

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

The annual meeting of the Worcester Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, took place at the Guildhall on Tuesday last, and was most respectably attended by the Clergy and Laity. The Bishop of Rochester took the chair. His Lordship said the objects of the Society were so universally known, and by long experience so duly appreciated, that it required no language of commendation on his part to recommend it. His Lordship then called upon the Rev. Allen Wheeler, the Secretary, to read the report, by which it appeared that in the year ending Michaelmas last, the Committee distributed 1775 Bibles, 1515 Testaments, 4255 Prayer-books, and Psalters, and 33,333 bound books, tracts, and school cards. Total 40,958, exceeding the distribution last year 11,558. There are 253 members of the Parent Society connected with the Diocese, whose annual subscriptions amount to £275 19s 6d. We cannot but view with great satisfaction, the increasing exertions made by this Society for diffusing religious knowledge, and the cordial manner in which the members of the Church throughout the kingdom second those efforts; and we may indulge in the confident hope that these exertions will materially assist in counteracting the wicked attempts of those who are so industriously diffusing blasphemous publications through the land. Among the resolutions agreed upon at the above meeting was one for a committee to aid the Parent Society's separate fund for promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures in foreign languages, and also of versions of the English Liturgy. This is a most important object, and we hope the Committee will be enabled to add largely to the fund laid apart for this purpose. — *Worcester Jour.*

Yesterday morning between twelve and one o'clock, Prince George of Cambridge, accompanied by his preceptor, was about to take an airing on horseback, but just as he had passed through the south gates his horse fell, and the Prince was thrown on the ground with considerable violence. He was immediately rescued from his perilous situation, one of his legs (we understand) being under the horse, and taken into the palace, when Sir Matthew Tierney immediately attended. We are happy to state, that with the exception of the flesh of the leg being grazed, he received no further injury. — *Brighton Gaz.*

H. M. steamer Spitfire Lieutenant Kennedy, arrived here on Tuesday from the Mediterranean, landing her mail and about 26 passengers at Falmouth the day before. Among the latter were the Hon. Capt. Grey, R. N. who has been lately posted, and Mr. Galloway, the son of the celebrated engineer of that name in London. The pacha of Egypt has thought proper to raise this gentleman (solely on account of the talents which he has exercised to a great extent for that potentate), to the dignity of Bey, with all the usual honors, the first Englishman that ever attained that eminence. The Spitfire passed the Tartarus off Lisbon, on the 10th, at 5 P. M. the Caledonia had touched the mud, but had received no material injury. The fleet was expected at Malta daily. The Spitfire passed the Jupiter off the island of Pantellaria, in the Mediterranean on the first inst. with the 60th Regiment on board bound to Malta from Gibraltar. The Malabar and Romney were at Malta on the 31st October, the latter was preparing to embark the 94th Regiment for Cork. The Medea had arrived at Malta in ten days and eleven hours, and had proceeded to join the Admiral. The Spitfire encountered very tremendous N. E. gales on leaving Gibraltar, which place she left on the 7th at night, and Cadiz the 8th. She made the quickest passage from Malta to Gibraltar ever known by a steamer, viz., 4 days, fourteen hours. She encountered such boisterous weather in the Bay as to carry away her mainmast on the 14th. The Spitfire is fitted with Morgan's patent paddlewheels, having an increased diameter and less breadth than the old ones. This is the second voyage in succession she has performed to the Mediterranean with those wheels, without requiring any thing to be done to them, from the ease she goes head to wind, and her general increased speed, her commander considers this wheel a valuable acquisition to steam navigation, and seven years active service in steam navigation must place such an opinion in an elevated position. The very severe weather the Spitfire has encountered has proved a valuable test of the efficacy of these wheels. — *Plymouth paper.*

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 29.

The present Crisis and Public Opinion.

The newspaper press of all parties are of course busily occupied at this moment in commenting upon the recent dismissal of the Whig Ministers, and the recall of the Duke of Wellington to assist in his Majesty's Councils. Their opinions and arguments in the present posture of affairs, are necessarily of little importance. The grounds upon which their views and conjectures are founded are as yet utterly imperfect; for the only fact upon which they can proceed is, that the Duke of Wellington has undertaken, during the dilemma in which His Majesty is placed, to advise in the construction of a new Government. At present the country is confessedly without a Government, though, for all practical purposes, the temporary Administration is perfectly adequate and efficient. We are assured, that as soon as Sir Robert Peel arrives in this country, the Government will assume an aspect of solidity, and the various offices which have been rendered vacant, will, with his advice, be properly supplied; but till then it is wholly out of place to indulge in visionary statements upon a subject which must be decided by an individual who, after all, may not even form a member of the administration. We doubt not, however, that the Right Hon. Baronet will comply with the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington to take a leading part in the new Government.

