

POETRY.

(Original.)

(FOR THE AURORA BOREALIS.)
(IRREGULAR.)

'Tis sweet to eye
The Northern sky,
When the mystic lights are dancing;
When the curtain of night
Is glittering bright,
Bespangled with stars of twinkling light,
Oh! then 'tis a sight entrancing!

Had ye unknown
Of the frigid zone,
Which but now so brightly shone!
Why fade ye so soon away
Ye diffident spirits,—say,
Who have made the frozen Boreal all your own?

Ha! now as quick as the lightning-glance
Ye join again in the airy dance;
Brightly beaming
Radiance gleaming,
Gently blushing
Swiftly rushing—
'Tis then I'm lost in illusions' trance!

Attendant spirits of the sun,
When his daily course is run,
Round the pole ye throng;
Where ye sing the spheric song,
And gambol in the air
Devoid of every care.

Now apart,
How ye dart
Your quick constant ray;
Springing sprightly,
Tipping lightly,
Then ye glide away.

Along the horizon now ye run,
From the polar north, to where the sun
First ushers in the morn;
Then, quickly turning, back ye go,
To the regions of eternal snow,
And there with still a richer glow,
The dreary waste adorn.

Ha! now the bright prismatic bow
I see, ye for your vesture show,
Alas! how rapidly diffuse—
Your restless rays—
And nought is seen but a fading light,
In air dissolving from the sight,
Which can no longer gaze.

Fredericton, 1830.

SOPHRONIA.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 4.
PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THIS BEING THE DAY FIXED FOR THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT, THE USUAL PREPARATIONS WERE MADE FOR THE OCCASION.

A few minutes before two o'clock the Royal Commissioners—namely, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Bathurst, Earl Rosslyn, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Aberdeen—took their seats, and the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod was sent to require the attendance of the House of Commons; soon after the Speaker appeared, followed by the Members, when the following Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,
We are commanded by His Majesty to inform you that His Majesty receives from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain and cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

His Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the War between Russia and the Ottoman Porte has been brought to a conclusion.

The efforts of His Majesty to accomplish the main objects of the Treaty of the 6th July, 1827, have been unremitted.

His Majesty having recently concerted with his Allies measures for the pacification and final settlement of Greece, trusts that he shall be enabled, at an early period, to communicate to you the particulars of this arrangement, with such information as may explain the course which His Majesty has pursued throughout the progress of these important transactions.

His Majesty laments that he is unable to announce to you the prospect of a reconciliation between the Princes of the House of Braganza.

His Majesty has not yet deemed it expedient to re-establish upon their ancient footing His Majesty's Diplomatic Relations with the Kingdom of Portugal. But the numerous embarrassments, arising from the continued interruptions of these Relations, increase His Majesty's desire to effect the termination of so serious an evil.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
His Majesty has directed the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy, and it will be satisfactory to you to learn that His Majesty will be enabled to make a considerable reduction in the amount of the public expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of our Naval or Military Establishments.

We are commanded by His Majesty to inform you that although the national income, during the last year, has not attained the full amount at which it had been estimated, the diminution is not such as to cause any doubt as to the future prosperity of the Revenue.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that his attention has been of late earnestly directed to various important considerations connected with improvements in the general administration of the Law.

His Majesty has directed that measures shall be submitted for your deliberations, of which some are calculated, in the opinion of His Majesty, to facilitate and expedite the course of Justice in different parts of the United Kingdom; and others appear to be necessary preliminaries to a revision of the practice and proceedings of the Superior Courts.

We are commanded to assure you, that His Majesty feels confident that you will give your best attention and assistance to subjects of such deep and lasting concern to the well-being of his people.

His Majesty commands us to inform you, that the export in the last year of British produce and manufactures has exceeded that of any former year.

His Majesty laments that, notwithstanding this indication of active commerce, distress should prevail among the agricultural and manufacturing classes in some parts of the United Kingdom.

