ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 27.—We have a Turkey mail this morning, with dates from Constantinople of the 26th ultimo. The letters state that the Treaty of Commerce with the United States had been agreed upon by the Sultan, and had excited a great sensation among the European diplomatists, which had been much increased by a current rumour that an American squadron would appear in the waters of the Archipelago in the spring. The Sultan was still at his camp at Ramis Tschfflick, and troops from Asia continued to arrive, and were exercised by the Sultan in person. All warlike operations appear suspended—indeed it is said that the snow on the frontiers was four or five feet deep, and the communication very difficult. The Russians are said to have completed their fortifications of Varna as well as those of Bagardlik, Pravadi, Gebedschy, and Doova. The Prussian Minister had invited the Porte to send an Ambassador to Poros, to treat of the pacification of Greece, but this had been declined. The greatest tranquility prevailed at Constantinople.

The most important rumour, and which is thought to rest upon some authority, is, that an Ambassador Plenipotentiary from St. Petersburgh may be shortly expected here with propositions from the Emperor, regarding the basis of a Treaty with Turkey. The personage is Count Matchagoff, an Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor's, and should this intelligence be corroborated by his arrival, there can be no doubt that another campaign will not take place.

LORD DALHOUSIE.—Lord Dalhousie is making preparations for India, in which Country he has received the appointment of Commander of the Forces.

We have this day accounts from Gibraltar of as late a date as the 9th inst. The fever had entirely ceased, and the inhabitants were engaged in fumigating their houses. It would, however, be some time ere trade resumed its former channel.

The Speech of the King of France at the opening of the Chambers, which will be delivered this day, is looked for with great anxiety. It is understood that it will agree much with that to be delivered by our Sovereign at the opening of the session of Parliament on the 5th proximo.

On the 19th of November, Mr. Dawkins, the English Minister in Greece, transmitted his credentials to the President. This is a positive recognition of the Greek government by Great-Britain.

A letter from Navarino, dated Dec. 27, stated that the French army in the Morea was to depart in three divisions. The first embarked on the 23d, the second will sail from the 25th of Jan. to the 15th of February, and the third would speedily follow. There would remain at Greece a few troops of artillery, with which the Greeks are totally unprovided. A vessel bringing a part of the 1st division arrived at Marseilles Jan. 16.

The tide in the Thames on the 26th of Jan. was lower than recollected at any former period. Five arches on the Surry side of Waterloo bridge were dry, and persons were walking in the middle of the bed of the river.

JANUARY 27, 7 o'clock, P. M.—*Important.*—The Russian Ambassador Extraordinary has arrived at Dover, and is understood to be the bearer of very important propositions to our government, which if met with corresponding feeling by the Sultan, will put an end to the hostilities in the north of Europe.

We have also despatches and letters by express from Vienna, which mention that the Reis Effendi in an interview with the Ambassador for the Netherlands, had stated that the Sultan, his master, was not unwilling to treat for peace, if the Emperor of Russia was sincere in his desires to obtain one; and that upon a proper understanding, the Sultan would not hesitate to send an Ambassador to meet the Envoys of the other allied powers upon the subject. This may be compared as important intelligence, and we have little doubt of its accuracy.

THE KING.—His Majesty continues in the best health, and although he has not of late taken an airing in the park, the Sovereign daily exercises himself in the corridor. The cheerfulness and high spirits which characterise his Majesty, are the subject of very general remark and congratulation by all who have recently had the honour of visiting the Castle.—*Jan. 19th.*

The *Enthronement* of the Bishop of London, took place with great ceremony in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 16th of January.

New Viceroy.—The *Courier of the 26th*, announces, positively, the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.—The King was coming from Windsor, for the meeting of Parliament. The Duke was to be presented to the King, for leavetaking, on the 2d of February, and would take his departure for Ireland on the 4th.

Sir Wm. Curtis died on the 17th January, aged 77, he was senior Alderman of London—Sir R. Carr Glyn succeeds the convivial Baronet as Father of the City—the habits of Sir Richard are anti-convivial, his Mayorality was marked by the most penurious arrangements, and the public entertainments resembled fasts rather than feasts. Sir William's brother the Rev. Charles Curtis, of Birmingham, died within a few days of the Alderman.

