

week in March he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the representation of the people in parliament.

The Douro Dispute.—We can state as positive, that Portugal and Spain have accepted the mediation of England in respect of the navigation of the Douro. We may, therefore, confidently expect that this dispute, which bore so threatening an aspect a few days ago, will now be amicable and speedily adjusted.

The Chinese War.—We have seen accounts from China which are evidently more deserving of credit than those which have been already published. We here find it stated, that in the communication between Admiral Elliot and the officers of the Emperor of China no specific sum in the way of indemnity had been named, still less agreed upon; that the principle of indemnity had been fully admitted by the Emperor of China, and that his anxious desire to have the seat of negotiations removed to Canton was caused by the panic our naval force had produced in approaching so near his capital. The Emperor did not wish to negotiate under our guns, and, 'to save his face' (as the Chinese phrase is,) he would rather do justice to us at a distance, than undergo the humiliation of appearing to his subjects to yield to our vessels of war. The entrance of the Madagascar into the Pelbo river, is said to have caused the utmost consternation. The shores were deserted at her approach, and the inhabitants sought safety in the highest hills.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 2.
Last night Lord Ellenborough presented a petition from the East India and China Association, calling for an equalization of duties upon the produce and manufactures of our Eastern and Western possessions.

The Marquis of Lansdowne avowed his concurrence in the prayer of the petition.

The Earl of Ripon gave notice that he would call the attention of the House on Thursday to the present state of our relations with Persia.

Some other notices were given, and the house proceeded to make the necessary arrangements for the trial of the indictment found against the Earl of Cardigan, for shooting at, &c. Captain Tuckett. The 16th inst. was fixed for the day of trial.

Liverpool Mail, Feb. 2.

The overland mail from India may be expected in the course of the week. Nothing of importance is anticipated from China, excepting, perhaps, the arrival of the admiral at Macao; and the taking possession of the barren island of Lantao in exchange for Chusan, which, from its insalubrity and its utter worthlessness, will not be worth retaining until the monsoon changes in June, when no doubt, active operations will be commenced to the northward.

Naval.—It is generally reported that the principal strength of the dockyards will be applied during the present year to the completion of the second rates and large steam vessels now on the stocks, and that an additional number of them will be laid down as soon as the vacant ships are repaired.—Naval and Military Gaz.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following Speech was delivered by the Secretary for the Colonies, in a debate which occurred on a motion for addressing Her Majesty in answer to her Speech on opening Parliament.

Lord J. RUSSELL rose to state his views of the foreign policy on which government had acted. He regretted the secession of France from the great object of the European powers—the confessedly important object of preserving the independence of the Ottoman empire. But a country having the possessions and connexions of England, and interested therefore, in the maintenance of peace, can preserve it only, by watching every event that occurs. If England, in this very case, had declined to aid the Porte, if the Porte had then called upon Russia to help her, and if Russia had yielded to this temptation, the peace of Europe would have been vastly greater danger than from the course actually taken by the British Government. (Cries of hear, hear.) But it did not therefore follow, as Mr. Grote seemed to conceive, that England was to interpose in every case of discord between the Sultan and any of his Pachas: each such case must be judged by its own circumstances. The treaty of Unkar 'Sklessi, though it did not actually add to the power of Russia, was yet an intimation to Europe that Russia was likely to take up the position of protectress to the Porte, and that was a position which the other European states could not regard without uneasiness. With what danger the Sultan was menaced by Mehemet Ali, Lord Palmerston's note of the 31st August had truly and clearly explained; and that explanation was corroborated by the statement even of the French minister, M. DePassy. In such circumstances,

it was not to be supposed that Russia and Austria would have been quiescent; and had they moved, England would not have sat still. So that even if at first she had endeavoured to avoid interference, she would have been drawn in, to interfere at last. Lord John then referred to the negotiations of 1839 and 1840, to prove Lord Palmerston's solicitude for preserving the co-operation of France, and to illustrate the good faith with which the Emperor of Russia had acted. And he quoted the statements of M. Guizot, as laid before the French chambers, to show that the negotiations had been the good effect of bringing Russia to moderation, and that France, instead of having been taken by surprise, had ample notice of the course which England ultimately adopted. He desired to pay his tribute to the merits of the French people, and under the representations which had been made to them, he did not wonder at their irritation; but he did not wonder that such representations should have been made to them by their own ministers. Those ministers seemed to have laid it down as a rule, that they would consult only the will of Mehemet Ali; and when he declined (as he, being so backed by France, would naturally decline) to adopt the suggestions of the European powers, the French ministers unaccountably sanctioned his refusal. Any further attempt to retain the concurrence of France would have been useless; it was obvious that the tactics of the French negotiators aimed at delay. He then appealed to the success of our naval force in the Mediterranean, as evidence that our marine had not been in the state of decay imputed to it; and he had concluded this part of the subject by lamenting the use lately made of the name of the deceased Lord Holland, whose opinions on that subject had been those of a man sincerely desirous of peace, and expressed with his characteristic frankness and honour. With respect to the remarks with which Mr Grote had terminated his speech, he desired to have it understood, that while he refused to shelter abuses under the name of institutions, he would not destroy institutions under the name of abuses. He was friendly to an established church, to an hereditary peerage, and to an hereditary monarchy; and whatever plan might be proposed, which, in his judgment, tended to endanger these, he should hold it his duty to resist. But to improvements he was no enemy; to these he would lend his assistance; and he should think them then most desirable when they could be effected gradually and without public alarm.

