LATE NEWS.

From the New-York Emigrant, July 22.

By the Celestia, from Liverpool, we are in possession of London files to the 6th ult. The intelligence is various and important, and we have therefore made extensive extracts.

The affairs of Spain have assumed a new aspect, in consequence of an Order in Council, suspending the operation of the Foreign Enlistment Act to such British officers and soldiers who may feel disposed to enter the Queen's service. This has given a new impulse to her cause and will speedily bring about important results. Col. Evans, the member of Parliament for Westminster, has accepted the appointment to command the troops about to be raised in England, which it is understood will amount to 20,000 men. Col. R[illegible] and other officers will join in the expedition. Sir A[illegible] Cooper has volunteered to conduct the transports. An office is opened in London under the auspices of General Alava, the Spanish Ambassador, and [illegible] the sanction of the British Government [illegible] the troops and transacting all the business [illegible] the expedition. It appears that no want of funds exists, for the Spanish Bond Holders have come forward with contributions to a considerable amount. In fact, it may be said that all the resources of England are now at the command of the Queen of Spain. It will be strange should she not be fortunate now. By this manœuvre the government gets rid of the necessity of interfering, and Spain receives all the assistance she requires. The measure is a popular one in England, as the Foreign Enlistment Bill was never a favourite measure with the British public; but some of the sticklers for fair play think that the restriction should have been taken off *in toto*, whereas it is only removed from the party willing to assist the Queen. Against the partizans of Don Carlos the disabilities remain in full force.

Ireland.—We regret to state that a scarcity almost amounting to famine exists in many parts of Ireland. The following are some of the distressing details:

"The province of Mayo is that portion of the kingdom which is visited by this dreadful scourge. On Clare Island, where there are about 300 families, but 15 had provisions to last till harvest, and 15 more for a fortnight, all the rest being in absolute want. On the Island of Achil, 750 families had been relieved by charity, and the Priest stated at a public meeting that "many poor creatures came forward to offer the hides of the goats they killed, as also geese, hens, and even wearing apparel in lieu of potatoes. At Innisturk, the number of families is about 90, of which only 5 are not distressed. The agent of Lord Sligo, at Bofin and Stark, had given relief to 85 families, 50 of which were in a state of absolute starvation. At Ballycroy, 360 families were in abject want. The Priest of the parish of Barrishoole, says that he has already seen many of his parishioners with the signs of starvation in their haggard countenances, and has heard them cry from hunger; he knows whole families, each of which subsisted frequently for 24 hours upon one quart of meal. The population is 11,761, of which 5000 are in actual want."

The following conversation took place in the House of Commons on the same subject:—

Mr. Sinclair asked the noble Secretary for Ireland whether the Government had received any information respecting the existence of distress on the west coast of Ireland?

Lord Morpeth said that Government had received accounts of a distressing nature respecting the scarcity of provisions along a great portion of the west coast of Ireland. This was a state of things which must command the most anxious and considerate attention of Government, and they would proceed to adopt such measures as might to them appear to be necessary. At the same time he must say that it was a matter in which it was necessary to proceed with the greatest caution, in order to avoid raising expectations which might not be realized, and therefore he hoped that he should not be called upon to be more explicit.

Mr. O'Connell said, that if the Government should declare that they meant to alleviate the distress alluded to, it would prevent the gentry from coming forward. If there were any expectation [illegible] would be forthcoming. It was desirable that the gentry should bear their share of the burden.

Mr. French also expressed a hope that the landlords would be compelled to advance money for the relief of the distressed poor in the district which had been alluded to.

We find the following in Bell's Messenger:

House of Commons, June 10.—The North American Association Bill was read a second time, on an understanding that Lower Canada and part of Upper Canada should be entirely excluded from its operation.

The two Tory Members for the Borough of Ipswich, Messrs. Dundas and Kelly, have been unseated on the ground of having resorted to bribery to secure their election.

Lord Brougham has declared in the House of Lords, that he would gladly be unmade a Lord and return to his former rank in life; and that if a Bill be brought in for that purpose he will support it, resign his pension and return to the practice of the Bar.

The French Chamber of Peers have passed the American Bill of Indemnity by a large majority, but the Bill, unfortunately still requires an explanation from the American Government, for the language of the President's Message.

There has been a change in the Spanish Ministry; Martinez de la Rosa and Count Toreno both go out. Bermudez is one of the new Cabinet!