According to the Paris Moniteur of the 24th Jan. an ordinance had been promulgated for the increase of the French Navy. It is to consist of 12 vice admirals, 24 rear admirals, 110 captains of ships of the line (1st and 2d class.) 130 captains of frigates, 500 lieutenants, &c.

We learn from Greece that Col. Fabvier had arrived there with letters of credit from the French Government to the amount of 500,000 piastres per month. He was engaged in organizing a body of troops. The state of Greece was however by no means favourably spoken of in these advices.

There was a remarkable fog in London on Sunday January 18, at noon. It was so dark that lights were introduced in all the Churches to enable the services to proceed.

The French Revenue for 1828, shows an increase of 28,864,000 francs over that of the preceding year.

West Port Murders.—We have the best authority for stating that measures have been taken with the sanction and by the authority of the nearest kindred of Jas. Wilson, commonly called 'Daft Jamie,' for investigating into the cause and manner of his death, and if possible, bringing those concerned in his alleged murder to punishment.—For this purpose an able and active agent has been employed, and Mr. Jeffery, we understand, is already retained as senior counsel for the intended prosecution, while two other eminent counsel will also be retained in the course of to day.

The culprit Burk has addressed a letter to the Lord Provost, desiring to make a full disclosure of his crimes, with a view to their being published.

The dividend on Rowland Stephenson's bankruptcy is not expected to be more than 1s. 6d. in the pound.

From the report of a select committee of the House of Commons, it appears that the beggars in London amounted, at least, to 15,000, who did not get less, on an average, than from 5s. to 8s. on a day. Some of them were known to make 18s. to 20s. a day; and it was ascertained that a blind man and dog got 30s. daily.—Though living in the most wretched apartments, many of them spend, at least, 50s. a week for their board. Some of the more prudent have considerable sums of money; and a negro is known to have returned to the West Indies with a fortune of £1,500, which he had made by begging in London.

Captain Byng, eldest son of Sir John Byng, Commander of the Forces, and heir presumptive to the wealthy member, for Middlesex, will lead to the altar the Lady Agnes Paget, daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey.

NEW COLONY.—His Majesty's bomb *Sulphur* and the hired ship *Parmelia*, of 440 tons, at 5l. per ton per month, are fitting out, and expected to sail in about a week, to convey the Government colonists and store to the new settlement of Cockburn Sound, on the west coast of New Holland. No expense has been spared in the fitting of these ships, or in providing mess tables for the passengers who proceed to this settlement. Captain Stirling, R. N., goes out as Civil Supreintendent, and takes with him his family. Captain Currie, R, N., goes out as Harbour-master, and various other passengers (with families) proceed to hold situations under Government.—Several artificers of different trades, with their families, also go out. Captain Irwin and 60 men of the 63d regiment, with families, go out in the *Sulphur*. Private settlers are fitting out ships, to follow with all speed.—*Sun.*

The ground-rent of Covent-Garden Theatre, in the year 1730, was 100l. per annum; and in 1792, when this theatre was partially demolished and a new lease obtained, it was, owing to the rise of property, advanced to 940l. per annum. At present the Duke of Bedford derives a revenue of about 2,000l. annually from the ground-rent of the theatre. In 1733, the first theatre was erected in Covent-Garden, by John Rich, when it only contained 200 persons before the curtain. At present it has sittings for 2,800, exclusive of standing-room.

Arrivals at Liverpool from 25th December 1827, to 24th December 1828—10,418 vessels, measuring 1,311,099 tons, and at Port Rumorn, 667 vessels, measuring 37,952 tons.—Total, 11,085 vessels; 1,349,051 tons—being an increase of 1025 vessels, and 67,033 tons over the year 1827. Amount of Duties in 1827, £155,211 : 13 : 1—In 1828, £152,469 : 3 : 0—Decrease in 1828, £2742 : 4 : 1.—There were 743 arrivals from America.

