

Imperial Parliament

LONDON, Aug. 20. PROLOGUE OF PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF LORDS. His Majesty in a firm and audible voice delivered the following most gracious SPEECH.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, The state of the public business enables me, at length, to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament; and in terminating your labours, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I brought under your consideration at the opening of the session. The assurances of friendly disposition which I receive from all foreign powers enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that peace will continue undisturbed. I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain still renders that country the only exception to the general tranquility which prevails in the east of Europe, and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the civil war have not hitherto been realized. In fulfillment of the engagement which I contracted by the treaty of quadruple alliance, I have afforded the Queen of Spain the co-operation of a part of my naval force, and I continue to look with unabated solicitude to the restoration of the internal peace in Spain, which was one of the main objects of the quadruple treaty, and which is so essential to the interests of all Europe. I am happy to be able to inform you that my endeavours to remove the misunderstanding which had arisen between France and the United States have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which for that purpose I tendered to the two Governments were accepted by both, in the most pacific and conciliatory spirit, and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them in a manner satisfactory and honorable to both parties. I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which connect this country with two great and friendly nations, with which they have so many important relations in common. I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the reports of the commission appointed to consider the processes in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me for carrying into effect some of their most important recommendations. It is with no ordinary satisfaction that I have learned that you have with great labour brought to maturity, enactments upon the difficult subjects of title in England and Wales, which will, I trust, prove in their operation equitable to all the interests concerned, and generally beneficial in their results. The passing of the acts for civil registration and for marriages in England has afforded me much satisfaction. Their provisions have been framed upon those large principles of religious freedom which, with a due regard to the welfare of the established Church in this country, I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting; and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of titles and to the stability of property. It has been to me a source of the most lively gratification to observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the diminution of crime which has lately taken place in Ireland. I trust that perseverance in a just and impartial system of government will encourage this good disposition, and enable the country to develop her great resources."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—I thank you for the liberal and friendly which you have voted not only the ordinary supplies of the year, but the additional sums required to provide for an increase in my naval force. I am also gratified to perceive that you have made provision for the full amount of compensation awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, and that the obligations entered into by the legislature have been strictly fulfilled. The increased productivity of the public revenue has enabled you to meet these charges, and at the same time to repeal or reduce taxes, of which some were injurious in their effects upon my people, and others unequal in their pressure, upon various parts of my dominions abroad. The present condition of manufactures and commerce affords a subject of congratulation, provided the activity which prevails be guided by the caution and prudence which experience has proved to be necessary to stable prosperity."

"My Lords and Gentlemen.—The advanced period of the year, and the length of time during which you have been engaged in public affairs, must render you desirous of returning to your respective counties. You will therefore discharge those duties which are in importance inferior only to your legislative functions, and your influence and example will greatly conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity, the encouragement of industry, and the confirmation of those moral and religious habits and principles which are essential to the well-being of every community."

PORTSMOUTH, June 13.—The President came in on Tuesday, Sir George Cockburn having struck his flag on the day of his arrival, and proceeded to London. On Thursday, the Commander-in-Chief visited and minutely inspected the President throughout, and exercised the crew at general quarters and broad sword, and on the quarter deck of that ship expressed his admiration of their great efficiency, in terms not only gratifying to the Captain, Officers and Ship's company, but to the gallant Chief who had left them. The President will be paid off on Saturday next, and will, it is understood, be recommissioned, and try her rate of sailing with the Flagon and Inconstant; the latter will be launched on the 10th instant.

PORTSMOUTH, July 5.—Sir G. Paget arrived here yesterday, and immediately caused his flag to be hoisted on board the Bellona, 80, as Commander-in-Chief of the

squadron of line-of-battle ships recently fitted out. Lieutenant C. O'Way, (son of Sir R. O'Way,) is appointed Flag Lieutenant to Sir G. Paget. On the arrival of the Hercules, 74, at Spithead, from Sheerness, the Rear-Admiral's flag (red at the Mizzen) will be hoisted.