All the accounts from the north of Spain agree in proclaiming a succession of advantages on the part of the Carlists. It is supposed that a large part of arms sent to the Queen from England, have been captured by Don Carlos' men.

A change has taken place in the Portuguese Ministry, and the young widow Queen has proved herself a person who administers government upon a new plan. The history of this affair, as told by the correspondent of the *Times*, is briefly as follows: Freire, one of the late Ministers, requested the young Queen to confirm certain appointments: her Majesty, who has lately been in a very ill-humour, and on bad terms with the Duchess of Braganza, refused to do this: Freire represented the absolute necessity of following the advice of Ministers; upon which the Queen burst into tears, and said, "Then I am no longer Queen, if I cannot do my absolute will, as my ancestors have done." She ran to the Duchess of Braganza, who said she had acted very wrongly; she then consulted the Marchioness of Ficalho, and other Court favourites who commended her conduct, and advised her to take a *whip* and lay it on Freire's shoulders; which suggestion the Queen relished exceedingly. Soon afterwards, Villa Real remonstrated with her, she was obstinate: Villa Real threatened resignation: "That," said her wilful Majesty, "is just what I want." Villa Real retired; and Saldanna who was purposely at hand, was introduced, and appointed President of the Council and Minister of War. Count Palmella is minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Duke of Terceira Commander-in-Chief. It is said that the young Queen desires to have for her second husband, the Duke de Nemours, son of Louis Philippe, but that the Duchess of Braganza desires that the choice may fall on her younger brother, and hence the cause of the bad terms on which the two ladies live.

LONDON, JUNE 10.—*City—Wednesday Evening.*—In the leading monetary circles a good deal of caution most properly has been displayed to-day, in consequence of the failure of an old and respectable firm in the banking world, Messrs. Lee, Brassey & Farr; but it is our duty to state in the strongest terms, that this unfortunate winding up a banking account, which, in some degree, has been for some time anticipated in the banking and monetary circles, has not tended in the slightest degree to affect public credit, excepting in the shallow minds of that class gossips and twaddlers which so large a City as this must be supposed infested. Onward, of England Directors, under such have [illegible] fully anticipated events, [illegible] conduct of their private compeers, and the result altogether has been that the premium upon Exchequer bills have declined from 33 34 to 31 33. Upon India Bonds the premium has been as low as 11, but closed at 18.

House of Lords, June 12.—SPAIN.—Lord Strangford asked whether it was intended to burthen the public with any provision for the widows and children of British subjects who might fall in the Spanish contest?—Lord Melbourne replied in the negative.—The Duke of Wellington gave notice that on Monday next he should move that a copy of the Order in Council be laid before their Lordships, in order to afford the Noble Viscount (Melbourne) an opportunity to give a more distinct explanation upon the subject to which it related.

Spanish American Colonies.—In the House of Commons on the 12th of June, inquiry was made of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether any progress had been made in the negociation between Spain and the South American States, in relation to the recognition by the former of the independence of the latter. Lord Palmerston, in reply, stated that the negotiation had not been conducted in any degree under the supervision of the British Government, whose mediation had not been requested by the parties.—He had no precise knowledge of its present state, but had every reason to hope that an amicable arrangement would shortly be made.

Slave Emancipation Act.—Mr. F. Buxton gave notice that on Tuesday next he would bring forward a motion to suspend the payment of the £20,000,000, granted under this act, on the ground that the stipulated conditions in favour of the negroes had not been complied with. He wished to know whether any measures had been taken to effect the release of negroes illegally introduced into the Mauritius, and to prevent compensation from being given to their owners, under the emancipation act.—Sir George Grey said the subject was one of great difficulty. The slaves imported previously to the late act had become subject to apprenticeship, and since the passing of the act the whole mass of slaves had been converted into apprentices. The question regarding compensation stood on different grounds; the assistant commissioners, who adjudicated on the claims for compensations, could summon witnesses, and were sworn to administer justice impartially.—Mr. Buxton expressed himself dissatisfied with the answer.

CHURCH REFORM.—*Whitehall, June* 6.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir C. Pepys, the Archbishop of York, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Melbourne, Lord John Russell, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Right Hon. T. Spring Rice, the Right Hon. J. C. Hobhouse, and the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner, his Majesty's Commissioners for considering the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, to the more equal distribution of episcopal duties, and to the prevention of the necessity of attaching, by commendam, to bishoprics, benefices with cure of souls; also for considering the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches within the same, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church; and for devising the best mode for providing for the cure of souls, with special reference to the residence of the clergy in their respective benefices.

