

of no ordinary character in a man of less susceptibility than himself. But this was a political dinner;—and in returning his heartfelt thanks for the kindness and consideration which induced the men of Northumberland to invite him and his colleague to join them on this happy occasion, he would candidly say that the invitation, at the time he had the honor to receive it, was more than ordinarily acceptable. He had taken that course in politics during the last session of the House of Assembly which, on due and mature reflection he deemed most conducive to the happiness of the people of this province, as well as to the credit and honor of the provincial administration; because, had the course taken by the House of Assembly, been allowed its constitutional effect, the provincial administration could now stand in a position very different from that, in which he lamented to say, it did stand. It would be in the enjoyment of the confidence of the people; the highest praise which could be given to an administration. The duty of the members of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, and Kent, had been an arduous one; the important questions came on before members had an opportunity of fully ascertaining the opinions of their constituents. The members had no meeting together—no concerted scheme—no combination or conspiracy, as had been falsely said; each individual made up his mind on the strength of his own judgment, and in reference to what he conscientiously believed the true feeling of his constituents. And what was the result? That they find themselves acting in perfect unison. And this, he said, should be a strong evidence of the true state of public opinion, if indeed there could be any doubt on that subject. As to his attention to the local wants of his county, he said, that he had flattered himself that, during the whole course of his fifteen years service, in no session had he more faithfully done his duty in that respect, and he defied any man to point out one single act of omission or neglect of any interest of Gloucester, public or private. But what was the result? he would tell the meeting. A system of the most unfounded slanders had been got up, and every effort had been used to set those people in array against him whom he had so long and so faithfully served. As a specimen, he would repeat the exact words of a letter which had been received at Fredericton by his colleague, from Shippigan, written by Mr. Gale, the confidential agent of one of the Executive Council, whose political views he was under the necessity of opposing:—"I perceive that you did not support the Governor's views on the recent discussion; not doubt you acted conscientiously. Your worthy colleague has also made himself very conspicuous on this occasion. I do not know how much he has got from the other party for a lease of his conscience; but this I know, that he will not much longer have an opportunity of bartering the public interests for his own private emolument as he has done for years."

The next step, he said, which followed this vile and slanderous string of untruths, was the employment of a number of persons in Gloucester to carry round sheets of paper to be filled with signatures, to be obtained by the collectors in any way, or by any means, but—to be obtained. These lists of names were afterwards appended to a precious document, in which he and his colleague, and the whole House of Assembly, were said to be "Repudiated;" and this document, which, he could prove, had never been seen by hundreds whose names are attached to it, is gravely exhibited to the Queen's Representative as an expression of Public Opinion. This line of conduct, he, Mr. End, designated as moral, as well as political, depravity; and he said that the attainment of no worldly advantage could justify such a violation of good faith. He found that many of his old and tried friends had been seduced innocently, into these measures; and while he was labouring under the consciousness of having been unfairly treated, he received the invitation to join this political dinner. He received it as a proof that his conduct had been approved of by the intelligence and influence of Northumberland as well as Gloucester, and he was cheered and delighted by its reception. He would not now descend to refute imputations which, probably, after all, should have been treated with silent contempt; but this he could say, that if he had leaved his conscience, he had the misfortune of having met with the worst of all bad tenants, as not a farthing of rent had ever yet been paid; and as to bartering the public interest for his own, he supposed he might have done so very recently.

He flattered himself that he would make as efficient an Executive Councillor as some of the minority who had been called to seats at the board; but it was absurd now to argue on the line of conduct pursued by the majority; it would scarcely be thought to be a debatable question. He hoped no one would have the temerity to dispute the Queen's decision. Her Majesty was with us—the majority were with us—the best men of the Executive, the men in whom the province trusted, gave up their seats rather than be against us. He would ask who were against us;—the fragments of a body who had sown in the wind, but they would reap in the whirlwind; and he trusted the day was not far distant when such a Council should be organized as might deserve and obtain the confidence and support of this loyal province. He repeated his thanks for the honor done him, and the manner in which his name had been received by the company.

The Editor of the Gleaner is requested to publish the enclosed extract in his first paper, by
A SUBSCRIBER.

"It were well, if some of the actors in ec-

clesiastical matters in this Province, would pursue carefully, and with a view to being instructed, the speech delivered by the Rev. Henry Grey, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, on assuming the chair in the Canonmills Hall, Edinburgh, on 16th May, 1844. That speech we published at length in the British Colonist, of 18th June, 1844, and we must here content ourselves, by giving only the following short extract from it. Mr Grey says:—"We feel that we are content with our position, and envy others nothing that they possess. We know that we would not exchange again with those that have succeeded us. If they preach Christ, and we do not deny that they may,—so do we also preach Christ. Let us wish them GOD SPEED, and REJOICE that, "every way Christ is preached." There is work enough for us BOTH, and surely the further manifestation of who is RIGHT and who is WRONG among us may be left to GOD, AND DOES NOT BELONG TO US. Let us not set at naught or despise any of our brethren. We have left in the flocks from which we have parted, many that we love, many for whom we cannot cease to pray. Let us follow the course by which we may best edify observers, and conquer their regard. And those brethren gone out from us, are they not under their Master's discipline? To him they stand or fall. We are not called to decide on their case or conduct. We have many faults, and imperfections to weed out; much good to learn and aspire after. Let us turn every thing to good account"

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th May, received by the Britannia, Steamer.