Colonial

Grenada, Aug. 3.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENTS.—The appointment of the Lieutenant-Governor of this island has now taken place in the person of Lieutenant Colonel Charles Dowie, of the 13th Sir Lionel Smith, we understand, goes to Jamaica; Sir E. M. McGregor comes to Barbados as Civil Governor of the West India Colonies (except Jamaica); and Sir S. P. Whittington comes out as commander of the Forces. Sir Dudley Hill goes from St. Lucia to Dominica.

Barbados, Aug. 16.

Henry Loving Esq., Assistant Private Secretary to Sir Evan McGregor, arrived in the Grand sloop of war, on Sunday evening, with letters for Sir Lionel Smith. We have been credibly informed that business of importance will detain Sir Evan in Dominica for the next five or six weeks. Sir Lionel will leave for Jamaica on Saturday, and it is said that Lieutenant Governor Darling is expected to administer the Government until the arrival of Sir Evan McGregor.

Demerara

We notice a prospectus of a company whose object is to anticipate some of the final emancipation of our labouring class, by purchasing their time from their present employers, and continuing them in the same labour at the same rate of wages, but reserving all other rights vested in the employer by the Ordinance for the abolition of Slavery. This project is one of our general. It is not held up by its originator as likely to be of any extraordinary advantage to the shareholders, but remains, apparently, from far nobler motives; and, as an experiment which may be useful not only to this colony, but throughout the West Indies, we cordially wish its success. In a pecuniary point of view, profit can hardly be expected, under the great disadvantage of first redeeming the unexpired term of the apprenticeship, and then paying the labourers at the rate of about one hundred and ten pounds per head for the apprenticeship, and about forty pounds per annum for the wages, of every able field labourer, as according to the recent apprenticeship they must do.

Canada

THE GREAT FIRE IN QUEBEC. MONTREAL, 12th Sept. 1837.

I regret exceedingly to be obliged to report to you, that a dreadful fire broke out in Quebec on Saturday 10th inst., at about three o'clock in the afternoon, occasioned by a fire starting from the roof of the wholesale store of Messrs Vass & Co. on the Queen's wharf communicating with Messrs. Masson, Strong Laugelin & Co's store, Mr. Bateau's store, and house in Sous le Fort street; thence by Messrs. Roger Dean & Co's store, Mr. W. H. Roy, the St. Lawrence Hotel, Mr. Marrett's house in St. Peter street, the opposite side of the street; even the French Church in the Lower Town was several times on fire, but was providentially saved, which was probably the means of saving the entire Lower Town in that quarter. A house in the Champlain street adjoining, took fire in consequence of some of the burning shingles or pieces of wood having been carried by a brisk easterly wind, from the buildings that were first on fire, the flames in one direction, were arrested by the unroofing of one of the buildings that had not caught fire. It is also stated that there were five schoolers burned in the Cal de Ste. Anne, the tide then being so low that they could not get from the wharf, some of them heavy laden with flour &c. &c. The stores occupied by Messrs. Vallee, St. Jean & Co., and the House and goods of Mr. Bard were consumed. One of the Montreal barges, the 'Hesperus,' was made the depot for storing a quantity of property saved from the fire. The steamboat Canada, which arrived here at 11 o'clock this forenoon brought the latest news, having left Quebec after 10 o'clock on Saturday night, at which time the fire was subdued, and it was said likely to be so, although the several premises were still burning. So rapid were the flames, that one house was only enabled to save one out of one hundred and seventy hogsheads of lump sugar. It was fortunate that this calamity occurred during the day light; had it been at any other later hour, or in the night, the loss must have been tremendous; as it is, although, the calculation is variously stated at from 1 to 2,150,000. Insurances are effected in four different offices, to the amount of \$754,000; not one third of the actual estimated loss.