The Gazette of Wednesday evening contains the following order in Council:

At the Court at St. James's the 10th day of June, 1835.

PRESENT,

The King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an act passed in the 59th year of the reign of his late Majesty, King George the Third, intituled "An Act to prevent the enlisting or engagement of his Majesty's subjects to serve in foreign service, and the fitting out or equipping in his Majesty's dominions vessels for warlike purposes, without his Majesty's license," &c.

His Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, being desirous of enabling all persons to engage in the military and naval service of her Majesty Isabella the Second, Queen of Spain, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the 10th day of this instant month of June, it shall be lawful for every person whomsoever, to enter into the military or naval service of her said Majesty as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, or as a private soldier, sailor or marine, and to serve her said Majesty in any military, warlike or other operations, either by land or sea, and for that purpose to go to any place or places beyond the seas, and to accept any commission warrants or other appointment from or under her said Majesty, and to enlist or enter himself in such service, and to accept any money, pay or reward: Provided always, that the license and permission hereby given shall be in force only for the term of two years from the said 10th day of June instant, unless by order in Council, made in a manner aforesaid, such period should be further extended.

WILLIAM L. BATHURST.

From the London Globe of the 10th July.

A Spanish officer of high distinction has arrived in London, commissioned by the Queen Regent to levy a corps of twenty thousand men in this country and Belgium. An application has been made to the British Government to allow the recruiting of five thousand men for the service of Queen Donna Isabella II., which demand, it is stated had been complied with. Agents are about to be appointed for recruiting this auxiliary corps of volunteers, under the command of a British officer, who served during the Peninsular war. No officer will be admitted to hold a commission, unless he has held, or holds, a commission in the British army. The men are to be recruited from among those who have already seen service, and not as it was for the army of the late Don Pedro, when mere boys were taken. Vessels will be in readiness, in a few days, to convey them to Spain as soon as the first division may be recruited. The clothing, arms, ammunition, &c. will be supplied by English contractors.

From the London Sun.—We have just heard that an order came down to the Custom house yesterday to allow the exportation of arms and ammunition to Spain, remitting the ½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty.

From the Liverpool Standard, June 16.

Our attention has been called to the members of the committee *appointed* by Mr. Poulett Thomson to "take into consideration the duties on Timber, and to report their opinions thereupon to the house." It consists of thirty-two members, twenty-four of whom are well known to entertain the most decided opinions on the subject—opinions in favour of the Baltic and foreigners, and opposed to the trade at present carried on by British shipowners, between this country and our North American Colonies. The object that Mr. Poulett Thomson has in view may be conjectured, when we mention that Mr. Warburton, Mr. Grote, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hutt, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Ewart, are members of the Committee, and that Lord Sandon, Lord Francis Egerton, and Mr. Matthias Attwood, are excluded. Lord Sandon, we understand, is to call the attention of the house to the subject. If ever there was a packed jury in the world, this is one. Our Colonial trade can have no chance in such hands. Why, it is notorious that Mr. Warburton owns large forests on the shores of the Baltic, and is deeply concerned in promoting his own interests at the expense of the British shipowner, and the Colonists and owners of property in Canada. Surely if there had been any regard for decency and impartiality, the name of Mr. Warburton would have been omitted. If the trade of the country is thus to be placed at the mercy of so many interested speculators and senseless visionaries, no man is safe for a single hour. There will be a petition from Liverpool on the subject in a few days, and we trust the strongest and most urgent remonstrances will be made.

We refer with pride and pleasure to Lord Brougham's admirable speech on the all-important subject of National Education. It was a noble effort, and every way worthy of the powers of the speaker. It is the fashion to rail at Henry Brougham at present; but that fashion will pass away. As a Judge in the department of Scotch Appeals he is indefatigable; and considering how zealously and anxiously he labours, it can hardly be said that he draws his pension for nothing. We believe, however, that it would have been better for his name and reputation had he declined the Peerage; and that his aged and venerable mother weened most correctly, when she said that he was greater as the Member for Yorkshire than ever he could be as Lord Chancellor of England. That he is not a favourite at Court at present, is generally known.—*Dumfries Courier.*

The Duke of Wellington, on Thursday next, will hold his magnificent banquet, to commemorate the Twentieth Anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. With a few exceptions, the guests will consist of his companions in arms on that memorable day. The splendid services of plate presented to his Grace by several nations and public bodies will be displayed on the occasion.