Much discussion has arisen as to the probable conduct of the Cabinet which, in all probability, will speedily preside over the affairs of this country. We do not think that the case admits of much debate. The names of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel are quite sufficient to intimate the character of the measures which they will pursue. It is superfluous to say that the new Government will be inspired with the firmness and sagacity of his Grace, and the practical abilities and sound Conservative principles of the Right Hon. Baronet. No one, who is not utterly stultified, can suppose that under their auspices any project will be countenanced which can either infringe upon the prerogative of the king, the integrity of the church, or the inviolability of any of those essential principles upon which the safety both of public and private property depends. It is because these great and vital elements of the British Constitution and of British society have been menaced and attacked that the Melbourne Administration was dismissed, and the Duke of Wellington called to assist in the present emergency. It is because the necessity of supporting these great principles has forced itself upon the conviction, not only of the king but of the great body of the people, that the supporters of conservative policy have been raised once more to their natural position in the state; and therefore on the general question we hold discussion to be altogether unprofitable.

But although we cannot imagine that the Conservative Administration will not consider it the first duty that it owes to the King and to the country, to adhere strictly to the line of policy which we have described, we nevertheless believe that, without professing reform principles—a species of professions of which all parties, honestly desiring the good of the country, are sick—they will, undeviatingly and unhesitatingly, proceed to obviate and remove any imperfections which may be found to exist either in Church or State. The Whigs and Radicals, however, may rely upon it that they will do this, not in a spirit of enmity but of amity, to those admirable institutions which all truly patriotic men must venerate and support. Whatever reforms may be made, we trust, will not be thrown as sops to Cerberus—as concessions to the revolutionary mania, but as the means of conciliating the respect and good will of honest and enlightened lovers of their country. It may be said that, in suggesting any improvements in matters affecting the great interests of the State, the Duke of Wellington or Sir Robert Peel will be abandoning what may be stigmatised as their anti-reform principles. This may do very well in the mouths of interested partisans, but men of good information, of common sense, and truly, not pretended, liberal principles, will smile at the assumption of these reform monopolists. No rational member of the Conservative party ever denied the propriety or expediency of improving what could be improved, or ought to be improved, in our institutions, but they have ever differed with the shallow and conceited agitators who make reform a stalking horse for their own ambitious and selfish schemes, as to the time when, and the point where, reform should begin and terminate. In this respect, however, it is undeniable that public opinion and the Conservatives are as one—for the plain fact is, that the late Ministers were thrown out of office because on these subjects they were at variance with the great body of the intelligent and substantial classes of the community, as evinced in the recent elections, and other demonstrations of a political character throughout the empire.

If there be any truth or justice—as we be-

lieve there is—in these observations—if the late Ministers, on the one hand, have rendered themselves odious by their violent and unprincipled measure; combined with their utter incompetency as Statesmen—if the new Government, on the other hand, firmly support the British Constitution, and ameliorate all real grievances, of a fiscal or political kind, under which any class of the people unjustly labour, then we need not fear the howlings and ravings of the disappointed faction which have been so deservedly expelled from the management of affairs. Let them do their worst—let them show their bitterness and violence, their malice and chagrin, the motive by which they are actuated is well understood. In fact, a single glance at the position of those parties, and the opinions which they are known to espouse, will convince the most sceptical that the change to which we have already alluded must have only terminated in the retirement of Lord Melbourne, and the more moderate portion of his colleagues. With this prospect, can it be wondered that His Majesty should have adopted the measure to which he had recourse, in order to remedy so dangerous and fatal a denouement?

Having dismissed the Melbourne Ministry, the King had only two parties from which to choose his Ministers—the Conservatives and the Radicals—we mean the parties who respectively acknowledge as their leaders the Duke of Wellington and Lord Durham.

With such a choice, we venture to say that even the dismissed Administration will admit that, in calling upon his Grace to fill their places in such a dilemma, His Majesty acted a truly enlightened and patriotic part. Now that the Duke of Wellington is again at the helm of affairs, the country has obtained a prospect of tranquility and contentment which it has not enjoyed for the last four years. It has been affirmed even by many of his friends, that the time is not yet ripe for the momentous change which has taken place; but looking to the aspect of the public mind—to the important alterations which have occurred, in the feelings and opinions of all classes of the community—and taking into view his Grace's well known character for firmness and sagacity, we cannot but believe that his energies will meet the worst emergency which may arise. We say this, however, in the entire confidence that no event will occur to mar the determination of the great body of the public to give the new Government, not only a fair trial, but every necessary help against its factious and virulent opponents.

