

but what would savour of neptunian influence. But while the salt detains the water from the pores of the earth, it has little power of withholding it from the fields of air. Evaporation goes on from the surface of the great deep with little interruption from the salts which are there in solution, and the vapour leaves them so entirely that not often can there be detected the slightest adulteration, even at its source. From this mighty magazine of water much of the liquid is conveyed to the higher regions of the air, to be precipitated in fertilizing and saltless rain or dew on the continents and islands. Dr. Thomson has made very elaborate calculations to shew that one ninth of the rain which falls in Great-Britain must be furnished by the ocean because the evaporation, even from the watery surface of England, is that much less than the quantity of rain annually precipitated on it. The ocean annually sends therefore, to enrich the soil of Great-Britain nearly eighteen billions of tons of water a quantity sufficient to cover the whole surface of the island four inches deep.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS.

February 8.—Read a third time as engrossed, A bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, to levy an assessment upon the inhabitants of the said County, to discharge the debts due from the same. Resolved that the bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to provide for the establishing and maintaining of booms for securing Masts, Logs and Lumber, in the County of Gloucester. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

The Hon. Mr Secretary Odell, by command of His Excellency, delivered the following Messages:

"The Lieutenant Governor recalls the attention of the House of Assembly to his Message of the 13th February 1833, sent to the House during the last Session, in obedience to the commands of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, recommending the passing of a Law, providing for the attendance and expenses of the President and Members of the Legislative Council, and which was rejected by a resolution of the house, upon the ground of expediency.

"The Lieutenant Governor deems it to be his duty again to recommend the same measure, with such provisions as may be judged expedient and proper, for placing both branches of the legislature on an equal footing, with respect to compensation for their services in the discharge of their public duty; and he recommends in particular, that the principle may be reconsidered of continuing a remuneration to one branch of the Legislature, to the exclusion of the other."

"The Lieutenant Governor communicates for the information of the House of Assembly, a copy of a Dispatch from the Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 28th September, 1833, containing Instructions relative to the future issue of Government Paper or Securities.

"Downing Street, September 24, 1833.

"I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed Extract of a communication, which has recently been received from the Secretary to the Treasury; and I have to convey to you His Majesty's pleasure that in conformity to the opinion expressed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, you will not, except in such urgent cases as are adverted to in Mr Stewart's letter, assent to any act authorising the issue of Government Paper or Securities, unless you shall have received His Majesty's express previous sanction for so doing, or unless the Act shall contain a clause, suspending its operation until the pleasure of His Majesty thereon shall be signified."

E. G. STANLEY.

"Treasury, 28th July, 1833.

"My Lords admit that circumstances may occasionally occur to render it advisable, that a temporary issue of Government Paper in a Colony should be sanctioned; but to evince the urgent necessity for the observance the greatest circumspection, in regard to the issue of paper by Colonial Governments, they need only advert to the difficulties and embarrassments that have arisen from this cause in Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, the Colonies of British Guiana and Jamaica.

"My Lords apprehend that the Governors of all those Colonies, in which the Fiscal authority rests solely with the Crown, are prohibited from making any new or additional issues of Government Paper, of any description, without the express previous permission of His Majesty's Government, and with the view of preventing the occurrence of the mischiefs to which they have adverted in the Colonies having local Legislatures. My Lords would especially recommend that the Officers administering the Governments of those Colonies, should be distinctly cautioned, not to assent to any local Acts or Ordinances authorising the issue of Government Paper or Securities, until they receive His Majesty's express previous sanction for so doing unless upon any pressing or unforeseen emergency, which may call for a temporary measure of this nature, and with specific provision for the redemption of the debt thereby incurred."

"The Lieutenant Governor directs to be laid before the House of Assembly, for their information, copies of two Dispatches; one from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 31st May, 1833, respecting the neutralization of Aliens; the other from the Right Hon. E. G. Stanley, in answer to the petitions of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, on the subject of the Timber Duties."

"Downing Street, 31st May, 1833.