In the discussion which took place on the Army Estimates being moved in the House of Commons on the 22d May, Mr. Hume made use of the following words—"I *disclaim* any intention of attacking the *private character* of Lord Hill. I object to him as I do to Sir R. Peel—because *I do not like his politics*, and *on that account*, I would *deprive* him of his office *whatever his talents or capacity for business* might be."

Dr. Lardner, of London, has discovered a plan for propelling rail road carriages by air, instead of steam. The invention is about being tested in England.

Railway from Waterford to Valentia.—A meeting was held on Tuesday in Waterford, the Mayor presiding, for the purpose of promoting the formation of a railway from Waterford to Valentia, and the establishment of steam packets between that harbor and the United States. The meeting was convened in consequence of a communication from the Secretary of a Society about to be formed in London, to be called 'The British and American Intercourse Company.'

On Saturday night 42 head of cattle were killed at Jobes-town, near Tuller, by lightning, all in one field; some had their heads and horns burnt, some their shoulders. Saturday night we had the most vivid flashes of lightning seen for many years in or near this city. The lightning near Dublin was in flashes; at a distance it was of the forked kind, and very serious damage has been done by it. The lightning in town was accompanied by a strong sulphurous smell, which impregnated the air so sensibly as to affect one's breathing. On Saturday eighteen cows and heifers, 23 sheep, and an ass and goat, were killed on the lands of Mr. Lynham at the Hill of Tallaght. The sheep were unfortunately the property of poor persons, who had sent them up the mountain to graze.—*Dublin paper.*

The charge of Dr. Dealtry, of Clapham, to the clergy of his Archdeaconry, contains the following account of the progressive improvement of the Irish Protestant Establishment:—"The progressive improvement of the Irish Church appears to be even more marked and decisive than that of other of the sister establishments. A hundred years ago, the number of clergy resident in Ireland was only eight hundred; forty years ago it was one thousand; now it is above two thousand. A hundred years ago, the number of churches was only 400; at the Union 688; it is now above 1,300. A hundred years ago, the glebe houses in Ireland were 150; at the Union, under 600; now they are 900. In 1806 by the Primate's return, the clergy resident were—incumbents under 700, and curates 560; now the incumbents resident exceed 1200, and the curates are above 800. Thus since the Union, above six hundred churches, and six hundred glebe-houses, and above one thousand working clergymen have been added to the Establishment in Ireland; and still, says Dr. Murtry, we want more clergymen, more unions dissolved, more chapels-of-ease erected, more district churches built, and, perhaps, a well disciplined missionary system also engrafted on the system of our Church."

It is a curious fact that the late government is the only one in the history of England which has never appeared in the almanac—having taken office in November, after last year's almanacs were printed, and having been turned out before the almanacs for the next year were in type.

The Gold Coinage.—In the course of a lecture on metals, at the Royal Institution, on Saturday, Professor Faraday stated the following curious particulars respecting the gold coinage. A small ingot of gold (which he held in his hand and which measured about ten inches in length, two in breadth,) which weighed about twenty pounds troy, was worth £1,000. Last year, 1834, the coinage was somewhat smaller than the average amount; only half sovereigns were coined, and those to the value of £66,944, or in weight 1,433 pounds troy. The quantity of gold that had passed through the Mint, since the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, in the year 1558, to the end of last year, was 3,353,568 pounds weight troy. Of this, nearly one half was coined in the reign of George III., namely, 1,594,078 pounds troy. The value of the gold coined in the reign of that sovereign was £74,501,586. The total value of the gold coin issued from the Mint since 1558, was £154,702,385. This gold if made into a cubic form, would measure on each side 13 feet 32 hundreds. It was extremely difficult to account for the constant loss in the quantity of gold; it continued to be brought in great quantities every year into this country, and yet the value of it did not fall. It was true that population had greatly increased; but that was not alone sufficient to account for the increased consumption of gold. Between the years 1492 and 1823, the estimated value of the gold imported into Europe from the New World was not less than £1,223,000,000. The average value of gold brought into England for the last few years was £1,600,000 per annum. The far greater portion of A considerable quantity was made into gold leaves, the intrinsic value of each of which was about one halfpenny; and the wages of labour and the profit of the manufacturer were an additional farthing, making altogether a charge of three farthings for each leaf. On the average, nearly two millions of these leaves were manufactured every week in London. Not more than one half of this was returned in another shape to the goldsmith; scarcely any portion, however, of the gold used in gilding frames was lost, as the Jews carefully looked after the old frames, and burnt the gold off. The ordinary wear and tear of the gold coins probably amounted annually to about one-fiftieth part of their value.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

