supplanting the Roman church, has been found to have extensive ramifications in Corfu, The papers of Count Viario and Augustin Capo d'Istria have been put under seal, in the Ionian Islands, which are under the protection of England. The late conspiracy against King Otho, ostensibly for purpose of supplanting the Roman church, has been found to have extensive ramifications in Corfu, The papers of Count Viario and Augustin Capo d'Istria have been put under seal,

while those of the chevaliers Muxtoxidi and Petrizzopoule were seized and conveyed to the palace of the Lord High Commissioner. The object of the conspiracy was to place upon the throne the duke of Leuchtenberg, son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia.
On the 25th January, missionaries were setting out from

On the 20th January, missionaries were setting out from St. Petersburg to Pekin, in order to relieve their brethren, who have labored in the Chinese capital for the last ten years; and a Russian man-of-war is going to favour the English settlements in Australia with a visit.

tlements in Australia with a visit.

The Gazette of Delhi announces that a Russian corps has taken possession of Asterabad, so that the advance of this people toward India is precisely that which was traced by Napoleon, when he meditated to unite with them in the gigantic enterprise of invading the British possessions.

Persia, which is manifestly under the influence of the autorat, has also marched upon Harat, which is the key of Afrikanistan.

Affghanistan.

Affghanistan.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

Constantinople, Jan. 27.—The great news of the day is the treaty of quadruple alliance between Russia, England, Austria and Prussia, who have come to an understanding to guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman empire. The Porte has received official advice at the conclusion of this alliance. The news brought to M. de Boutenieff by the steamer from Odesnews brought to in. de Boutenieff by the steamer from Odessa, must have been of great importance, inasmuch as the garrison of the last named city was called out by the Governor to break the ice to enable the steamer to leave the port.—Se-

From France we learn nothing important had taken place in regard to Algiers—Abd-el Kader not having again attacked the French. The Eastern question was assuming a threatening aspect. It was feared at Paris that the reply of Russia ing aspect. It was leared at Paris that the reply of Russia to the ultimatum of England would not help the speedy adjustment of the quarrel between Mehemet Ali and the Porte. A private letter from Constantinople of the 27th of January, calculates on the immediate resumption of hostilities by Ibra-

British Queen.—This noble ship was to depart from Black Wall on the 1st of March, and Portsmouth about noon of the 2d. We may therefore expect her arrival at this port on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

The alterations and improvements made in the Queen are

The rate of passage money in the after cabins is fixed at The rate of passage indicey in the after capins is used at 130 dollars, including wines, spirits and all stores. In the fore cabin, at 100 dollars, exclusive of ale, porter, wine, spirits, &c.

The provisions, style of living, &c. &c. in both cabins the same, the only difference being, that in the after cabin they have wines, &c. as heretofore,
The Liverpool.—We understand that the steam ship

Liverpool is undergoing extensive alterations and improve-ments, and will probably not leave Liverpool until about the

PRINCE ALBERT AT BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, Fen. 4.—During the Prince's stay at this place he has only appeared once in public, and that upon an occasion which ought to be appreciated by those members of both Houses of Parliament who have laid so much stress upon his Highness's 'Protestantism;" for, in lieu of performing his religious duties on Sunday with the rest of his family, at the King's private Lutheran chapel, he attended divine service at the British Protestant Church, where his unaffected and mild demeanor made a deep im-

ression upon the whole congregation.