It would be gratifying to the paternal feelings of His Majesty to be enabled to propose to you considerations calculated to remove the difficulties of any portion of his subjects, and at the same time compatible with the general and permanent interests of his people.

'It is from a deep solicitude for those interests that His Majesty is impressed with the necessity of acting with extreme caution in reference to this important subject.

His Majesty feels that you will concur with him in assigning due weight to the effect of unfavourable seasons, and to the operation of other causes, which are beyond the reach of Legislative control or remedy.

Above all, His Majesty is convinced that no pressure of temporary difficulty will induce you to relax the determination which you have uniformly manifested, to maintain inviolate the public credit, and thus to uphold the high character and the permanent welfare of the country.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 4.
THE ADDRESS.—The Duke of Buccleugh moved an Address which was, as usual, a mere echo of the Speech.

Lord Salton seconded the address.
Earl Stanhope moved an amendment pledging the House to inquire into the general distress, and seek a remedy for it.

Lord Goderich opposed the amendment. He was not prepared to give unlimited confidence to the present Government, but he would support them as long as they continued their present line of policy.
The Duke of Richmond supported the amendment. He commented on the distressed condition of the wool trade, and the necessity of some measures for its relief.

Earl Cairnmarvon opposed the Address, contending that the distress arose from an undue contraction of the currency.

The Duke of Wellington maintained that a rigid and strict neutrality had been maintained with respect to the civil war in Portugal. He regretted the distress of the country, but contended there were symptoms that, notwithstanding this it was increasing in prosperity. The exports were greater last year than at any former period; the traffic was unexampled; and this it could not be without some attendant advantages. In 15 years, from 1815 to the present time, the revenue had increased one third, notwithstanding a reduction of taxation to the amount of 27 millions. There was now more money in circulation than at any period during the Bank Restriction Act. The largest amount of currency during the operation of that act was 64 millions; but in 1830 the amount was £65,100,000.

Never, at any period, was there a greater quantity of capital ready to be embarked in any scheme whatever that had only some degree of plausibility. No man who possessed any thing like tolerable security need want money. There was no Government, however bankrupt, that could not get money to borrow in England. In the year 1815, and principally since the Bank Restriction had been taken off, measures had been taken to relieve the country to the amount of 27 millions sterling, and to reduce the charge for the national debt between 3 and 4 millions a year, that being the interest on nearly 100 millions sterling. All the advantages of what was called an equitable adjustment, would never equal the advantages already obtained from measures of this description; and he trusted that the confidence extended to former administrations, would be given to the present one, in order to enable it to carry its plans of economy and reform, for the saving of every shilling not absolutely necessary for the honour and welfare of the country, into execution.

In answer to a question from the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Aberdeen said, that when the recognition of Don Miguel was deemed expedient, further information as to the affairs of Portugal would be laid before the House.

Lord Holland said that the conduct of Government with respect to Portugal had been bad and disgraceful enough, but he hoped that before they resolved upon the disgrace and ignominy of recognizing the bloody usurper and tyrant, who had behaved with so much hostility and perfidy toward this country, full information would be laid before the House. He also thought that their "ancient ally" the Turk, had no reason to be satisfied with the Government, but, for his own part, he (Lord Holland) should not have regretted the fall of an odious and disgusting tyranny, and was sorry the Russians had not taken Constantinople.

The Earl of Aberdeen said that Government would not ask the opinion of the Noble Lord, as to the course pursued with respect to Portugal, and expressed his surprise that as the Noble Lord had once been favourable to the recognition of an usurper, he should now object to that of another.

Lord Holland said he was well aware that Ministers were not in the habit of asking the opinion even of Parliament in such matters as the one in question. As to Bonaparte, he had been chosen by the people of France and their Representatives, in the same manner as the present Royal Family in England had been called to the Throne.

The Earl of Winchester spoke of the general distress, and the spirit of association spreading among the people, which he deprecated as dangerous, and supported the amendment.