A few days since there was sold at the Bank of England the largest plate of silver received into the establishment. Its weight was 5,741 ounces, and its value upwards of £1,500. This is more worthy of notice from its being the produce of a mine in the eastern part of Cornwall, at which ores containing from 500 to 1,000 ounces and not unfrequently from 3,000 to 4,000 ounces in the ton of ore, are now rising. Operations have been recently commenced with considerable spirit on several mines in this part of Cornwall with the fairest prospects of success; and there is every probability that silver at no very distant day will occupy a high station in the list of our mining productions.

From a late highly praised work on the capital and resources of the British Empire, the London Metropolitan makes some extracts for the purpose of proving the immense importance to England of agriculture, and the capital staked in it, compared with that employed in manufactures. According to a table in this work the gross annual product of Great Britain and Ireland, raised by the combination of capital with all animate and inanimate power, is five hundred and fourteen millions of pounds sterling, nearly half of which is agriculture. As the table exhibits the relative importance of the several great sources of the immense wealth of Great Britain, and is therefore of general interest, we annex it.

Agriculture,	£246,000,000
Mines and Minerals,	21,400,000
Inland Trade,	48,425,000
Coasting Trade,	3,550,000
Fisheries,	3,400,000
Shipping and Foreign Commerce,	34,398,059
Bankers—Profits of this class,	4,500,000
Foreign Income,	4,500,000
Manufactures,	148,050,000
	£514,823,059

In addition to poor rates and county rates, which amount to several millions, the agriculturists pay twenty-six millions, or one half of the taxes of the empire. The amount of capital employed in agriculture is set down at about two billions of pounds sterling, or more than one half of the capital of the United Kingdom. According to this estimate the national debt is equal to one-fifth of the whole capital of the empire.

Junction of the Rhine and the Danube.—Frankfort accounts of the 2d June, state, that "the project so long talked of and so important, of connecting the Danube and the Rhine, begins to assume probability. A company, under the direction of Baron la *Fleche de Krudelstein*, and supported by the wealthiest bankers of Amsterdam and Germany, is making the necessary examinations and plans. Unless unforeseen accidents, or war—which is not likely—should occur to interrupt this enterprize, there is a good chance for the success of a scheme, tending to unite the Black to the North Sea—through an intervening distance of nearly 1200 miles.

A Banker at Paris, returning home some evenings ago from a ball, missed three things.—his wife, his cashier, and the contents of his strong box. Having by some means ascertained that the fugitives were gone to Havre, he immediately followed them, and arrived at the hotel in which they had taken up their abode, where he learned they were to sail the next day for America. Making a confident of the landlord, the banker went to the chamber in which the two culprits were. At the first summons the recreant cashier opened the door, and throwing himself at the feet of his injured benefactor, acknowledged his criminality, and only supplicated mercy for his guilty companion, who lay, trembling in the bed which he had just quitted. "Don't be alarmed my worthy fellow," said the banker; "all I want is my money." The whole of this was immediately given up. The banker having ascertained that nothing was kept back, turned to the delinquent and offered him notes to the amount of 10,000 francs, saying, "This is for the service you have rendered me in ridding me of a vicious wife; you may set off with her to-morrow for New-York, on condition that you sign an acknowledgment that you have received the money for the expenses of the voyage of yourself and Madame to the United States." This paper was signed, the door was closed, and the banker, having remained not more than a quarter of an hour in Havre, set out on his road to Paris.

UNITED STATES.

A comfortable income.—A New York paper says, the income of John Jacob Astor is one million and fifty thousand dollars every year.—He receives every month one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, every day upwards of four thousand dollars, and every hour upwards of one hundred and seventy dollars; every minute three dollars, and every second about five cents. He lays [lies] down to sleep at night. He rises in the morning. His estate has been working for him while he slumbered; and has made for him, ready to be put aside his dish of coffee on the breakfast table, every morning, a neat and snug sum, upwards of twelve hundred dollars.'

A gentleman at Providence had, last 4th of July, four silk worms, which have in one year produced 700,000, now feeding in his *cocoonery.*

Whaling from Bristol, (Rhode Island.)—The Gazette of Saturday says, "Of our 17 Whalemen now out, only one remains unheard from; the aggregate of oil on board these ships was between 31,000 and 34,000 bbls. at the last advices, since which it has undoubtedly been augmented. Three of the ships are expected to arrive in the course of the ensuing fall, and although one of these have been unsuccessful, the three cargoes will be worth not less than $100,000." Well done—Bristol!—*N. Bedford Gaz.*

To the Editor of the Halifax Times.

