let it give an example of union, confidence and firmness, and order will be solid like liberty; the Republic will triumph, will constitute the honour of France, and will accomplish the happiness of humanity."

M. Louis Blanc said: "The Government of the Republic is founded on public opinion, and will never forget that it is so; our strength, we are aware, is in that of the people, and our will ought always to be in unison with that which it expresses. The demands which you have expressed shall be the objects of our deliberations, and the more so that they have been put forward in terms full of moderation. Be sure it is the firm desire of the Provisional Government to march with the people, to live for it, and, if necessary, to die for it."

The reply of the Provisional Government was dignified and proper. "Soldiers (they said) were also citizens, and their conduct did not warrant the insult of removal."—The government postponed the election of officers of the national guard; but it decided that the elections for the National Assembly shall not be adjourned.

M. Lamartine addressed the people in the following patriotic and eloquent terms:

"You feel as we do; we, in whom the people placed their confidence and personified themselves on the day of combat and victory, that there is no Government possible, except on the condition that you have the confidence and the reason to confer moral authority on this Government. Is the moral authority of this Government anything else, not only for itself, but for the people, for the republic, for the departments, for Europe, which regards us—is it anything else than its complete independence of all exterior pressure? That is the independence of the Government—that its dignity—that its only moral force. What are we? Look! Here is our venerable president, laden with the glory of his eighty years, and who has been willing to consecrate his last strength at our head, to the establishment of the Republic [bravo! bravo!] with independence, with dignity and liberty; and, assuredly, in liberty and independence, there is not a French citizen who can disown the name of Dupont (de l' Eure). Around us, what do you see? A little group of men without arms, without physical support, without soldiers, without guards, who have no other authority than that which the people maintains in respecting them, who do not seek any other, who plunge, who immerge as it were in this people from among whom they went forth, and who have not taken in the Republic a part so energetic and so perilous, except to be the guarantee of those popular interests, sacrificed till now under the monarchies, the aristocracies, the oligarchies, which we have passed through.—What is required in order that this sentiment should have its effect, in order that those popular principles should become useful to the happiness and to the rights of the people? The continuance of calm and of order; of that confidence which we have given you. What can we oppose to you? Only one thing—your own reason! that power of general reason which is alone here placed between you and us! It is that invisible, moral, and yet all-powerful force, which renders us calm, ourselves independent and dignified in presence of the great mass which surrounds this palace of the people, defended by its sole inviolability. [Bravo.] That last barrier of our independence, as a Government and as men, we will defend to the death, if the pressure of the multitude should seek to violate it; and it is not for ourselves, it is for you that we should perish in defending it. What would be a people without a Government, and what would a degraded Government become to the people?—[Bravo.] As to the troops, I have already replied on that subject to one of the patriotic associations of which you form part. There are no troops in Paris except perhaps about 1,500 or 2,000 men dispersed among the outer posts for the protection of the gates of the railroads, and it is false that the Government has even thought of bringing them nearer Paris. It would be senseless, after what has taken place, after the fallen royalty has seen 80,000 soldiers fall before the unarmed people of Paris, to think of imposing on it, by means of some bodies of troops animated by the same republican feelings as ourselves, the will of the people; its liberty belongs to it, because it has achieved it; it belongs to it, because it has known how to protect it from disorder. The Republic, at home, requires no other defence than that of the armed people.—But, although this is the truth now, and that we declare to you that we only require the armed people for the protection of our institutions, do not conclude that we would ever consent to the overthrow of French soldiers [cries of no, no! bravo!] Do not conclude that we would place our brave army in suspicion, and that we would prevent ourselves, from calling it into the interior, and even into Paris, should warlike demonstrations command such a disposal of our forces for the safety of the country. The soldier, who was only yesterday a soldier, is now a citizen like you and us, [cries of yes, yes!]. We have given him the right to cooperate, by his vote as a citizen, in the representation, and in liberty, which he will know how to defend as well as any other fraction of the people. I will prejudge nothing, out of respect for our independence, which would tend to declare to the nation, that Paris claimed the monopoly of liberty and of the Republic, and which would make us assume, in the name of the capital alone, and under the pressure of a mass,-(however well intentioned, but imperative by its numbers,)—the dictatorship of liberty achieved by every one, but for the whole of France, and not for Paris alone. If you command me to deliberate under this pressure of force from without, and to declare the whole nation, which is not comprised in Paris, excluded from its representation and from its Constitution, I will say to you what I said on another occasion, a few days since, that you shall only wrest such a vote from my breast when you have pierced it with balls, [great applause.] No, deprive us a thousand times of our title as a government, rather than deprive us of our free opinions, our dignity, our evident inviolability—evident, abroad as much as at home. In order for a Government to be respected, it must have not only the reality but also the appearance of liberty, [cries of bravo, bravo.] Comprehend then, your power in ours, your dignity and your independence in ours, and allow us, for the interest of the people, to reflect and deliberate coolly, and to adopt or reject the wishes of which you are the organs. We only promise you to weigh them well, without fear as without control, and to decide on what shall appear to us not only the will of the People of Paris, but the right and will of the Republic." [Bravo.]

