in tracing a line westwardly along distinct and well defined highlands, dividing waters according to the words of the treaty. The extensive and correct map of the north part of our State and the southern portion of Canada, and the vertical section, as prepared by Mr. Parrott, the Surveyor, with neatness and accuracy, which accompany the report, add much to its value and interest. Taken together they exhibit the true character of the country, and leave little or nothing to be desired illustrative of it.

I had at one time intended to give further and final instructions to the Commissioners in relation to their future operations. But as the Resolve is in full force, and will be until repealed and as no further operations could have been carried on the past year, I have not thought it expedient, and it might have been deemed improper for me to anticipate the action of the Legislature or Executive of the present year. The Commission is in existence, and the Commissioners subject to future direction.

A part of the expenses of the survey has been paid out of the contingent fund, by the Governor and Council, but as no specific appropriation was made to meet these expenses, the charges will be subject to your determination. It will be seen by the instructions to the Commissioners, that all compensation for service, was made to depend upon your decision.

In this communication, I have confined myself to the single purpose of information and explanation relative to the acts of the Executive. In my present position it may not belong to me to assume, according to the provision of the Constitution, to recommend to your consideration such measures as I may judge expedient, or to advise in relation to the future action of the State. I will however venture to remark, that it is evident that Maine must maintain her own interests and rights, by urgent appeals and a determined course, and cause her claims to be respected, by unremitting vigilance and unyielding perseverance. The time for mere abstract disquisitions upon the question of right has passed. If facts and arguments can ever establish any position, our rights is established to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced and disinterested men. It now remains only to assert and enforce it, practically and efficiently, to demand that justice and protection which is due from the General Government to a member of the Union, and to maintain, inflexibly, our right to the possession and jurisdiction of our whole State, according to the treaty of 1783."—*Governor Kent.*

"The long standing question touching our North Eastern Boundary I regret to be obliged to say, still remains open and unadjusted. How much longer the pacific temper of Maine is to be taxed, not only by the continued assertion of an unfounded and preposterous claim of title to her territory, but to exclusive possession until the question of title is settled; or how much longer her patience is to be tried by the tedious and unjustifiable procrastination heretofore indulged, remains to be seen. For myself, I am persuaded such a state of things cannot much longer continue. A struggle of arms it is true, is but a poor arbiter of right between contending parties, and is a calamity to be dreaded to be lightly hazarded. But there is a point beyond which forbearance would be more than pusillanimity. It would be dishonoring our noble ancestry, and committing treason against those who are to succeed us. The general government must soon feel it to be its unavoidable duty to insist upon a termination of this question—peaceably, if possible, but at all events and at all hazards to see it terminated.

If, however, the General Government, under no circumstances, should be disposed to take the lead in the measures less pacific than those hitherto pursued, yet I trust we are not remediless. If Maine should take possession of her territory up to the line of the Treaty of 1783, resolved to maintain it with all the force she is capable of exerting, any attempt on the part of Great Britain to wrest that possession from her, *must* bring the General Government to her aid and defence, if the solemn obligations of the Constitution of the United States be regarded as of any validity.

This step, however, is only to be taken after the maturest deliberation. Once taken, it should never be abandoned.

The course pursued by both branches of Congress during its last session, (in addition to the strong views expressed by the President,) in the unanimous adoption of resolutions recognizing and asserting in strong terms the justice and validity of our title to the full extent of all the territory in dispute and the determination manifested by prominent members in both Houses to stand by us in every event, is one among a few encouraging circumstances which surround the case and which cannot, I think, be without its effect upon the hitherto pertinacious injustice of the British Government.

If you should not deem it necessary that there be immediate action upon this subject, circumstances may render it proper for me to make some further communication to you in regard to it, before the close of the present session. But whatever course you may think best to adopt to secure to Maine her just rights, I can assure you of my hearty co-operation. And if rashness do not guide our councils, but our positions be taken with wisdom and prudence, and then maintained with a firmness unflinching and inflexible, a successful result to this long pending controversy is beyond a reasonable doubt."—*Governor Fairfield.*

British News.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN RUSSIA.

Lemberg, Austrian Galicia, Nov. 23.

Letters from the southern provinces of Russia state, that the authorities had everywhere been ordered to call out by anticipation the recruits for the contingent of 1838, and to see that all was completed before the 10th of December. Those recruits were to be marched to Kiew, and thence sent on to the different corps of the army of the south. Those letters differed as respected the number of men, some rating it at 80,000 and others at 100,000, and others still at 120,000

The administration of the military colonies of Russia is constantly forwarding large quantities of wheat to Kichenew, to Kilia Nova, and Ismail, where extensive military stores are now being established. Waggons, wheels, timber, cartwrights' tools, and a great number of other articles for the use of the artillery, are likewise collecting in those towns. In short, the Russian Government reinforces the southern army, and supplies it with all the means of taking the field at the first signal.