SIR,—Within the last week, I happened to be spending an evening in a sociable manner at a friend's house, where among other incidents which agreeably attracted my attention, was a conversation carried on for a time between two gentlemen—one a Haligonian, the other from New-Brunswick, relating to the subject of the Editorial in the *Novascotian* of Thursday last, respecting the Union of the Provinces. On reaching home I transcribed it from a memory which never fails me, and you may depend on its correctness—the names of the gentlemen are of course not given, but I have designated them from the places to which they belong. If you think it worthy a place in your respectable and useful paper, it is at your service.

St. John. Is there any foundation, think you, for the rumour that the Provinces are to be made one Government. Such a measure, however it may be relished here, will scarcely meet with approbation in New-Brunswick. We would like to see mutual advantage in the project, and as far as I can perceive the gain would be all on one side.

Haligonian. The rumour has been long prevalent—whether it rests on certainty time must determine. The junction cannot injure Nova-Scotia; and as you have a surplus of means—more money than you know how to dispose of—you cannot do better than share with us, who are rather in want of such a stimulus at present.

St. John. There appears to be a desire on your part for the connection; but it seems coupled with a wish that New-Brunswick shall lose, just in the proportion that Nova-Scotia is to gain; you must allow there would be very little justice done to us at that rate.

Haligonian. Both Provinces would doubtless be the gainers; there are several matters of importance connected with each, which their union would set on a right footing; their interests do not clash, there is rather a community of them, and legislation for both as a whole, could not fail to be beneficial to each.

St. John. Why Sir, such a junction would ruin your capital by removing head quarters to a more central position. As the seat of Government, and a depot for the military and naval force of the Province, it is of some importance; it spreads money from these sources over the face of the country; it supplies in this manner a large portion of the [illegible] commerce. The talked of union would deprive you [illegible]

Haligonian. In that case then you [illegible] for your expenditure in our behalf, as a portion of the wealth lost to us would flow into your Province. But what you anticipate is not at all improbable, as I rather think to a great degree. It is not at all improbable, as I rather think to a great that Halifax would still be the capital, as it deserves to be from its situation and capabilities, advantages which will command for it a first rate importance. It is at all seasons easy of access, which must draw the attention of government. It would still be the naval station, so long as it is thought necessary to employ a portion of that arm of force on the Provincial coast; and a regiment or two of soldiers, with the et ceteras connected therewith, would still supply a circulating medium for all necessary purposes. It does not follow, even if another place were fixed upon for the capital, that the very best depot in the country for a disposable force, should be broken up.

St. John. You seem to attach considerable consequence to the money set afloat by Government. In New-Brunswick we depend more on our own resources, and we find enough to meet the exigencies of trade.

Haligonian. Your resources even in your principal city, cannot exempt you in all your prosperity, from the operation of a trucking system which makes the poor man's wages only nominal; and the exigencies of your trade are easier met. But to prove that in the event of the Provinces being united, there is a probability of Halifax being still the capital, I will mention a few circumstances in its favour.—It is as before stated, the very best depot for the forces appointed to guard the transatlantic dominions of Britain. The British Government have all along, with a view perhaps to such an object as is said to be contemplated, at least to its preservation as a metropolis, expended immense sums on its fortifications, and have centralized all their establishments here, which cannot be removed without creating a greater outlay and confusion than all the fancied advantages which could be derived from changing the site of the capital would warrant. I have adverted to its situation, which is within three days travel of Fredericton, and not more than a week's journey to the extremest point of the two Provinces. There is nothing to gain by change, and if the event takes place, no apprehension need exist that such an idea will be entertained.

St. John. Your reasoning may hold good, but its tenor is to give all the advantage from such an union to Nova-Scotia, with a certain loss to New-Brunswick. Our revenue more than suffices for our wants, while yours is so cramped that you cannot expend what is absolutely required on your Roads and Bridges; and you have marred its usefulness, by commuting your Quit Rents after such a fashion, that for all purposes of good to the Province the commutation might as well be thrown away. With such instances before our eyes, of the ignorance, selfishness, or truckling to interest in your Legislators, we who act independently will not be very ready to bring ourselves under or be liable to the like influences; indeed how can you think that with the example Nova-Scotia Legislation affords, New-Brunswick would be even willing to place her interests in such a position as to be liable to the least controul from this Province.