From Charles Wilmer's American News Letter, May 4.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The ministerial measure for the endowment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, has hitherto passed safely—we may almost say triumphantly—through its every stage in the House of Commons, and its progress in the House of Lords, there can be little doubt, will be equally rapid and successful. Its opponents out of doors have been excessively active in protesting against the bill, as calculated to give encouragement to Popery, and to destroy the Queen's title to be considered the Defender of the Protestant Faith in these realms, and have marshalled their forces in the best way for making an effect upon the wisdom of the Parliament, but without the slightest hope or expectation of ultimate success; whilst its friends have for the most part been as remarkably quiescent, relying with full confidence on the power of the Premier to carry his proposition into law, without any infringement or encroachment upon the rights, property or privileges of the establishment and the Protestant monarchy, being entirely satisfied that it was devised from a statesman-like consideration and conviction of its absolute justice and necessity, and deeply imbued with the feeling, that the time has come for the British government to show the people of Ireland that some thoughts are occasionally bestowed by the executive upon the best means of promoting the peace, happiness and welfare of that portion of Her Majesty's dominions.

It will be seen from our Irish summary that on its first announcement the plan gave the greatest satisfaction if not delight to the repeal agitators, but since that period many of the leading members of the Roman Catholic clergy have sneered at and repudiated it, as but an insignificant and paltry modicum of the justice to which they lay claim on behalf of their country. Mr. O'Connell and other principal men of the Conciliation Hall have also taken advantage of certain expressions dropped in the heat of debate by the heads of the two great parties of the State to evince tokens of increased dissatisfaction, and have carried their remarks so far as to intimate that in case of the Queen visiting Ireland, she shall be greeted with the loud cry for repeal. As her Majesty has declared in unmistakable terms that the integrity of the Union shall be preserved at all risks, and by the aid of every means in her possession, if required, it is now somewhat doubtful, if the Ministers will advise their royal mistress to pay that visit to the sister country, on which there is strong reason to believe her heart was set, and which the cabinet were disposed to recommend. We think it quite clear that she will not go thither this summer, unless before its expiration the tone of the Repealers shall have greatly altered, and some pledge shall have been given that she will not be subjected to insult or annoyance from political demonstrations.

Some allusions have been made in the Conciliation Hall to the probable effect upon the repeal agitation by the state of

our relations with France and America, and the Texan annexation and Oregon invasion have excited something like a feverish feeling, but the general impression seems to be that there will be no disturbance of that peace which has been found to contribute so materially to the prosperity of the new and the old world, and that the justice and moderation of the respective governments will bring matters to an amicable conclusion. The arrival of the Great Western is very anxiously expected, as being certain to throw some light upon the subject.

There was a great demonstration and banquet at Dundalk, on Thursday, in which thousands participated, and where the leaders evinced the utmost determination of tone and language, fully proving that repeal is yet a dearly-cherished object amongst the Roman Catholics of Ireland. The progress of Mr. O'Connell and his friends thither from Dublin was that of heroes triumphant. The first of July, near the Obelisk upon the Boyne, was fixed for the Drogheda demonstration. The Liberator received addresses from Derry, Danganon, Armagh, Belfast, and various other places.

The measures introduced to the House of Commons on Friday night, for Regulating Banking in Scotland and Ireland, appear to have given an agreeable surprise to the parties most interested. Sufficiently decisive to accomplish the leading objects contemplated by the Premier they nevertheless manifest a conciliatory anxiety to avoid direct interference with long-established prepossessions. The general principle of the scheme is one of assimilation. The act of last year for regulating banking in England having in the interval been found to work well—not checking the activity of capital, yet preventing the recurrence of commercial panic—it is proposed to apply its regulations to the banks of Ireland and Scotland, with such minor modifications as their peculiar circumstances require. In estimating and allowing for these circumstances, the sagacity of the Premier is conspicuous. He has well-nigh disarmed opposition by the moderation and good sense of his proposals. Even those who are most in favour of the existing banking system in Scotland, acknowledged that if an alteration be made, the proposed measure is calculated to effect the change at the smallest expense of inconvenience. In a short time the measure will become law, and add to the statute-Book another evidence of the unwearied energy, capacious intellect, and administrative skill, possessed by its illustrious framer. A phalanx of opposition was intended, and indeed organised, on this, as well as on the other side of the Border, as regards any interference with the small note circulation. Meetings of all sorts have been held in the principal parts of Scotland, to oppose any interference with the issues of their banks. Resolutions have been unanimously passed against the assumed interference of the Premier, and deputations waited upon him to remonstrate against the alleged changes. But Sir R. Peel kept his secret so well, that, up to the hour he made his *expose* on Friday night, not a doubt was entertained but that an attack upon the £1 note system of Scotland was a matter of certainty. Large, indeed, was the attendance of Scottish members on the night named, and never was there seen such a "gathering" in the gallery of the House, and in the lobbies, of Scotia's wealthy sons. But to their surprise and delight, they found they had been fighting against a shadow, for the measure gave very general satisfaction.

