

Head Quarters, Fredericton, 19th June 1827.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the Militia of the County of Northumberland be inspected on the days hereafter mentioned instead of those ordered in the General Orders of the 7th May last.

The days of Inspection will be—

4th Battalion Northumberland Militia.

2nd. Division at N. Mooers's, in the Parish of Ludlow, on Saturday the 25th Aug.

1st. Do. at M'Kenzie's field on the South West Branch of the River Miramichi, on Tuesday the 28th Aug.

1st Battalion Northumberland.

1st Division at St. Andrews Point, on Wednesday the 29th Aug.

2nd. Do. at Glenelg, at James M'Donald's Farm, on Thursday the 30th Aug.

3rd do. at Alnwick, at Burnt Church, on Friday the 31st August.

3d Battalion Northumberland.

2nd Division at Caraquet, on Tuesday the 4th September.

1st do. at St. Peters, on Friday the 7th September.

By Command,

GEO. SHORE, A. G. M. F.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)

TUESDAY, 26th JUNE, 1827.

Alms House and Work House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK, W. F. ODELL, Esq.

SAVINGS BANK.

TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK,

HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

MARK NEEDHAM, ESQ.

Amount deposited yesterday, £79 15s.

The Tyrian packet, Lieutenant Dwyer, in 44 days from Falmouth, arrived at Halifax on the 18th, bringing London Papers to the 3rd of May. The Parliament reassembled on the 1st. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Eldon declared that the unpardonable offence of which he had been accused of dictating to his Sovereign, "was a base and infamous calumny" but that he could not continue to hold office under the circumstances which had lately taken place. He considered that he could not remain in office "when an Administration had been formed upon principles with respect to Catholic Emancipation so opposed to his own." His Lordship said "he had considered the Question over and over again, but he found it impossible to change his opinion." In concluding "he begged their Lordships to believe that he felt the deepest gratitude for the forbearance which they had uniformly shown to his feelings in that house; and assured them that he should never lose a sense of it, so long as he retained the functions of memory."

The Duke of Wellington in commenting upon the correspondence which passed between himself and Mr. Canning contended "that he had not been treated with sufficient courtesy, and that adequate information had not been given him, as to the principles on which the new Administration was to be formed." The letter of His Grace "which contained his reasons for leaving the Cabinet, is in substance as follows:—"He had diligently turned the subject in his mind, with a view of seeing how far he could, consistently with his own principles, take a share in the new Administration. He sincerely wished that he could bring himself to a conviction that the new Government was to adhere to the line of po-

licy pursued by Lord Liverpool. He thought that it would be a great advantage if it could be so constituted; but he was afraid that it would not. He conceived that the principles of Lord Liverpool's policy had been already abandoned, and that the measures of Government, constituted on the principles of Mr. Canning, would be viewed with suspicion by foreign Governments, and would give no satisfaction to the people at home. Under these circumstances, his Grace requested Mr. Canning to communicate to His Majesty that he wished to be excused from forming a part of the new Cabinet."

In the House of Commons Mr. PEEL delivered an eloquent speech in justification of the course he had adopted in resigning the Seals of Office as Secretary of State for the Home Department. He stated that his decided opposition to the Catholic Question, and the predominance the Prime Minister possessed, and which he argued would completely countervail his on those important subjects on which he had, after the utmost deliberation, made up his mind, were the only motives that had influenced his decision. He declared that he was actuated by no feeling of rivalry, and that the charges of combination brought against the Seceders from His Majesty's Government were not only not founded in truth, but directly the reverse of it.

Our limits this week will only permit us to extract a few passages from the Speech of Mr. Canning. After observing that he had foreseen "from the beginning of these discussions," that they would terminate in the mutual separation of himself and his Right Honourable Friend [Mr. Peel] Mr. Canning said "I know not whether the House will be surprised to hear—my Right Hon. Friend will not, for I have already stated it to him—that when I was first called upon by his Majesty for advice, in the critical situation in which the Government was placed, aware—for why should I disguise the fact?—of his Majesty's individual opinions, I counselled him to make the Government conformable to those opinions. That counsel necessarily involved my own retirement, and that retirement would have been made with a much more cheerful heart, and a more confident assurance, from the position in which it placed me, than I had at any subsequent stage of these transactions. Sir, in offering my advice to his Majesty to constitute a Government opposed to my opinions, I begged leave to withdraw myself, as I could not form a part of such a Government. Now, Sir, why did I do this? I, as the House may do me the honor to remember, have always defended, and as I still do defend, the existence of an Administration divided in opinion upon the Catholic question, I will tell the House my reason for so doing. Not many months ago, from quarters which I will not name, strenuous advice was addressed to his Majesty to place his Government on a footing of unanimity with respect to the Catholic question, and that unanimity to be one of uniform opposition to that question. Lord Liverpool, to whom this advice was communicated, at the same time that it was addressed to his Majesty in a letter to his Majesty, stated first that having been one of the original authors of a Government divided in opinion on that question, he, for one, never could concur in an Administration excluding one party. Lord Liverpool added also his advice, or rather his opinion of the very great difficulty that would attend the forming of such a Government. Such was Lord Liverpool's opinion, and when I advised his Majesty to form such a divided Government, it was not for me to estimate the difficulties which would impede