Public Dinner

TO MR. ELLICE. Wednesday last being the day appointed for the public dinner to be given to the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, the inhabitants of Kingston and its vicinity had an opportunity of expressing the gratitude they owe him, for his indelible exertions in promoting the improvement of the County of Beauhartrons, and the high estimation in which they hold his private and public character. About three P.M. Mr. Ellice arrived accompanied by His Excellency Lord Gosford, Sir George Gipps, the Hon. Captain Clements, A. D. C., Mr. William Ellice, and Pierpont, from New York, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Norval. They were immediately welcomed by the Committee of management, who invited His Excellency and the gentlemen who accompanied him to honour them with their company at dinner, which request was

graciously complied with, Lord Gosford and Mr. Ellice were called upon, by a great number of the inhabitants, and received a number of petitions, respecting lands and other local matters. At four o'clock, dinner was announced. Wm. Bowron Esq. being called to the chair. Lieutenant Col. John Davidson, acting as Vice-President, and Messrs. James Davidson, John Somerville, D. K. Lighthall, Robert Somerville, Alexander Davidson, and David Sheriff, Stewards. About sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner comprising among the party the most respectable inhabitants of the Township, and including several of the most influential and respectable inhabitants of the County of Beauhartrons in the State of New York. Although a temporary building had been erected for the occasion, the Committee were obliged to refuse numerous applications for tickets from want of accommodation. On the removal of the cloth the Chairman proposed—

The King—God bless him—four times four. Song, "God save the King," by Mr. Amey. The Queen and the Royal Family—three times three. Song, "Jesus the flower of David's line," by Mr. Seely. The Army and Navy—three times three. Song, "Britons strike home," by Mr. Apes. His Excellency Lord Gosford—three times three. Song, "The Shamrock," by Mr. Reid.

The Lordship then rose and stated that he was truly grateful for the manner in which his health had been received, and it gave him a great deal of pleasure to see so respectable a company assembled on the present occasion. He was highly gratified to witness a high state of cultivation, and intelligence in a manner but yesterday a wilderness. He hoped they would continue to prosper and anything he could do to promote their welfare he would be extremely happy to effect; and he wished any person who laboured under any privation or was conscious of any abuse existing in the Government which His Majesty had entrusted to his care, to make it known to him, and be assured that their representations should be carefully and speedily investigated. Any grievances that could be removed by the authority vested in him would be immediately attended to; and should they labour under any that might require a reference to the Home Government he should lose no time in laying them at the foot of the throne; for he was sure he could in no way so well secure the esteem of his Royal master (who was the best of Kings) than to put it in His Majesty's power to make his Canadian subjects a free and happy people. His Lordship congratulated the inhabitants of the County of Beauhartrons, for being so closely connected by interest and friendship, with his Right Hon. friend opposite. He would assure them there was not within the whole range of his acquaintance a gentleman of a more philanthropic disposition, a greater promoter of public improvements, not a better poor man's friend, and he was conscious that the enterprise and public spirit which so evidently existed in this part of the country backed by the wealth and influence of his Right Hon. friend, would in a short time render the County of Beauhartrons the garden of Lower Canada. His Excellency in conclusion begged to propose a toast—"Prosperity to the agricultural interests of the County of Beauhartrons"—which was drunk with great applause.

The Chairman then rose and begged to propose the health of a gentleman, at the toast to which he presumed every one to assent, and would join him with enthusiasm. To the gentleman whose health he was about to propose, the prosperity of those Townships was more indebted than to any other source, generally aware. In the year 1839, when Government had determined upon commencing a settlement here, many difficulties presented themselves, in accomplishing the surveys and adjusting conflicting claims, and had it not been for the very liberal aid, and assistance afforded by that gentleman's representation, the Townships in this quarter might have remained in an unsettled state at the present day. Since that period, his agents and representatives have always come forward with an unflinching and liberal hand largely contributed towards the making of roads and the promotion of education and agriculture. The Chairman then proposed the health of "our worthy guest, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice"—Immense cheering. Song, "A man's man for a that," by Mr. F. Gimes. As soon as the cheering had subsided, Mr. Ellice rose; he said that he was unable to find words to express the obligations under which he felt himself to the gentlemen present in which his health had been received and the great compliment that had been paid in affording him that opportunity of meeting them in public, was an event which he should remember with pride whilst he was in existence. He was extremely happy to see around him such symptoms of industry, such exertions making to reclaim the wilderness from a state of nature as the high state of cultivation which the farms on every side of him presented. Such evidence of improvement must be truly gratifying even to a stranger; but how much more so were they to him, who were so closely connected with the inhabitants of Huntington, by ties that he hoped never could be severed. His interests were their interests, and their welfare was his. Thirty years had now nearly elapsed, since he had last visited Canada, but he could assure them that he was so extremely well pleased with his present visit that he would speedily visit them again. He had appropriated the revenue of his property in this country for a number of years back to his improvements in these Townships, but whatever he had done, he begged to assure the gentlemen present, that it was only an earnest of what