Another circumstance connected with Prince Albert deserves to Another circumstance connected with Prince Albert deserves to be recorded. It is said that upon being informed of the result of Lord John Russell's motion, he exclaimed, it is a noble and generous allowance. Indeed, were it not impossible for me to do all the good I desire, without some grant from Parliament, I would gladly have dispensed with all application to that country which, I hope, will soon see that I am disposed to make the best use of its liberality, even as I am resolved to devote my whole life to its wel-

Prince Albert and the Liturgy.—Windsor, Monday Evening.— The question of "precedence" with reference to Prince Albert and the whole of the male branches of the Royal Family, (which one would have supposed had been set at rest by the withdrawal by the Premier of a certain clause from the Prince's Naturalization Bill) is still a matter of extreme difficulty to be arranged by the Court and the Cabinet. Lord John Russel, when he stated in reply to the question from Mr. W. Duncombe, in the House of Commons on Friday evening, if it were intended to insert the name of Prince Athert in the Litrograph of the head required in the head of the head required in the head required in the head of the head required in the head requi Albert in the Liturgy, that "he had no intimation to give the honorable member on the subject, "evidently shirked the question because I happen to know, that more than one discussion has taken place at the castle, during the past week, as to whether the name of His Royal Highness should be inserted in the Liturgy bename of his Royal Highness should be inserted in the Liturgy be-fore or after that of the Queen Dowager. However, as it is expec-ted that the Archbishop of Canterbury will cause the necessary instructions on the subject to be sent to the clergy throughout the kingdom before Sunday next, the public will soon perceive how this oint has been decided.

The Duke of Wellington was not invited to the ceremonial of the Queen's marriage till late on Friday evening, and well accredited rumor says that even that tardy civility to the greatest man this country every produced was not wrung from those who should have known better, till after two successive days' remonstrance.— Although at length invited to the ceremony, his Grace was excluded from both the wedding breakfast at Buckingham Palace and the banquet at St. James's, to one or both of which every one those present at the marriage, with the solitary exception of the Duke, was invited! It appears that only four conservative peers were present at the ceremony, and one of them (Lord Chaln ley) by right, not favor, as Hereditary Great Chamberlain. Duchess of Northumberland, the Queen's Governess, was not invited till Friday, and being at Alnwick, could not of coarse receive the invitation and get up to London before yesterday (Tuesday). Was this done on purpose?—Correspondent of the Times.

Festivals in celebration of Her Majesty's Marriage. - We have received from all parts of the vicinity of the metropolis, and from many places in the country accounts of festivals held on this joyful casion; and for many days to come similar accounts will doubtess pour in upon us from all quarters. To devote even a short paragraph to each would fill many columns of this journal, to the exion of more important matter, and we must content ourselves, therefore, with a mere reference to the number of them, and an ccasional notice of any that may have been characterised by some-

thing out of the common way.

On Monday last the inhabitants on the Duke of Buccleuch's Boughton estates, in Northamptonshire, were regaled with the good old English fare of roast-beef and plum-pudding, in celebration of her Majesty's marriage. Upwards of 1500 partook of his Grace's bounty; the school children were provided with tea. The bells in the various villages rang merry peals, and the parties separated highly delighted and truly grateful for the kindness

On the day of her Majesty's nuptials the Countess of Darnley, with her usual kind feeling towards the poor, gave a good dinner of beef and plum pudding to every poor family in the village of Cobham, with beer to drink the Queen's health; and the children Cobham, with beer to this the Queen's health; and the children of her ladyship's school were regaled with tea and buns; and in the evening Cobham Hall was brilliantly illuminated.

On Monday, Messrs. Keasley, Brothers, the tanners of the Grange-road, Bermondsey, entertained the whole of their clerks

and workmen, amounting to near 400, on their premises, under and workmen, amounting to near 400, on their premises, under a marquee. An ox was roasted for the occasion. There was a plum-pudding weighing 168lbs., in addition to which seven butts of ale and porter, and a hogshead of cold punch. Mr. Thomas Keasley presided, and on the removal of the cloth, the health of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and other toasts, were given and The inmates of the French Protestant Hospital had sent them,

on he day of the Queen's marriage, from some unknown friend, a packet of tea for each woman, and 1s. to be presented to each

packet of tea for each woman, and Is. to be presented to each an, and were regaled in the afternoon with tea and hot cakes.

