On this subject however, His Majesty commands me to state, that there is no information connected with the receipt and expenditure of any part of the revenue of Upper Canada, which he wishes to withhold from the Representatives of the Canadian people.

You will immediately on your arrival in the Province, apprise the heads of every public department, by which any such funds are received or administered, that they must constantly keep in preparation, to be produced to the Assembly, in compliance with any addresses which may be presented to you by that House, copies and abstracts of all public accounts, and you will consider in what form these can be drawn up so as to exhibit all material information, in the most complete and luminous manner. It will perhaps be possible to concert with the House beforehand some system for preparing such returns; and as often as they may present you addresses for such information, you will promptly accede to their wishes, except in the extreme case, which it is difficult to suppose, of any demand of that nature being made in such a form that the compliance with it would endanger some great public interest.

11th. The Report then passes to the consideration of cases in which your predecessor is charged with having failed to shew respect even in subordinate matters, to the wishes of the House of Assembly.

I will not encumber this communication, by entering into a review of the particular transactions noticed by the Committee in illustration of this complaint. I am not indeed, sufficiently in possession of the facts to enable me to do so; nor do I think it convenient to combine a personal discussion with a general statement of the principles by which your conduct is to be governed.

The only general direction that I have to give you on this subject is, that you will always receive the Addresses of the Assembly with the most studious attention and courtesy. As far as may be consistent with your duty to the King, you will accede to their wishes cheerfully and frankly.

Should that duty ever compel you to differ from their opinion or to decline compliance with their desires, you will explain in the most direct, and of course, in the most conciliatory terms the grounds of your conduct.

12th. The next topic of complaint is that many of the recommendations contained in Lord Ripon's despatch of the 8th November, 1832, have not been carried into effect. Amongst these are especially mentioned such as relate to the amendment of the Election Laws:—the non-interference of His Majesty's officers at elections; the disclosure of the House of the receipt and expenditure of the crown Revenue; the exclusion of ministers of religion from the Legislative and Executive Councils; the reducing the costs of elections; the judicial independence; and the limitation of the number of public officers, who may sit in the Assembly.

Adhering with reserve or qualification to all the instructions issued under His Majesty's commands by Lord Ripon, the King is pleased to direct that you do adopt that dispatch as a rule for the guidance of your own conduct, and that you exert your legitimate authority and influence to the utmost possible extent, to carry into effect all such of his Lordship's suggestions, as may still continue unfulfilled.

13th. The selection of Justices of the Peace is said to have been chiefly made from persons of a peculiar bias in politics, and to be the means "of extending the power and influence of the Colonial system." It is not in my power to verify the accuracy of this opinion; I am happy to feel myself relieved from the necessity of such an investigation. If any such abuse exists, it cannot be too decisively or promptly remedied. Whenever any increase of the number may appear to you desirable, you will propose to any gentleman in Upper Canada, possessing the necessary qualifications of knowledge, property and character, and unquestionable fidelity to the Sovereign, the assumption of the office of a Justice of the Peace without reference to any political consideration. (To be Continued.)

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

*Monday, March 14.*

The Address from the House of Assembly to His Majesty, founded on the Resolutions passed in Committee on the State of the Province, and adopted, by the House, was read as engrossed, and is as follows:—

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"*The Humble Address of the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick.*

"May it please Your Majesty—

"We your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, beg leave most humbly to approach Your Majesty with every expression of attachment and devotion to Your Majesty's person and government.

"Deeply regretting the necessity that exists of bringing under the Royal notice the situation of certain public affairs of paramount importance to the interests of this Province, the House of Assembly confidently hope to receive that most gracious and paternal consideration from Your Majesty, which is so freely and impartially bestowed upon every class of Your Majesty's subjects throughout your widely extended dominions.

"The Assembly have before humbly represented to Your Majesty, that the interests of this Colony are deeply and inseparably involved in a judicious and wholesome system of management in the disposal of Crown Lands and Forests, and in the collection and expenditures of the Revenues arising therefrom; and this opinion has been sanctioned by Your Majesty's Government, as communicated through a Dispatch of Lord Viscount Goderich, laid before the House in 1833.