Lord King complained of the Speech as not affording any adequate idea of the public distress. He concluded by proposing, as amendments, several resolutions condemnatory of excessive taxation, the East and West India monopolies, the restrictions on the trade in corn, the duties on malt and beer, and recommending the strictest economy in every branch of public expenditure.

The Marquis of Lansdowne opposed the amendment being convinced, that one of the greatest evils the country had ever endured was an unlimited issue of a paper currency.

The House then divided, when the number were, for the original motion, 71; against it, 9; majority in favour of the address 62. Their Lordships then adjourned to Monday.

The following is a list of the minority against the address:—Dukes—Cumberland, Richmond, Newcastle; Earls—Stanhope, Tankerville, Winchelsea, Radnor; Lords—Rivers, Northwick.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 4.
THE ADDRESS.—On motion for the Report on the Address being brought up, Lord Palmerston said that he did not despair of the prosperity of the country, and thought a temporary pressure was better than an unsound currency and its attendant evils. He hailed with satisfaction that part of the Speech which called upon them to adhere to the measures they had adopted with regard to the currency. He thought the system of foreign policy had been injurious to the honor and interests of this country. He commented particularly on the proposed recognition of Don Miguel, which he said ought not, at all events, to take place whilst one part of Portugal was held for the legitimate Sovereign, and whilst Don Miguel kept the sword suspended over his subjects, and the dungeons filled with the objects of his fear and suspicion. He also said that the government, in prohibiting the Mexicans from invading Cuba, in order to avert the threatened invasion of their own territory, and afterwards permitting Spain to invade Mexico from Havana, had committed an act of gross partiality and injustice.

Mr. Peel defended the course pursued by Government, and maintained that it was necessary for the preservation of that general peace, which was an invaluable blessing. He admitted that Don Miguel had insulted and deceived the Government, but said that his recognition, should it take place, would be purely a question with relation to the treaties between the countries with which Don Miguel's personal character had nothing to do. The Noble Lord had questioned the policy of preventing the invasion of Cuba, and permitting the invasion of Mexico from Havana, as partial and unjust; but did he not understand that there might be some circumstances so peculiar, and some considerations of such overwhelming importance, with regard to the connections and relations of England with the Isle of Cuba, as to justify a great departure from the rules which governed other portions of her policy, and not to be deflected on general principles. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. C. Grant contended, that on the principle of reciprocal justice the invasion from Havana ought to have been prevented. He spoke of the "bloody usurper" of Portugal, and with respect to Greece, hoped that the rumor that that country was to be supplied with a king from this country, and a constitutional government, was correct.

Lord John Russell said that, in his opinion, and he was afraid in that of Europe, the character of England had been diminished, and its honour tarnished, by the transactions relating to Portugal and Turkey, the latter of which Powers, he could not help thinking, had been led on by the opinion that G. Britain would interfere in the contest.

Mr. Sadler complained of the levity with which the public distress was spoken of in the Royal Speech, and described that distress as general and overwhelming. He ascribed it to the changes in the currency, and the reciprocity system, and said that the public servants had been hired in paper, and were now paid in gold.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the change in the currency had now been in operation for ten years, and could not be rescinded without putting the country into a still worse condition. It was impossible that an extensive trade could go on increasing from year to year with a constant sacrifice of capital. [Hear, hear.]

The Marquis of Blandford proposed an amendment, which, after describing the public distress as alarming and universal, named, as the real cause, the alteration in the constitution of the House of Commons.

Mr. O'Connell seconded the amendment.
Sir F. Burdett was glad to see the Noble Lord come forward in so bold and manly a manner, and so like an Englishman, but advised him to postpone the motion until it could have the consideration of a fuller House.

The amendment was rejected by a majority of 96 to 11. The House then adjourned to Monday.

Mr. O'Connell took the Oath to day, and his seat in the opposition side of the House.