Oxford.—This University and City displayed their usual good feeling and loyalty on Monday evening. The town council good feeling and toyarty or monday evening. The town council have agreed on an address of congratulation, and the Convocation will prepare one in time to present to the Queen on her return from Windsor. Exeter and other colleges have given spread dinners to their under-graduates, whilst in the hall of St. John's ners to their under graduates, whilst in the hall of St. John's and others the charity children of the adjoining parishes have been feasted. A large number of charity children also received entertainment in the Town Hall. In the evening the illuminations were universal—not a college, hall, or house in the whole place were universal—her de lenge, inall, or house in the whole place that did not put forth some sort of light, whilst many of them were of great richness and beauty. The Vice Chancellor's was, perhaps, the best, as it offered an exceedingly delicate acrostic. Under a star, two flags, and the letters V. A., appeared in a long line of brilliant lamps the words "Virtute et Amore." whole front of the entrance to Magdalen College was covered with whole front of the chicago to singular College was covered with lamps. The various devices of Exeter, among which were some suspended stars, could not be illuminated, in consequence of the wind. Queen's had various devices about the front dome, and wind. Queen's have devices about the front dome, and festoons of lamps along the walls. The front of St. John's displayed as much richness and elegance as any in Oxford. Besides the crown, star, and V. A. on the tower, the arch and shafts of the gateway and the windows were traced out in variegated lamps. On the beautiful and extended front of Christ Church, a crown V. A., and two stars, looked cold and dark.

> From the London Gazette. WHITEHALL, Feb. 6.

registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.
COLLEGE OF ARMS, Feb. 7. The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that his Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburgand Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall for the future, use and bear the Royal arms, differenced with "alabel of three points argent, the centre point charged with the cross of St. George," quarterly with the arms of his illustrious house, the Royal arms in the first and fourth quarters: and also to comnand, that the said Royal concession and declaration be registered in this College. ST. JAMES'S FALACE, Feb. 4.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Listowel, one of the Lords in waiting to her Majesty.

The following article is substituted for that which appeared in last Tuesday's "Gazette," viz.,
MASTER OF THE HORSE'S OFFICE, Feb. 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Master Henry William John Byng to be Page of Honour to her Majesty, vice Cavendish, promoted

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 7. WAR OFFICE, Feb. 7.

4th regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Cornet E. J. Turner to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Erocke, who retires; F. R. Forster, Gentleman, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Turner.

4th Foot.—Lieutenant W. H. Campbell, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice O'Kelly, accessed; Ensign T. C. Morgan to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Campbell, whose promotion of the 25th October 1829, her generalled; W. Inglie

ion of the 25th October 1839 has been cancelled; W. Inglis,

Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Morgan.

13th Foot.—Lieutenant A. P. S. Wilkinson to be Captain, without purchase, vice Fothergill deceased; Ensign G. Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Wilkinson; Insign H. Penny to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wade whose promotion of the 31st December 1839, has been cancellel; G. Ta'bot, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Penny.
31st Foot.—Lieut. W. G. Wiles to be Captain, without pur-

chase, vice Dodgen, deceased; Ensign T. J. Bourke to be Lieutenant, vice Willes; Ensign G. E Shaw to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Bourke, whose promotion on the 6th of October 1839, has been cancelled; Eisign T. H. Plasket to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Lugard, appointed Adjutant; H. W. Hart, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Slaw; R. Law, Gentleman, to be Ensign, vice Plasket; Lieutenan E. Lugard to be Adjutant, vice

odgen, promoted.
39th Foot.—Lieut. F. Dunba tobe Captain, without purchase, vice Searman, deceased; EnsignC. J. Walker to be Lieutenant, vice Dunbar; Ensign T. S. Litte to be Lieutenant, vice White, killed in action ; Lieutenant C. F. Hamilton, from the 1st West