There is a fact, which would seem to indicate that those preparations are making against Turkey. The 27 divisions of cavalry quartered in the military colonies of Kherson, (25 of which are entirely composed of light cavalry (Dragoons, Hussars, Hulans, and Lancers.) have been directed to place their squadrons on the complete war footing, whilst the two other divisions, consisting entirely of Cuirassiers, have received no such orders.

The 24 battalions of reserve which were hitherto under the command of General Alexander de Witt, the Governor of the Military Colonies, are to constitute the corps of reserve of the southern army, and to be commanded by General Paskiewitsch, who is expected at Odessa and Kichenew in the beginning of December.

The 30,000 Austrian soldiers who lately arrived in Galicia and Buckewina are to be formed into an army of observation, which will shortly be increased to 80,000 men, and commanded in chief by the Archduke Ferdinand of Este, the Governor-General of Galicia.—*Commerce.*

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.

We have received the following letter from the Hague, December 10:—

"The London Conference has pronounced its final decision on the affairs of Holland and Belgium. The account of it has been brought here within these few days from London. Four of the Powers represented at the Conference have unanimously agreed to the stipulations of the new arrangement, and are ready to insure the execution of those stipulations by active co-operation. France, it is true, has not joined in the resolution, but can no longer oppose the positively expressed wish of the other Powers, who urgently required its assent, and it declared in the most positive and explicit manner, that though it had reasons for not signing the arrangement, it would however not oppose in any way the execution of it. I subjoin the terms of the new arrangement, and merely observe that His Majesty's assent has not been officially asked, and consequently not given, but that from the satisfactory answer which His Majesty gave during the course of the late negotiations to the communications that were privately made to him, it may be presumed that the arrangement of the conference will meet with no opposition on our part.

In determining the new stipulations the London Areopagus has constantly taken the treaty of the 24 articles as the basis, and, with the exception of the modifications below stated, has confirmed it in every part. The following are the heads of this new arrangement:—

"1. The stipulations of the treaty of the 24 articles relative to the division of the territory remain unchanged.

"2. The stipulations of that treaty relative to the navagation of the Scheldt undergo a slight modification, which relates merely to the pilotage.

"3. Holland must renounce all claims on Belgium for the arrear of the joint debt.

"4. The sum of 8,400,000 francs per annum which Belgium was to pay to Holland as its share of the debt of the kingdom of the Netherlands is reduced to 5,000,000 francs per annum.

"5. To indemnify Holland in some degree for these sacrifices it is relieved from the obligation of accounting to Belgium for the proceedings of the Syndicate, and of repaying to it the balance of the loan of 63,000,000, which remained in 1830 in the hands of that institution.

The reason which induced the Conference to resolve considerably to lessen the Belgian portion of the debt is chiefly this, that it has been considered that it was formerly wrong in putting the Austro-Belgian and the French-Belgian debt entirely to the account of Belgium.

With this resolution, as soon as His Majesty the King of the Netherlands shall have given his assent to it, the tedious question of Holland and Belgium may be considered as close d.

If France, as we hope, is sincere—if it really intends, though it does not sign the decision, to throw no impediment in the way of its execution, there is nothing to prevent the speedy establishment of a desirable understanding between us and Belgium; all the military preparations and movements—all the declamations of the Belgians, will hardly be able to do more than to defer this understanding for a very short time. But if France was not sincere when it declared so expressly and clearly through its representative at London its renunciation of all opposition to the execution of the new decision, then it will contrive to find a good opportunity to recall its word once given by a decidedly expressive footing in the Chambers, as has been seen in Belgium, and suffer another line of political conduct to be imposed on it.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 11.

His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs will make a political communication to the Chamber to-morrow in a secret committee.

The appointment of Sir John Colborne, as Governor-General of Canada, vests in that gallant officer all the powers which were vested in the Earl of Durham, both as to their nature and extent—powers which we feel persuaded will be exercised with honour to himself and advantage to the colony; of which he has already given satisfactory earnest in the promptitude and skill with which he has met the recent emergencies.—*Cupid.* (But why was not the gallant officer made Governor-General in the first instance, instead of sending out King Coal to add fuel to the flames of rebellion!)

It has been stated that the 42d Regiment is under orders for Canada; no orders of the kind have been issued.—*Government print.*

On the 15th of December the mail will be put on the railroad, when the Quicksilver mail will arrive in this town at 4 o'clock; this will cause the following alteration in the Falmouth and Launceston mails:—The Falmouth will leave this at half-past 4, and arrive here in the morning at 9. The Launceston will leave at a quarter after 4, and arrive here in the morning at 9. The London mail will leave this at half-past 9 a m.—*West of England Conservative.*

THE OPENING OF THE POST-OFFICE ON SUNDAYS.—Yesterday the Lord Mayor received the following requisition, which was signed by a numerous body of members of the Court of Common Council:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

"We, the undersigned members of the Court of Common Council, beg leave to suggest to your Lordship the propriety of convening an early court to consider the proposed alterations relative to the opening of the Post-office on Sundays." The Lord Mayor assured the deputation that he should appoint an early day for considering the propriety of opposing an alteration so decidedly against the feelings and taste of the people of London.