The deputation here applauded the remarks of M. Lamartine, and several of its members shook him by the hand. One of them said, "Be assured that the people are only here to support the Provisional Government."

M. Lamartine replied; "I am convinced of it, but the nation may deceive itself. Beware of assemblages of this kind, however fine they may be! the 18th Brumaire of the people may against its will lead to the 18th Brumaire of despotism, and neither you nor I wish for that.

THE IRISH IN PARIS.—A deputation of Irish citizens presented an address to the Provisional Government on the 14th. They were headed by a green flag with the Irish harp, surmounted by a tiny tricolour, and had some difficulty in effecting an entry, owing to the great crowd. The mob seemed to receive them with favour. They were accompanied by the members of the Irish College. M. Lamartine addressed them, in reply, in warm and sympathetic language, concluding with the assurance that "the heart of France had never been closed to Ireland, even under a state of despotism (cries of Vive la Republic); it always beat high with the emotions of your generous country, and if I required any other proof, it is in the adoption of the noble citizen who comes to offer his services to the Republic. How could we refuse to recognise him, when we acknowledge the whole of you as French citizens?"

The citizen referred to was a Mr. Leonard, the mouth piece of the deputation.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the following official announcement in relation to this reception of the Irish deputation:—"The English ambassador having demanded friendly explanations with respect to the fact of an Irish flag having been presented yesterday at the Hotel de Ville, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has replied to him that France did not recognise any other flag in England but that of the three united kingdoms. He added that in replying to the Irish, he made no use of any expression which was not in conformity with that thought, at the same time that he could not but manifest the sympathies of France for religious and liberal Ireland."

The Prefect of Police has issued a proclamation, warning foreigners not to come to Paris in search of work in the workshops opened by the provisional government. None but natives will be employed in those shops. The proclamation adds, that measures will be adopted to expel from France all foreigners who have no legitimate object for coming there, and who have not the means of living.

A deputation from foreigners' sons, born in France, waited upon the Mayor of Paris on the 19th, and requested citizenship. Time was asked by the Mayor, on the part of the Provisional Government, to consider the application.

Prince Louis Napoleon will be a candidate for a seat in the National Assembly, for the Department of the Seine.

The Protestants of Paris have formed a democratic club for the purpose of securing the success of their friends at the approaching general election for members to the Constituent Assembly.

The Archbishop of Lyons had written to the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, to protest against the violation of the grand principle of association, committed by the Commissary of the Government, in decreeing the suppression of religious communities not authorised by law.

M. Odilon Barrot has addressed the President, promising the co-operation of himself and friends to the Government, if they will do their best to prevent the political revolution from being a social one; and that the expression of the national sovereignty at the ensuing primary election be sincere—devoid of deceit and lies.

Orders have been sent to Brest for the immediate embarkation of 1000 men of the marine infantry for the colonies.

A procession of 10,000 Savoyards paraded Paris on the 18th, with flags, banners, and scarfs, and visited the Sardinian ambassador, who refused to place himself at their head. They proceeded along the Boulevards to the Bastille, where they paid their homage to the martyrs of liberty. They then marched round the column, and, after making a subscription for the wounded, proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, and demanded of the Provisional Government the title of French citizens. They were addressed by M. de Lamartine, who informed them that after having made the demand collectively, they should make it individually, and it would receive all due attention.

The possibility of a revolution seems to have been contemplated at the time of the marriage of the late Duke of Orleans, judging from the following paragraph from the *Union*:—"The marriage-contract of the Princess Helen of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the Duke of Orleans has an article which confers on that Princess a dowry of f300,000 a-year, or f6,000,000 invested by Louis Philippe in the Bank of England. That Prince had then f40,000,000 invested in that bank; and if M. de Camp, of Mecklenburg, who was entrusted with the Princess's interests, inserted the clause, it was in the event of the Princess being deprived, by a revolution, of the dowry of f300,000 a-year secured to her by the Chambers."