India regiment, to be Lieutenant vice Phillips, deceased 55th Foot.—Major W. Onsloy, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major (repaying the difference), vice Nicholson, promoted; Capt. D. L. Fawcett to be Majo, by purchase, vice Onslow, who retires; Lieutenant J. B. Roseto be Captain, by purchase, vice Fawcett; Ensign G. King to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rose; J. Maguire, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice

57th Foot.—Lieutenant C. Jago, from half-pay of the 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. W. H. Benson, who exchanges. 78th Foot.—A. Mackenzie, Gentleman, to be Ensign, by pur-

by purchase, vice Eyles; Ensign D. F. Mackworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Eyles; Ensign D. F. Mackworth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Caldwell; Gentleman Cadet R. Grove, from the oyal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mack-

Rifle Brigade. - Gentleman Cadet C. H. Pollen, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chambers, deceased.

1st West India Regiment.—Ensign J. Armstrong, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, rice Hamilton, appointed to the 30th Foot.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—J. T. Blissett, Gentleman, to be

without purchase, vice Armstrong, promoted in the 1st West India Regiment. UNATTACHED. Major M. J. Slade, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieutenant

Colonel, by purchase. Major W. Onslow, of the 55th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel n the Army.

COMMISSARIAT. Deputy Assistant Commissary General F. T. Mylrea, to be Assistant Commissary General.

MEMORANDUM. Brevet Col. K. Snodgrass, upon half-pay Unattached, has been allowed to retire from the Service, by the sale of an Unattached Lieutenant Colonelcy, he being about to become a settler in New South Wales

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 7.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Col. W. Lord Dinorben, of the Royal Anglesea Militia, to be one of her Majesty's Aides-

du-Camp for the service of her Militia Force.

Her Majesty has, at the same time, been pleased to direct, that
the said Lord Dinorben shall take rank as one of the Senior
Colonels of Militia, immediately after the Junior Colonel of her Colonels of Majesty's Forces.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 7.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotba, K. G., to be a Field Marshal in the Army. Commission to be dated 8th February, 1840.

THE NAVY. PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 14.
The Pembroke, 74, Capt. Fairfax Morseby, C. B., which ship

has recently returned from the Mediterranean, was paid off this morning, having been upwards of three years in commission. The Andromache, 28, Captain L. Baynes, C. B., has been taken out of the basin, and is preparing for service. Sir Lionel Smith, Governor of the Mauritius, does not go out in this ship as was intended.

The Magicienne, 24, will be commissioned at this port tomorrow by Captain Wm. Burnett, to replace the Tribune, 28, lately wrecked in the Mediterranean. The Pearl, 20, was commissioned at Sheerness by Commander C. C. Frankland, for the North American station.

During the last week there has been no arrival of men of war.

The Blenheim, 74, Captain Sir Humphrey Senhouse, with
the Blonde, 46, Captain Thomas Bouchier, under orders for China, remain at Spithead, having been detained, owing to the recent westerly gales. The weather being moderate, both ships will sail this afternoon; the Blonde calls at Plymouth to complete

the rerew, being 40 hands short.

The Pique, 46, Capt. Boxer, remains in harbour perfectly ready for sea; her destination remains unknown; it is generally believed that she will convey to India the late Sir Frederick Mait-land's successor as Nava Commander-in-Chief. Sir Wm. Parker, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, is named for the com

mand.

A rendezvous for volunteers to join the Thunderer, 94, and the Cambridge, 74, has been opened at this port, though with little or no success, seams being very scarce.

The Pylades and the Nimrod sloops of war, lately commissioned at Plymouth, are ordered to take on board Ordnance stores for

China; both ships are to sail immediately.