"The Assembly were also given to understand by the substance of the aforesaid Dispatch, as well as by Mr. Secretary Stanley's answer to the Deputation, dated 7th August, 1833, that detailed accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the said Revenues would be annually laid before the House; and with an anxious desire to obtain information on so important a subject, they have, during every session, since the receipt of such an answer, presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor an humble address, praying for those accounts; but they regret to inform Your Majesty, that in no one instance has the said information been furnished, whereby your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province have been kept in ignorance as to the true state of the said Revenues.

"The Assembly would most humbly press upon your Majesty's most gracious attention, that to enable them to make the requisite suggestions to your Majesty on the subject of those Revenues, which they are encouraged to do by Lord Goderich's Dispatch previously referred to, the most full and substantial information should be afforded them, particularising each source of income and expenditure.

"The Assembly are at a loss to conceive upon what ground His Excellency has felt himself unauthorised to furnish the required accounts.—They are indispensable to a due investigation of the proceedings of the Crown Land Office, as without them it is utterly impossible for the Assembly to know whether a due regard has been had to economy and prudence in the transactions of the said Department.

"'Nothing is gained by concealment,' has been happily expressed by one of Your Majesty's Colonial Ministers; and, as it would tend to remove suspicion and quiet discontent, a reform of the present system, establishing the responsibility and accountability to the House, of Public Officers concerned in the collection and expenditure of the said Revenues, would be hailed with great satisfaction by the loyal inhabitants of this Province.

"If the anxiety of the Assembly to obtain the said detailed accounts has been great on former occasions, it has been much more so during the present session, from the great inconvenience and dissatisfaction which had been caused among the people of this Province by the numerous and sudden changes in the system of disposing of the Waste Lands of the Crown and the Timber theron, during the years 1834 and 1835, but the more especially during the latter year; and the Assembly feel the utmost confidence that your Majesty will sanction such anxiety for information, when it is brought under your Royal notice, that sundry individual Sales and Leases of Crown Lands, varying in extent from 2,000 to 100,000 acres, have been effected during the past year.

"Such disposals of the Crown Lands must very much retard the settlement and improvement of the country, as large tracts have thereby got into the hands of those whose object is not to improve and cultivate, but to sell the same or the timber thereon, on speculation.

"The Assembly feel it their duty to bring under your Majesty's notice other regulations adopted and practised at the Crown Land Office during the past year, which have produced great inconvenience and dissatisfaction. They advert to the selling at the Crown Land Office in Fredericton, of large tracts of Land situated in remote and distant Counties, instead of selling the same in the Districts where the lands lie, agreeably to the Royal Instructions laid before the House of Assembly in 1833; and also to the mode of stating the upset price in the advertisements of Sales of Lands for the 30th July, the 7th September, the 5th October and the 7th December, of the past year, as, instead of affixing the upset price to each lot in conformity with the aforesaid Royal Instructions, sundry large tracts were named, containing each from five thousand to fifteen thousand acres, with a memorandum subscribed as follows:—Upset price from 4s. upwards, leaving the public in uncertainty as to the upset price of any particular tract.

"The Assembly feeling assured, that the prosperity of this Province and its present widely extended commerce, are mainly attributable to the staple Wood Trade of the country, humbly conceive that it should ever be the policy of the Colonial Government so to foster and encourage that trade, as to render it productive of the greatest possible benefit and advantage; but the Assembly regret to inform your Majesty, that the system of selling timber and logs adopted at the Crown Land Office in March, 1835, and carried into practise during the past summer and autumn, has in very many respects, already proved and must hereafter prove highly injurious to the operative Lumberers and prejudicial to the staple trade of the country. By the action of this system extensive monopolies of wood land have been established in various parts of the Province, the capitalist speculator has engrossed a large proportion of the staple resources of the country, and the industrious and meritorious operatives or middle class of lumberers, are shut out from that beneficial employment of their labour and supplies, of which, under the previous regulations, they had annually availed themselves; a system so prejudicial to the general interests of the Province, is viewed by your Majesty's subjects in this country with such alarm and dismay as may tend to destroy that confidence in the Government so essential to be cherished and maintained.

"Nor is it surprising that such a feeling should continue to prevail and increase, when the Assembly have been officially informed, during the present session, that no further instructions have been received from Your Majesty's Government relative to the disposal of Your Majesty's Lands and Forests, in this Province, other than those laid before the House in 1833, and when, during the past year, besides private sales of Crown Lands to an immense extent, upwards of 240,000 Acres have been noticed for sale by Auction in sundry advertisements, and all the vacant surveyed Crown Lands in the Province were advertised to be sold on the 7th December by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which last sale was happily stayed by command of His Excellency, upon representations being made to him from various parts of the Province.