It is a most extraordinary fact, and it will furnish lasting page in history, that within the space of sixty years, all the monarchs of France, who reigned within that period; viz., Louis the 16th, Napoleon Buonaparte, Louis the 18th, Charles the 10th, and Louis Philippe, were dethroned. Louis the 16th was put to death by his own people in 1793; Buonaparte and Charles the 10th died in exile; Louis the 18th, after having been expelled by Buonaparte in 1815, was permitted to return to the throne, and the last of these, Louis Philippe, has found an asylum in England. If the son of Louis the 16th, asyled by the Legitamists, Louis the 17th, was ever really a king, the number of [illegible] on the 16th March, a decree was promulgated in which the King says—"Before all, we demand that Germany be transformed from a confederation of states into a federal state. We admit that that supposes a reorganisation of the federal constitution, which can only be put into execution by the union of the princes with the people, and that in consequence a previous federal representation must be formed of all the states of Germany, and be convoked immediately. We demand a military system of general defence for Germany. We demand that the German army be united under one federal banner. We demand a German flag, and we hope that in a short time a German fleet will cause the German name to be respected on and near distant seas. We demand a German federal tribunal to settle all political differences between the princes and states, as also between the different German governments. We demand a common right to all natives of Germany, and a complete liberty to establish in the German countries. We demand that, for the future, there shall be no barrier raised against commerce and industry in Germany. We demand a general Zollverein, in which the same measures, the same weights, the same commercial rights, shall draw still closer the material union of the country. We propose the liberty of the press, with the same guarantees against abuses for every part of Germany. We rely with the fullest confidence on the co-operation of our German confederates, and all the German people. We hope that the realisation of our intentions will put an end to the anxiety which, to our great regret, at this moment agitates Germany, paralyses commerce and industry, divides the country, and threatens to deliver it over to anarchy."

On the 19th, the King issued an address, in which he says:—"It now rests with you, inhabitants of my beloved native city, to avert a greater evil. Acknowledge your fatal error—your King, your truest friend, conjures you by all that is most sacred, to acknowledge your fatal error. Return to peace. Remove the barricades which are still standing, and send to me men filled with the genuine ancient spirit of Berlin, speaking words which are seemly for your King to hear, and I pledge you my royal word that all the streets and squares shall be instantly cleared of the troops. Listen to the paternal voice of your King, ye inhabitants of my faithful and beautiful Berlin, and forget the past as I will forget it, for the sake of that great future which, under the peace-giving blessing of of God, is about to dawn upon Prussia, and through Prussia upon all Germany.

"Your loving Queen and truly faithful mother and friend, who lies deeply suffering on a sick bed, joins her heartfelt, tearful supplications, with mine.

"Written during the night of the 18th-19th of March, 1848."

ARRIVAL OF LORD HARDINGE.—This distinguished officer reached London on the 15th March, after an absence of four years from his native country. Germany having been chosen as the European route, his lordship and suite finally embarked from Ostend for England. They travelled by the Steam Navigation Company's vessel the Sir Edward Banks, and arrived off Blackwall shortly after ten o'clock. The distinguished party included his lordship, Colonel Robert Wood of the 80th Foot, late of the Oriental Staff, the Hon. C. Stewart Hardinge, and the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, the noble and gallant officer's sons, and Mr. Fulton, who has been attendant on the ex-Governor-General from the moment of his departure from this country down to the present time, including the glorious campaigns in the Punjaub. The journey of the noble ex-governor and suite from India is described as being an exceedingly interesting one. He did not take the direct route on arriving in Egypt, but proceeded in various directions to view the many relics of antiquity with which that part of Africa abounds. He visited Thebes, and other places in Upper Egypt and along the Nile, and on returning homewards had an interview at Corfu with the governor on quarantine ground. From Trieste the distinguished party, after touching at some minor points, proceeded to Vienna. Here Lord Hardinge had an interview with Lord Ponsonby, our ambassador at the Austrian court. They subsequently visited Prague and Hanover, and places on the Rhine, finally arriving in safety at Ostend. Lord Hardinge and his suite on arriving at the railway station in London immediately proceeded to the residence of the Viscountess Hardinge, in Great Stanhope street, Mayfair. Her ladyship and daughters were totally unprepared for the arrival of their beloved and distinguished relative, as the noble and gallant lord was not expected to reach town before this week. In the course of the evening of his arrival several members of the nobility and gentry called and left their cards at his lordship's residence. Subsequently, the noble Viscount had interviews with Lord John Russell, the Duke of Wellington, Sir John Cam-Hobhouse, &c.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—It may confidently be hoped that the arrangements made with a view of rendering assistance to Sir John Franklin and his gallant crew may be crowned with success, should the expedition have got into difficulty. A reward of upwards of 100 guineas has also been offered to any of the whale ships which may bring information of the expedition, the actual amount of the reward depending upon the authenticity and value of the information conveyed. They have also been invited to look out for any of the copper cylinders which Sir John Franklin was directed to throw overboard daily on reaching 65 deg. north. Although these precautions are most proper and creditable to the authorities, we do not ourselves feel any unnecessary anxiety as to the fate of the ships. That they may have been hampered, as others have been, is very probable, and is almost a necessary contingency in the navigation of an icy sea, but we place great hope in the *materiel* as well as *personnel* of the expedition; for ships better adapted for the service, better equipped in all respects, or better officered and manned, never left the shores of England on any of those arduous voyages of discovery which have helped to raise the character of the British seaman in the eyes of every enlightened nation in the world.