DIED.—On Monday, at Greenwich, aged 86, Mr George Riley. He was formerly a bookseller, and nearly the oldest proprietor of a newspaper in the kingdom. He lived for three quarters of a century in or near the Metropolis, and was highly respected and valued by all who knew him. The integrity of his heart, and the kindness of his disposition, will not soon pass out of the remembrance of his surviving friends.

Nothing done for the Shipping Interest.—That important branch of the National Industry is in a rapid decline, it is becoming weaker every year—and the shipowners, after contending with severe embarrassments, are at length on the brink of ruin. But what is to be done for them? so much apathy is evinced by the Government—so many white-paper secretaries who are sensitive, courteous, and conciliatory enough, but who either cannot or dare not move one step in the way of relief—who have fed the patient so long with the water-gruel called *hope*, that it is now apparent they would have done him more justice had they drugged him at the outset with the fatal black-draught called *despair*. The shipowners have petitioned so long, that they now believe it to be a useless waste of time and labour to bombard the doors of the Board of Trade; and really after all we do not know but that their wiser course is now to burn their ships and retire from business. They had one sheet anchor in their extremity, however, on which they relied greatly. We have already mentioned, on a former occasion, that, the illustrious individual at the head of the Ministry, had pledged himself to institute an inquiry into their case during the prorogation of Parliament. The Earl of Eldon, the unshrinking friend of his country, the ablest statesman of these shuffling times, interested himself in their cause; and to this venerable and honest man did the Duke of Wellington personally pledge him to satisfy himself of their real condition, and to apply such remedies as it might require.

We direct no censure here against the noble Duke. We know how he is harrassed and beset—how misrepresentations are passed upon him—and how the speculators of the new system haunt him by day and by night. His time is not wasted upon trifles, nor devoted to the pages of Adam Smith or Macculloch; far less is it employed in forming theories, or meeting impending evils by calling spirits from the deep, or building castles in the air. His Grace has enough to do to maintain silence—to keep the City merchants quiet by the application of anodynes, to keep the machine going by intermittent supplies of sperm from the bank, to continue the motion of the Manchester jennies and keep up the smoke without caring much about the salary of the poor furnace man—all this we know, and we therefore feel more inclined to pity the noble Duke than throw any cold water on his rather combustible measures. But still for his own sake, we sincerely regret that the Duke of Wellington has been prevented from sparing a few days for the consideration of the state of the shipping interest. Five months have nearly elapsed since the prorogation of Parliament, and now it is again on the eve of meeting, but still nothing has been done for the shipowners. Mr. Vessey Fitzgerald has not been instructed on the subject. Mr. Courtenay's mind is still a sheet of white paper. Both of these right honourable gentlemen have much to learn to render them efficient ministers of trade, and this information should have been afforded them with the least possible delay. But we refrain from saying more at present; for undoubtedly the subject will undergo discussion in Parliament.—*Morning Post.*

From the Morning Chronicle, January 19.

The good understanding between Great Britain and France, at least so far as concerns the Belligerents, appears every day to become more cordial; and there is no longer room to doubt, that they have determined, by the most energetic demonstrations, to anticipate the opening of another campaign. To a recent proposal of the Russian Ambassador, which if acceded to, would have had the appearance of something like co-operation, or at least of employing the combined squadrons of England and France, as the means of effecting a diversion of a part of the Turkish force from more essential objects, *the most peremptory refusal has been given*, and we are the more and more convinced that an early day will witness an *armed neutrality* in the Eastern portion of the Mediterranean, which will say to the young and ambitious Autocrat, "So far shalt thou go and no farther."

The activity of intercourse between the French and Russian Ambassadors and our Foreign Office, has latterly been almost uninterrupted; and the cordiality and satisfaction, observable in the first-named party, at the results, are strikingly contrasted with the dissatisfied and subdued demeanour of the other, so much so as upon more than one recent occasion to have excited the observation of persons *not admitted behind the curtain.* We repeat, we think we may pledge ourselves to the fact, that to a late specific proposal of the Prince De Lieven, a refusal, prompt, peremptory, and unqualified, was returned, and that this answer purported to represent the united sentiments of England and France.

