

COLONIAL.

Quebec, 11th Dec.

The Assembly has very generously paid itself the Indemnity of its Members, and the contingencies, which were eagerly granted by Lord Gosford and his unknown advisers; a number of despatches, having no real bearing on public, but upon personal considerations, have been granted to the Assembly, thus endangering confidence, and limiting the freedom of communication among men, whose opinions were of no consequence to the public, nor ever contemplated as likely to become public.

All this has been mutually consented to. Yet, strange to tell, one dispatch, having reference to the immense outlay of English funds for the civil disbursements of this Colony, has been, in the usual spirit of intrigue in the Assembly, refused,—yeas 9, nays, 41—by the Speaker and his colleagues, while the scribbler, in his correspondence from his seat in the Assembly, sneers at the idea of £7000 being due to England!

We do not know what to say of all this; but there are reforms, which have commenced, so incompatible with the known rules of doing business under every English colonial system we have read or seen, that a few years must make our public men as mean and selfish intriguers as most of those who have figured where they were slaves of every popular whim or reputed popular whim.—*Gazette*.

RAIL-ROAD FROM CANADA TO NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A deputation, composed of the following gentlemen of St Andrews, N. B., viz.—James Rait, Henry Huch, John Wilson and John McMaster, arrived on Wednesday to consult the merchants and inhabitants of Quebec on the project of forming a rail-road to New-Brunswick. They saw some gentlemen of the Board of Trade yesterday, and, we learn, are to meet it to-morrow.—*Id.*

Dec'r. 11.

The Montreal papers to Saturday furnish some local news, and of this, an advertisement for raising "a Rifle Corps" of 500 men, which we have extracted, is not the least curious. We trust that the Constitutionals will be able to restore themselves to their place in the Constitution, without any suspicious efforts. Undoubtedly, one step has been taken by Lord Gosford, which the English Ministry, if it has authorized it, must sooner or later be obliged to contradict. It is wholly impossible that one branch of the Legislature can lawfully spend at their will, under the pretence of Session expenses, public money which may be directed to conspiracies against the State. Such a thing is an outrage to reason and to the undoubted rights of Englishmen. They will not submit to it. Besides this, much of the conduct of Lord Gosford has been considered as partial, and, we hear, even partizan-like, which his position cannot admit of, without injuring that dignity and character, as representative of His Majesty and of the justice he has formerly promised us, he ought to temper by the greatest discretion. He has apparently yielded a great deal too much of information, and allowed the prerogative of the Crown to be infringed in regard to commissions. He and his advisers do not appear to have had a just estimation of the danger of concessions to men who stop at nothing, and who, because a local majority, think they will be permitted to dive into all kinds of projects, against all experience. We do not altogether despair that Lord Gosford will return to constitutional measures, and that he will see that it is impossible, without certain and fixed principles, to ward off the excesses in this Colony, of the characters who have, unfortunately, got a preponderance in the Assembly.

Without depriving the "majority" of the As-

sembly of the rights of other subjects, all its republican, revolutionary and extraordinary projects ought at once to be resisted, as they should have been long ago. There is no danger in doing what is lawful.

The use of any but the usual constitutional exertions, at this time, we are sure, will not be encouraged by those who have at heart both rational freedom, and the peace, welfare and good government of the Province.—*Gazette*.

An Ice Bridge over the St. Lawrence was formed last night opposite Carouge, and held fast to-day; this is as unusual as the late sudden and severe cold, after an uncommonly mild and even warm fall.—*Id.* Dec. 7th.

The Assembly voted from £10,000 to £12,000 on Friday night. Among the sums are £300 and some shillings to Dr. Tessier, a claim twice or thrice refused,—£98 to Beauhien, of Montreal, for services during the cholera of 1832,—and all the expenses last year of both Town Councils for Cholera.—*Id.*

LOSS OF THE ENDEAVOUR, MERLIN, AND BARGE ALCEUS.—These vessels left Quebec on Wednesday week last, the night preceding the first severe frost; and there never was any probable prospect of their getting to sea. We are happy that all the other vessels which sailed the day before—the *Ottawa*, *Horatio*, and *Zephyr*—got safe. The pilot of the latter, (John Smith) has arrived, and he lay too, during the westerly gale in the *Zephyr*, when the rest that had sailed with him were fifty miles ahead, and he states:—

That the *Merlin*, Atkinson, went ashore on the upper end of Green Island, on Thursday last, with four feet water in her hold.