NEW POST-OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—Yesterday the consolidation of the General and Twopenny-post receiving-houses took place. This is a vast improvement on the old system, and a saving to the public of time and expense. Formerly, persons wishing to post a letter for the General Post-office had often to walk a quarter of a mile, or put it into the Twopenny Post-office, increasing the charge 2d. or pay the postman 1d. for each letter after 5 o'clock. At present all the receiving-houses are placed on the same footing, except three—one in Oxford street another in Cornhill, and a third at Charing-cross, where post-paid letters cannot be received.—*Government paper.*

A memorial is going round in the city for signature, addressed to Lords Melbourne and Palmerston as her Majesty's Principal Secretarys of State, on the subject of the barbarous and atrocious system of warfare now carrying on in Spain, and grounding thereon an appeal to this, in conjunction with all the civilized countries of Europe, to interfere, and if possible to put a stop to so signal a disgrace to humanity.

Mr. Poulett Thompson having expressed his opinion of what is necessary to constitute a fit site for a bonded port, has induced our townsmen to prepare a memorial to the right hon. gentleman, requesting that the requisite order might be given, constituting the city of Worcester a bonded port.—*Worcester Journal.*

THE CHURCH.—The fund subscribed for the purpose of promoting the employment of additional curates in populous places, has reached to the amount of more than £6000 per annum. More than three fourths of the episcopal bench, including the two archbishops, have not only subscribed to the fund liberally, but extend to all their patronage.

Sir R. Peel has contributed £500 to the Lichfield and Coventry Diocesan Church Building Association, the object of which is the erection of new churches and parsonage houses, where they are required.

Earl Fitzwilliam has given the magnificent sum of £1,000 towards affording additional church accomodation at Malton. Mr Gladstone a Liverpool merchant, has contributed the magnificent sum of £4,000 towards the erection of a church, besides the maintenance of a minister. John Fort, Esq., of Clayton-le-Moors, Lancashire, presented the site of a new church, the first stone of which was laid at that place last week; he also gave the sum of £500 to the building fund. Miss Ann Fort, sister of this gentleman, contributed the munificent donation of £1,000 towards the building, and £1,000 towards the endowment of the church. Mr. Fort has, moreover, granted land for the erection of a parsonage house and a national school room, on a large scale. J. H. Vivian, Esq., M. P. for Swansea, has contributed 50 Guineas to the new church proposed to be erected in that town.

We are happy in stating that Lord John Russell has so far recovered the shock his feelings underwent by his late sudden and truly lamentable bereavement, as to be able to pay a partial attention to public business.

The elder son of the Earl Fitzwilliam has become a conservative.—*Limerick paper.*

It is almost unnecessary to add that Lord Durham has arrived; an event of so little importance, that we had nearly omitted to mention it. The general opinion is, that Lord Spencer will at length be induced to undertake the government of Canada. We repeat that it would be impossible to make a better choice; his lordship's character alone would nearly do half the business.—*Bell's Messenger.*

The Russians had taken the important fortress of Sotchka—by a victory dearly purchased—3000 men were killed and wounded—the troops were so discouraged after five unsuccessful assaults, that the general wishing them to make another attempt, not one would advance. The general then sent for five battalions of marines, to whom the plunder of the place was offered, who entered the place without striking a blow, or encountering the slightest resistance. The Circassians had evacuated the fortress a few hours before destroying every thing they could not carry with them. They found 30 pieces of artillery, spiked or broken—and about 100 dead bodies in the ramparts or in the streets.

POLAND.—Advices from Warsaw bring the following "Decree of the Regency of Wilna:"

In consequence of the discovery of a treasonable plot in the kingdom of Poland and the western provinces, the principal chief of which, Simon Konarski, is confined at Wilna, with his numerous accomplices, his Majesty the Emperor has deigned to order the immediate sequestration of the moveable and immoveable property of all the individuals who have taken part in that criminal and rebellious attempt (agreeably to the 225th article of the penal code), and to direct that the said property be placed under the *surveillance* of the fiscal administration and that the measure be extended not only to those suspected of participating in the plot, who are already in safe keeping, likewise to all persons who in the course of the prosecution may be mentioned or accused, in order that the sequestration of the property may be simultaneously executed with the arrest of the individuals. &c.

This decree is followed by a list of 15 citizens of Wilna who were thrown into prison, but persons just arrived from that city stated that when they left it no fewer than 300 had been arrested, many of them possibly for that constructive offence of which the world will hear for the first time—"the mention of their names" in the course of the inquiries ordered by the government.