COLONIAL.

LOWER CANADA.

The following Circular, which we received last week by the Canada Mail, fully explains its own meaning; we therefore publish it without note or comment:

(5)
Constitutional Association.
(CIRCULAR.)

SIR, QUEBEC, 31st December, 1834.
It has been for some time evident that a party, composed of a few designing persons in the House of Assembly of this Province, has been labouring to instil into the minds of the French Canadian Population, distrust and hatred of their fellow-subjects of British and Irish descent, and a want of confidence in the measures proposed or adopted by the King's Government in England.

The late subdivision of the Province into new Counties, has given to this party an influence in Public Affairs and throughout the Province, of which it was not previously possessed.

One of the means employed to effect its purposes, was the voting of certain Resolutions (to the number of ninety-two), by a majority of French Canadians, in the House of Assembly at its last Session.

The principles on which these Resolutions were founded, being further developed by the proceedings of the same party, during the late General Election, it was no longer a matter of choice, but of imperative necessity on the part of the British and Irish Inhabitants, to come forward in defence of their rights, as Subjects of the United Kingdom.

A Constitutional Association has been consequently formed, the causes of which, and the objects it has in view, are set forth in a Declaration, of which we have the honor to transmit you a Copy, as printed in the *Quebec Gazette* of the 12th inst. As a further illustration of the views of the dominant party in the Assembly, we beg to refer to Mr. Papineau's Address to the Electors of Montreal, (printed in the same Paper,) wherein the late Speaker and principal author of the resolutions, openly proclaims hostility to His Majesty's Government, advocates resistance to its authority, and recommends a total cessation of intercourse with all persons of British or Irish origin and others, who will not subscribe, without reserve, to the opinions and ultimate designs of the party of which he is the ostensible leader.

Annexed is also a Copy of one of the Resolutions passed by the late Assembly, inviting certain individuals to form Committees, part of whose duty will be to correspond with such persons in the United Kingdom and the British Colonies, as they may deem expedient, for the purpose of supporting the claims of the House of Assembly, which the resolutions designate to be those of the people of the Province.

To prevent any misconception which might arise, were representations transmitted to the Province of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, by Committees constituted as suggested in the above mentioned resolution, we are directed by the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association to declare, that the tendency of the Resolutions and the avowed objects of the party

who approve of them are, to introduce the principle of Election throughout the public institutions of the Colony,—to subvert the present form of Government, and finally, to sever the connexion with the Mother Country, and that they are at variance with, and in contradiction to the well known and publicly declared sentiments of the Inhabitants of British and Irish origin, and of numerous other subjects of His Majesty, residing within the Province, who desire faithfully to discharge the duties of their allegiance to the King, and to maintain the Constitution as granted by the Act of 1791.

It is unnecessary to point out the effect which the change contemplated by the majority of the late Assembly, in the system of Government in Lower Canada would produce in the other British Colonies,—it is so evident, that the Association appeals with confidence, on behalf of its Constituents, to the people of those Colonies, for countenance and support, in its endeavours to oppose, by every Constitutional means, the attempts that are now making, under the pretence of redressing grievances, to destroy the Constitution of this Colony and to disunite it, and eventually, the other British North American Colonies from the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
HENRY LEMESURIER,
THOMAS A. YOUNG,
JAMES DEAN.

[Resolution of the House of Assembly above referred to.]

RESOLVED, That this House invites the Members of the Legislative Council who partake the opinions of the People, the present Members then elected, and such other persons as they may associate with them, to form one Committee or two Committees of Correspondence, to sit at Quebec and Montreal in the first instance, and afterwards at such place as they shall think proper; the said Committees to communicate with each other and with the several local Committees which may be formed in different parts of the Province, and to enter into correspondence with the Honorable Denis Benjamin Viger, the Agent of this Province in England, with the said Daniel O'Connell and Joseph Hume, Esquires, and with such other Members of the House of Lords or of the House of Commons, and such other persons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as they may deem expedient, for the purpose of supporting the claims of the People of this Province and of this House; of furnishing such information, documents and opinions, as they may think adapted to make known the state, wishes and wants of the Province: the said Committees also to correspond with such persons as they shall think proper, in the other British Colonies, which are all interested that the most populous of their sister Colonies do not sink under the violent attempt to perpetuate abuses and evils which result as well from the vices of its Constitution as from the combined malversation of the Administrative, Legislative, and Judicial Departments, out of which have sprung insult and oppression for the People, and, by a necessary consequence, hatred and contempt on their part for the Provincial Government.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Association:—