Can Mr. O'Connell appear in the House of Commons?—As Mr. O'Connell persists in his intention to present himself in the House of Commons early next month, it may not be unamusing to our readers in the meantime to state accurately the usage of Parliament in the admission of new members. The forms we describe must be administered to that gentleman. On the occasion of a general election, the King's writ issues through the Lord Chancellor of England to the Chancellor of Ireland, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Bishop of Durham, and all *other* Sheriffs, to return knights, burgesses, citizens, and barons of Cinque Ports, to meet the King at Westminister on a certain day: on that day the Ministers assemble, and the Lord High Steward comes down to administer *out* of the House the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, to all persons presenting themselves. When a sufficient number is sworn, a message is sent from the Throne, desiring the members to choose a Speaker, which they do; but no member can vote for a Speaker, or enter the House, until he has taken the oaths before the Lord High Steward. When the Speaker has been chosen and approved by the Crown, he assumes his seat, and then the members take the remaining oaths at the table. Their names are called over by counties from the great roll of Parliament furnished to the Chief Clerk of Parliament from the Petty Bag Office. On this occasion it is not necessary that members should be individualy introduced. When a vacancy occurs in an existing Parliament, by death or otherwise, the Speaker (by the Statute Law) issues his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a writ for a representative to serve for such vacant place; but no return is made to Parliament except by the new member producing a certificate of his election from the clerk of the Crown. When he obtains that return, he proceeds to the room of the Committee Clerk Mr. Dorrington, and there takes, before the Lord High Steward, or one of his Commissioners, the oaths of allegiance and supremacy: he then proceeds into the House, and sits under the gallery until called up to be sworn at the table; he must then be introduced by two members of the House, as evidence that he is the person described in the return; but until he takes the oath at the table, and subscribes his name in the great Roll of Parliament, *he cannot address the House, or exercise any of the legislative functions as a member.*—*London paper.*

SCOTLAND.

A new Church and Parish have been erected in the New Town of Edinburgh, named St. Stephen's. The Rev. Dr. Muir, of the New Gray Friars Church, has been appointed Minister thereof. Dr. Chalmers has been received and taken his seat as a Member of the Presbytery of Edinburgh.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of Glasgow on Wednesday last, the discussion of the Catholic claims was again brought forward. Though some diversity of opinion was exhibited, a petition against concession was ultimately carried.

Glasgow Bill of Mortality for 1828.—Baptisms males 1630, females 1483—total 3113. Marriages, 1866; burials, males 2959, females 2983—total 5942. Of whom have died, still born, 213 males, 195 females; under one year, 471 males, 479 females; between 1 and 2, 423 males, 378 femles; between 2 and 5, 286 males, 268 females; between 5 and 10, 149 males, 146 females; between 10 and 20, 156 males, 141 females; between 20 and 30, 211 males, 204 females; between 40 and 50, 213 males, 210 females; between 50 and 60, 218 males, 223 females; between 60 and 70, 212 males, 226 females; between 70 and 75, 101 males, 120 females; between 75 and 80, 50 males, 64 females; between 80 and 85, 46 males, 63 femaes; between 85 and 90, 24 males, 28 females; between 90 and 95, 10 males, 9 females; between 95 and 100, 2 males, 5 females; 100, 1 male.

From the table from which the above is selected we learn that the computed population of Glasgow on the 1st of January last was 213,912.

IRELAND.—A large meeting of noblemen and gentlemen had been held in Dublin, at which the Duke of Leinster was chairman. He said they were all well aware of the Lord Mayor having been requested by his fellow citizens to consider the propriety of addressing His Majesty, upon the recall of the Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Anglesea, and that the Lord Mayor had refused to accede to the request. In consequence of that refusal, the present meeting was called. After a long debate on the singularity of the Lord Mayor's conduct, an address was moved and carried. The speeches made on this occasion are full of fervor; and though the speakers were Protestants and Catholics, there appears to be no difference of opinion in relation to the character and services of the Lord Lieutenant, nor any one who did not regret his removal.