SHIPPING.—In the year 1821, the tonnage of the United Kingdom was 2,355,853 tons; colonies, 204,350 tons. In 1841, the former was only 2,224,356 tons, and the latter 357,608 tons. From that time it has steadily increased, the total tonnage of 1846 being 3,817,112 tons. Ship-building seems to have been at its lowest point in 1822, and at its highest in 1840; and in 1840 a fair average amount of tonnage was built and registered. The tonnage which entered into and cleared from British ports was, in 1841, 3,761,428 tons, of which 2,562,200 tons were British, and 1,202,228 foreign. In 1846, the total loss 12,415,586 tons, 8,688,148 tons being British, and 3,727,438 tons foreign.—The increase, therefore, from 1841 to 1846, was 239.08 per cent. on British, and 210.04 per cent. on foreign shipping.

DISCOUNTS.—The gold in the coffers of the Bank of England now nearly amounts to £15,000,000. With such an enormous stock of treasure, it may be expected by many persons that the directors will further reduce the rate of interest. The adoption of such a measure at the present juncture would, however, be hardly prudent, for, although there is every prospect of a large surplus remaining in this country, still the threatening aspect of affairs abroad warrants excessive caution on their part, especially in connection with the cheapening of money.

The Count and Countess De Neuilly.—This is the title assumed by the Ex-King and Queen of France. The London Standard of the 20th states that they arrived in London on Saturday, and visited the Duchess of Kent, to congratulate her on the Queen's happy confinement. The Duchess of Kent entertained the Count and Countess at a *dejeuner*, at which Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Gloucester, were present. On the 16th, the Ex King was visited by the Duke of Wellington, with whom he was closeted for a very long period.

The new Bishop of Chester.—It gives us much pleasure to state it as our opinion that the nomination of Dr. Graham, the Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, to the see of Chester, is a good appointment. We believe that his judgment on theological subjects is sound and Evangelical. Called to a more active sphere in the church, and having such an example of unwearied diligence and successful effort set before him by his reverend predecessor, it is not to be doubted that Dr. Graham will rise to the new circumstances in which he is placed, and carry forward the good work of Dr. Sumner with ardour and success.—*Record.*

Bishops' Duties.—The number of cures under each bishop, as the dioceses are at present constituted, is, in round numbers, as follows:—St. Asaph, 290; Bangor, 290; Bath and Wells, 450; Canterbury, 340; Chichester, 300; St. David's, 4[illegible]; Ely, 550; Exeter, 650; Gloucester and Bristol, 4[illegible]; Hereford, 330; Lichfield, 550; Lincoln, 820; Llandaff, 220; London, 400; Norwich, 1,150; Oxford, 580; Peterborough, 570; Rochester, 750; Salisbury, 520; Winchester, 600; Worcester, 420; Carlisle, 130; Chester, 460; Durham, 260; Manchester, 350; Ripon, 370; Sodor and Man, 24; York, 590. Such is the state of things in our church. Two hundred and fifty cures is the utmost that any bishop ought to have under him.

AMERICAN ICE.—Now that summer will be so soon upon us, we are looking forward naturally enough for the usual supplies of this article, which has recently formed a considerable item in the list of imports from the western continent. The Washington Irving, which arrived in Liverpool from Boston, has brought 637 tons weight in bulk, the produce of the United States. This is the first arrival from any quarter of the globe, and is considered very early in the season.

IS THE KING OF THE FRENCH RICH.—The *Times* of Monday says, "In common with the rest of the world, we were under the impression that the ex-king of the French had prudently amassed and secured sufficient funds to support his family in affluence and comfort, but we regret to find that this notion is the reverse of the truth. Louis Philippe, it now appears, whether for an ill-grounded confidence in the stability of his government, or from motives of nationality and patriotism—possibly from a mixture of both—has entrusted the whole fortunes of himself and his children to the soil or the faith of France. If, therefore, the future legislature should determine to confiscate the private property of the House of Orleans, these unhappy princes would be reduced to a state of destitution which would fill all Europe with sentiments of shame and indignation. We do not, however, anticipate anything so merciless and unjust."