Haligonian. The Representation would certainly require a nice adjustment, and the utmost prudence would be required in its regulation; but a great saving would be effected by consolidating the Civil Establishments of the Provinces. One Commander-in-Chief, one Bishop, one Dep. Commissary Gen., and one Dep. Postmaster Gen. serves for both; and the extension of the principle to one Governor, one Secretary, one Chief Justice, one Attorney General, &c., would only require a few subordinates in lieu of the heavy salaries borne on the Revenue, to those functionaries; which alone would be a great inducement to the supposed union. The proposals for retrenchment, debated in our Assembly last Session, with more than usual eloquence, were met by such a spirit of persistance in all the abuses of an overgrown expenditure, that an union would be an excellent plan to purify the Augean stable; we too, might then have an overplus which perhaps could be balanced against your prosperity which allow me to bring to your recollection, is casual, and cannot last above a hundred years at farthest——

St. John. Whew!—and if our prosperity is ensured so long by present causes, shall we not in that time find other methods to increase it. We have already made pretty long strides after Whales which with all your advantages for the pursuit you cannot equal; and a Bank perfectly on the Scotch system, will by its judicious encouragement guide trade into proper channels. Aye, aye, Mr. Haligonian, you would like extremely well a participation in our affluence—a little of our surplus to improve your roads and bridges; we would keep your capital, your army and navy, and all the civil officers of government to expend among you their salaries. You would even deprive us of a Governor and his staff, and the benefit to be derived from the salaries of our civil servants, and make us still more increase the trucking system you despise. No, if we join with you our own must be secured, and then the simple advantages arising from the union will be manifest. I fancy they are not such as will warrant a closer connection than now exists.

The conversation was here interrupted by a call to supper; it is faithfully written, and the parties are not averse to its publication.—Now, when the subject has been brought forward in a public print, though I think prematurely and without sufficient data, any thing relating thereto, especially the impression which when first viewed it has upon an inhabitant of each of the Provinces, may be interesting.

Your most obed't. serv't,

PRIUS.

Halifax, July 27, 1835.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1835.

English dates to the 10th June have been received since our last, via New-York. Much distress prevailed in some parts of Ireland, from famine; the state of the sufferers had been the subject of a conversation in the House of Commons.—By an order in Council passed on the 10th of June, (see a preceding column,) full permission has been granted to British subjects to enter the service of the Queen of Spain, as commissioned or non-commissioned officers and privates, either in the military or naval service, and to engage in any warlike operations, either by land or sea, for the term of two years. Recruiting accordingly commenced forthwith in England on an extensive scale, and money, clothing, arms, &c., were being supplied in abundance. Colonel Evans, Member of Parliament for Westminster, is to have the command of the troops raised in England. Recruiting, it is stated, has likewise commenced in France.—As the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Bill remain in full force against entering the service of Don Carlos, he can look for no assistance from Britain, and consequently it is expected that the contest in Spain will soon terminate in favour of the Queen.—We refer to our extracts for further particulars.

We have been informed that an English newspaper of the 19th June was brought by a vessel which arrived yesterday from England, but we have not been able to obtain it, consequently we are unable to state whether it contains any intelligence of importance in addition to what we are in possession of.

A Despatch from the Colonial Minister to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, inserted in another column, announces that His Majesty's Government have come to the determination of removing the Imperial Duties on Flour and Provisions imported into this Province, from and after the 1st of January, 1836; thus extending to our trade in those articles the same privileges as are enjoyed by our Canadian fellow subjects. This decision of His Majesty's Government will be received with much pleasure by great numbers of the people of this Province, many of whom have always viewed these duties as a grievance.

Rail Road from Portland to Quebec.—Neilson's Quebec Gazette of the 15th ult. says:—"Such is the determination of the people of Maine to effect their contemplated object, that it is said they will themselves engage to carry the whole route as far as Quebec, if authority is given them by the Provincial Government. Indeed there seems now little doubt that the work will be begun in the ensuing year. The object is of such great importance that all possible exertions ought to be used to secure its commencement and completion."

A public meeting took place at Quebec on Monday the 20th ult. for the purpose of taking into consideration the best method of adopting preliminary steps to effect this important enterprise, when several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and a number of resolutions favorable to the measure were passed unanimously.