"Your Majesty cannot fail to perceive the magnitude of the powers with which the Commissioner of Crown Lands is vested, and the Assembly are now of the opinion heretofore expressed to your Majesty, that those powers are far too great for any individual subject to possess, and are the chief cause of many of the evils now complained of in the management of the Crown Land Department.

"The Assembly besought your Majesty in 1833 to place the entire control and management of your Royal Revenues in this Province, and the sources whence they were derived, in the Provincial Legislature, as a measure of all others that would afford entire satisfaction to your Majesty's loyal subjects, and prove highly beneficial to the Colony; but that concession not having been made, and it now appearing the determination of your Majesty to retain such control, the Assembly are induced to press the matter no further in that shape upon your gracious consideration; yet they deem it necessary humbly to suggest to your Majesty, that next to investing the Legislature with such powers, the Assembly are firmly of opinion that it would conduce to the happiness and prosperity of the Province, and add greatly to the confidence and contentment of all classes of your Majesty's subjects, if the management of the Crown Land Department were vested in the Administrator of the Government and your Majesty's Executive Council: At the same time, the House of Assembly would humbly beg leave to call to the attention of your Majesty, that as the Executive Council at present consists of only five Members, it is highly desirable that their numbers should be materially increased, as it is of the utmost importance that the Administrator of the Government should be enabled at all times, and under every circumstance, to derive the best possible information and assistance on every subject affecting the general interests of the Province.

"The Assembly do not presume to offer an opinion to your Majesty as to the persons you may be graciously pleased to call to the high and dignified situation of your Executive Councillors in this Province, yet they would humbly express their most cordial concurrence in the opinions of Mr. Secretary T. Spring Rice, expressed in his Despatch of October, 1834, whereby it appears that His Majesty's decision, in dividing the Councils of this Province, was mainly influenced by the reflection that this new arrangement might enable him to bring the Executive Government of the Province into a free communication with the House of Assembly, by calling some members of that House to the Executive Council:—Such a channel for free and unrestrained intercourse between the House and the Government has not, however, been opened, as no Member of the Assembly has yet been called to that Council.

"The House now turn with heartfelt pleasure to the consideration of the Instructions given Sir Francis Head, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, and the extracts from those furnished Lord Gosford, as recently promulgated. The views entertained by your Majesty, of Colonial Government, as therein developed, with a liberal construction of such parts as might be supposed to affect the independence of the Members of the Legislature holding any inferior office or appointment under Government, would afford the Assembly entire satisfaction, if the principles which they involve were carried into operation in this Province.

"It becomes a matter of imperative duty for the Assembly most humbly to solicit your Majesty's attention to the composition of the Legislative Council; some of the Members thereof being heads of Departments, with large salaries, and although the Assembly freely admit that no great public evil has yet arisen in consequence thereof, yet very unpleasant collisions might be anticipated, if the policy of your Majesty's Government, as expressed in the aforesaid instructions to the Canadas, should be rigidly adhered to in this Province, whereby every person so situate must support the administration or resign office.

"The Assembly humbly conceive that so important a branch of the Legislature, appointed by the Crown, should be at liberty to exercise a proper discretion upon all matters submitted for their consideration, and that, therefore, in the event of such policy being adopted in this Province, as well for the public interests as those of the officers alluded to, their places should be filled by other and more independent men, of which there is happily no deficiency in this Province.

"It will be seen by your Majesty, that the Assembly ask for nothing irreconcileable with the principles of the Constitution, or what has not been offered by your Majesty to be conceded to some other of your Colonies, and the House therefore feel the more satisfied that their representations will have an early and favorable hearing. That all cause for dissatisfaction with the Crown Departments in New-Brunswick may be speedily removed, is the common desire of all your Majesty's subjects in this Province.

"The Assembly are desirous that the proceeds of all your Majesty's Revenues, whether Casual or Territorial, raised and collected within the Province, should be placed under the control of the Legislature, upon a sufficient provision being made for the Civil List, adapted to the circumstances of the country, either for a period of ten years or permanently as may be desired by your Majesty; and that the proceeds of the sale of Crown Lands to the New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia Land Company may be expended upon works of public utility and importance within the Province.