"Sir—Mr Secretary Stanley has directed me to acknowledge the receipt of your Dispatch No. 15, of the 5th March last, transmitting an Address presented to you by the House of As-

sembly of New-Brunswick, with a copy of a joint Address from the Council and Assembly, made during the Session of 1829, relative to the neutralization of Aliens in the Province; and I am to acquaint you that the subject will receive Mr Stanley's consideration at a moment when he is less occupied than he is at present.

R. W. HAY."

"Downing Street, 25th June, 1833.

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Despatch No. 20, of the 19th March last, transmitting petitions from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New-Brunswick to His Majesty, and to both Houses of Parliament, on the subject of the Timber Duties; and I have to acquaint you that the Petition to His Majesty has been duly laid at the foot of the Throne, and I shall take an early opportunity of presenting the Petition to the House of Commons, and shall request one of my colleagues in the Upper House to present the Petitions to the House of Lords.

E. G. STANLEY."

February 10. Mr Street, by leave, presented a Petition from Hannah Amelia Cromwell, praying remuneration for Teaching School in the Parishes of Northesk and Blissfield, in the County of Northumberland, in the years 1830 and 1831, which he read. Ordered, that the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr Street by leave, presented a Petition from Ebenezer Packard, praying the Provincial allowance for Teaching a School in the Parish of Northesk, in the County of Northumberland, for 6 months in the year 1826, and a further term of 6 months in the year 1830. Ordered do.

Mr Rankin moved for leave to bring in a bill, to continue an Act, intitled, an Act for the Regulation of Rooms for Securing Masts, Logs, and Lumber in certain parts of the County of Northumberland. Leave granted. The said bill being brought in was read a first time.

On motion of Mr Weldon, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will be pleased to direct to be laid before this House, a detailed account of the income and expenditure of King's College for 1833; also the number and names of the Students now resident in the said College.

On motion of Mr Brown, Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct the proper officer to furnish this House with a correct statement of the quantity of Lands that have been granted or reserved for the support of Education in this Province, distinguishing the Seminaries or Schools for the benefit of which the several tracts of Land respectively, and the tenure under which they were held.

Mr Rankin by leave, presented a petition from Wm. Abrams Esq. Commissioner of Buoys and Beacons for the Port of Miramichi, praying a grant may pass towards the erection of a Beacon on Point Escumacine, at the entrance of that port; which he read. Ordered, That the petition be received.

The Hon. Mr Secretary Odell, by command of His Excellency, laid before the House the following Documents:—

The Custom House Returns for the Port of Saint Andrews, for the years 1831 and 1832, prepared in pursuance of an Address of the House to His Excellency at the last Session; and the Accounts of His Majesty's Attorney General with the Province, from January 1833 to January 1834.

"The Lieutenant-Governor recommends to the House of Assembly the providing, by some Legislative enactment, for the erection of secure and suitable Buildings of Stone, contiguous to the Court Houses in the several Counties, for Offices for the Register of Deeds and Wills, with a view to the safe keeping of the important Records upon which the titles to so many Estates in the Province depend, and which being now generally deposited in Private Houses and other insecure buildings, are exposed to great risk of fire and other accidents.

"The Lieutenant-Governor communicates to the House of Assembly, an Extract of a Dispatch from the Right Honorable E. G. Stanley, His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 28th September, 1833, relating to the Militia of the Province, and recommends the same to the consideration of the House of Assembly, in the confident hope that such efficient arrangements for this service will be made, as its evident importance demands.

"Downing Street, 29th September, 1833.