Promotions and Appointments.—Captain—William Bur-

nett, to the Magicienni, Commander—C. C. Frankland, to the Pearl. Lieutenants—R. Yule, to the rank of Commander: Hector Loring, A. Little, and J. H. Bridges, to the Thunderer; John Jeaves, to the Ghaner steam-packet; Henry Tylden, to the Blenheim, vice Ments; R. G. Welch, and J. C. Hoseason, to the Cambridge. Surgeons—John Urquhart, to the Thun-derer; James Edwards to the Excellent. Pursers—J. Johns, to the San Josef, vice Ellibtt, appointed Secretary to Admiral Sir Edward Codrington; Richard Goodridge, to the Thunderer. Masters—Henry Darcy, to the Thunderer. Mates—J. Risk, John Williams, and James Thomas, to the Thunderer.
Ships in Harbour.—The Britannia flag-ship, the Victory,

the Pique, the Excellent, the Pembroke, the Andromache, the Pantaloon, the Raven cutter, the Messenger and the Columbine

IN DOCK.—The Queen, the St. Vincent, the Dublin, the Warspite, the Tweed, the Fanny, the Harrier, and the Success.

AT SPITHEAD.—The Blenheim, the Blonde, the Crescent, and the Forester merchant ship.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.

From the Standard, Feb. 13th.

It will have been seen by the result of the debate upon Mr. Herries' motion that ministers were again beaten on Thursday night by a majority of TEN; and beaten upon a question which any other administration would have treated as involving its existence. The triumphant speeches of Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, and Sir G. Clerk, whilst they proved the utter unfitness of the present men to hold office, and demonstrate what we have said of the vital nature of Thursday's struggle, were full of encou-

tion upon the future. It is because every thing has been mismanaged, because we have suffered Whig-Radical government for 9 or 10 years, and from that cause only, that in the 26th year of peace the country is sinking deeper and deeper into debt, and that the demand for new taxes has become peremptory. The single act of a change of government is therefore sufficient to set all to rights again. This is unquestionably a gratifying inference from the discussion of Thursday; and not the less gratifying, because the event of the debate must, whether ministers tender their resignation this week or next week, tend to the change which alone is wanting to the restoration of the country. For ourselves we hope that they will not resign—it were unjust that, as new and heavy burthens must be imposed upon the people, they who by their sacrifices to a spurious popularity have rendered the infliction necessary, should continue to enjoy even that popularity, while the odium of the measures required to repair the mischief that they have done should devolve upon the men that would have obviated that mischief if they could. Sir R. Peel gave an early warning of the consequences to be expected from frittering away the revenue in the repeal of taxes which nobody felt or cared about—the tax on flint-glass, for example. He showed the difference between continuing an old tax which men had taken into all their calculations, whether of commercial business or of domestic arrangement, and imposing new taxes, which because they are new must more or less perplex men in all their established pursuits. The warning was addressed in vain, and now we have the consequences in a progressively augmenting deficiency of revenue in the twenty-sixth year of peace. Four years ago the defalcation was about £300,000—this year it will be probably 3,000,000, a tenfold multiplication on the losing side—in four years at this rate, or a very few years more, and the whole must be a minus quantity. Of this, however, there is as little danger as there is of the continuance in office of the men who have opened the course of evil.

The discussion on Thursday was raised upon the following motion and amendment, as we find them in the printed Votes :-

"CONSOLIDATED FUND - Motion made, and Question pro "Consolidated Fund —Motion made, and Question proposed, 'That there be laid before this house, an account of the income of the Consolidated Fund (including therewith the duties on sugar,) and of the charges thereupon, in the year 1839; distinguished under the principal heads of receipt and expenditure;—And also, an estimate of the sarae for the year 1840; showing in each case the surplus applicable to the surplies voted by parliament:'—(Mr. Herries:)—Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word 'expenditure' to the end of the Question:—Question put, 'That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:'—The House divided: Ayes 182, Noes 172."

The motion was complained of as unusual, though it could not be said to be unprecedented. But why was it unusual? Because the case that called for it was unusual, and, indeed, without precedent-just as the gallop of a fire engine through a street is unusual; but nobody will say that it is, therefore, improper or impertinent.

