

MONTREAL, March 11.

A deputation from the Electors of Quebec was, we understand, to have waited on the hon. Speaker Papineau on Sunday last, with an address numerously signed by the Electors of that City, approving of the conduct observed by that honourable Gentleman, and the majority of the House of Assembly, during the present Session on the Supply question. Such proceeding as this is an incontrovertible proof of the Quebec constituency, and we have no doubt but this address will meet the approbation of all sound Reformers in the Province.—*Tridiator.*

A private letter has, we understand, been received in Quebec by one of the last packets, stating that the Canada Commissioners have been recalled by His Majesty's Government. We do not know what degree of credit is to be given to the information contained in the above letter. For our own part we are inclined to doubt its correctness. We would at the same time remark that nothing would give the country so much pleasure or relief, as the recall of the Commission. It has given more uneasiness to the people of this Province, and caused more distraction during the short time that it has been spying out the nakedness of the land! than the worst of Governors during a whole administration. The sooner, therefore, that it be recalled, the more acceptable will the boon be to Lower Canada.—*Id.*

JUDGE THOMSON.—The Eleventh report of the Committee on Grievances was made on Saturday night. It is on the Petition of Mr. Deblon against Judge Thomson, of the District of Gaspé. The report states that from the evidence received, the Judge is an habitual drunkard, and ought to be suspended, pending the enquiry made by the Committee. It is to be taken into consideration on Tuesday.—*Id.*

A. N. MORIN, Esq. M. P. for the county of Bellechasse, has been named by the Assembly, Commissioner on the part of this Province, to meet similar Commissioners to be appointed by the Legislatures of the Lower Provinces, to regulate the portion to be paid by each Province, for the support of Light Houses in the Gulf and on other parts of the Lower Coasts.

From the Bermuda Gazette, Feb. 23.

JAMAICA.—By Capt. Hunt, of the brig Stephen Chapman, which vessel arrived yesterday, in nineteen days from Jamaica, we have been favoured with files of that Island's papers to the 3d instant. The Island was tranquil and healthy. Some complaints appear in the papers of the apprentices not working as well as formerly. A rupture has taken place between the Governor and the House of Assembly, in consequence of some reflections on their proceedings, contained in two Messages addressed by His Excellency to the Lower House. The first of these Messages we give entire; the second is too long for our columns to-day, considering the late hour at which these papers came to hand:—

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor to communicate to you his disappointment that the bill in aid of the abolition act should have come over from the House of Assembly in a form which must eventually prevent its becoming a Law. On reference to the minutes of the Council, His Excellency finds that the amendments made by the n, but not adopted by the House, are adhered to, and from the nature of the proposed alterations he concludes that the bill contains matter so repugnant to the principles of the Act of the Imperial Act for the Abolition of Slavery, that had it reached him he would have been unable to have assented to it.

Recent communications from the Colonial Office had induced His Excellency to resolve on breaking through, with a particular instance, the passive and absolute orders he had received

to refuse his assent to any bill affecting the relative conditions of masters and apprentices, where, in any enactment not already in force, should be introduced, without the addition of a suspending clause. In his anxiety to promote this most desirable bill, His Excellency communicated to the Council his having formed such a resolution; and he trusts the responsibility which His Excellency had determined on assuming in this respect, will be accepted as a proof of his attention to the interests of this Colony, and his desire to meet the wishes of the inhabitants!

“Having soon after the opening of the Session communicated to the House, in a Message, his feelings on the subject, his Excellency does not consider it necessary now to enter more at length into them, but he begs to remind the Assembly, that some debt of gratitude is due to the British Nation, for the unparalleled generosity in devoting the sum of twenty millions to the work of humanity, when from the very decided current and irresistible force of public opinion, the abolition of slavery became unavoidable, a sense of liberality as well as justice, procured for the proprietors of slaves that compensation. The right of the colony to share in it was declared in a most confiding spirit by the mother country before the measure contemplated by the Act had been completely adopted, and its payment is now actually going on as fast as the just rights of individuals can be ascertained. His Excellency, therefore, does hope that the colony will not subject itself to the imputation of indifference to the wishes of the mother country when so many marks of her generosity have been recently exhibited towards Jamaica! His Excellency, therefore, studiously avoiding the use of any expression which could be considered in the slightest degree offensive, entreats the house to re-consider the subject with a view to expunging such matter as has been considered insurmountably objectionable!”

[Extract from the Minutes of 2d Feb.]