Mr. Peel moved for a Select Committee of Enquiry into the state of the Trade between this Country and India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 6.
Mr. Robinson enquired of the Secretary for the Home Department, whether any negotiations are now pending between England and the United States, for renewing the intercourse between the States and the West Indies.

Mr. Peel.—My answer is, that a communication upon that subject has been received by His Majesty's government from the Minister of the United States, and that the communication is still under consideration.

FEB. 8.—After several petitions had been presented, praying for a repeal of the duties on malt and beer, many notices of motions were given. Amongst these were one by Mr. Brougham, for the 3d of March, respecting a reform of the law,—one by Mr. O'Connell, for the latter end of the month, declaring that the publication of truth should no longer be deemed a libel,—one by Lord John Russell, for Monday next, on the affairs of Greece.

The order of the day for taking His Majesty's speech into consideration having been read, Sir R. Wilson addressed the house on the subject of our relations with Spain, Colombia, and Mexico. Mr. Peel made a long defence of our policy towards Mexico and Colombia. Mr. G. Lamb condemned the foreign policy of the Government. Some discussion then arose respecting the state of the country.

A very interesting debate took place, on Thursday night, in the House of Commons, on the motion for transferring the forfeited franchise of the borough of East Retford to the hundred of Bassetlaw; a subject which, when discussed in the session of 1828, produced that misunderstanding between Mr. Huskisson and the Duke of Wellington which led to the right honourable gentleman's dismissal, or retirement, from the ministry. The motion was met by the usual amendment for transferring the forfeited franchise to the town of Birmingham.

Mr. Huskisson supported the amendment in a powerful speech. The right honourable gentleman argued, that, to prevent violent and sweeping reform, it was the duty of the house to deprive corrupt places of their franchise, and to transfer the forfeited right to the large unrepresented towns such as Birmingham, Manchester, and Leeds. He described these towns as amongst the most important in the kingdom, and lamented that they were not represented in the House of Commons. The right honourable gentleman's description of the inconveniences which these towns sustain from not being represented was powerful; proving, not merely that the forfeited right ought to be transferred to Birmingham, but that, whether the transfer take place or not, justice requires the right of representation to be conferred on all the great and populous towns which do not enjoy the privilege of returning members to the House of Commons.

Mr. Huskisson, who was powerfully seconded by Mr. C. Grant.

Mr. Peel retained, he said, his former opinion on the subject, and, though he should vote for the transfer of the franchise to the hundred of Bassetlaw, he should not throw any obstacle in the way of the measure, if the house should decide against him. The house did not, however, venture to thwart the minister, and the motion for transferring the right to Bassetlaw was carried by a majority of twenty-seven.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Friday.—Lord Holland addressed the House at great length on the subject of Greece. The noble Lord's motion was prefaced by a speech, in which his Lordship went over, with talent and spirit, a great deal of ground, engrafting on his solicitude for the greatness and freedom of Greece, a narrative interspersed with observations, many of which were striking and entertaining upon the conduct of the British Government, for the last two years, towards Turkey, Greece itself, and the Allied Powers. His Lordship concluded by moving the following resolution:—That no pacification or settlement of Greece will appear permanently advantageous to the interests of England, or honorable to the British Crown, which does not give to that country a territory sufficient for national defence either by land or sea, and does not establish there a Government with full powers to adapt its laws and institutions to the wants and wishes of the people, and to protect its subjects from all interference in their domestic concerns.

Lord Melbourne supported the noble mover, and was answered by the Duke of Wellington in an able and affecting speech, ending with a recommendation to Lord Holland to withdraw his motion, the grounds of which appeared to be completely undermined by the reference to facts and dates whereupon they were combated by ministers. His grace assured the house, that, so far from encouraging the Turks to resistance, he and his colleagues, foreseeing from the onset what must be the issue of a contest between two such ill-matched powers,—and, indeed, as the noble Duke declared, his own opinion being that one campaign ought to have finished the war, without the necessity of a second,—the utmost efforts had been employed, both before hostilities commenced and at every stage of its continuance, to prevail on the Turk to give satisfaction to His Imperial Majesty, who had right, undoubtedly, on his side. The noble Duke stated towards the close of his very able and successful speech, that so far from England fearing war, or having reason to avoid it from any motives but those of conscience and integrity, there never was a period of our history, even at the most triumphant moment of the last great war, when this country and every other part of Europe were in arms, at which the military and naval means of England were so abundant, all the parts of the national force so efficient and complete, or all the public resources of men, and stores, and money, if required, so inexhaustible. Lord Holland then withdrew his motion.