That the *Endeavour* was off Cacona, abandoned and waterlogged, with stern under water, on Wednesday at noon; the people ashore supposed the crew to be on the Island of Brandy Pots, as they saw fires there, and preparations were making to go to them. She had been two days drifting in the ice, and was some time off White Island Reef.

A schooner, bound to Cacona with provisions, after drifting about, had got between Apple and Basque Islands; crew saved, and cargo expected to be landed on Apple Island.

The barge *Alceus* was ashore at Riviere-du-Loup; and would land her cargo safe.

The following later intelligence was furnished yesterday to the Exchange Reading Room:

The Pilot of the *Merlin* returned yesterday morning—left the vessel last Wednesday—the greater part of the materials had been landed—he reports that the *Endeavour* fell over and over and had disappeared.

The crew of the *Endeavour* were still on Hare Island on Friday morning—Peltier the pilot and some others were in readiness to go to their assistance on the first favourable opportunity, which it was thought they would accomplish that afternoon.—*Id.*

P. E. ISLAND, Dec. 15.

The following vessels all bound for Charlotte Town, have got into Three Rivers, where they will winter: *Brothers*, Kelly, Newfoundland; *Lady Clements* and *Sarah Ann* from Halifax; the *Betsy*, Woods, and a small fishing vessel belonging to Mutch and Robinson, from Canso. The *Venus*, Burke, *William*, Deagle, and *Nancy*, Deagle, from Halifax, have arrived at Rollo Bay.

The *Despatch*, Gallant, which sailed from Halifax on the 9th November, bound for this port, with a full cargo, is supposed to be lost with all the crew. Part of a vessel, answering her description, had been washed on shore at Whitehead, between Halifax and Cape Canso. The persons on board were, Sylvester Gallant—the Master, Firman Blanchard, Peter Blanchard and Michael Doucetto.

The *Cadmus*, Jones, from hence for Ply-

mouth, was wrecked on the 30th ult. at Broad Cove, Cape Breton—Master drowned.

The *Jane*, Bishop, from Halifax, for this Island, is on shore at Isle Madame.

The *Experiment*, Maholan, from Crapand, bound to Cork, was spoken on the 6th inst. in the Gut of Canso, all well.

NOVA-SCOTIA.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, 16th Dec. 1835.

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Edward H. Harrington, Esq. to be High Sheriff of the County of Sydney, in the place of Kenneth McDonald, Esquire.

HEAD QUARTERS' Halifax,
21st December, 1835.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Starr, of the 3rd Halifax Reg't of Militia, and Captain Edward Cunard, of the Second Halifax Reg't. of Militia, (with the rank of Major) to be his Colonial Aides De Camps.

Surgeon Samuel Head, from the third Battalion Halifax Reg't. to be Surgeon General of the Militia.

EDWARD WALLACE, A. G. M.

THE WEATHER.—We have had the visitation of Winter in earnest, and before his time. On the 27th November the first snow fell, since which date only about a day's mild weather has been experienced, and that the last twenty four hours. The wind has prevailed from the north-west with unexampled cold for the period. On the night of the 16th and morning of the 17th inst. the mercury in the thermometer fell to 10 below zero, and continued so throughout the day. Such extreme cold has not been known in Halifax for a number of years. Sleighing was never better, affording great facility to farmers in bringing their produce to market; and those who take delight in that amusement, have almost a certainty of pleasure for two months to come, so deep is the snow, and so well covered and beat are the roads.—*Times*.

THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1835.

PRESIDENT JACKSON'S MESSAGE, AT THE OPENING OF CONGRESS, has come to hand; it is as usual a document of great length. 15,000 copies of it were printed for use and distribution of the senators and representatives: it is said it was conveyed from Washington to New York, 227 miles, in 12 hours and 30 minutes, and to Boston, 456 miles, in 25 hours and 15 minutes.

The topics it embraces are ranged in the following order:

1st. It descants on the general prosperity of the Country, its institutions and commerce.

2nd. It takes a general review of their foreign relations, which are said to be in the most gratifying and pacific condition, with the following exceptions: The North East Boundary Question remains unsettled with Great Britain, and the Indemnity negotiated to be paid by France for spoliation on the commerce of the United States, has not been paid. The "New York Courier and Enquirer," sums up this case as follows:

"After thus detailing the history of this entire negotiation with France and the acts and proceedings resulting from it, the President proceeds to state

That "the French Government having received all the explanation which honour and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped it would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due. The agent authorized to receive the