"The House of Assembly beseech your Majesty's attention to this Address, as well as to that of the 15th of March last, and the Scale of Salaries thereto attached; and with a view of affording your Majesty any additional information that might be required to promote a speedy and happy settlement of the remaining causes of discontent, they have deputed two of their body, having their entire confidence, to lay their humble representations at the foot of the Throne, with full power and authority to enter into and negociate with your Majesty's Government upon all causes of complaint now existing in this Colony."

And on motion of Mr. Partelow, Resolved, that the Address be signed by the Speaker, and then handed over to the Deputation, together with such other documents as they may require. And further resolved, that a copy of the said Address be furnished his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and that a Committee be appointed to wait upon his Excellency therewith. Ordered, that Mr. Partelow, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Miles, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with a Copy of the said Address.

On motion of Mr. Street—Resolved, that this House do concur in the opinion of the Legislative Council, as expressed in their resolution of the [illegible] instant, relative to the mode of providing proper accommodations for that House, by appropriating the room at present occupied for the Sittings of the Supreme Court, as a Chamber for the Legislative Council, and therefore it is necessary to have a new building erected for the accommodation of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will appoint Commissioners for the purpose of having the said Building erected, and that this House will make provision to an amount not exceeding £1200, for the purpose of defraying the expense of such Building, at the next Session of the Legislature. And further resolved, that the said Commissioners do also cause the Room now used for the Supreme Court to be fitted up, and to make such other arrangements in the building as may be necessary for the accommodation of the Legislative Council, for which this House will also make provision at the next sitting of the Legislature.—Ordered, That Mr. Street, Mr. Hayward, and Mr. Connell, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address, and communicate the said resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Allen—Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to make such alterations and improvements as may be necessary in the Province Hall, for the accommodation of the House, during the recess, and this House will make provision for the same at its next sitting. Ordered, that Mr. Allen, Mr. Miles, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wetmore, the Clerk of the House, and Mr. Clopper do compose the sad Committee.

On motion of Mr. Johnston—Whereas, there are two sums, amounting together to £600, granted by the Legislature to the late Agricultural Society of this Province, in the years 1829 and 1830, which sums are not yet drawn from the Treasury, and it being desirable that the said sums so granted should be appropriated for the purposes originally intended; and whereas a favorable opportunity now offers, by two members of this House about to proceed to England, of expending the said grants advantageously for the Agricultural interests of this Province; Therefore Resolved, that the said Members, viz. Wm. Crane, and L. A. Wilmot, Esquires, be authorized and requested to expend, while in England, the amount of the said grants, say £600, in the manner following, viz.—In the purchase of a first rate Entire Horse of the most approved breed, not to exceed in price the sum of £200, and the balance, in part in the purchase of from two to four Mares of the most approved breed, in foal, and a few Bulls and Heifers of good breed, and the remainder in the purchase of a few Rams of the Dishley and other approved breeds; the same to be sent to different parts of the Province, according to the discretion of said members.—And further resolved, that this House will, at the next session of the Legislature, re-appropriate the said grants of £600, for the purpose of paying for the above Stock, and the expenses of importation, or by other Legislative enactment make provision for the same.

*Tuesday, March 15.*

On motion of Mr. Partelow—Whereas, the Act regulating the Herring Fishery at the Island of Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, expires on the 1st April, 1837, and it being desirous for the House to be in possession of correct information regarding the operation of the said Act, at the next session, to enable them to Legislate with the more certainty on a matter respecting which there have been annually presented conflicting statements from the said Island of Grand Manan and the City of St. John, respectively; therefore Resolved, that the subject be investigated during the recess, and that Thomas Wyer, James Brown, and John Allen, Esquires, Members of this House, together with Thomas Barlow, Lauchlan Donaldson, and John Ward, junior, Esquires, be appointed for that purpose, and that they report the result of such investigation at the next sitting of the Legislature.

*Wednesday, March 16.*

Mr. Allen, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a Copy of the Address from this House to His Majesty, founded on the Resolutions passed in Committee and adopted by this House on the State of the Province, reported, that they had attended thereto, and His Excellency was pleased to receive the said Address.