On Tuesday night select committees were appointed, in both Houses of Parliament, "to inquire into the present state of affairs of the East India Company, and to inquire into the state of trade between Great Britain, the East Indies, and China." Lord Ellenborough, in the upper and Mr. Peel, in the lower house, distinctly stated, that the Government had not given any pledge on the question of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter; that they were perfectly unfettered; and that individually

and collectively, they had not the slightest bias on the subject, which would, they added, be left to the impartial decision of Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, a new writ was moved for the Borough of Winchester, in the room of Henry Brougham, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. This move was presented to that Borough by the Marquess of Cleveland, who is its proprietor. He felt, however, obliged to oppose the Address, on the first night of the Session, although moved by Lord Darlington the son of the Marquess. As a point of delicacy, therefore he voluntarily resigned the seat when he found he could not vote with his patron. Mr. Brougham will, however, be forthwith returned for Knaresborough, by the Duke of Devonshire, in the room of the late Mr. Tierney.

The ill health of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald at length obliges him to retire from the Cabinet; he is to be succeeded by Mr. Herries, and the Marquess of Chandos succeeds Mr. Herries as Master of the Mint.

Lord Graves last night, in a fit of delirium, committed suicide—public opinion assigns as the cause, improper conduct on the part of his Lady.

Readlesham House, Suffolk, was on Tuesday night destroyed by fire.—The Argyle Rooms in Regent Street, were on Thursday Evening also consumed.

The Editor of the Morning Journal has been sentenced to pay a fine of £300, to be imprisoned Twelve Months, and to give security for his future good behaviour to a large amount.

It is said that our Government has announced to Spain that they will not suffer another expedition against Mexico; and they are endeavouring to bring about a truce for seven years between the belligerent parties.

It appears certain, at least so say the friends of Lord Cochrane, that his Lordship is really in treaty with Don Pedro to take the command of an expedition against Portugal. According to their account, three frigates have been contracted for in America, and other preparations are making.

The Earl of Aberdeen has stated that unless a sufficient force to promise success is fitted out by Pedro, the recognition of Miguel by this country will not be delayed.

General King, one of the Grooms of the King's Bedchamber, has been dismissed, by His Majesty's command, for voting against ministers on the first night of the present session of Parliament.

On the 25th of Jan. a political meeting was held at Birmingham, Mr. Muntz in the chair. The object of this meeting, which was attended by a concourse of people exceeding all former precedent, was to form a Political Union Society, for the redress of public grievances.

M. A. Shee, Esq. has been elected President of the Royal Academy in the room of the late Sir T. Lawrence.

The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of David Wilkie, Esq. as principal Painter in Ordinary to His Majesty, in the room of Sir Thomas Lawrence, deceased.—*Gaz.*

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Spanish and American Ministers transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen yesterday, at the Foreign Office.

The Right Hon. James Abercromby, the new Chief Baron of Scotland, visited Sir George Murray yesterday at the Colonial Office.

Sir Howard Douglas, the Governor of New Brunswick, had an interview with the Duke of Wellington yesterday, at the Treasury.

His Majesty's ship Winchester, 52, capt. J. C. Austen, Vice Admiral Colpoys, sailed from Portsmouth on the 7th Feb. for Jamaica.

FRANCE.

The Breaking up of the Seine threatened much injury at Paris; the water was said to have risen 28 feet.

The French government was about to adopt a system of economy in the army—a reduction of income in salt and liquors and the suppression of lotteries.