he intended to do. He was under many obligations to his Noble friend opposite for the very flattering manner in which he was pleased to mention his name, and he begged to assure his Lordship that he could in no way apply the wealth and influence it was his fortune to possess that could yield him greater satisfaction than in improving the County Beauhartrons. In conclusion Mr. Ellice expressed a wish to propose the health of a gentleman who might be considered the father of those Townships, who had innumerable difficulties to overcome when he first arrived in that place, from the want of the necessary roads, bridges and many other similar conveniences of life, but he, however, nobly "shouldered the storm," and there was no one who had contributed so much to the prosperity of these Townships as the gentleman in question. He would give the health of "our Chairman, Wm. Bowron Esq."

After thanks had been returned by the Chairman for the compliment conferred upon him, he proceeded to propose, with the customary honors, "Sir Francis Bond Head a d our Sister Province." This toast was received with great cheering, after which the song of "Honest John Bull" was given by Mr. Seely. The President of the United States, and the enterprise of the American people; may our connexion by Rail Roads, Canals and Suspension Bridges tend to cement the friendship at present existing between the two countries"—three times three. Song, by Dr. M. Gibbon.

S. H. Paine, Esq. of Port Covington rose and begged to return thanks for the honour that had been done his country. He hoped that while the spiritual improvement was rendering every day the facilities of communication the main link of the connexion might be in the hearts of the people. Mr. Ellice now rose and said, that it gave him great happiness to see so good an understanding existing between the people of two such mighty nations as Great Britain and the United States, and he hoped that the good understanding which now existed between the two Governments might long continue, for they were the only Governments on the face of the globe, where the subject truly enjoyed moral and religious liberty. The Right Hon. gentleman expressed his regret that he should be obliged at this early hour to withdraw, but business of an urgent nature required his presence at Liondenraige the following day, and in order to accomplish this, he was under the necessity of proceeding immediately.

The next health given was that of Sir George Gipps, who thereupon in returning thanks said that he had travelled throughout the four quarters of the globe, and that he had not seen a country in so prosperous a state and where the agriculturist appeared so free and happy as the one he had this day visited.

Mr. Ellice with Sir George Gipps, Mr. William Ellice, and Mr. Pierpont now withdrew, and proceeded to the Four Corners of Chateaugay. After a few volunteers toasts His Excellency Lord Gosford, with Captain Clements and Mr. Brown, retired and repaired to Mr. Light's, where they were entertained for the evening.

The Chairman left the chair about eight o'clock, after which the company gradually dispersed, all highly satisfied at the manner in which they had spent the day, and expressing a wish that they might soon meet again under such happy circumstances. Great praise is due to Mr. Milne for his judicious arrangements, and the excellent style in which the dinner was got up. (Montreal Gazette.)

General Intelligence. MAGNETIC INFLUENCE.—M. Gay, residing in Chili, has communicated to the French Academy of Science, that, at the time of the great earthquake in that country, in February 1835, he observed great variation in the diurnal movements of the needle; but in the lesser shocks the variations were feeble. His observations amount to more than two thousand, all of which have proved to him that magnetic phenomena are much more complete in that part of the world than in Europe, for, instead of two daily movements, he always obtained three, one in the morning to the east, another in the middle of the day to the west, and a third in the evening to the east again. This triple movement he considers as permanent, and suggests the great chain of the Cordilleras as one of the influential causes.—Athenaeum.

Puddings that are quickly made and without much expense.—Beat up four spoonfuls of flour with a pint of milk and four eggs to a good batter, nutmegs and sugar to your taste, butter taceups, fill them three parts full, and send them to the oven. A quarter of an hour will bake them.