Destruction of a Viaduct.—On the 12th of March, at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire county, England, a viaduct, consisting of four arches, each of fifty feet span, which was nearly completed for the use of the Leeds and Thirsk, York and North Midland and East and West Yorkshire Junction Railways, fell in with a tremendous crash. Fortunately no lives were lost. At the time of the accident the centres had not been removed. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been heavy rains for the previous two months.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN SCINDE.—One of the matters which no doubt will engage the attention of the hon. the governor on his visit to Scinde, will be the aptitude of the banks of the Indus for the growth of cotton. The comparison of the Indus to the Nile has been often made. Cotton of good quality has been known to grow well on the banks of the Nile, and magnificently on those of the Mississippi and its tributaries. There is no reason why it should not be cultivated with equal success in Scinde. With abundant crops of wheat, of cotton, and of sugar, the value of Scinde to Bombay will soon be incalculable.—*Bombay Gentleman's Gazette.*

The Ottoman empire has consented to recognise the protestants of Turkey as a seperate and legally-constituted community.

Douglas Jerrold says, "Assuredly F. M. the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Ellesmere have a dash of the 'true prophet.' The French princes *have* invaded England, and taken possession of some of the royal palaces."

It is reported that General Dumas, who accompanied Louis Philippe to England, has returned to Paris, in order to solicit of the Government pecuniary assistance for the Orleans family.

[From the Nova Scotian, April 12.]

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES.

The City has been full of rumours, during the past week, all to the very gratifying and important Despatches which had arrived from the Colonial Office. They will speak for themselves.

Extract of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl GREY, to Lieutenant General Sir JOHN HARVEY, dated 21st Feb. 1848.

"There remains only the case of the late Provincial Secretary Sir Rupert George, to which I am anxious to call your especial attention, and that of the Legislative Assembly. I recognize the right to determine the amount of that gentleman's retiring pension, which properly belongs to the Assembly, and to the decision of that body the question must be left, as I do not consider that it would be consistent with the respect which is due to the Representatives of the people that a larger pension than would be approved by them should be assigned to Sir Rupert George from the Casual and Territorial Revenue. Nor am I surprised at the disinclination which in the first instance you encountered on the part of those with whom your negociation was conducted, to admit of so ample a scale of payment as Sir Rupert George considered his due, and as you were anxious to obtain for him.

Nevertheless, I hope that on more mature deliberation, that reluctance may be overcome, and I am desirous of adding my own strong recommendation of Sir Rupert George's claim, and my opinion that this claim fairly extends to a sum approaching that which the Superannuation Act would assign to a gentleman who had served the public in this country, as long as he has done in Nova Scotia. I think that the grant to him of a retiring allowance upon this scale, would be a measure of sound policy on the part of the Legislative body, even more that an act of consideration and kindness towards Sir Rupert George himself.—The office which Sir Rupert held is regarded now as of a political character, and therefore subject to change, together with others of the same description. But this was not the case when it was first filled by him. He has served the Colony for nearly thirty-five years, and served it with a zeal and ability, which, I believe, are universally recognised. When his service commenced, not only was his tenure regarded as fixed, but the society of the Colony had not yet attained that degree of development which has produced the political differences, owing to which he has now resigned. The principle of government, which has rendered his resignation necessary, is in practice a novel one, adopted in deference to the wishes of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia.—In this country where a new arrangement with respect to public offices is adopted for the public convenience individuals are never deprived of the situations which they have held without a compensation calculated not on the new scale of the reformed office, but on the scale of that which was held by themselves. This rule is applied even to the holders of sinecures, and it is obvious how much stronger is its application in the case of an aged and meritorious public servant whose political duties are of the highest order. It does not appear to me, therefore, that the amount of salary which may be hereafter attached to the office hitherto held by Sir Rupert D. George can be in any way regarded as the measure of the compensation which he may justly expect. The Assembly are quite right in fixing that future amount at such a rate as they may, in their judgment, consider calculated to afford a fair and not more than fair remuneration for its labour and responsibilities. But if upon that account the former holder was entitled to no higher amount as a pension, it would seem to follow that where an office is altogether abolished as useless, the party dismissed is entitled to no compensation at all, a principle justly repudiated in all well constituted Governments.—And I am satisfied that experience of Constitutional rule will prove in Nova Scotia, as elsewhere, that the practice which I have above explained is greatly for the public interest.—Not only does it tend to secure the acceptance of public offices, by men really qualified to fill them, but it also, at the cost of an expen[illegible] reforms, by preventing them from pressing too hardly on individuals, and thus exciting public sympathy on behalf of those who are likely to suffer by the introduction of the most useful changes.

If, in lieu of adopting the measure of allowing Sir Rupert George a pension nearly amounting to what the Superannuation Act would assign him, the Assembly would prefer his continuing to hold his office, without a seat in the Council, thus postponing the charge by which that office would be rendered a Political one, until his decease or voluntary retirement, I should see no objection to such an arrangement.

[illegible] will inform Sir Rupert George that I fear it is out of my power to hold out to him any expectation of employment in this Country, and that while it is my earnest wish that he should receive a Retiring Pension, proportioned to the length of his services, I cannot further interfere towards securing him such a provision than by recommending his claims as I have directed you to do, to the favorable consideration of the Assembly."