The total exports of flour, pork and beef from Quebec and Montreal, to Newfoundland, ports in British North America and the West Indies, from the opening of the navigation this year to the 17th July, amounted to—Flour, 28,455 brls.; Pork, 2572 brls.; Beef, 1361 brls. There had been shipped to England in the same period 1480 barrels Flour.

BRIDGE OVER THE FALLS.

We congratulate the public, and more especially the occupiers and proprietors of land on the western side of the River, on the success which has attended the efforts now making for having a Bridge over the River in the neighbourhood of the City. The whole of the Stock has been taken up, and a General Meeting of the Stockholders will take place at the Masonic Hall on Monday the 31st instant, for the purpose of choosing Directors, &c.—*Courier.*

BERMUDA.—The Legislature of Bermuda have resolved to Petition his Majesty, praying him to 'recommend to Parliament, to place those Islands on the footing of North America, as regards the exportation, free of duty, of Wheat, Flour, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Hams, Wood, and Lumber, to the West Indies; and also praying that in case His Majesty should be graciously pleased to grant the prayer of the above Petition, that the ports of St. George and Hamilton in those Islands be constituted Free Warehousing Ports; and in which case, pledging the house to provide salaries for two Warehouse keepers, at £150 sterling each per annum.'

[illegible] of Gosford, Captain of the Yeoman Guard, appointed Chief Commissioner to Canada, will take his passage for that colony in the Pique, new frigate, Hon. Capt. Henry Rous, which has been waiting at Spithead 70 days, to take out the Commissioners. Sir Charles Grey, brother-in-law to Lord Dinorben, who was formerly a Judge in India, is associated with his Lordship in the commission, which has been signed by his Majesty.

The London Gazette of June 9th, announces the appointment of the Earl of Gosford to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward.

Among the presentations at His Majesty's levee on the 29th May, was Mr. Archibald, Attorney General of Nova-Scotia, on his arrival from that Colony.

Captain Back.—On the 14th inst. says the Montreal Gazette, Mr. Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company's territories, arrived at Lachine, from the interior, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Cameron, one of the wintering partners of that concern. These gentlemen report the country in a healthy state, and the Indians tranquil and well disposed.—Mr. Simpson had received advices from Capt. Back, dated at Fort Reliance, near Slave Lake, 7th Dec., 1834, when that officer and the party under his command, were in excellent health and spirits.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A public *Quarterly* Meeting of this beneficial institution was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Asylum Chapel. The audience was not quite so numerous as on previous occasions, owing, doubtless to the absence of many of our respectable citizens on rural visits at this season; but those who were assembled appeared to take a very pleasing interest in the proceedings of the evening, and the liberal pecuniary contribution collected at the close, sufficiently proved the increasing approbation in the public mind of the principles and operations of the Temperance Society, since none will render such assistance to a cause to which they are inimical. We congratulate, therefore, our friends and neighbours generally on the progressively increasing attachment to this philanthropic cause, which is so evident among them; since their aid in the promotion of Temperance in the community, must ultimately redound to their own benefit; any moral improvement in any portion of society, being a sure increase of individual happiness and comfort.

After a brief address from the President, (the Rev. Dr. GRAY,) the following Resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted; their respective movers supporting them by animated and interesting addresses, to which the most marked attention was paid by the audience, (among whom we observed a considerable number of the most respectable inhabitants of Saint John.)

Moved by Mr. G. Blatch, seconded by Mr. John Kinnear—

I. *Resolved*, As union is confessedly power, the union already accomplished between the different Societies throughout the Province and the central Society here, is to be regarded as an auspicious circumstance in the Temperance cause.

Moved by R. Bayard, Esq. M. D., seconded by Commissary W. H. Robinson, Esq.—

II. *Resolved*, That if the promotion of Temperance in every prudent and eligible way be the duty of every Christian, much more strongly must the obligation apply to every one in authority, or possessing influence with society, be that authority or influence civil, magisterial or ecclesiastical.

Moved by Mr. William Till, seconded by Mr. John Kerr—

III. *Resolved*, That neutrality in the Temperance cause, argues either a want of clear perception in discerning or a want of moral courage in defending, or else it must indicate an utter indifference to the best interests of Christ's church and the civil state of the realm.

Moved by Mr. W. Nisbet, seconded by Mr. Angus M'Kenzie—

IV. *Resolved*, That Intemperance is by far the most powerful obstructing cause which Religion has to contend with in this our evil day, and ought, therefore, to be encountered by the whole force which the wise and godly in society possess.