Lord John Russell has given notice of his intention to propose the following resolutions in the house of Commons on the 26th.

Lord John Russell has laid the following nine resolutions upon the table of the House of Commons, with a threat that he will move the adoption of each and all of them.

1. That the present state of political tranquility, and the recent revival of trade, afford to this house a favourable opportunity to consider of such measures as may tend permanently to improve the condition of the labouring classes.
2. That those laws which impose duties usually called protective tend to impair the efficiency of labour, to restrict the free interchange of commodities, and to impose on the people unnecessary taxation.
3. That the present corn law tends to check improvements in agriculture, produces uncertainty in all farming speculations, and holds out to the owners and occupiers of land prospects of special advantage which it fails to secure.
4. That this house will take the said laws into consideration, with a view to such cautious and deliberate arrange-

ments as may be most beneficial to all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

5. That the freedom of industry would be promoted by a careful revision of parochial settlement which now prevails in England and Wales.

6. That a systematic plan of colonisation would partially relieve those districts of the country where the deficiency of employments has been most injurious to the labourers in husbandry.

7. That the improvements made of late years in the education of the people, as well as its more general diffusion, have been sent with satisfaction to this house.

8. That this house will be ready to give its support to measures, founded on liberal and comprehensive principles, which may be conducive to the further extension of religious and moral instruction.

9. That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to lay the foregoing resolutions before her Majesty.

We refer our readers to another column for the India, China and other foreign intelligence, which, however, is of very trifling interest.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Trade continues to be exceedingly brisk in every department in England, and from the appearance of the weather there is a fair prospect that the crops of every description will be abundant. In the sugar and other produce markets there has been a fair business doing. There has been some speculation in the Liverpool cotton market, on account of the apprehensions entertained in some quarters for the permanency of our peaceable relations with America, but it has subsided, and all is now going on steadily. The speculations in railway shares, especially in new lines, which had really become alarming, is gradually decreasing, having received a severe blow in some of the recent parliamentary decisions, and the press constantly iterating its warnings to people to be cautious how they risk money in doubtful or even good enterprises to a greater amount than they can conveniently spare. The iron trade can hardly be said to be looking as well as it was a month ago. Buyers generally are keeping back, and manufacturers seem determined not to give the prices asked for Pig Iron. There appears to be a little giving way in the price of Pig Iron, but manufactured Iron maintains the quarter day quotation.

From the manufacturing districts our accounts are generally favourable. The wool sales will be held some time in May.

Advices from Leipsic state that the sale of cloth at the annual fair had gone off doubtfully, as the Swiss, who were the principal buyers, could not purchase, owing to their domestic troubles. In other respects, the fair had caused much briskness in the town.

The new regulations relative to banking introduced by Sir Robert Peel on Friday night have given the greatest possible satisfaction, and have formed almost the sole topic of conversation in the monetary circles, since the universal impression that the removal of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the Bank of Ireland will have a most beneficial effect upon the prosperity of the country. Some slight alterations may be made in the details of the measure when going through committee; but from neither the Irish nor Scotch members will the principal of the bills meet with opposition. The deputies from the latter place are, to be sure, growing a little, but that is national. The funds, the surest barometer with which to test any political changes, advanced on Saturday fully one fourth per cent., a "great fact" in proof of the general favour with which the alterations have been received.

The opinion of capitalists is, that additional security and steadiness will be given to our momentary system.

Money is not dear, being called 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 per cent., and the Bank of England is tolerably liberal in its discounts.

A fair average amount of business has been transacted in the public securities, and the quotations have been somewhat more buoyant than they previously were. There has not been any important feature in the transactions. The public do not seem by any means anxious to sell stock, and the Scotch banks are now expected to buy in again. The Unfunded Debt keeps firm. Bank and India Stocks are rather vacillating. The purchasers for the reduction of the debt are continued daily.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

India.—We have despatches from India, via Calcutta, to the 8th ult. Not a movement had taken place in the Pan-