

LATEST NEWS, By the December Packet.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 4.

The Russian authorities, it will be seen, continue to treat the representative of Great Britain with a systematic disrespect, which indicates a settled dislike of the free spirit of our institutions. Of the implacable hatred also of the Russian Autocrat towards the Polish nation a fresh proof has transpired in his having recently ordered the confiscation of the property of several ladies of Wilna, because of the revolutionary conduct, a few years ago, of their self-exiled husbands.

RUSSIAN RECEPTION OF LORD DURHAM.—Our letter from Constantinople confirms the statements which had arrived some days ago from Odessa, relative to the neglect of the Russian authorities to give that reception to Lord Durham to which his lordship was entitled as ambassador from his Britannic Majesty. The Deputy Governor of Odessa seems to have excused himself on the plea that the *Pluto* was an unarmed vessel, and that the flag of the British Admiralty had till that moment never been seen in the Black Sea, where, therefore, it was absolutely unknown until its character had been explained by Lord Durham. These excuses of the Deputy Governor are admissible enough, so far as regards the *Pluto*. But they do not justify the total neglect of paying the customary honours due to the Ambassador who came in her. Prince Lieven and Count Pozzo di Borgo never landed nor embarked at Dover without receiving a salute from the batteries. It was surely not the flag of the steam-boat in which they went that the compliment was paid to, but the official character borne by the personages in question. The custom of saluting Ambassadors at Dover has been observed from time immemorial so invariably, that the Deputy Governor of Odessa could hardly have been ignorant of it. If he was so, the Governor, Count Woronzoff, whose father was forty years Russian Ambassador in this country, and who himself was born and partly brought up in England, might have enlightened the Deputy on the subject, and prevented the compliments so many times paid to his father being withheld from Lord Durham. Count Woronzoff was at Odessa some days before the arrival of Lord Durham. He was certainly not ignorant of his lordship's intention of landing at Odessa. It was, therefore, his duty to have given the necessary orders, and if his neglecting to do so did not arise from the instructions of his superiors, on him properly should fall the responsibility of the omission which is complained of.—*Times*.

THE PRESENT CRISIS.—We have stated and endeavoured to prove our opinion, that the present state of Great Britain is not a crisis, which will pass over and leave things as they were before; but that it is the final lesson of experience, which is to root out those false, unsound, and baneful errors, in to which the people of this empire had fallen; to fix the bounds of toleration; to mark the distinction between superstitious bigotry and uncompromising religious principle; to explode the doctrine of expediency; to demonstrate the direct connection between religious principles and political conduct; to display the natural disposition of infidelity, popery, and dissentism, to unite together against truth; and, above all things, to impress upon all classes possessed of influence, that that influence is a sacred trust reposed in them for the benefit of society, for the promotion of true religion and sound policy. We think that all the present sufferings of the empire under bigoted latitudinarianism and republican fanaticism are designed to produce the salutary effects we have described. We feel assured that the past history of Europe, and especially of this empire, affords tokens not less or trifling that the present era is one of such importance that the great events of the last two centuries have been ordered with a view to render more perfect the lesson now taught to the people of Great Britain. Such are our views; and our readers are at liberty to consider them as consolatory or the reverse. We must, however, draw their attention to one conclusion which will directly follow from our premises, if the truth of these premises be admitted; namely, that the more unwilling and slow the nation are to receive such a lesson, the more severe and protracted will be the means of their conversion, and that a period is approaching when such a conversion may be but a death-bed repentance. The experience has been afforded to them; but to profit by it, or to sink beneath it, must be their own act.—*Dublin University Magazine*.