The Marquis of Anglesea and suite embarked at Dublin, on board the Dolphin, for England, and was to spend the winter at his seat in Staffordshire. He was accompanied from Dublin down to the Bay by about fifty thousand people. The clubs attending him had their flags flying, and most of them wore a badge of mourning.

In conformity with the Premier's plans of retrenchment, the Dublin Post office will cease to be a distinct Post-office department after the 5th of January, 1832, and will be governed by a commission, or board, as part of the general establishment at St. Martin's-le-Grand. Considerable reductions will, at the same time, be made in every branch of the establishment. Similar orders are expected as to the Stamp-office in Dublin.

Retrenchment.—The present Boards of Customs and excise in Dublin are to be forthwith abolished, and the duty will devolve upon a single commissioner for each department, who is to be sent over from London. The office of examiner of the Customs in the port of Dublin either is at present abolished, or will be in course of a few weeks.—*Dublin Paper.*

CHRONOLOGY OF PRINCIPAL EVENTS, *During the Year* 1828.

JANUARY.

1. The number of persons committed to Newgate for the year ending this day, is 3020.

— The quantity of Wool entered for home consumption for the year ended this day, is 28,111,196 lbs.

4. The fall of Villele's Ministry takes place.

5 Don Miguel assisted at the inspection of the horse and foot guards on the parade in St. Jame's-park.

6. The Russian armies begin to move towards the Turkish frontier.

— The year's revenue of the Post-office, is compared with that of the former year, and shows a deficiency of £111,000.

7. The Police Gazette, called the Hue and Cry, is first published twice a week.

— The Duke of Wellington gives a grand entertainment to Don Miguel.

12. An irruption of water takes place upon the works of the Thames Tunnel, when five men lose their lives.

15. Miss Turner, the heiress so celebrated for having been nearly made the victim of the vile arts of the Wakefields, is married to Mr. Legh, of Lyme Hall, Cheshire.

16. Mrs. Canning is created a Viscountess by Letters Patent. The dignity of Baron is also conferred on the following persons:—Sir H. Wellesley, to be Lord Cowley; Sir Charles Stuart, to be Lord Stuart de Rothsay; Sir Wm. A'Court, to be Lord Heytesbury; Lord Rosebery (Scotch Earl), to be Lord Roseberry; Lord Clanwilliam (Earl in Ireland), to be Lord Clanwilliam; John George Lambton, to be Lord Durham.

18. Average price of wheat this week, 51s. 3d.

22. Negotiations for a change of Ministry are now nearly terminated.

24. Mr. Gurney's steam coach is now exhibited.

25. After the public has been harassed with reports and counter-reports, respecting Ministerial changes, for some weeks, the New Ministry is thus declared in the Gazette of this day:—The Duke of Wellington, First Lord of the Treasury, (Premier); Mr. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Herries, Master of the Mint; Lord Aberdeen, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Sir John Heckett, Advocate General.

26. Sir C. Wetherell resumes the office of Attorney General.

29. Lord Beresford is made Master of the Ordnance.

FEBRUARY.

2. Mr. Peel is re-elected Member for the University of Oxford.

— The duke of Gordon is appointed the keeper of the great seal of Scotland; Sir Henry Hardinge appointed clerk of the ordnance.

5 Mr. Frankland Lewis is appointed president of the board of trade.

— The election for Liverpool takes place, when Mr. Huskisson was duly elected.

— The death of De Witt Clinton, governor of the State of New-York, takes place at Albany.

7 Mr. Brougham makes his long speech on the reform of the law in the House of Commons.

8 The Duke of Montrose resumes the office of lord chamberlain, occupied for twelve months by the Duke of Devonshire.

11 The navy estimates for 1828 are £3,995,965.

14 Mr. Hobhouse proposes a vote of thanks to Sir Edward Codrington, in the House of Commons, which, after a long debate, he withdraws.

16 A Deputation of Unitarians waits on the Duke of Wellington to engage his Grace to support the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

18 Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Herries make elaborate explanations in the House of Commons.

18. The marriage of Prince Hohenlohe of Langenburgh and Princess Feodore takes place at the residence of the Duchess of Kent, in the King's Palace, Kensington.