United States.

Boston Mercantile Journal.

Our Relations with Great Britain.—On Saturday last, Mr Pickens, from the Committee, on Foreign Affairs, in the House of Representatives, made a report on the late Message of the President, transmitting a correspondence with the British Minister, in relation to the burning of the Caroline, and the demand for the liberation of Alexander McLeod.

The tone of the report is bold and independent, there is little in it of a conciliatory nature, which, whatever may be the character of its arrangements, is to be regretted. Its language must be particularly offensive to Great Britain—and will not serve to allay the hostile feelings which have recently been engendered between the two countries.

[The report alludes to the Caroline affair and the imprisonment of McLeod,—the Boundary Questions, (Northeastern and Northwestern)—the seizure of American vessels on the African coast by British cruisers,—and concludes with a long tirade against what is termed British aggrandizement in all parts of the Globe, Great Britain at this moment 'presents to the civilized world (says the report,) the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination ever known.]—St. John Observer.

Correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Washington, Feb 13, 1841.—A very exciting debate occurred in the House of Representatives this morning, on a Report submitted by Mr Pickens of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, having reference to the case of McLeod and the destruction of the Caroline, on the Niagara frontier. The Report was read, and proved to be a long, inflated tissue of bombast, got up for party effect, not limited to the matters at issue between this country and England, but travelling all round the world,—setting forth the extension of the British power over Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, discussing the ample subject of the British foreign relations, and concluding with the gratuitous declaration that our government ought to defend our rights without fear or regard to consequences. Nobody was disposed to doubt the propriety of maintaining our rights, whenever and wherever assailed; but the question was, whether it was expedient for Congress to volunteer such a declaration at the present time. It appeared, that the Report was adopted in Committee, by the casting vote of the chairman. In the course of the debate, Mr J. Q. Adams pronounced it a partizan Report, and a war measure.

Mr Pickens, having briefly advocated the Report, was replied to by Mr Granger of New York, one of the committee, in a masterly speech, in which he exposed the folly and inexpediency of the gratuitous declaration it contained. What he said was listened to with profound attention, not only on account of

his cogent reasoning, but in consequence of his position, as a member of the forthcoming Cabinet. Mr Granger deprecated the unnecessary excitement that such a report would create in the country, and in particular, on the frontiers of his own State. The people of that region were already much excited on the subject of the arrest of McLeod, and this Report would have a tendency to add unnecessarily to that excitement. That unfortunate man had been indicted for murder, and the case would have to be tried by the competent legal tribunals of the State. Any action here would tend to interfere with the course of justice, and as such, was to be deprecated. The aim of the Report was to show the power of Great Britain and our own weakness. He concluded by moving that the Report be laid on the table without printing. Mr Pickens rose to reply, in a speech of sound and fury. He alluded to the 'semi official' character of the gentleman from New York, on account of his relations to the New Cabinet, and alluded to his remarks as a tone on the bagpipe. Mr Pickens said, that the Report was his own, and written by his own hand, without having consulted any other person under Heaven, but the committee, and he was willing to take the responsibility of the measure. So far from attempting to show the power of Great Britain and the weakness of our own country, it showed the very reverse—and so far from being a war measure, it was a peace measure. He disclaimed the idea of wishing to excite war.

Mr Granger replied with much spirit, and remarked pleasantly, that if he should not succeed so well in his remarks that he was about to make, as the gentleman from South Carolina it would probably be because he had not so much wind in his bags. This sally created a roar of laughter, at the expense of Mr Pickens: Mr Granger then went on to show, that the Report was unstatesmanlike, inexpedient, and ought not to be printed, nor adopted by this House.

Mr J. Q. Adams next took the floor in opposition to the Report, but I could not hear with sufficient distinctness to attempt a sketch of his remarks. He pronounced it a partizan measure which had been precipitated in the House, without giving members an opportunity to examine it, and calculated to place us in the wrong before the world.

Mr Fillmore of New York, who represents the district in which the Caroline was burnt next took the floor in opposition to the Report, and deprecated the unnecessary excitement that it would produce on a subject on which too much popular excitement already prevailed.

Mr Everett of Vermont, followed at considerable length in opposition to the Report, but where I sat I could not hear his argument. He concluded by offering an amendment, which was negatived. Soon afterwards the question on printing was put, and carried by a party vote, and the House adjourned.

The members of the House were taken by surprise by this report. It may be the policy of the retiring administration to cast a Parthian arrow, on their retreat, for the purpose of stirring up a war fever in the land, to be adjusted by the future administration, but such a course is at variance with the straight forward movement of wise statesmen.

The Washington National Intelligencer of the 15th inst. contains the following remarks in relation to Mr Pickens report.