Accounts from the Isle of France, via the Cape, state that some disputes having arisen between the King of Madagascar and the French, the squadron of the latter had set fire to Tamatave, and totally destroyed that city.

Calais harbour is so completely frozen up that persons walk from side to side without danger, a circumstance which has not occurred since 1798. To have effected this the cold must have been severe in the extreme.

PORTUGAL.

The Paris papers of Sunday last state, that active negotiations are going on between the Cabinets of London, Paris, and Madrid, the object of which is supposed to be the recognition of Don Miguel; but it is stated in an article from Brussels, in the *Messenger des Chambres* of Sunday evening, that a strong rumor prevailed of the Austrian Cabinet having completely abandoned the cause of the usurper and declared in favor of Don Pedro.

ITALY.

VIENNA, Jan. 3. It seems that Prince Metternich has formed a new project with respect to our Italian Provinces; and much is said about negotiations having been set on foot between the Court of Sardinia and that of Rome. An exchange of subjects even is talked of. England would enter into the plan of Prince Metternich. It is stated that the Protectorate of the Ionian Islands in favor of Naples will be exchanged for a port in the Adriatic Sea, and a privilege of franchises in the Neapolitan ports for the term of forty years. But even supposing that these singular combinations should be executed, nothing can, prevent or arrest the reaction preparing against Austria at all points. The Italians weary of foreign domination, are fired with the desire of resuming their rank among the nations. The Provinces continue in a state of effervescence, and the Military Commanders are said to have received orders to punish secretly and severely all those who allow themselves to censure the paternal government of Prince Metternich.

TURKEY.

German papers to the 31st ult. state that, in the provinces evacuated by the Russians, the inhabitants, whether Christians, Jews, or Mahometans, continue exempt not only from punishment, but from enquiry of any kind. This is a new era in Turkish policy; for, hitherto, the Pachas, in the more remote provinces, have acted as petty despots, maintaining their interest at Constantinople by the payment of sums of money wrung from their oppressed subjects. The policy of the Sultan seems to put an end to such an arbitrary exercise of power, and to accustom both the inhabitants and the military, in the provinces, to look to Constantinople as the only seat of legitimate authority.

GREECE.

Count Capo D'Istria, President of Greece, opened the Senate on the 8th of November last, with a short and unimportant speech, in which he intimated that the Allied Powers had not yet made any decisive communications in regard to the future welfare of Greece. From this we infer that the project of sending Prince Leopold to assume the government of the country had not then been made known to the President.

The Government and the Russian Ambassador have received despatches from St. Petersburg. With the propositions made in common by the Ministers of England and France in favour of Prince Leopold, the Russian Cabinet intimates that the object most urgent at the present moment is not to regulate the form of the Greek government, but to collect and unite the remnant of a scattered population, and form it into a social body. The efforts of Count d'Istria, to accomplish this end, has hitherto been crowned with some degree of success, and would gradually be attended with more happy results. Russia would ever be ready to concur in any measures that contributed to the welfare of the Greek nation, but does not think that the immediate establishment of a monarchy is for the present the most sure means of attaining the end desired. However vague the answers of the Russian Cabinet may be, they will be comprehended, both here and at London.—*Cour. Francaise.*

AFRICA.

BREMEN, Jun. 6.—A letter from the Emperor of Morocco was received here a few weeks ago. It was addressed to the Hanse-towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, demanding an annual tribute to be sent to Morocco, to avoid being annoyed by the Moroccan corsairs, whenever the Hanseatic ships should show themselves in the Mediterranean. It is understood that the Hanseatic towns mean actually to grant this tribute, as there are no means of escape, if the commerce is to remain uninterrupted in those parts, as the Hanse-towns have no ships of war.

BRITISH AMERICA.

UPPER CANADA.