20 The Bishop of Bath and Wells, General Burton, Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., and many other distinguished characters, are convicted in penalties at Marylebone office, for suffering the snow to remain on the footway along the walls of their houses.

21 A Treaty of Peace is signed between Russia and Persia.

22 The petition of the Catholics of Ireland, for a repeal of the laws affecting dissenters, is presented by Lord King in the House of Lords.

23. The Marquis of Anglesea departs from London to assume the Government of Ireland.

26 The ladies about this time wear bonnets of a most appalling width.

— The Bill for disfranchising East Retford is read the second time in the Commons.

— Lord John Russel brings forward his motion for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, which, after a lengthened debate, is carried by a majority of 44.

— Mr. S Canning returns from Constantinople.

26 Don Miguel takes the oath to maintain the charter, in presence of the members of the two chambers.

27 The King in council declares the Marquis of Anglesea lord lieutenant of Ireland

28 The dreadful catastrophe of the falling in of the Brunswick Theatre takes place, during a rehearsal in the morning, when several lives are lost, and many persons grievously injured.

(*TO BE CONTINUED.*)

UNITED STATES.

From the Washington Telegraph.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.—The following nominations have been confirmed by the Senate:

Hon. Martin Van Buren, of New-York, to be Secretary of State.

Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. William T. Barry, of Kentucky, to be Post Master General.

Hon. John Branch, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. John H. Eaton, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of War.

Hon. John M'Pherson Berrien, of Georaia, to be Attorney General.

Hon. John M'Lean, [late Post Master General] to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

[*From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of the 26th ult.*]

An interesting report on the present state of the Fur Trade, was made in the Senate of the United States by the Committee on Indian affairs, on the 9th inst. The following extracts of a letter to the Committee, will give a view of its condition, and the difficulties our citizens have to encounter in their competion with the Hudson Bay Company. The value of furs imported into the United States from Foreign Countries from 1822 to 1827 inclusive, was $1,845,784. The only measure of relief the Committee recommended is the imposition of a duty on foreign furs.

"Washington, 12th January, 1829.

"Dear Sir,—In reply to your note, requesting information as to the value of the fur trade, I beg leave to state that I have in my possession the actual returns of the furs collected by the Hudson's Bay Company, for the year 1828, which, according to a valuation made by one who has a thorough knowledge of the trade, amounted to $891,879·85. The shares of that Company have increased from £60 or 40 per cent below par, to £250 sterling, or 140 per cent above par. The business of the Company has continued to increse at the rate of from 60 to $100,000 annually. The prosperous condition of the Hudson's Bay Company may be attributed in some measure, to the advantages enjoyed by the British traders, who procure their manufactures without duty, while the American traders pay 40 per cent and upwards; and who can send their furs to the American market, while our traders pay a duty in the British market. But the most important advantage enjoyed by the Hudson's Bay Company, is the admirable harbor at the mouth of the Colombia, which we virtually and unfortunately granted them by our treaty of 1818. The settlement at the mouth of the Colombia river, is now the centre of an immense trade of furs, and unless we take some steps to place our traders on an equal footing with the British, and secure to the former the privilege of trading in safety within our own dominions at least, our Indian trade must decline, and we must make up our minds to surrender the whole Indian country to Great Britain.

The American Fur Company collected, I understand furs to the value of between 4 and $500,000 last year, but their business is not profitable.

I am with great respect, your obedient servant.

Hon. T. H. Benton. C. C. CAMBRELENG.

By the official returns of the late Presidential Election, it appears that the total number of Votes polled, was 1,182,645—of which Jackson received 671,170; Adams 511,475—majority for Jackson, 159,695.

WEATHER.—At New-York, on the 12th inst. almost a pitchy darkness pervaded the city about noon, accompanied with rain, lightning and thunder. Many of the inhabitants were compelled to light candles to enable them to pursue their avocations.