Downing Street, 7th March, 1848.

SIR,—I have to convey to you my entire approbation of the measures which you have pursued with reference to the re-construction of your Executive Council, as explained in your Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin.

By the last mail I addressed you a Despatch, on the subject of Sir Rupert George's claims, in which, while fully recognizing the right of the Assembly to deal with them, I strongly recommended to that body a liberal pension for that gentleman, on the ground of his long tenure of office before the principle of responsible Government was introduced. I am now happy to learn, from the fuller statement contained in the Despatch I am answering, that, if Sir Rupert George retains the office of Registrar, and performs it by Deputy, he will possess an income of not less than £800 a year from the double source of his pension as retired Colonial Secretary, and his emoluments as Registrar. And I accept your statement, as conclusive, that this income will be well secured, so as to leave Sir Rupert no grounds for the very natural apprehensions which he exhibits as to the safety of his future position. I presume, from the distinct manner in which you express yourself on this subject, that you are confident, that, if the office of Registrar should hereafter be remodelled or abolished, his claims to allowance on retirement from it will be fully recognized. Assuming this to be so, I think Sir Rupert will be in nearly as good a situation as I had in contemplation, and wished to secure for him. Unless therefore, any thing has occurred since the date of your last Despatches, to alter the arrangements which affect him, I have only to express my satisfaction with them, and to desire you will communicate to him, expressing at the same time, my regret at the unavoidable anxiety and suspense to which he has been exposed, and which his Letters exhibit, especially those of the 12th and 14th February, of which you will acknowledge the receipt on my behalf.

While I approve, in substance, of the measures you have adopted, in point of form, your removal of Sir Rupert D. George from the offices of Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Council, can only be regarded as a suspension, as these offices were held by virtue of Her Majesty's appointment, and you had not authority, therefore, finally to remove him. I have now to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that he shall be considered as having been removed from the date when you suspended him from the discharge of the duties of the offices in question.

With respect to the appointments which you have made in place of the Functionaries whom you have removed, your Despatches have been laid before the Queen, and Her Majesty has been pleased to sanction the arrangements proposed by you, and to give directions for the preparation of the usual Warrants for carrying them into effect. An announcement will be made in the London Gazette accordingly, of the appointments which you have made to the offices of Attorney and Sol. General, Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Council.

The question respecting Mr. Johnston's tenure of the Advocate Generalship is still under consideration, and the result will be shortly notified to you.

You will express to your present Executive Council the satisfaction with which I have read their Minute of 8th Feb. 1848, in which they express their intention to resist, with firmness, the introduction of the mischievous policy of sweeping changes of subordinate functionaries.

I trust that the system of Responsible Government, of which they so justly appreciate and apply the principles, may now be regarded as established in Nova Scotia, in a manner calculated to make it work for the general advantage of the Inhabitants of the Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
(Signed,) GREY.

Lieut. Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY,
&c., &c., &c., Nova Scotia.

Downing Street, 24th March, 1848.

SIR,—I have had under my consideration your Despatch, and its enclosures, of the 13th February last, on the subject of the separation of the office of Queen's Advocate and Proctor in the Court of Vice Admiralty in Nova-Scotia from the office of Attorney General, and you are at liberty to inform Mr. Johnston that I will not object to his retention of the first named situation, provided he ceases to be a member of the Legislature. According to the principle now recognized in Nova Scotia, the same rule must be adopted there as in this country,—that no person can sit in either house of the Legislature holding an office at the pleasure of the Crown, who does not support the Administration for the time being; and if you will refer to my Despatches on "Responsible Government," you will observe that I have pointed out that the great distinction between political offices and those of a different character is, that the holders of the former are usually members of the Legislature.

I have, &c. &c.
(Signed,) GREY.

Lieutenant Governor Sir John Harvey,
&c. &c, Nova Scotia.

[From the Chronicle of Friday.]

It affords us much satisfaction to report the successful termination of the very interesting proceedings in the Sunday School House last night, when, after the passing some resolutions in favour of Church extension and the opening of the Madras, or Sunday School rooms for Public Service, until a Church with free sittings shall have been erected in Lower Cove, an Address was presented to the Rector of the Parish, signed by 270 of his Parishioners, comprising a large proportion (about 100) Pewholders—As we publish the Address and the Reply, as well as the Resolutions we shall not at present comment upon them. After his reply to the Address, the Rector made an Address to the audience, in reference to several subjects which he wished to bring before them, and especially with regard to the causes which prevented his visiting among them more frequently;—his explanations seemed to give general satisfaction, and when he said he would endeavour to curtail other duties, that he might devote more time to a friendly intercourse with his parishioners, the pledge was received with unequivocal evidences of satisfaction and approval. The meeting was opened with a few remarks from Beverley Robinson, Esq., expressive of its motives and feelings, and the hope that unanimity would prevail; and he then called upon the Rev. Mr. Stewart to offer prayer. The proceedings of the evening were closed with a Psalm, and Prayer by the Rev Dr. W. Gray.—Upon the whole, we never saw a more attentive and respectable audience; we think there must have been upwards of 500 persons present. The Rector was eloquent and happy in his appeals and illustrations, and if we may judge from the countenances and expressions of the people at the close of the meeting, we think it will be productive of great and lasting good in the community.