THE ARMY.—The 37th Regiment is ordered from Jamaica, to Halifax, Nova scotia, and the draft which disembarked in the Barossa, transport, at Cork, are to proceed in another vessel as soon as possible for the new station. The draft which arrived in the Barossa, and which was nearly wrecked in the late gale, consisted of Capt. Harvey, Ensigns Saunand Hamilton, and 62 rank and file. A site has been marked out at Derry for a new military barracks outside that city.—Fifty soldiers' wives have been sent home from the 52d Regiment in Gibraltar, in consequence of the regiment being ordered to Barbadoes.

The exportation of the precious metals from the Port of London to Foreign Ports, for the past week ending the 11th instant, is as under: Gold Coin to South Australia 2280 ounces; Madras, 1780 oz; Hamburgh, 325 oz.; Mauritius, 100 oz.; Bussorah, 20 oz.; bars to Madras, 250 oz; silver coin to Swan River, 20,000 oz.; British West Indies, 35,280 oz.; South Australia, 3854 oz.; Gibraltar 8700 oz.; Bussorah, 8150 oz.

Communications.

[FOR THE CHRONICLE.]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

No 4.

Mr. Editor.—I regret that it was not in my power to attend the meeting of the Institute on Thursday last, to raise my feeble voice against placing the Funds of the Institute at the disposal of the present elected Officers. But although they obtained a vote from the few members who attended the meeting, I should certainly think that the President on mature reflection, would not attempt to expend any portion of the said funds so voted. He must be fully aware that a vote obtained in such a manner will never be considered as a vote of the Institute. I have been told by many members who were present at the meeting, that a majority of those assembled, refused to hold up their hands to vote on any question in such a hurried manner; and consequently, there were not more than 12 or 14 hands held up in favour of placing *one hundred and fifty pounds* at the disposal of the Officers!—The other vote of *Sixty pounds*, I am informed, was obtained after a great portion of the members had left the meeting, and at the late hour of 11 o'clock at night. Such proceeding will not bear the test of scrutiny, when a larger body shall attend, and it is now in contemplation to have those resolutions rescinded from the Books of the Institute; and for any monies so expended, to call upon the officers to refund the same.

One of the first objects required for the Institute, is the establishment of a School, wherein the elementary branches may be acquired, such as Arithmetic, Mathematics, &c. &c., so that the minds of the several members may be somewhat prepared for the reception of regular courses of Lectures.—In the present infant state of the Institute, scientific Lectures are almost useless, they may be compared to the wasteful scattering of seed by a Gardner who neglects the most essential part, that is of first preparing the ground!!

Yours, &c. A MECHANIC.

January 8.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE IN AN UPROAR!!

No 1.

Mr. Editor.—In numbering my communication, I follow the example of your more able correspondent "Mechanic," who has so clearly and successfully maintained, that the present officers of the Mechanics' Institute are quite incompetent to conduct the increasing affairs of the Institution.—If any a ditional proof of their incompetency were required, more than what has been ably intimated by "Mechanic," I would refer the Members and the public, to the disgraceful and noisy exhibition which took place in the Lecture room on Monday evening last. I do not come forward as an advocate for the President, nor for his opponent Mr. Foulis, but the very manner in which Mr. President expressed himself showed that he was totally unfit for commanding order, attention and respect: and where these essentials are wanting no Institution can prosper long. Your correspondent "Mechanic" has justly stated in his communications that the whole proceedings of the Society were done too hastily; and their grasping at the Funds so greedily argued unfavourably for the best interests of the Society.—I am now fully convinced, that the unwarrantable possession of the Funds by the present officers, was the exciting cause, which led to the unpleasant affair of Monday night last—The Directors taking so much money under their controul for expenditure, has no doubt biassed a large number of their body, as to whom the money should be squandered upon for public Lectures, and on the other hand, has created a little jealous feeling on the part of Mr. Foulis; but be this as it may, I think that sufficient cause has now been given for the Members to arouse themselves in looking after the Funds of the Institute, and to demand from the President and Directors a restitution of all the money they took for their disposal.

I have called it an *unwarrantable* possession of the money, because, I maintain, that when advantage is taken of a very slender number of persons present to carry any great object, the President and Officers, are not justified in squandering away the Funds by a vote obtained in that manner.

A MEMBER OF THE WATER COMPANY.

St. John, January 16.

CONFESSIONS OF JOHN GAFF.

