

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 25, 1839.

The steam packet-ship Liverpool, Capt. Fayrer, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning, from Liverpool. Captain F. left Liverpool at half-past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 6th; consequently she has made her passage in eighteen and a half days.—We have our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 5th of February, and Liverpool to the 6th, both inclusive. We are also indebted to Captain Fayrer for files of the latest date.

From the *London Standard of the Evening of February 5*.
The business of the second session of Parliament during the reign of her present Majesty was opened to-day by a speech from the throne.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Queen arrived at the House of Lords about two o'clock, which was announced by a discharge of Cannon. Shortly afterward Her Majesty, attended by the great officers of State, entered the house, and took her seat on the throne. The foreign ambassadors were in the full costumes of the countries they represented.

In a few minutes the Commons appeared at the Bar, headed by the Speaker. The space below the bar was crowded with members. After silence had been obtained, Her Majesty in a clear and audible voice read the following most gracious speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

"I continue to receive from foreign powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

"I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, in negotiations, with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium.

"A definitive treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements which have been acceded to by both parties, has in consequence been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced. The unanimity of the five allied powers affords a satisfactory security for the preservation of peace.

"Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship.

"Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggression from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my eastern dominions.

"The reform and amendment of the municipal corporations of Ireland are essential to the interests of that part of our dominions.

"It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those maxims which have been recommended by the ecclesiastical commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the established church, and of confirming its hold upon the affections of the people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that throughout the whole of my West-Indian possessions the period fixed by law for the final and complete emancipation of the negroes has been anticipated by acts of the Colonial Legislature, and that the transition from the temporary system of apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquility. Any measures which may be necessary in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.

"I have to acquaint you, with deep concern, that the province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. Those violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valor of my forces and the loyalty of my Canadian Subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

"I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these Provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my

Crown, and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my Empire the benefit of internal tranquility, and the full advantages of their own great national resources.

"I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made in some parts of the country to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce, upon the good sense and right disposition of my people, upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder.

"I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels."

LOWER CANADA.—We have the Montreal papers of Friday, the 22d.

Despatches had reached Sir John Colborne, brought by the Great Western, confirming his suspension of Judges Bedard, Pannet, and St. Real, and declaring their issue of *habeas corpus* illegal.

The power of the Special Council to alter the criminal law of the province, is asserted by the law officers of the Crown, the Special Council being held to possess the same authority as the superseded Legislature.

The proceedings of Sir John Colborne, in constituting the court martial, and of that court in trying the prisoners, are sanctioned and approved.

PEACEFUL OVERMUCH.—So averse are men to the principles of non-resistance of injuries—so much do they love a resort to brute force in the sentiment of their quarrels—so much do they admire an appeal to the sword and bloodshed, rather than to reason and persuasion, that it is deemed a grievous offence to uphold the divine benevolence of the Christian institutes, and to urge upon men to follow the Prince of Peace, "who when he was reviled, reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously." A staunch abolitionist paper of Boston, entitled the *LIBERATOR*, because of its noble advocacy of peace-principles is now struggling for its existence. The *Liberator* believes that it would be exceedingly sinful for the slaves in the Southern States or elsewhere to conspire against their wicked masters, and take their freedom at the point of the bayonet. Not that the *Liberator* denies or attempts to vindicate the horrible sin of holding human beings as property, depriving them of their liberty, and making use of them as brute beasts—the *Liberator* would be the last of all papers to palliate the crying sin of slavery. But believing it would be contrary to the gospel mode of overcoming evil, for the slaves to obtain freedom at the expense of human blood and the loss of immortal souls, to preserve a course of consistency, it is constrained to declare that no war under heaven can be justified on christian principles. And for this plain reason: no defensive war that was ever undertaken has been in so just and righteous a cause, as would be the war of slaves against their masters, to avenge the wrongs and insults of ages.—And yet see how our contemporary is treated for being *peaceful overmuch*.—"For what is the *Liberator* now deemed worthy of abandonment? Why is it pronounced to be on the whole, a pernicious publication? Why is this hue and cry raised against it at the present time? It is solely because we tolerate the free discussion of the peace question in all its length and breadth, in one department of our paper, and because we espouse the side of non-resistance, in imitation of the Prince of Peace, that *War* is declared against the *Liberator*! O, the folly, the cowardice, the littleness of soul, of those who are engaged in this crusade on such grounds! They want us to haul down the white banner of peace, and then they will not quarrel with us! *Never!* If that flag must be struck, or the *Liberator* sink, our mind is calmly and determinately resolved—this cherished bark shall go down.

"Full many a fathom deep,"

with that flag nailed to the mast-head, 'conquered not, though slain.' And this we say not in a contumacious or perverse spirit. We feel that it is no longer a matter of choice with us, whether to recede or to go forward." We wish our brother of the *Liberator* God speed. The war-men and war-christians, and war-preachers have had their hearing long enough—it is time that men of peace—men who will not make void the law of God by glosses, to make it agree with what is esteemed right and honourable in any country—should lift up their voice against the monstrous custom of War, which has occasioned more slaughter and misery, than all the other abominable customs of the heathen world.