To the Reverend I. W. D. GRAY, D. D., Rector of the Parish of Saint John.

REVEREND SIR—

We the subscribing Parishioners of the Parish of Saint John, beg you to accept our sincere assurances of respect and esteem for your constant, undevisting and faithful expositions of the doctrines of [illegible] though conformity with the established usages of our Church.

We desire to express our sentiments upon this subject, in the humble hope that this demonstration of feeling may cheer your perseverance in the onward course of duty through difficulties and opposition, which every faithful servant of his Heavenly Master must anticipate and encounter.

We acknowledge our thankfulness to the Great Disposer of events, that our Parish has thus far been preserved from those Tractarian errors and innovations, which have distracted and divided our Church in Great Britain; and that a Primate has recently been appointed in England whose elevation to the See of Canterbury every sincere Protestant must hail as a happy and auspicious era in the history of our Church; and we notice with great pleasure and satisfacion the entire agreement of your doctrinal expositions with those which characterize the publications of this eminent servant of God.

The public mind in our Parish has lately been engrossed with the question of Church extension, by which we presume is meant the diffusion of Gospel principles among those persons who have not access to places of Public Worship, in which they can hear them regularly expounded, we therefore hope that some improved arrangement may be adopted within our Churches, and that the Sunday and Madras School rooms may be opened for this desirable object, which we feel assured can be be accomplished by these means.

In expressing this hope, we do not however wish that the appropriation of these Buildings to Public Worship should supersede the adoption of immediate exertions to obtain funds by subscription for the erection of a Church in Lower Cove.

In concluding, we offer you our best wishes for the success of your pastoral labours, and for your spiritual and temporal welfare.

St. John, April 13 1848.

[Reply.]

Mr. Chairman and my respected Parishioners—

I am deeply sensible of your kindness in presenting me this Address.

To receive from so large a body of my Parishioners an explicit avowal of their approval of those doctrines, which, for 22 years, I have felt it my duty to inculcate in this Parish, affords me the highest gratification.

Impressed with the firm belief that these doctrines are founded on the truth of God, in full accordance with the Formularies of our Church, and intimately connected with your own best and highest interests, I cannot but rejoice that they have met your acceptance, and assure you that the knowledge of this fact will greatly tend to cheer and animate me under any future difficulties that may attend upon the exercise of my ministry.

You express your thankfulness to the Great Disposer of events, that our Parish has thus far been preserved from those Tractarian errors and innovations, which have distracted and divided our Church in England. I share, believe me, in your feelings upon this point, and no less so in the satisfaction you express, at the elevation to the See of Canterbury, of that excellent Prelate, whose deep-seated piety and ardent zeal for the glory of Christ, most eminently qualify him for that exalted office, in these eventful and perilous times. It is I trust, an omen for good; and, as a Protestant, I hail it as an auspicious event for our Church.

You advert to the importance of diffusing Gospel principles amongst those persons in our City, who have not access, at present, to our places of public worship. It is my happiness upon this point also, most fully to accord with your sentiments. My fervent wish is to see such arrangements made by opening our Pews to strangers and our School Houses for Divine Service, as may promote this benevolent end: and I cordially agree with you that immediate exertion should be made, to obtain funds, for the erection of a Church at Lower Cove. In regard to this latter object, especially, I am glad to have the opportunity of assuring you that I not only concur in your sentiments, but am prepared to unite with you, in the earnest endeavour, to carry this intention into effect: and, I cannot believe, that our combined efforts made in dependance upon the blessing of God, will be made in vain.

In conclusion, I have only to thank you for your kind wishes in my behalf, and to assure you of my earnest prayer, that you may long enjoy the comfort of those truths of which you have, this evening expressed your approbation—and that your children, and your children's children, may receive and value them when you are gathered to your Fathers.

I. W. D. GRAY, D. D.,
Rector of the Parish of St. John.

St. John, April 13 1848.