My Dear Chronicle.—Can a man do more toward a mitigation of crime than acknowledge and confess his errors? I have of late been much troubled in mind, when reflecting on the part I have taken in the politics of this Province, and the more especially so when I think of the dreadful occurrences that have taken place in the Sister Provinces, produced by an unwarrantable departure from loyalty, by those who recently swayed the Councils of their Legislatures. But dear Chronicle, let me hasten to unburden my troubled mind, by a candid confession of my criminality. While I was yet innocent, and guiltlessly pursuing my honest vocations as a Clerk at Head Quarters, I was tempted and seduced by that potent poison Gold, to become the scribe and compiler of treason to a factious party, who stoutly advocated and seconded the views and designs of that arch traitor Papineau; and when I reflect on the consequences of that Demons conduct, I confess I am horror struck. I cannot dear Chronicle but consider to how much of the misery, wretchedness, bloodshed and murder of the innocent victims, (unprotected women and helpless children) I and my employers have been accessary. When I reflect that my party in the very sanctuary of the people's rights, (the House of Assembly,) denied the rights of the Crown to the Quit Rents, abused and defamed every Officer of the Crown, both in this as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, when their organ the Courier, threatened the British Government with a recapitulation of the doings in the United States in 17—when the Governor of the province was lampooned, defamed and held up to public ridicule—when the Crown Land officer was published as a common thief, and the Speaker of the House vainly attempted to prevent his leaving the Province to vindicate himself in England, (alleging that he had purloined the monies out of the Casual Revenue chest, then in his charge, which subsequently on examination proved to be utterly false; and when a tool of the faction in a sort of a stammering speech in the City Court House, proclaimed at the bidding of his MASTERS, that he was proud, and most happy to find that a Papineau spirit was vigorously springing up, and rapidly spreading in this Province. When Sir I look at the accumulated, and aggravated evils that have been produced by myself and the party to which I sold myself for gold. I feel myself the most guilty THING on earth. And oh! dear Chronicle what shall we do, or how shall we remedy the evil we have occasioned. For myself I can only say that I hastily repent that I ever in an evil hour so far cursed myself as to patronize, advocate, and aid rebellion. There is however dear Chronicle, as far as I am concerned, an unfeigned sorrow for what is past, and a determination to act differently in future; but I must be candid enough to say that it is my sincere belief, that the hearts of the party to which I prostituted my abilities, are still unchanged. They are still in the gall of bitterness—still inclined to rebellion, and in the event of an invasion taking place, not to be trusted. Of late we have had sundry meetings in conclave, when the propriety of still exhibiting the cloven-foot has been fully discussed, but it is *now* the opinion of the most thorough Radicals, that the times are not propitious for further operations, as formerly practised. They have therefore concluded to await the issue of the coming struggle, and eventually to declare for the strongest party. Certain it is dear Chronicle, that the present system of murder and rapine would not have existed in Canada, had not the speeches and revolutions of our Party (highly spiced with radicalism) encouraged our fellow Colonists to hope that disaffection was as rife with us, as with themselves, and that they have happily been disappointed is to be attributed alone to the latent loyalty of the majority of the people of this province. Had Sir, the few who strove to raise themselves on the shoulders of the many been permitted to spread their baneful influence over this Province, the consequences etc now would have been as terrific here as they have been in Canada. But Providence has kindly stepped between us and destruction. The common sense of the country has arisen in its might and silenced the destroyers: who crest fallen and defeated, are, in order to avoid execution feign to join the general cry of long live the Constitution.

JOHN GAFF.

THE CHRONICLE.

ST. JOHN, JANUARY 18, 1839.

The arrival of the Steamer *Royal William* at New York, has furnished us with London dates to the 14th and Liverpool to the 15th December.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The House of Assembly commenced its Session on Tuesday last.—The Governor's opening Speech will be found in preceding columns.

CANADA.—Sir John Colborne is appointed Governor General of British North America: an appointment so ardently desired cannot fail in giving satisfaction to every loyal subject.

THE ARMY.—Recruiting for the Army is prosecuted with great vigour throughout the United Kingdom.

THE NAVY.—Liberal bounties are offered at every sea-port to induce men and boys to join Her Majesty's fleet, and great preparations are making at the several Dock Yards for equipping ships of war with all possible dispatch.

MEXICO.—The latest accounts from this quarter state that the Spanish General Santa Anna, had compelled the French Admiral to evacuate the town of Vera Cruz: we hope this statement will prove correct, and that ere long the French Fleet will be compelled to quit the gulph of Mexico.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.

By the Royal William, from England.—By the Royal William, steam ship, which arrived at New York on Sunday, we have received our files of London papers to the evening of Dec. 14, and Liverpool to the 15th. The Royal William took a southerly passage, passing near Madeira, and had mild and comfortable weather. The length of her passage was twenty and a half days. The agents have given notice that she will sail on her return on the 16th inst. and not on the 14th.

Sir John Colborne has been appointed Governor General of the Canadas, with the same powers which were conferred on Lord Durham. These consist of the ordinary powers of Governor General, with the addition of the power of making ordinances with the concurrence of his Council, with certain restrictions, having the effect of Acts of the Colonial Legislature.—This appointment was confirmed at a cabinet council held at Windsor, Dec. 12. The London Times says—

The appointment of Sir John Colborne as Governor General of Canada, vests in that gallant officer all the powers which were vested in the Earl of Durham, both as to their nature and extent—powers which we feel persuaded will be exercised with honor to himself and advantage to the colony—of which he has already given satisfactory earnest in the promptitude and skill with which he has met the recent emergencies.