"I fully participate in the regret you have expressed, that the House of Assembly should have manifested such a disinclination to adopt the measures which are necessary to secure the efficiency of the Militia of the Province. His Majesty's Government has done every thing in their power for arming and properly equipping that Force; but it is obvious, that unless these earnest endeavours are seconded by the Colonial Legislature, they must become altogether nugatory. A large sum of money has been expended already for this purpose out of the King's Casual and Territorial Revenue; and it was my intention that a further supply should be furnished from the arms which have been deposited in the Ordnance Stores of the Province. How far it may be advisable under present circumstances to carry that intention into effect, is very questionable. The Resolution of the House of Assembly of the 13th March last, would induce the belief that no grant will be made for the Militia Service for the ensuing year. Under such circumstances, I should not feel myself justified in recommending His Majesty to expend any further sum out of the Crown Revenues for the organization of a Force which could not be rendered efficient, or in any way serviceable unless called out more frequently, and for longer periods. I am unwilling, however, to imagine that the House of Assembly are indifferent upon a subject of such vital importance to the Province, or that they will refuse to forward the views of His Majesty's Government

by withdrawing the assistance which is required to render your exertions successful. I am, therefore, desirous that you should bring the subject again before the Legislature at their next meeting, pointing out the obvious inexpediency of limiting the number of training days, as they were desirous of doing, and calling upon them to continue a certain amount of pay to an Inspecting Field Officer or Officers, and to provide for the safe custody and proper repair of the Arms which may be appropriated to the Militia.

E. E. STANLEY."

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1834.

By an arrival at St. John from New-York, papers of that city to the 10th instant have been received, which furnishes European dates to the 24th December. We copy below the whole of the extracts furnished but they contain little of interest.

The session of the British Parliament had been further prorogued to the 4th February. Some orders had been given to increase the British squadron in the Mediterranean. The Cornwallis and Minden, of 74 guns, and the Portland of 52 guns at Plymouth, and some other ships of war at Portsmouth and Chatham, were to be immediately put into commission.—The following article is from the correspondent of the London Courier of the 19th—later dates say nothing on the subject, except that instead of any chance of disturbing the peace of Europe by an augmentation of the English fleet in the Mediterranean—they consider such increase essential to its preservation.

"PARIS, Dec. 16.—For some days back the unusual activity has prevailed in the higher diplomatic circles, occasioned it is supposed by something in the nature of a coalition contemplated, if not already agreed upon, between Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Independently of frequent interviews between Lord Granville and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, since the return of Prince Talleyrand to town, long deliberations have been held at the Tuileries between his Majesty, the Princes, and the Duke de Broglie, at which none of the other Ministers have attended. These discussions are said to refer to the means of meeting the formidable combination—not to say conspiracy—of the three anti-liberal Governments alluded to; and from the constant presence of M. Talleyrand at these consultations, it is inferred that a proposition is about to be submitted to the British Cabinet on the subject. The invidious influence which the sleepless activity of Russia is daily acquiring for her over the tottering Government of the Porte in the East, and the not less invidious indications of Austrian interference with some of the weaker States in the South, are unquestionably subjects of legitimate uneasiness to the two great nations who are justly regarded at this moment, by the great body of society, as the sole guardians of rational liberty in Europe. That they are, and will prove themselves worthy the sacred deposit, should a crisis arrive, is most certain, in spite of the clamours of faction, whether it proceed from Tory or Radical, Republican or Carlist.

As a set-off to the above meetings, Count d'Appony Austrian Ambassador, holds almost daily a species of Court at his hotel, at which M. Pozzo di Borgo Baron Werther, the Ambassador of the King of Holland, and the Ministers of the smaller States are in constant attendance. What this rival diplomacy may lead to it is impossible to say; in the meantime, the addition of the British ships of war, the Minden and the Cornwallis, to the fleet in the Mediterranean, is a but not to be mistaken.

The following article under the head of Malta will show further dispositions of the force in the Mediterranean.

MALTA, Nov. 22.—Our over-zealous and able commander-in-chief, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, keeps all here in the naval department, on the qui vive, dispatching to him, with all imaginable facility, the reinforcements as they arrive, and re-equipping such ships as need. The admiral keeps his squadron concentrated in Vour-la Bay, and ever ready to act as circumstances may arise. It is impossible to mistake the signs of the times, as they respect the Turkish empire.

The seeds of its despoliation appear to be wafted by every motion in the political horizon; whilst the eye