Rarely within our experience has a more extraordinary report emanated from a committee of Congress; and never certainly has a document found its way into either branch of the national Legislature under more singular circumstances.

Of the report itself we shall, for the present, leave our readers to judge for themselves, both as to its force of argument, its felicity of illustration, and the fitness of its tone to the gravity of the theme. It will be for them, especially, to reconcile, if they can, its studied arraignment of British policy, in matters which do not concern the United States, with the principle of non-intervention as regards the concerns of other nations, heretofore avowed and practised upon as a cardinal point in the foreign policy of the United States.

With regard to the weight due to this report as an indication of the feeling of the nation, or of the Legislative body in which it originates, it ought to be remarked, that it has the sanction of a bare majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and for that reason alone ought never to have been made; that it has received no sanction from the House of Representatives; and that, contrary to usage in ordinary cases a large number of the members of that House, testified their utter repugnance to its general character by voting against the printing of it.

Important from Buffalo.—A part of Niagara Falls carried away!—The Buffalo Commercial of the 14th, received at the office of the editor, contains a long account of the sweeping away of the Horse shoe Falls of Niagara, with Goat Island, &c. &c. If the statement is correct, it is indeed a most extraordinary occurrence.

On the American side, the great shelf is said to be unmoisted; but the water falling over is greatly diminished, it being diverted to the large increased channel on the British side. Here the waters have a prolonged fall of nearly a mile, the plane of course very gentle, commencing above Goat Island and ending below the old fording place, the intermediate

space being filled up and graduated by deposits from above.—Boston Merc. Journal.

N. Y. Emigrant.

Intelligence has just reached the city from Lockport, that the Grand Jury sitting there, after being engaged for two or three days in hearing evidence against Mr McLeod, had brought in a bill against him for Murder, and that in the regular course, his trial will take place at the court of Oyer and Terminer, which commences on the fourth Monday of March next.

The 'Spy in Washington,' gives the following as Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, complete:

Daniel Webster, of Mass., Secretary of State; Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; John Bell, of Ten., Secretary of War; George E. Badger, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, Attorney General; Francis Granger, of New York, Post Master General.

At a General Session of the Peace, of our Lady the Queen, held at the Court House, at Newcastle, in and for the County of Northumberland, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

Read a Petition signed by Alexander Fraser, Jan William Lech, Joseph Russell, and 176, others.

To the Worshipful Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, in General Sessions convened—

The Petition of the undersigned, inhabitants of the County of Northumberland, Humbly Sheweth,

That by an act passed by the General Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, on the 11th March, 1824, and in the fifth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, entitled 'an Act to provide for the better support of the Poor in certain Parishes in the County of Northumberland, your Worships are authorized and empowered to agree for the erecting and furnishing a proper Building for an Alms House and Work House within this Country. That whereas by the mode now generally pursued to provide for the support of the Poor in this County, many persons who might under proper regulations, contribute to their own maintenance have nevertheless become chargeable to, and are entirely maintained by the inhabitants of the Parishes in which such persons reside, to the great burthen of such inhabitants. And whereas the establishment of a suitable Alms House and Work House within the County would not only enable many poor persons who are now chargeable to the Parishes in which they reside, to would also afford the means of materially checking the disorderly behavior of divers persons who by drunkenness and idleness, disqualify themselves from earning a proper support.

That your Petitioners feel that the present system is a grievous one, entailing upon them enormous and increasing rates, without at the same time affording commensurate benefits to the parish paupers generally.

That your Petitioners would respectfully turn your worships attention to the many benefits resulting to the inhabitants of the County of York, from the Alms House and Work House established in Fredericton—the decent and sober habits, and to the decided comforts and cleanliness ensured to the Poor of that County under the excellent regulations that govern the Fredericton Asylum, and withal to the great saving to the inhabitants of York generally, it being a fact within the knowledge of some of your petitioners, that the actual cost of maintaining the said paupers, after deducting the amount realised for their work, does not (when provisions are at a moderate average rate) exceed five pence per day.

Therefore your petitioners earnestly pray your Worships to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and to cause to be erected an Alms House and Work House within this County, in terms of the act above referred to.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Miramichi, Jan. 12, 1841
Ordered, that the same lay over for the further consideration of Court, until the next July session; and that in the meantime the same be published in the Gleaner for one month.

THOMAS H. PETERS, Clerk.

IN THE PRESS,

And shortly will be Published:
A Meteorological Journal,
Kept at Richibucto:
For the years 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840:

WITH AN APPENDIX.
Giving the results of other Observations made at Fredericton, St. John, and Buctouche.

Under the Patronage of
His Excellency Major General SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., K. C. H.
And the Honourable
THE LEGISLATURE.

RAN AWAY.

Notice is hereby given that CHARLES BISHOP, an indentured Apprentice, aged 19 and a few months, left my employment on the 6th inst., and it is supposed went by way of St John, but he has friends at Restigouche, whether he may be gone. Any person giving him employment or harboring him in any manner, will be prosecuted according to law.

JOHN LEISHMAN, Tiler.
Richibucto, Feb. 12, 1841.