## SUMMARY.

### Great Britain, &c.

A recent number of the Leeds Mercury contains the following statement relative to the Woollen Trade of Yorkshire:—

We have the pleasure to announce that an increase in the export of woollen goods from Great Britain has taken place, to the amount of nearly a million sterling, within the last eleven months, as is shown by the following official returns of woollens exported:

| | |
|---|---|
| From 5th Jan. 1835 to 5th Dec. 1835, | £6,460,144 |
| 5th Jan. 1834 to 5th Dec. 1834, - - | 5,514,960 |
| Increase, - - - - | £945,184 |

Making an increase on the declared value of nearly 17 per cent. This is a subject of just congratulation to the country generally, but it is especially so to the borough of Leeds and the West Riding of the county of York, by the industry, skill, and capital of which so large a proportion of those exports are furnished. It is worthy of remark, in connexion with this subject, that the trade has been generally certain and profitable, and that very little has been done in the way of hazardous consignment.

That renowned ship, the *Victory*, 104, late flag-ship at Portsmouth, is ordered to be dismantled, and placed in ordinary, and not to be broken up, as reported. This would be very displeasing to the navy and country, from the many glorious associations connected with her. It is thought she will eventually bear the pendant of the commanding officer of the ships in ordinary.—*Salisbury Herald.*

Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan get £5,000 a-year by the death of Sir Charles Grant. The remaining portion of his fortune is left away from them during their lifetime (in consequence of the elopement), but it is to go to their children.

*Elopement.*—On Monday, Mr. S. Melland, a dashing fox-hunter, ran away with a Miss Gladwin, an heiress with a trifle of £150,000 ($650,000) in her own right. They went to Gretna—got married—drove home—and got paternal forgiveness.

Emigrants from Cork, in 1835:—To Canada, 1585; United States, 174; Australia, 440; total—2159.

*Improvement of Ireland.*—Mr. Dixon Holmes is the chairman of the English Board of Works. He has made several visits to Ireland within the last ten years, his object being to investigate its capabilities of improvement. He has no doubt whatever there are vast tracts now wholly unprofitable, which might, at a comparatively small expense, be turned into land of more than the average value of the cultivated portion of the whole island. These tracts comprise 1,900,000 statute acres, or about one-fourth of the entire surface of Ireland. "England now pays to Holland, Belgium and Holstein, £700,000 a-year for the single article of butter, the whole of which might, and ought to be produced in Ireland." Mr. Holmes would recommend a loan of £5,000,000 for cultivating and colonizing these wastes.

During the year 1835, the importation of wool into the port of London, was full 10,000 bales less than that of the year 1834. The deficiency is mostly in Spanish. We have had more from our colonies in 1835 than in 1834. Wool now is very dear.

Among the marriages in high life announced in our last English papers, we find recorded those of Lord Ramsay, only son of the Earl of Dalhousie, to the Lady Susan Georgiana Hay, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale; and Viscount Powerscourt, to the Lady Elizabeth Jocelyn, eldest daughter of the Earl of Roden.

*A King entitled to vote.*—The subjoined is among the many curious incidents to which the filling up the voting papers at the corporation elections gave rise.—"The list of resident householders at Windsor entitled to vote contained the following: Name—William the Fourth; Residence—Windsor Castle; Profession—King of Great Britain and Ireland."

*Steam to America.*—Amongst other projects that have been laid before the public within the last two months, is one to which we most heartily wish success. We allude to that of the "British and American Steam Navigation Company." It has long appeared strange to us, that, while the small steam vessels of 400 to 500 tons have so successfully supplanted the Mediterranean packets, the importance of a line of steam packets between Great Britain and America should have been so long overlooked. The practicability of the passage by steam, and the advantages of the plan, are clearly demonstrable. If a steam-vessel of 400 tons can make a passage of 1000 nautical miles in 10 or 12 days, surely one of 1200 tons will have no difficulty in performing one of 3000 in a proportionate time. For ourselves, we have no doubt of its success, and, most assuredly, would be among the first to avail ourselves of the opportunity of thus expeditiously visiting our transatlantic friends.—*London Mag.*

*Scientific Expedition.*—H. M. S. Sulphur, with her consort, the Starling cutter, Lieut. Kellet, and H. M. S. Ætna, attended by the Raven, Lieut. Bedford, have just sailed, for the purpose of completing the surveys of the African and American coasts. The Sulphur, under the command of Capt. Beechey, will proceed direct to the Pacific, where she will continue the surveys of the western coast of America, from the termination of Capt. Fitz Roy's operations, and will probably visit some of those interesting islands of the Pacific Ocean that Beechey has so well described, and with the nature of which he is so well acquainted. The Spanish charts of the coast are very imperfect, and on so small a scale as to be next to useless to a ship in-shore; and, there being no others besides them, it becomes a matter of increasing importance every day, that we should be well acquainted with the hydrography of shores where British commerce is daily augmenting.