The Messages of His Excellency the Governor, of yesterday, were taken up, and led to one of the warmest discussions we ever remember. To attempt to give even an outline of the debate in this day's proceedings, would be almost impossible, and indeed improper, as the subject cannot be understood from a curtailed statement. Suffice it to say, that it led to the following Message and Resolution:

“May it please your Excellency,—We are ordered by the House to wait on your Excellency with the accompanying resolutions which have been agreed unto by the House:

“1st—Resolved, That the Message of His Excellency the Governor, of yesterday, is a direct breach of the privilege of this House, inasmuch as the subject matter of that Message was then pending between the other branches of the Legislature.

“2nd—Resolved, That this House cannot consistently, with its own dignity, or with due regard to its rights and privileges, which are the firmest bulwarks of the liberties, franchises, and immunities of the people, proceed to do any other business until reparation shall be made for the breach of privilege.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[From the St. John Observer, March 29.]

By the Western Mail on Saturday, English dates to the 14th February were received, and Paris to the 13th. Their contents are not of much importance.—We subjoin a few items.

In the Lords, the Address to the King, (usually an echo of the Speech,) was moved by the Duke of Leinster, (Ireland's only Duke,) seconded by the Earl of Burlington, (nephew to the Duke of Devonshire.) The part of the Speech referring to the reform of the Irish Corporations, recommended that they should

be remodelled “upon the same principles” as those of the Acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.” The Duke of Wellington objected to the Address pledging the House of Lords to legislate for Ireland on precisely the same principles as municipal reform had been granted to England and Scotland. Ministers submitted to change the sentence, in the Address, to a more general pledge, but reserved the right to give Ireland a municipal reform on exactly the same principles as the bills for England and Scotland.

In the Commons, Sir John Wrottesley moved and Mr. Perker seconded the address. Sir Robert Peel moved the same amendment as the Duke had moved in the Lords. But he had no notion of pressing it, until the news came that the Ministers had yielded in the Lords. Upon this, he pressed the amendment to a division. He attacked the foreign and domestic policy of Ministers. He would not pledge himself to give Ireland the benefit of equal legislation with England. Lord John Russell replied. The original address was carried by a ministerial majority of 41,—which is an increase of about 20 votes in favour of Ministers since the last session.

The British Government offered to appropriate £10,000 to the London Missionary Society, for the purpose of erecting schools for free negroes in the West Indies, provided the society would make up the sum of £15,000. The offer was promptly and cheerfully accepted.

FOREIGN.

An article in the *Augsburgh Gazette* confirms the intelligence from St Petersburg of the approaching marriage of the young King of Greece with the eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, not of the Emperor of Austria, as some of the Journals have stated.

In consequence of a disagreement in the French Cabinet on the subject of reducing the 5 per cent stocks, the whole of the Ministers resigned on the 9th February. A new Ministry was in the course of formation.

The President's Message relative to Mr. Barton's correspondence had excited some alarm in France—but the best informed persons were convinced that all real difficulties had ceased with the British mediation.

The government of Denmark are taking measures to emancipate the slaves in their West India Islands.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—By letters received from Vera Cruz, dated 22d February, the accounts from Santa Anna were, that he was waiting in San Luis, under a pretence of augmenting his forces, to march against Texas, had they amounted to between 7 and 8000 men as reported, but that in fact, there were only from 2 to 3000, and although much was said about his campaign against Texas, he will not go in person, fearing (from appearances) that there is a gathering storm at hand, and that he may be hustled from power; it is also stated, that the Mexican government view with distrust all pledges on the part of the United States in preserving her neutrality.

By accounts from Campeachy, it appears that the report which has been circulated that there were vessels fitting out there against Texas is false.—We hear also by accounts from Tampico that the State of Tamaulipas, and particularly Tampico, and vicinity, is in a state of very great excitement against Santa Anna and his advisers; it is feared that another Revolution is on the eve of breaking out, so much so that a body of 600 troops, ordered from Mexico to co-operate with them in maintaining the present government. By private letters from Chihuahua, dissatisfaction throughout that state is very great against the despot, and that measures were taken in the different states to overthrow his power, by drawing him out of Mexico towards Texas. “God speed” that the despot may fall, and never raise his head again on the continent of America.—That Santa Anna must fall is inevitable; we see through the mist, the dawn of light and liberty glimmering in every quarter, and that Mexico and Texas must be free.—*True American.*