The London Gazette, of Dec. 14, contained the following proclamation against torch light meetings:

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

Victoria R.—Whereas great numbers of evil disposed and disorderly persons having lately, in some parts of Great Britain, assembled themselves together after sunset, by torch-light, in large bodies and in a tumultuous manner, with banners, flags, and other ensigns, and have continued to assemble until a late hour of the night, and during the time they were so assembled, have, by loud shouts and noise, and by the discharge of fire-arms, and the display of weapons of offence, greatly alarmed the inhabitants of the neighborhood of such assemblies, and endangered the public peace:—We therefore, being sensible of the mischievous consequences to be apprehended from such illegal meetings, and of the dangerous tendency thereof, not only to the peace of our Kingdom, but to the lives and properties of our subjects, do hereby warn and command all persons to desist from such assemblies at their peril: and do further command all Justices of Peace, Sheriffs, Constables, and other Peace Officers, to use their utmost endeavours to prevent all such illegal assemblies, and to bring the offenders to justice

Given at our Court at Windsor, this twelfth day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and in the second year of our Reign.

God save the Queen.

Mr. Justice Park, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, died on the 8th at his residence in London, in the 76th year of his age.

The Great Western, which left New York Nov. 23, arrived at Bristol Dec. 7, in a passage of 14 days.

The Courier of last night says it has authority for stating that "the Countess of Durham has resigned the situation of lady in waiting on the Queen, and that her resignation has been accepted by her Majesty."—A consummation very naturally to be expected we should think.

It is said that Lord Durham, before he left the Inconstant, received a despatch from London, apprising him that he would not be received at Court. Hence the itinerant speeches—hence the Countess's resignation of her office in the Queen's household.

We learned, in the afternoon of yesterday, that Lord Durham had arrived in town. Whether or not, there are rumors abroad that he will have (in some quarters it was said that he will be suffered to have) no communication with her Majesty's Ministers before the meeting of Parliament, when his Lordship is to make good his case against Ministers, and the Ministers are to make good their case against Lord Durham, and so they are to devour each other like the pair of Irish cats. Impeachments are said to be talked of, and cross-impeachments, in the course of which there will, no doubt, be plenty of recrimination on both sides; but whether any really useful light is to be thrown upon the subject by either party, is a point beyond our prescience. One thing, according to actual appearances, is certain—viz. that Lord Durham *professes* to have been a man perfidiously treated and deeply injured by her Majesty's Ministers—a charge which derives no sort of discountenance from the history or general reputation of those against whom it has been brought.—*London Times.*

The Queen Dowager of England, as we learn from Naples, was visited on the 4th ult., by all the members of the Neapolitan royal family who were in the capital, and by all the foreign ambassadors and other diplomatists.

Throughout the greater part of yesterday London was enveloped in a yellow fog so dense as to oblige the shop-keepers, bankers, &c. to light their lamps.

Later from France.—The packet ship Poland, Capt. Anthony, has this moment arrived from Havre, whence she sailed on the 15th of December. Our Paris dates are to the evening of the 13th, inclusive.

Letters from Brussels of Dec. 11 state that warlike preparations were going on rapidly and with great vigor. The force to be raised was 70,000 men, to be increased to 110,000 if necessary.

A corp d'armee was to march on the 14th, and take position on the Meuse, so as to command Luxembourg.

The papers were discussing the various modes of hostile operations, such as blockade occupation of the territory in dispute, &c.

A letter from Rome states that about the end of November, Cardinal Odescalchi suddenly departed from that city, leaving with the Prince his brother a letter which he was not to open until after the lapse of 48 hours. At the expiration of the time the letter was opened, and found to announce the resignation of all his dignities by the cardinal, and his purpose to retire from the world. It was subsequently ascertained that he had entered a monastery at Verona.

From Spain the advices are that on the 14th of December the discussion of the address in answer to the speech from the throne had terminated in the Chamber of Deputies. The amendment of Gen. Seoane was adopted, 117 to 12. This result, it was believed, would bring the ministerial crisis to an end. The Marquis de Miraflores was expected to be the President of the new cabinet.

Cabrera had retired from Valencia against which city he was marching, and gone to pursue his work of plunder in the low country.

A fight had taken place between Maroto, the Carlist commander-in-chief, and Don Diego Leon. The papers of both sides claimed the victory.

Mumagorri still held his position on the bank o the Bidassoa.