THE MISSION TO SCOTLAND.—We have received the following letter descriptive of the impression made by the Reverend Mr. O'Sullivan in the course of his tour through Scotland:—"Inverness, October 20.—The Reverend Mortimer O'Sullivan continues with unabated energy to advocate the cause of the suffering Protestants in Ireland, and his success has exceeded the expectation of their most sanguine friends. Already have the synods of Glasgow and Ayr resolved themselves into Protestant Associations. They comprise 130 parishes, being the fifth part of Scotland. Every one here says that God has raised up this great champion to contend against the dreadful combination of Popery and infidelity, the twin sisters unbelief and misbelief, who have found their interest to conspire for the present in the support of a destructive administration. You know I am not a sanguine man, and with what extreme doubt I contemplated the mission to England. I am now fairly convinced that if the Rev. Gentleman be but fairly seconded we shall yet be saved. No language can describe the effect he produces wherever he goes; and in private his manners are so amiable, so simple, and so unpretending, and his objects so indisputably pure and disinterested, that I never met any one who met him in the quietude of social intercourse who did not feel his zeal and his interest in our cause greatly augmented. Every one speaks of the contrast which he presents to that turbulent, mendacious, and swaggering demagogue by whom he was preceded in Edinburgh and Glasgow. By the bye, nothing can be more felicitous than the time of his appearing in Edinburgh. The leading elders and presbyters of the Church of Scotland were assembled from the remotest parts of the country, to assist in the deliberations concerning the new church commission which gives the initiative, as it were, to a state interference in their ecclesiastical affairs. They all attended at the great Protestant meeting, and will carry to their several parishes an accurate representation of our position, as explained by the Rev. Gentleman. It cannot fail to produce important effects. I can give you no notion of the degree in which the Protestant feeling is rising here; and the union which has been formed, and which will still further extend, may be, under God, the salvation of the empire."—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

NOVEMBER 11.

THE DILEMMA OF MINISTERS.—If the movement party succeed in urging their tools, the ministry, into a bold attack on any of our institutions, they perish in that attack. If, on the other hand, the ministers are too sluggish, or too fearful, to venture upon this course, an alienation must take place between them and the revolutionists; for the latter will never be content to see even a single session pass over without some progress made in the work of destruction. Such, then, is the deplorable predicament of this miserable administration. That they are now in the very last stage of their wretched existence is clear from this—that nothing can keep their unnatural confederacy united but immediate, constant, and destroying activity; while the conservative and defensive power of the House of Lords renders all such action impossible. Their force consists, as the Edinburgh reviewer tells us, "of at least three great parties, and several lesser knots of individuals; and the tie which knits them all together is but a feeble one." Now the permanency of such a state of things is clearly impossible, under any circumstances; and yet the least separation—the secession even of one of these "lesser knots"—places the whole array at once within the jaws of inevitable defeat. Such is the desperate predicament of the ministerial conspirators. Meanwhile, the Conservative array is ever growing and augmenting, and that in a perpetually accelerating degree. We doubt if the vast and mighty change that is gradually working in the public mind is yet properly understood. In the suburban village in which these lines are penned, we could point out more than a dozen men of education, property, and influence, who were decided Whigs in 1830, and who supported Lord Grey's government nearly to its close, and who are now declared Conservatives. And this is but a specimen of what is every where going on. The operation of this change is partly felt in the registration which is just now concluding. The English counties, by tens and twenties, have secured their seats for Conservatives at the next election. Middlesex will eject its present members, by a majority of above a thousand. Kent throws off Mr. Hodges; Surrey returns Major Beauchamp into private life; Staffordshire reverts to Mr. Gurney; the dog-kennel; and Devonshire supports the further yoke of Lord Ebrington. A dissolution, therefore—towards which, in May last, the Whigs looked, as their last resource—is now out of the question. It would be a dissolution, of something else besides the Parliament! This hope, then, is quite torn from them. And what remains for the Conservatives to attempt, or to desire? What, but a patient waiting, till it is their turn to play! There can hardly be a change, even of the slightest circumstance, which will not tell in their favour. To the Whigs, barely strong enough to keep their position at present, the secession is ruin. Eight or ten vacancies in the House of Commons, filled (as they generally will be) by Conservatives, might melt down their whole majority. In these desperate circumstances, they will doubtless manoeuvre for the wind, as the only game that is left to them.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

NOVEMBER 25.