The last number of the *New York Mirror* contains a beautiful and highly elaborated engraving. It is a view of the celebrated Soaking Mountain near the head waters of the Upper Mississippi. This singular elevation received its name from the peculiar absorbent and spongy nature of its soil. Its original Indian title, which, being interpreted, is "the thunder-mount," or rather, "the hill that withstands the thunder," would, we think, be more poetical, if not more euphonious.

We have read with much satisfaction and pleasure Dr. Gesner's "first report on the Geological Survey of the Province of New Brunswick." This able report, as manifesting a ripe acquaintance with the science of geology, and an extended examination of the rocky formations with the minerals, and an analysis of the different soils, etc. of New Brunswick will, we are persuaded, add much to Dr. Gesner's well-merited fame.

Dr. Creed read before the Institute at its last meeting a very interesting paper, replete with instruction, on Insects. The subject is to be continued on next Wednesday evening.

The Canada papers speak of the grant of £1000 of our House of Assembly for the relief of the sufferers of Canada, as if intended only for loyal sufferers. The grant was not one of a political nature—it was simply a charitable offering to the distressed; of course pure charity knows nothing of politics, but looks entirely to the misery of its objects.

AN EXPRESS arrived this morning from Canada. We learn that Sir John Colborne, at the earnest solicitation of Sir John Harvey, has ordered the 11th regiment to the Madawaska Territory.—Nov.

One wing of the 23d Regt. are under orders for New Brunswick.

Physiology No. 5. will appear next week.

MARRIED,

At Gore, Douglas, on Tuesday, 19th ult, by the Rev. Wm. Wilson, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. George E. Blois, to Miss Frances Amelia Dill, both of that place.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. David Calder, of Kaitness, Scotland, to Miss Maria, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Caldwell, of this town.

DIED,

On Sunday evening last, Joanna, wife of Mr. William Brown, and daughter of the late Mr. John Stairs, aged 59 years.

At Chester, 10th Feb. of Dropsy, in extreme suffering, after five weeks illness, which she bore with patient resignation to the Divine Will, widow Mary Merritt, aged 80 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Saturday, March 2nd—brigt William, Jost, Lunenburg, 8 hours.

Monday, 4th—schr Eight Sons, Eaton, Wilmington, 15 days, naval stores, etc. to J. Fairbanks.

Tuesday, 5th—Packet schr Industry, Simpson, Boston, 3½ days, coffee, etc. to D. & E. Starr & Co. and others; Am. packet brig Acadia, Jones, 60 hours, beef, flour, etc. to D. & E. Starr & Co. and others.

Wednesday, 6th—Brig Lady Sarah Maitland, Grant, Ponce, 21 days sugar, etc. to J. Fairbanks; brig Dee, Rees, Barbadoes, 18 days; schr Frederick, Port Medway, lumber.

Friday, 8th—brig Paragon, Lovett, Yarmouth, 2 days.

REAL ESTATE.

SALE AT AUCTION, by order of the Governor and Council, the lot of LAND, belonging to the Estate of the late John Linnard, Esqr., situate in the Town of Windsor, measuring on King's Street 60 feet, from thence to the rear 125 feet, with the Dwelling HOUSE, BARN, &c. &c., thereon. Will be Sold on MONDAY 1st April next, at 11 o'clock, in front of the said Premises.

This PROPERTY will be sold subject to a Mortgage of £100; ten per cent of the purchase money must be paid at the time of Sale and the remainder on the delivery of the Deed.

THOMAS LINNARD,

Windsor, Feb. 8.

Sole Administrator.

ANNUALS FOR 1839.

A. & W. MACKINLAY have received per the CLIO, from Liverpool, the following ANNUALS, viz.

Friendship's Offering,
Forget Me Not,
The Keepsake,
The Book of Beauty,
The Oriental Annual.

LIKEWISE.—The third number of Pettley's Illustrations of Nova-Scotia, containing the following views:

View of the Cobequid Mountains,
" Fredericton, N. B.
" Windsor from the Barracks,
" Stream, near the Grand Lake,
" Indian of the Mic Mac Tribe.

With an additional view to be given gratis to all those who subscribed for the first two numbers. 4w March 8.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE DEBATES ON THE DESPATCHES.—In a Pamphlet form. THE above is for sale at the Novascotian Office, at the Stationers' Stores in Town, and at the Agents' for the Novascotian throughout the country. Price, 1s 3d.

The interest excited by these Debates, and the many important subjects discussed in them, have caused this mode of presenting them to the Public.

March 8.

APPRENTICES WANTED.

WANTED immediately, two apprentices for the Coach and Wheelwright business. They must be of good family connections. One from the Country would be preferred. Apply to the subscriber at his Coach and Wheelwright establishment, Gottingen Street.

March 1, 1839.

DONALD SUTHERLAND.