A letter from Vienna says that a diplomatic congress will be held in that capital this year, to agree upon some general measures in relation to the quarantine system.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

GRANITE QUARRIES.—We are informed that excellent quarries of Granite were noticed by Doctr GESNER, during his explorations, last summer.—They are situated at the head of the "Reach," and within two hundred yards of the river. The granite is said to be of a superior quality. It is remarkable that the granite heretofore used in the Province has been imported from the United States and Nova-Scotia, while excellent quarries of the rock situated upon the river's side has been overlooked. The above quarries have been purchased recently by Messrs. Caleb and Justus S. Wetmore, and preparations are making for working them in the spring.—*Courier.*

We acknowledge the compliment of a smallbook of poems, entitled "Leisure Hours," from the pen of Mr. John K. Laskey, St. John, N. B. Withink very highly of this work, from the very cursory examination we have been able to give it—and would recommend it to the Provincial public as possessing merit of no ordinary kind. When we have a leisure hour, we shall again turn attention to it and by some extracts endeavour to promote the circulation which it ought to have in the Provinces as a work of native genius.—*Halifax Times.*

Provincial Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Fredericton, 15th January 1839.

This day, at 2 o'clock, precisely, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to command the attendance of the House of Assembly: the House attended accordingly, when His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following SPEECH:

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

I AM happy in again meeting you in Provincial Parliament, and in tendering to you my cordial co-operation in such measures as may be deemed calculated to promote the prosperity of New Brunswick.

"I offer you my congratulations upon the state of the Province, in which tranquillity and good order, security of person and poperty, plenty and contentment, may be said to prevail, to a degree for which we cannot be too thankful,—more especially when we contrast our situation with that of those of the sister Provinces of Britn America, in which the extraordinary spectacle has again been exhibited of Her Majesty's peaceful and loyal subjects having to defend in arms their lives, property and institutions, against attacks fom volunteer Armies, principally composed of hostile citizens of a friendly Nation.

"With the Institutions of other States we can have no desire to interfer, nor even to animadvert upon them, so long as on own rights and security are not endangered. The power of controlling the excesses of its population, by enforcing submission to the laws, is one which would seem essential to be possessed by the Government of every well constituted State, and of which the absence might almost be regarded as amounting to a virtual dissolution of the social and consequently of the international compact. Entertaining these opinions, I observe, with satisfaction, that the Officers of the General Government of the United States, supported by the approbation of the moderate and respectable of all classes of its citizens, appear to be exerting themselves with energy in their endeavours to demonstrate, that in that Union there does reside the power of controlling the action of its Citizens, and of thereby maintaining its friendly relations with Foreign States.

"In times like the present, one of the most important objects I which your attention can be directed is the efficiency of the Provincial Militia To the general error of the Militia Laws I have nothing to objec,—but they must, I fear, continue inoperative, in many instances, for want of a Stipendiary Officer who would be responsible for non-attendance. By the Act passed last Session you were pleased to confide to me powers, which, if circumstances should arise to render it expedient or necessary to call them into exercise, either for the defence of the Province, or to aid in the suppression of rebellion or in maintaining the Royal Authority in an adjacent one, would, I am persuaded, aided by the loyalty of the Militia population, be found fully adequate to meet every emergency As a measure preparatory to such a contingency, I have caused several Volunteer Companies of Militia Artillery to be placed under the superintendence of an experienced Artillery Officer, for the purpose of organization and instruction; and I would suggest that the Commander in Chief be empowered by Law, to enforce the several Companies of Militia Artillery and those of the 'Sea Fencibles,' into Battalions at his discretion.

"Recent events have shewn the great importance of the communications between these Lower Provinces and the Canadas being rendered more practicable not only for the passage of the Mail Carriers, but of Troops at all seasons of the year. In connexion with this subject I have to invite your early attention to a Despatch which I have received from the Secretary of State, and which I shall cause to be laid before you, relative to the establishment, by the Home Government of Steam Packets for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails to Halifax, and suggesting that the improvement of the Roads and Communications between that place and Quebec should be brought under the consideration of the Provincial Legislatures,—and with reference to that part of them which passes through this Province, I recommend to your consideration the great advantage, as well with a view to expediting and facilitating our intercourse with Lower Canada, as to the opening and settlement of the Country, which would attend the early completion of the 'Royal Road,' upon which so large a sum has been already expended. I am happy to say that the result of a recent examination of that Road, which I shall direct to be laid before you, appears satisfactorily to prove that the land through which it passes, is in general well adapted for settlement. In further connexion with this line, I would draw your attention to the recent exploration of the obstructions in the bed of the Saint John River, above Fredericton, the Report of which will also be laid before you; and I would further suggest an immediate exploration of a Road direct from Fredericton to the Restigouche, to strike that River opposite to the commencement of the 'Metis Road.' This line might perhaps be advantageously connected with the 'Royal Road,' and also with the Settlement of Stanley. I would likewise suggest the improvement of the Road from Bathurst to Dalhousie and Campbelltown, also the shortening of that from Sackville, in the County of Westmorland, to the Nova-Scotia Province Line, across the 'Tantamar Marsh.' All the other lines of Great Roads will doubtless receive a due share of your attention. I would more particularly indicate that from Saint Andrews to Fredericton and Saint John, including on the latter line a more safe, expeditious and convenient passage across the mouth of the River Saint John than at present exists,—an improvement by which the whole of the western section of the Province, including Fredericton and the City of Saint John itself would be greatly benefited, to this object Legislative aid has already been afforded. The experience which I have recently had of the advantages possessed by the Port of 'Shediac' as a convenient point for connecting the Navigation of the Bay of Fundy with that of Northumberland Straits and the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, will, I trust, be turned to future useful account, and I would suggest the appropriation of a small sum to be applied to the objects of erecting a Jetty, or Wharf, in that Harbour, and making a correct Survey of the channel leading to it, with a view to determine any doubt which may now exist as to its safe and perfect accessibility during the whole of the open season of the year.