The cheering prosperity of the manufacturing classes is a theme of just congratulation. None can rejoice in it more cordially than ourselves, or estimate more fully the political importance of a portion of the community to which English freedom is so great a debtor. It grieves us, however, to see the ultra-liberal press make a jest of the distresses of the landed interests. The very fact of their existence is doubted, because "the consumption of excisable articles is not on the decrease." What a reason! Just as if those luxuries which from continued use, have become necessities, could at once be abandoned even by those who can ill afford to purchase them; to say nothing of their increased consumption by the flourishing classes. As to the regular payment of the Lady-day and Midsummer rents, this proves little beyond the landlord's strict exaction of his due. It says nothing of the prompt and punctual discharge of other debts, nor alludes to the well known fact, that thousands of farmers have been drawn on their little capital year after year, in the hope of some change in their favour, until the savings of better times are all but exhausted. Had Providence been as stern in denying the bounties of a few favourable seasons as the political economist in showing no mercy, the ruin of this valuable class of the community would have been consummated. We are morally certain that nothing but a political grudge can explain the relentless animosity with which these theoretical gentlemen pursue the impoverished landlords. Hence the never-ending vulgar tirade against their equipage, horses and dogs, as the infallible proofs of their prosperity! When these, supported as they are in many instances with extreme difficulty, shall be generally laid aside, and "the funds for the corruption of voters are diminished!" when, in short, the splendid mansions of the country gentlemen shall pass into the hands of the fundholders, then, but not till then, will this spirit of political oppression be satisfied.—*London Watchman*.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Forty Persons Drowned.—On the evening of Saturday week, a little after eleven, one of the most awful accidents happened to the inhabitants of Crawford-John, one of the suburbs of Greenock. It appears that owing to the excessive rains which have fallen for the last few days, the principal reservoir, which occupies several acres of ground, for supplying the mills situated on the Caisburn rivulet, had received such a quantity of water that it burst the banks and rushed in a dreadful torrent towards the village of Caisdyke. In its progress the water made awful havoc, carrying everything before it. At the Caisburn mill, occupied by Mr. Kennedy, the torrent swept away the dam for supplying the mill, and carried away a stable and out-houses, in which were a fine horse, worth upwards of thirty guineas, with a number of sheep and swine. The flood made inroads on the dwelling house, which instantly filled with water, and the miller had difficulty in saving himself and family by cutting through a partition in the mill and gaining access to an upper floor in the house. The torrent carried a great part of the banks of the rivulet in its progress, and a part of an old mill and a great number of trees which were growing on the margin of the burn. Large masses of the rock were also hurled, along, and by the time that the torrent reached Caisburn street, the great quantity of stones, pieces of machinery, trees, and other articles, carried every thing along with it. The inhabitants and people in the street were apprised of the approach of the water by a noise similar to a loud clap of thunder, and in the next moment by the dashing of the flood along the streets, and in the low lying houses. In a moment the whole of the houses in Caisburn street and Stanner's street, were filled with water to the ceiling, and such of the unfortunate inmates as had retired to their beds were drowned. The scene at this time was awful, and baffles description. Several people were caught by the torrent in the streets, and one individual a carter, who was driving his horse and cart home, was swept away, and he and the horse were drowned in an instance. Another individual of the name of Mathew Alexander, was engaged supping his horse in the stable, when he, the horse, and stable were swept