While the public income regularly met, or exceeded, the public expenditure, new taxes or loans would of course be out of calculation, and such a motion as that of Mr. Herries must be superfluous; or when the disclosure of a defalcation could injure public credit, such a motion would be improper. Here, however, the necessity for loan, or taxes, or both, is confessed. And the deficiency-in the revenue is proclaimed by the First Lord of the Treasury in one house, and by the ministerial leader in the other house, in words the most alarming that the language affords-words more alarming by their generality. What, then, can there be "embarrassing" to an honest government-conscious of having done its duty-in the demand of an explanation necessary to make known to the people the amount, though not the particulars, of the burthens for which they must prepare, and no less necessary to calm the public fears? To an honest government, conscious of having faithfully discharged its duty, there can be nothing embarrassing in such a demand; but with a dishonest government, sensible of its guilt and of its incompetency, and merely desirous to cling to the last shilling of salary, the case must

be widely different. However, they were beaten on Thursday, and as we rejoice to observe, beaten by a majority almost exclusively Conservative. Messrs. Grote and Hume indeed voted in the majority, but on the side of ministers were "the tail" in full force—the Baines Sectarians, and the Muntz Republicans, the Gillons, Warburtons, &c. The victory is, therefore, an unequivocal Conservative victory, and it affords a proper sequel to the result of Sir J. Y. Buller's motion. If the majority hesitated to declare want of confidence in ministers, it has now a second time since the commencement of the session, not vet a month old, proved want of confidence. Will Lord Melbourne at length put into execution his purpose of resigning? His lordship may now take heart. The Queen has now happily a protector to secure her Majesty from being dethroned by the King of Hanover and the Orangemen, or poisoned by the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel!

Thursday's defeat was a more serious one than that which prompted the resignation of May. Taking out the placemen, which the Morning Chronicle admits to be only fair, it was a majority of FIFTY against the admi-

THE REV. JONATHAN SHORTT begs to acknowledge the receipt of the sum of £2 10s., being the sacramental collection on Sunday, the 15th instant, for the purchase and gratuitous distribution of Religious Tracts.

BIRTHS:

On the 10th inst., the lady of C. G. Buller Esq., of Hamilton, near Cobourg, of a son.

At March, on the 8th inst., the lady of Asst. Commiss. General McNab, of a son.

At Cornwall, on the 9th inst., the lady of the Hon. Col. Vankoughnet, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. John Cochrane, Rector of Belleville, on the 12th instant, Daniel Bowen Esq., of Frankford, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alexander Chisholm Esq., of Sidney. DIED. At Dumfries, Scotland, on the 14th January, the Hon. and Rt.

Rev. Dr. Alexander McDonell, Bishop of Regiopolis, U. C., in the Soth year of his age.

At Kingston, on the 15th inst., after a long and painful illness, Lt. Col. T. Cubitt, Royal Artillery.

At Wellington, on the 18th inst., Sarah Eliza, daughter of Benjamin S. Cory, M.D., aged 8 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The poem of "Arator is not without many laudable and useful sentiments; but it is scarcely adapted to this journal.

We are much obliged by the extract forwarded from Goderich. hich will appear next week.

The account of the meeting of the Western Clerical Associa-tion, as well as the communication from the Eastern Association, are unavoidably deferred to our next.

LETTERS received to Friday, March 20th :-Lord Bishop of Toronto (2); J. H. Hagarty Esq.; Mr. A. S. Newbury; Rev. H. Mulkins; Lieut. Aylmer (2); Capt. Dobbs, rem. 12 mo.; Rev. H. Scadding; H. Rowsell Esq. add. sub.; Rev. Dr. Bethune, rem.; Rev. R. H. Bourne, rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. C. Chambers; Rev. H. Patton; S. D. Nagrem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Angus Bethune Jun. Esq. add. sub. and rem.; Mrs.