*Agricultural Improvements in Australia.*—Great exertions are making to introduce vineyards in the neighbourhood of Sydney. We have learned that several vineyards have been established in Australia, and some good wine produced. The olive has also been tried, and there can be little doubt that it will succeed perfectly.

### United States.

Calamitous Fire.—About 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the wheelwright and blacksmith shop of Mr Early, in Twelfth-st. near the third avenue, and communicated to the extensive stables of Mr. James Murphy, in Eleventh-st. which were destroyed, together with nearly all their contents, and what is melancholy to relate, *three men perished in the flames!* Their names were Patrick Dorety, James Kenney, and John Conway. Two of them slept in the stable, and the other had gone in to assist in rescuing the horses. Their bodies were found at 8 o'clock amongst some burned straw, and so dreadfully disfigured as to render it impossible to identify them. A boy is also missing who is supposed to have been burned to death. Mr. Murphy runs a line of stages from Wall-street up the Bowery, and as might be supposed, had a great number of horses, *thirty-two of which perished.* Five stages, and most of the harnesses belonging to the establishment, were also burned. The whole loss is estimated at 10,000 dollars, and no insurance.—It is expected that the fire was caused by an incendiary, as no work has been done in the shop by Mr. Early for some time past.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Destruction of a whole Family by the Cold.—We have just learned the particulars, says the Haverstraw Times, of one of the most melancholy circumstances it has ever fallen to our lot to record. During the protracted inclement weather, much fear has been entertained for the safety of the more poor and destitute inhabitants that reside far up the mountains, and to approach whom has been impossible, from the vast body of snow upon the ground. The few warm days have, in a measure, dissipated the late snow drifts, and persons have ventured into the mountains in quest of timber-wood, or in pursuit of game. Many are the objects of suffering and distress that issue from the mountain cabins, some with frozen feet, some with frozen hands, and some brought to the verge of the grave by absolute hunger. Last Saturday a person was passing through the mountains, when, beyond the Orange county line, he saw a man, near a cabin, in a sitting posture and partly covered with snow. On approaching, he discovered he was frozen to death, and that he had in his hand a wooden shovel with which he had evidently been laboring to open a passage from his snow-bound habitation. Satisfying himself that the man had been sometime dead, he entered the cabin, upon the floor of which, to his infinite horror, he found the frozen bodies of a middle aged woman and two children. He immediately raised the neighbors, the nearest of whom resided at a distance of a mile and a half, and on further examination, it was ascertained, from appearances, that they had consumed every particle of food and fuel, and perceiving no likelihood of the storm abating, it is supposed that the father was attempting to clear a path to some wood, which lay a short distance from the cabin, when he expired; and the mother and children being destitute of food and fire, and poorly clad, could not have long survived him. It is difficult to imagine a situation more replete with horror and distress than was that of this unfortunate family, when they felt all the torments of cold, hunger, and approaching death.

*Fighting by Steam.*—The following article from the Newark Advertiser, gives an account of Commodore Barron's plan for getting rid of troublesome visiters along the coast during a time of war:—

"A model of Commodore Barron's 'Steam Prow Ship' has been the object of much attraction in the rotunda of the capital at Washington for some weeks, and it is said by the Army and Navy Chronicle, that the officers of the navy concur in opinion concerning its efficacy as a powerful engine of destruction. The model contemplates a vessel constructed of solid logs of timber tight, to be of such bulk that the upper part of the solid log work would float six or eight feet above the surface, and the vessel, or combination of vessels, to be from 200 to 250 feet long, and 70 or 80 wide, resembling a triple steamboat; and the prow to form an acute angle of solid log wood sheathed with iron four inches thick, and the whole mass to be propelled by three steam engines of 120 horse power each; which with the crew, are to be effectually protected from exposure.

"The object of this vessel is to destroy men-of-war, by running into them with such impetuosity as to break down their sides sufficiently to admit water in such quantities as would defy all possible efforts to prevent immediate sinking. The cost of such a vessel of white pine and poplar is estimated at $80,000."