It was, had his Majesty thought fit to adopt the advice, for those of his Counselors who were to form part of an Administration so constituted, to counsel such a course as they might have thought would attain their end. I did not disguise either from my sovereign or myself, that it would be a work of difficulty, but I was far from thinking it a work of impracticability. What became of that advice is manifest by the result." In replying to the charge "that the new Government which had been formed consisted chiefly of Catholics," Mr. Canning adverted to his interview with His Majesty upon the 12th of April last, the purport of which, he stated, was an intention on his part to propose to His Majesty "a plan and arrangement which should comprise all the Members of Lord Liverpool's Government, and embrace therefore an equality of Protestant and Catholic Votes, or rather, he should say, a preponderancy of Protestant voices"—and remarked that at that very interview "five Protestant resignations were put into his hands." "Upon receiving these resignations" Mr. Canning added "I said to my Sovereign, "Here Sir, is that which disables me from executing the orders I have received from you, respecting the formation of a new Administration. It is now open to your Majesty to adopt a new course, for no step has yet been taken in the execution of those orders that is irrecoverable; but I must fairly state to your Majesty, that if I am to go on in the position where you have been pleased to place me, my writ must be moved for to day, for if we wait until the holidays, without adopting any definitive steps, I see that it is quite hopeless for me to attempt to persevere in the objects I have undertaken." I need not repeat to the House, the words in which my Sovereign graciously replied to this representation, but I may state that he gave me his hand to kiss, and confirmed me in the office to which I had been named. (Loud and repeated cheers.)"

We have thus given a brief outline of the Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament touching the important changes which have lately taken place. Had time allowed it would have afforded us great pleasure to have extended the extracts; but this we must reserve for our next impression, when it will be our endeavour to sketch as comprehensive a view of the entire discussions as the nature of circumstances may admit.

We observe in the Halifax Royal Gazette of the 13th inst., a Notice from His Excellency Sir James Kempt respecting a Grant made by His Majesty to His late Royal Highness the Duke of York, of all Mines and Minerals reserved by his Majesty in the Province of Nova Scotia; the Sub-lease of the said Mines and Minerals to Messrs. Rundle, Bridge and Rundle, of London; and the appointment and arrival of Richard Smith, Esq., Superintendent for the said Sub-lessees, "with a number of Miners, Colliers, Engineers and Mechanics, and a large quantity of Machinery, Tools and Implements, for the purpose of opening and working such Mines, agreeably to the terms and conditions of the Lease." The following remarks upon the subject occur in the Royal Gazette of the same date.

"We are happy to inform the public, that the vessel belonging to the lessees of the Crown Mines in this Province has safely arrived at Pictou, containing upwards of 300 tons of Machinery, Implements, &c. and about 30 skilful and experienced Miners, Engineers, and Mechanics, and we insert above a Notice from the Provincial Secretary's Office calling upon all to lend to the Agents and Director of this great undertaking, every reasonable facility and assistance. Depending, as the Company

must, upon its own capital and resources, which are said to be vast, they cannot stand much in need of individual aid, but we are confident that every man who wishes well to the country—every man who sees, in the establishment of Mining Companies, another door opened to let in prosperity upon the Province, will lend to the Agents of Messrs. Rundle, Bridge and Rundle, as well as to our domestic association, every assistance in his power.

We believe that, in the first instance, the attention of this Company will be directed to the raising of vast bodies of Coal, and as the deepest pits always yield the best article, they intend to sink shafts of considerable depth, by means of powerful Steam Engines. We shall therefore be able to procure this article, so necessary to our domestic comfort, of better quality, at a more reasonable rate, than it can be sold by those whose operations are less extensive. They have also brought out mouldings and patterns of every description, and a considerable quantity of pig iron, from England, which, as soon as the Furnaces are prepared, they will work into various kinds of Castings. So soon, however, as their own Mines yield a sufficiency of iron ore, they will cease to import pig iron from England.

We look upon this undertaking as one, from which Nova Scotia will derive advantages, the extent of which can scarcely be foreseen. It is not population alone we require, but constant and profitable employment for the people—the free circulation of capital—and the energetic prosecution of useful enterprise. If we are correctly informed, the funds which Messrs. Rundle, Bridge and Rundle, intend to appropriate to this speculation, are of very considerable amount, and equal to the great work they have to perform; and the employment their operations will give to vast numbers—the competition that will be excited, and the valuable articles of export which they will furnish, must give an impulse to our domestic concerns, that will be felt in every portion of the Province."

GENERAL ELECTION.

State of the Poll in the county of York at its adjournment on Saturday the 23d instant, about sixty miles above Fredericton.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes William Taylor (304), John Dow (293), John Allen (280), Jereidiah Slason (215), Richard Ketchum (203), Peter Fraser (163), George F. Street (158), William Wilmot (130), Peter Fisher (76).

City Saint John—State of the Poll for the city, this day, (Saturday) being the tenth day of polling:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Hugh Johnston (756), Gregory Van Horne (570), Thomas Barlow (538), John R. Pariclow (576), Charles Simonds (551), John Ward (528), Robert Parker (288), Stephen Humbert (353).

Kings County.—State of the Poll at the time of its adjournment on Friday evening:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Freeze (174), Wetmore (147), Vail (145), M'Leod (110), Humbert (102), Britain (81).

County of Charlotte.—At the close of the Poll at Saint David, on Tuesday last, the Votes stood as follow:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Campbell (53), Brown (48), Wyer (47), Clarke (37), Cliph (38), Smith (26), Mackay (12), Hatheway (7).

County of Kent.—State of Poll at the Parish of Dundas, the 19th June, the 3th day polling: F. W. Weldon, 171; D. M. Almon, 127. The Election re-opened the next day at Liverpool.