Great Ox.—One of the largest animals of the ox kind we ever saw, arrived in this city (Baltimore) on Monday last. He was raised by William Lansdale, Esq. of Harford County Md. and measures from nose to rump, thirteen feet six inches; height six feet six; girth eight feet nine and a half inches; shoulder to dewlap five feet and half an inch. He surpasses the great ox Columbus, in all his dimensions, except the girth.—*Am. Farmer.*

COLONIAL.

HALIFAX, *March* 24.—The House of Assembly have been chiefly engaged during the past week in a committee of Supply; various sums have been voted, which in some instances were subsequently disagreed to by the Council; among those are the Picton Academy vote, which the Council are willing permanently to endow, provided the Governor has a proper controul over that Institution. A vote of £7000 for the Great Roads throughout the Province, has also been disagreed to; another of £500 for a Baptist School at Cornwallis; and a third of £100 to aid in rebuilding Sackville Church, which was recently destroyed by fire, have met with the same fate.—*Free Press.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Hilary Term, which, during the non-resident system, was a very unmeaning ceremony, was on Tuesday last, ushered in under circumstances peculiarly interesting. It was not merely a feeling of curiosity excited by the appearance of a new Chief Justice, which gave an interest to the event; but it was the high satisfaction which pervaded the minds of all, in beholding an end put to a system which all had strived to pull down, and the defects of which were too glaring to escape the notice of Government itself, and in now possessing a Judge of character and integrity, whose permanent residence we are willing to consider as a guarantee of the faithful administration of justice, upon which the lives, property, liberty, interest and morals of the people, are so essentially dependent.—*Register, 24th Feb.*

From the Quebec Mercury, March 14.

The Session of the Legislature has now closed, and at no period, since the present Constitution has been bestowed upon the Canadas, have the proceedings excited greater interest. Much good has unquestionably been done; yet, whilst a due meed of praise is bestowed upon the assiduity and intelligence with which both Houses have pursued their important labours, it must be admitted that many of the proceedings of the Representative Branch have been marked by a spirit little calculated to promote that oblivion of past jealousies and dissensions so emphatically recommended by the Chief of the Government, in his speech from the throne at the opening of the session, and so little according with the conciliatory temper which is the guide of his own conduct. On the part of the Legislative Council, forbearance, and a desire to promote a cordial co-operation and good understanding with the Lower Chamber, has been throughout conspicuous; indeed to so great an extent has this been pursued, that it has, by some, been construed into an unequivocal concession upon points on which that honorable body has hitherto been considered inflexibly, but constitutionally, tenacious. If conciliation was the certain consequence of concession there would be no doubt of the good effect which these advances, on the part of the Upper House, must produce; but this unfortunately is not the case, nor have they been met in a corresponding spirit by the House of Assembly; on the contrary, the advantages they have obtained seem only to have rendered them more keen in pursuit of their systematic aggression.

Political considerations, however, apart, the Session which has just terminated will hold an important place in the history of the colony. The liberality with which sums have been voted for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, for internal improvements, and for other important purposes, will powerfully tend to develope the resources of the country, and the sums which will be brought into circulation will prove of vast benefit, more particularly at this period when, from the visitation of Providence, the labouring classes are suffering under unusual privations. The Fisheries have not met that pecuniary encouragement it was hoped would have been granted to them; this is chiefly to be attributed to the expulsion of the gentleman who took so much interest in the prosperity of this important branch of industry, but as various acts have been passed for their encouragement, it may be expected that a pecuniary aid will not be overlooked in the next Session.

Seventy-eight bills have passed both Houses, of which *seventy-two* this day received the Royal Assent, and *six* are reserved for His Majesty's pleasure.

[Among those reserved for his Majesty's pleasure, is the following: "An Act for continuing the Provincial Parliament in case of the death of His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors.]

From the same, March 17.

It appears that *expulsion* has become the mode of punishment adopted by the popular party in the Houses of Assembly in these Provinces to silence the most talented of their opponents.—Here Mr. Christie has been the victim, in Upper Canada the Attorney-General Mr. John Beverly Robinson has been singled out, and the attempt to get rid of him, by invalidating his election, having failed, a new attack is made, and the question of expulsion has been proposed by Dr. Baldwin, on a charge of libelling the House in communication to the Home Government. The paragraph was picked out by Judge Willis, and as we learn, transmitted to his friend Dr. Baldwin.