Aggregate of the Population of Upper Canada for the year 1829. The Districts are arranged in the order of their population:—

1.—Midland . . . 80,530	8.—Bathurst . . . 15,141
2.—Home . . . 25,093	9.—Newcastle . . . 13,993
3.—London . . . 21,305	10.—Western . . . 8,711
4.—Gore . . . 20,953	11.—Ottawa . . . 3,318
5.—Niagara . . . 20,617	
6.—Eastern . . . 19,185	
7.—Johnstown, 19,062	
	Total 497,903

Increase since 1828. 11,336

An Address having been presented to His Excellency Sir John Colborne by the Upper Canada Assembly, requesting information as to the views of His Majesty's Government, with respect to the appropriation by the House of the Revenue of the Province, His Excellency returned the following answer.

"Gentlemen—In reply to this Address, I am enabled to inform the House of Assembly, that His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has communicated to me the intention of His Majesty's government, to submit to His Majesty's government early in the ensuing Session, an arrangement respecting the Revenue arising from the duties levied under the 14 Geo. III. Cap. 88 for the appropriation of which, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury are at present responsible; and that no alteration in the appropriation of the Revenue can take place, until the measures, which will be brought under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament, are decided on."

The Kingston Bank bill has been thrown out by the Council, who have passed one for authorising a loan in England, to pay off the provincial debt.

The Assembly have resolved, that it is expedient to protect the public from loss from the great number of depreciated coins now in circulation, particularly, pistareens, English and French crowns, and half crowns. They have passed a bill for that purpose.

The Assembly has further resolved, that the prospect of a settlement of Blacks being formed in the province, is one of the evils arising from the interference of the Imperial Parliament in its affairs; that it is necessary to address His Majesty and the House of Commons for their interposition in averting so great an evil; and that, in the mean time, it is proper to pray His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to use his efforts in discouraging the introduction of such a nuisance.

Mr. Dalton has introduced a Bill to prevent the Courts from passing any sentence when the Judges are not unanimous. In every case in which a Judge dissents from the opinion of the other Judges, a report of the case is to be laid before the Legislature for their decision.

A Bill has passed the Legislature, appropriating the sum of thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty pounds towards the improvement of Roads and Bridges within the Province.

Among the bills rejected by the Council are the Marriage bill, Intestate Estate bill, Felons' Council Bill, Clergy Reserves sale bill, Commissioners' appointment bill, Libel Law Bill, Law suits prevention bill, Judges Exclusion bill, Jury bill, Justices and Treasurers' accounting bill, Quakers' Menonists and Turkid's Relief Bill, Upper Canada College bill, Canada Company's Responsibility bill and others.

The address moved in the Assembly to change the seat of Government from York, the present capital, has been lost by a majority of 2.

March 6th, His Excellency the Lieut. Governor prorogued the session with the following SPEECH:—Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

The assiduity with which the public business of this session has been transacted, now enables me to relieve you from your legislative duties.

Among the bills passed, there are none which can afford more general satisfaction than those which secure the long expected remuneration for War Losses; the repair of Roads; a convenient entrance to Burlington Bay; and the completion of the Welland Canal—a work as advantageous to the commercial interests of the province, as it is peculiarly favorable to the Agricultural and Commercial prosperity of some of your finest Districts.

I regret that the Bill for imposing an additional duty on Shop Licences, must be necessarily reserved for the consideration of His Majesty's pleasure, the usual accounting Clause being omitted.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the Province, and for defraying the expense incurred in carrying on several public works.

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen,

We need only compare the actual state of the Province with its condition a few years since, to perceive how susceptible of rapid improvement it is, at this period, by a judicious application of the means at the command of the Legislature.

From your individual exertions also, much benefit may be expected; by promoting measures to encourage in your respective districts, moral and industrious habits; the sure path to that ease and independence, which every settler in this productive country can obtain, by his own activity and perseverance.

LOWER CANADA.

The Votes of the House for Internal Communications amount to the sum of £41,941 6 7.

The Legislative Council have rejected the Bill sent up from the Assembly for the indemnification of its Members.