"A Petition praying for the appointment of a Collector of the Customs at Shediac, for the general advantage of that Port, Cocagne, & Buctouche, will be laid before you, with a view to provision being made for the office, should you concur with me in opinion as to its necessity.

"To the enlightened Legislature of a Country whose soil is eminently fertile, and whose climate requires nothing but a system of Agriculture properly adapted to it, to ensure the cultivator a certain and an abundant return, it can scarcely be necessary to suggest the advantages of giving encouragement to agricultural pursuits; the mode by which this important object may be best effected, it will be for you to devise. I will merely observe in recommending the subject generally to your attention, that besides the usual objects of importing Stock Cattle, models of improved Agricultural Implements, Seed and the like, the plan, not only not expensive, but quite capable, if properly managed, of being made to pay its own expenses, of *Experimental Farms*,—of which the principal objects are practically to demonstrate, not only the best mode of cultivating particular crops, but also to shew what crops are best adapted to particular soils and situations, and therefore likely to be most productive and remunerative, and perhaps above all to ensure a supply of pure, unmixed seed—has been found eminently useful and successful in Great-Britain.

"With regard to another valuable branch of Provincial enterprize, viz. 'The Coast and Harbour Fisheries,' all the information which has reached me on this very interesting subject has tended to satisfy my mind that a Bounty, judiciously guarded against abuse, might at the present junctore be very beneficial; on this subject I shall lay before you Petitions which have been transmitted to me from the County of Charlotte.

"The Report of a Geological Survey and Exploration of a section of the Province will be laid upon your Table, and I trust to your liberality to enable me to continue so useful a research.

"Upon a subject of so much importance to a rising assentially agricultural Colony as that of the survey of its lands, I would offer the following observations: The necessity of promptly providing for the Loyalists and disbanded Troops, at the first settlement of this Province, appears to have led to a hasty and in many respects inaccurate mode of making those surveys, in which generally speaking the Lots appear to have been marked only on the front, without any extension or marks of the other boundaries: this imperfect mode of survey has necessarily occasioned much confusion, and consequent litigation, which as lands become more valuable, is likely to increase. To obviate these evils for the future, as well as to provide for the reception of Emigrants, and to facilitate the settlement of the rapidly increasing population of this Province, I would propose that the practice of granting isolated Lots, to be selected at the will of the applicant, should be discontinued, and that situations well adapted and likely to be taken up for immediate settlement, should be selected by the Government, particularly upon the Great Roads, either already laid out or in contemplation, and that in these situations blocks of Land should be surveyed, and the boundaries marked, and subsequently divided into Lots, in such a manner as should accurately determine their limits. This should be done at the public expense, and a corresponding addition be made to the purchase money of each Lot. By this arrangement less expense would be incurred than the aggregate amount of the survey of separate Lots; the doubts and confusion respecting boundaries would be avoided; the lines of Parishes would be more easily ascertained and fixed; allotments would at all times be ready for the immediate location of Emigrants, upon such terms as the Government may adopt, and the settlements in the Province would not only be accelerated but rendered more contiguous and compact, and the population more condensed—advantages too obvious to require to be enlarged upon. In addition I would suggest the expediency of selecting proper sites and making reservations for small inland Towns and Villages, to which Roads should be, if not opened, at least laid out; these would soon become settled for the purpose of domestic trade, and become the means of affording, not accommodation only, but often essential relief to the surrounding inhabitants.

"I shall direct to be laid before you a Correspondence which has passed between Her Majesty's Government and myself, upon the question of the expediency of abolishing the duties now levied upon Salted Provisions and Flour, under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, upon their importation into this Province. You will observe that I have recommended that no final decision should be adopted by Her Majesty's Government in relation to these duties, until you should have had an opportunity of expressing your opinion and wishes upon the subject in your Legislative capacity, and that that recommendation has been complied with.

"On the subject of the Survey of the Bay of Fundy, I will communicate to you a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, by which it will be seen that that Survey will be commenced as soon as that of