More than one thousand men are at present employed on the burnt district, and the granite of many of the new buildings is already laid. Two hundred stores are now in course of erection, and the number is increasing daily.—[N. York paper.]

*Important Appointments.*—On Tuesday last the Senate of the United States approved of the following appointments, viz. Roger B. Taney, to be Chief Justice of the U. States, by 29 votes; Philip P. Barbour, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, by 30 votes; and Amos Kendall, to be Post Master General, by 25 votes.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The sales of public lands in Michigan alone in 1835, amount to $2,271,655 49—more than all the sales in the U. S. for any one year previous to 1832.

The Legislature of New-Jersey, at their last session, granted thirteen divorces.

A Scotch paper gives the proceedings of a criminal court, before which the engineer of a steamer which had exploded was tried for "culpable homicide." Such investigations are much wanted in this country.

Savannah, Feb. 26.—*Large and Valuable Cargo.*—The British ship Malabar, Frobisher, cleared yesterday for Liverpool, with a cargo of 22,226 bales Upland and 89 bales Sea Island Cotton, valued at $125,061 28.

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Cameron.—As my character has been most unjustly impeached, in regard to my conduct in a public department, which is the Post Office at this place, in which I have acted in the capacity of Clerk for several years; this being the case, and you, sir, being the Editor of a public paper, and your being a person I am well assured that wishes to correct all public abuses, particularly when they have a tendency to injure the character of an innocent individual,—I have therefore to beg the favor of your giving publicity to the following remarks.

The public mind has lately been much excited respecting a Money Letter having been put into the Post Office at the Bend of Peticodiac, on the 29th January last, and addressed to a Merchant or Firm in St. John, which it is stated has not been received. An investigation of the subject took place on the 19th instant, the substance of which is to be forwarded to the Deputy Post Master General, and I shall refrain from making further observations until after his decision, further than to say, I shall be under the necessity of requesting you will publish the whole proceedings, unless it is done by another person, who has expressed himself to that effect. Public opinion and assertions in regard to this affair have been various, and as a matter of course, as I attended an office thro' which this letter should have passed, have not escaped the censure of the public, which I should not have noticed, neither would I have troubled you with any remarks at this time, had not the discussion of this subject led the malicious to rake up a story concerning another Money Letter, which was sent per mail by a Merchant in St. John, to Mr. Hugh Mackay of Richibucto, in the summer of 1833, and said to contain between two and three hundred pounds in Bank Notes. Slander with its foul tongue has calumniated my character respecting the said letter. It has been maliciously, wickedly, and falsely asserted, that I had stopped that letter, and applied the money which it contained to my own purposes. But sir, fortunately for me, and unfortunately for the authors and propagators of so base a falsehood, it so happened that my character was completely cleared up in the matter of that letter, and not a shadow of suspicion left upon it.—At the investigation, held at Dorchester, by the direction of John Howe, Esq., Deputy Post Master General, and at which he was present, it was made fully appear, and to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Howe, Mr. Mackay, and all who were present, that I was innocent, and the Post Office at Sussex Vale wholly exonerated, as the letter in question was proved to have been received at Dorchester.—My ears have been assailed day after day by this and such like reports equally false, and I have until now treated them with silent contempt, knowing it was only the lowest and most ignorant of the community that was circulating such calumny; but upon reflection, and hearing such reports were rapidly spreading, have come to the conclusion that it is a duty I owe to my friends, and in vindication of my own character, to thus publicly contradict the scandal that is spreading abroad, as it is reasonable to suppose if it is let pass unnoticed, others than the lowest of the people may be influenced thereby. As the public prints are the most proper place to publish grievances, in order that they may be contradicted, I therefore most earnestly request any person knowing any thing against my character, (either public or private), to come forward like men, and act in an open, honorable manner, that I may have an opportunity of making my defence and if I cannot prove myself innocent, am willing to abide by the consequence.

I trust, Mr. Editor, you will consider my cause sufficient to claim the indulgence of a place in your columns, and also that your subscribers will concur in opinion with you, as I should most reluctantly trouble the press, or force myself upon the observation of your readers, did not I think the preservation of that character demanded it, which it shall be my most earnest endeavour to preserve unblemished.

Believe me to be, most truly,
OLIVER VAIL.

Post-Office, Sussex Vale,
25th March, 1836.

# THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, March 29, 1836.

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,) and 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 Wrottesly moved and Mr. Parker 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 favor of Ministers since the last session.

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.