Andrew Stewart, John Neilson, Henry Le Mesurier, James Stuart, Henry Black, T. A. Young, John Dugal, James H. Kerr, Peter Lalgois, Samuel Neilson, William Price, James Bell Forsyth, George Pemberton, John Fraser, Allan Gilmour, Thomas Ryan, Dr. Fergus, Alex. Simpson, William Power, R. H. Gairdner, James Dean.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 21st, 1835.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director next week, John Robinson, Esq.
Discount Day, — THURSDAY.
Bills or Notes offered for Discount, must be lodged with the Cashier before three o'clock on TUESDAY.

SAVINGS BANK.
Trustees for { HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next Week. { JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
{ MR. PETER FISHER.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for { HENRY SMITH, Esq.
next week.



By Authority.

A Letter, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor from His Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON:—
Downing Street,
1st December, 1834.

SIR, It is with infinite concern that I communicate to you the intelligence of the Decease of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, which melancholy event took place at Bagehat Park, after an illness of fifteen days, yesterday evening about seven o'clock. I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.
Major General
Sir A. Campbell, Bart. G. C. B.
It is expected that all Persons, upon

this occasion, will put themselves into decent Mourning—to begin upon Sunday next, the 25th instant, and to continue for One Month.

Secretary's Office, 19th January, 1835.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tuesday, 20th January, 1835.

At 12 o'clock precisely His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in State to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to command the attendance of the House of Assembly. The House attended accordingly, when the President of the Council said it was His Excellency's command that they should repair to their usual place of sitting, and choose a fit person to be their Speaker, and present the person, so chosen, for His Excellency's approbation immediately. The House withdrew, and shortly after returned and presented Charles Simonds, Esq. as their Speaker elect. His Excellency having expressed his approval of their choice, the Speaker demanded, in the name of the Assembly, the customary privileges, which were granted. His Excellency then delivered the following Speech to both Houses:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

THE Act of the last Session for enlarging the Representation of three of the Counties in the Province—one of which was without any distinct Representative—having received the Royal Assent, I thought it right to put the Law into immediate effect; and in meeting you at this time in General Assembly, it affords me much satisfaction that I can congratulate you on the propitious circumstances in which, compared with many past years, this Province is placed. It has pleased Providence to reward the industry of the Agricultural part of the Community with an abundant Harvest.

Our Commercial interests and prospects stand high, notwithstanding all the difficulties with which Public Credit has been assailed in Countries exercising a direct influence on the Commercial welfare of our own, and I am therefore justified in assuming that this fact, so advantageous to the Public at large, is not less honorable to the judgment and integrity of those engaged in this great Branch of Provincial prosperity, than a gratifying proof of its being conducted upon sound and enlightened principles.

From this favorable state of things, useful Institutions have been extended, which, it is hoped, will in their progress prove highly beneficial to the rising spirit of enterprise which evinces itself among all classes. I however regret that in this prosperous condition I cannot include our Coast Fisheries, in which there is no material improvement—but which, if rightly managed, would prove an inexhaustible source of wealth.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall direct the Treasurer's Accounts to be laid immediately before you, and I am happy to say that you will find them to exhibit upon the whole a satisfactory statement of our Finances, affording safe grounds for anticipating that at no very distant period you may be enabled, by judicious management and wholesome economy, to make such provision as will ensure prompt payment at the Treasury, and thus render your appropriations most available for the purposes intended.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The objects to which I have now principally to call your attention are the ordinary affairs of the Province—a Province eminently favored by nature, and which, under wise and steady Legislation, cannot fail to prosper. To you, Gentlemen, has been confided the important task of calling its resources, and the talents and energies of its People, into full activity—from you must emanate almost every measure by which the Country can be affected, either for good or evil; and the calmness of your deliberations, with the soundness of your views will, I earnestly trust, produce such decisions and results as will fulfil the expectations of a Loyal People. For myself, feeling as I do that my duty to the King is inseparable from that which the true interests of this Province demands, I have only to reiterate the assurance that I desire nothing more earnestly than opportunities of co-operating with you in the furtherance of sound practical measures of general utility. There is however one subject to which I have to call your particular attention, that is, the enactment for regulating the Statute Labour on the Public Roads, which will shortly expire;