This being the Festival of ST. PATRICK, High Mass was celebrated in the Catholic Cathedral of this City, which was numerously attended. The Rev. Mr. M'Mahon delivered an impressive discourse to his countrymen on the occasion, and a collection was made for the relief of the suffering poor.

LOWER CANADA LEGISLATURE.

Monday, 9th March.—The House in committee voted an humble Address to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, praying he would be pleased to communicate the Resolution respecting Light Houses on St. Paul's Island, &c. at the mouth of the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to the Governments of the Provinces of New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, and that he will be further pleased to adopt such measures as he may deem expedient for compounding and communicating with the commissioners appointed by the Governor of New-Brunswick.

Tuesday, 10th March.—Mr. Young reported his Excellency's answer to the Address of the House on the subject of a Light House on St. Paul's Island, viz.: that he will immediately communicate the same to the other Governments as requested.

On Thursday night, seven dead bodies were stolen and carried away from the church yard of Ste. Therese, in the seigniory of Blainville. Some students of this town, who were engaged in this enterprise stopped, as it is said, at the house of one Rodier, a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood to refresh themselves, leaving the train conveying the dead bodies in charge of a boy. The lad's curiosity led him to raise the covering—when he ascertained the awful contents; and it was discovered that the child of Rodier, with whom the party were then stopping, was amongst the number! The parties were seized, and brought into Montreal yesterday, when they were bound over to appear before the proper tribunal.—*Montreal Herald.*

YORK, U. C. 7th MARCH.

The committee, on the case of Mr. Willis, have made a first report, to which is appended an extract of not more than ten lines, from an Official Letter of as many sheets from the Attorney-General, in reply to objections made by Mr. Willis, to the Government, with respect to the mode of conducting public prosecutions in this Province. In the extract, speaking of the Assembly, to which it would appear Mr. Willis made reference in his communication, as corroborative of his objections—the Attorney-General says,

"It is decidedly my belief with very good means of "observation, that whatever prejudice may in time be "excited, any dissatisfaction with the present system of "conducting criminal prosecutions in the Courts of "Oyer and Terminer is at present confined to a very "few individuals in the Assembly whose opposition to "every arrangement and institution of the Government "is very undiscriminating."

On this isolated paragraph, Mr. Baldwin, thought proper, to ground a motion charging the Attorney-General with a false, scandalous and malicious libel.—Before it was entered upon, the whole correspondence which is voluminous, was laid on the Table by the Attorney-General.

On Thursday after a protracted debate Mr. Baldwin withdrew his motion, on Mr. Peterson's proposing certain Resolutions for an address to the King on the subject—The Committee at half-past nine in the evening, rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again the following day (yesterday.)—The subject however was not then resumed, and in its present undetermined state, we offer no further remark, than that the discussion as far as it has gone, has betrayed the object of all this *political persecution*, for by no other name can it be called, which is pursued by the party with a zeal, worthy a better cause—namely—the depriving Mr. Robinson of his Office as Attorney-General to place in his stead (if they can accomplish the object)—the Hon. and learned Member for Middlesex—Mr. Rolph.—This object was openly avowed—and the silence of Mr. Rolph on the occasion, seems to sanction the avowel.—But can they suppose by such means they will accomplish their end?—No—they never can,—Justice at last must stamp such proceedings with her strongest disapprobation and the public voice will at last be raised against these men, however secure they may now feel, to tell them, that their patriotism is of that spurious kind, which under pretence of advancing the public weal, is made subservient to their own private views. In our next we hope to be able to publish the whole proceedings:—and let the result be as it may, we feel confident, that public indignation will be excited against them.—*Loyalist.*

KINGSTON, (*U. C.*) *March* 11.—Our readers may recollect that at the last session, the House of Assembly addressed his Majesty, praying that the Clergy Reserves in this Province might be sold, and the proceeds of the sale placed at the disposal of the Provincial Legislature to be appropriated for the purposes of education and