United States. PRICE OF BREAD STUFFS.—We would not needlessly interrupt the enjoyment of those who look forward to the next winter as a season of general starvation. But lest their dreams should be too suddenly broken, we must call their attention to the facts contained in the last news from Europe, respecting the price of bread stuffs there. We happen to know of an operation at Liverpool, by which fifty thousand bushels of wheat are to be immediately forwarded to this country, and by the price which are published, there is little doubt that larger supplies will be soon forthcoming; for the long continuance of high prices, the successful issue of the recent importations, and the fact, well ascertained, and our domestic supplies are inadequate to our wants, will give new confidence in future operations.—Let us see at what prices we can be supplied.

In Paris the price of bread is about 2 cents, and in London 3 cents. We found a shilling loaf in New York yesterday to weigh 2 lbs 3 oz which is near 6 cents per lb. The price of wheat in Paris is 112 cents a bushel, and the price of flour is 35 a barrel. In London flour is 35 a barrel. In the ports of the Mediterranean and the Baltic, bread stuffs are much cheaper than in either London or Paris. The price of good wheat at Naples is 2s 10d sterling a bushel or 67 cents. From any one of these places freight might be obtained at 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 12 1/2 cents per bushel on wheat, or about half the rate charged on transportation of the same articles from Rochester, and one fourth of what is charged from Ohio. Fifty thousand bushels of corn have lately been received here from Ohio by sea House, at a freight of 40 cents. The duty on flour is one dollar a barrel; and on wheat 25 cents a bushel. Wheat, therefore, can be imported from Naples and laid down in New York at 125 to 130 cents, a bushel, all charges paid, and from a hundred other places at the same or a less price. Corn and Rye are not burdened with a duty and may be imported to great advantage. The countries of Europe and Asia afford stores of bread stuffs almost inexhaustible, so that the supplies for this country, if they should run to the highest possible quantity, could only affect prices in a very slight degree. Free trade will supply all our wants, and the cost with a liberal mercantile profit, will not carry prices above 150 cents for wheat, 100 cents for rye and Indian corn, 50 cents for oats per bushel, and \$7.50 for flour per barrel. So let the depending cheer up, for no one who is industrious and frugal need starve in 1836 or 1837.—N. Y. J. Commerce.

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CORN. Bread stuffs have hitherto constituted one of our principal articles of export, amounting in 1831 to within a small fraction of \$12,000,000. In 1835; (we speak in both cases of the commercial year, ending 20th Sept.) the quantity was reduced one half, and the value about the same proportion. In 1831, the value of bread stuffs imported was only \$1033, whereas in 1835 it had increased to \$311,116. The year ending 30th of the present month will show still smaller exports of these articles and larger imports. And the ensuing year, from present appearances, will very possibly show an amount of imports equal to the exports. Should the corn crop be cut off in the northernmost States, as it is now very liable to be, by the early appearance of frost, the extraordinary phenomenon will probably occur, of the greatest grain growing country in the world becoming dependent upon foreign countries for a portion of its bread.—Ibid.

The Court of Common Pleas Sessions of the Peace was on the 20th inst., Chief Justice Upwards of 30 causes were 15 of which were disposed of number of these having been Judge Parker will hold the Jail delivery here on Friday—See the High Sheriff

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.—Of which tend to elevate the mind conceptions of the most wonderful sublime science of Astronomy, place. To the manufacturer an all important, and the study of it the peculiar advantage that will enterprize. The Rev. Dr. McC is now engaged in giving a course this Town, and we should think or rational amusement on Thursday evening could seldom be better tending these lectures.

We understand that a gentleman Henderson has been appointed Collector's Customs at Campo Bello passage thither.

Shipping for PORT OF SAINT JARRIS. ARRIVED. Sept. 22, Brig Kingston, March last, J. Rait. 23, — Frederick, Cahill, 31st March. 26, — Morning Star, M. J. Rait. 27, — Jane, Wood, Gb. Allanshale & Co. having been ashore. Ship Isaac England, Davis Boston, put into Cowes, 8th J discharge.

NOTICE Public Notice is hereby given OYER AND TE and general Jail Will be held at the Court dreds, County of Charlott 4th day of October next clock in the forenoon, at place, all Justices of the Under Sheriffs, and Const required to attend with th ments, and other Memor things which to their office behalf to be done. Dated at St. Andrews, September, in the seveni jesty's Reign, Annoque D C L I S.

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