After responding to the address, the Rev. Gentleman addressed the meeting at some length. He assured the meeting that in being present that evening on that occasion, he disclaimed everything that savoured of party feeling, or any sentiment of hostility to any person or persons, whether at the meeting or beyond its limits; that he understood the meeting to have been called for the purpose of expressing a desire to co-operate in the good work of Church-extension in the city, and of presenting to him the kind address for which he cordially thanked them. The occasion, however, was too favorable a one to be lost; he would therefore avail himself of their indulgence for a few moments to touch upon one or two points in which they were mutually interested. He was aware that a desire had been repeatedly expressed by numbers of his Parishioners to be more frequently visited by their Pastor. He did not condemn this feeling, but approved of it. It was natural; it was proper. There were more difficulties in accomplishing this object in Towns, than people in general were aware of, some of which he named to the meeting, at the same time declaring, that so fully was he persuaded of the propriety of their wishes upon this point and of the good that would result from those wishes being complied with, that as far as it was possible, by curtailing the time given to the discharge of other duties that were annexed to his office, he was determined that their wishes should be met. He then enlarged upon the subject of extending the benefits of the Gospel in the City, by opening pews to strangers, and the School-house for Divine service, expressing his belief that upon a further application being made to the proper authority, the latter object would be obtained. At the same time, he urged them to go further and build a Church at Lower Cove, and shewed by a statistical account, the number of families and individuals in the several Wards in the City, who were deprived of Church accommodation. He then referred to the observations that had been made upon the subject of Tractarianism, stated his uncompromising hostility to the errors of that system, and quoted the opinion of the present Archbishop of Canterbury upon the subject. After relating one or two anecdotes of the Archbishops, shewing his esteem for the Bible Society, and the value he set upon the intercessions of Christians in his behalf, the Rev'd Gentleman concluded his remarks by commending to the meeting the Prophet's words, "love the Truth and Peace," earnestly exhorting those who were present, to adhere to Truth at all costs, but while cleaving to it with a tenacity that nothing could sever, to endeavour, as far as principle and faithfulness would allow, to maintain the "unity of the Spirit in the bond of Peace."

The above is but a brief outline of the remarks that were made, but as far as it goes, correct.

RESOLUTIONS.

1st. That this meeting desires to extend the influence and interests of our Church, and to assist in placing the benefits of it within the reach of all who wish to partake of them.

2d. That this meeting desires the erection of a Church in the Southern section of the city, with free sittings for the further diffusion of religion.

3d. That the Rector, Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church be requested to apply for a license to open the Sunday or Madras School room for Divine service, until a Church can be erected.

4th. that a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be handed by the Chairman to the Rector, with a request that he will lay them before the Vestry.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 18, 1848.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, and Lady Head and family, accompanied by the Hon. Hugh Johnston, the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Col. Hayne, &c., arrived at Fredericton about six o'clock on Monday evening the 10th inst. They were met a few miles below that city by several gentlemen who had gone down the road to meet his Excellency and escort him to the Seat of Government. Sir Edmund, on entering the city, was cheered heartily by large crowds of the inhabitants of Fredericton, collected at different corners, and the cheers were most cordially acknowledged. His Excellency proceeded immediately to Government House. "On Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, P. M." (says the *Times* of this morning,) "His Excellency attended at the Council Chamber, and took the oaths of office. The room was lined by many of the most respectable inhabitants of the City, and from other sections of the Province, and a large concourse of spectators attended. The Royal Artillery were out, and fired a salute. Immediately after the ceremony, His Excellency was introduced to the members of the Executive Council, and to the Heads of Departments [illegible] private gentlemen. His Excellency's appearance is prepossessing, and his manner is affable and courteous."—His Excellency wore the uniform of a Civil Governor, light blue, full trimmed with silver lace. We subjoin the Proclamation.

[From the Royal Gazette Extraordinary.]

FREDERICTON, NEW-BRUNSWICK,
Tuesday, April 11, 1848.

His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, having been appointed to succeed His Excellency Sir WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, came this day to the Council Chamber and presented his Commission, which being read, His Excellency took the usual Oaths, and assumed the Administration of the Government.

By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, *Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.*

EDMUND HEAD.

A PROCLAMATION.

Her Majesty having been pleased, by Her Royal Commission, this day published, to constitute and appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province of New-Brunswick, the Administration and Government of which I have this day assumed, I do therefore publish this Proclamation, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton, the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the eleventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command.
JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

RICHARD PENNEFATHER, Esquire, to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor directs, that until the departure of Colonel SIR WILLIAM MACBEAN GEORGE COLEBROOKE, K. H., the customary honors may be paid to him by all Officers, Civil and Military, throughout the Province.

By Order,
RICHARD PENNEFATHER,
Private Secretary.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.—*Fredericton, 11th April, 1848.*—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Richard Hayne, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Drury, to be his Provincial A. D. C.

By Command. GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

We learn that nothing definite has been done in the present sitting of the Executive Council, towards the organization of the new Government. Another Council will be called early in May, when the important appointments so long spoken of will probably be disposed of.—*Fredericton Reporter, Friday.*

The Hon. J. W. We