away. A shop belonging to Mr. Samuel M'Kay, grocer, adjoining the stable of Alexander, was filled, the inmates, the wife and child of M'Kay, were drowned. On the approach of the water Mrs. M'Kay had run to the kitchen for the purpose of saving her child, which was in bed, but ere she could make her escape, the house filled with water and all perished. In one of the houses in Stanners street, two youths named M'Ewan had with another companion retired to rest. The two M'Ewans were drowned in their bed, while their companion, more fortunate in making his escape, was carried by the flood along the street, and as he was passing a window of the second story of one of the houses, a blanket was lowered which he caught, and by this means he was saved. When the torrent first made its approach, the inhabitants of the upper flats of the houses in its line rushed to their windows with lights, and at this period the scene, as seen from the quays of Greenock, was awfully grand. The torrent came in contact with the houses, and carrying away such of them as were old, and striking against the gables and fronts of the large tenements, rose into the air in a dense mass of spray. A great number of houses and out buildings were swept away with their unfortunate inmates. In some instances lives were saved by the presence of mind of the spectators. The floors of the second flats of some of the houses in Stanners street were torn up, and several lives were thereby saved. The flood spread over all the adjoining streets and lanes, and carried away the garden walls and every other obstruction. The yard and premises of Mr. T. Macfarlane, skinner, were with the contents totally swept away. About forty lives have been lost, and the destruction of property is very great.

SHEFFIELD CHURCH.—Subsequently to the public meeting held on the subject of erecting a new church in the park, Sheffield, a memorial was presented to the Duke of Norfolk, to which his Grace has given the following reply:—

"Farnham, 29th Oct. 1835.

"Gentlemen,—I have received your memorial, requesting me to make a grant of a suitable piece of ground in Sheffield Park, for a church and cemetery. When upon a former occasion I made a grant for erecting a new church in Sheffield, I recollect with grief that the only acknowledgement expressed by the clergyman who preached at the opening and consecration of the new church, was a violent and unfounded attack upon the religion which I profess. The feelings naturally excited by conduct so illiberal, so well as so unworthy of a Christian minister, might perhaps, justify me in meeting your request with a negative. But I will dismiss from my mind all such feelings, and in the true spirit of the Catholic religion, which, like every other system of Christianity, enjoins the forgiveness of injuries, I will comply with the wishes of my Protestant brethren and fellow townsmen, and give directions that a suitable plot of ground shall be allotted for the purpose required."

"NORFOLK."

DECEMBER 4.

There is no domestic intelligence of any importance in the French Journals. —Mr. Barton, the American Charge d'Affaires, has sailed from Havre for Washington. France is preparing for war; but whether with America or Russia is still uncertain.

The altered tone of the French Government towards the Poles is made the subject of much comment in the Parisian journals.

DECEMBER 6.

At Paris people are unwilling to believe that the great naval preparations are intended merely to resist the Americans. General belief attributes deeper designs. The armament continues, and diplomatists in Paris are no less busy than the naval folk in the sea ports. A levy in the marine districts of Brittany is confirmed by the American of the 28th.

The National places by the side of these announcements a similar one of considerable activity in Dantzic, and the other Russian ports. The Poles decidedly find favour with the French Government.

The Havre Merchants, according to the Journals of that town, have already demanded letters of marque, in case of a rupture. It is an undoubted fact, in Havre, where the Americans were so well received a year since, the strongest animosity prevails against them, and the authorities have some difficulty in preventing daily squabbles between the American sailors and the people of the port.

The French Papers continue to speculate at considerable length on the possibility of a general war, as a consequence of the differences with the United States. Some of them persist in the belief that a treaty of political alliance between Russia and the United States is on the eve of being signed, and they already calculate the amount of maritime force which the two Powers may put forth against France. This force,

they conceive, is likely to be increased by some ships of war that the King of Sardinia is said to have put in commission in the port of Genoa and elsewhere, taking it for granted that his Sardinian Majesty will be prevailed upon to join in the commercial crusade against France.—The King of Holland, it is supposed, could hardly resist the temptation of such a league.

—1835—
LOWER CANADA.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—On Thursday evening an extraordinary meeting of the "British Rifle Corps" was held at Kauntz's Nelson Hotel, when the following letter from the Governor in Chief to the memorial of the Corps was read:—

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 28th Dec. 1835.

GENTLEMEN—I have received and laid before the Governor in Chief your memorial dated the 23d inst., in which, on behalf of yourself and others, you pray the sanction of His Excellency to the organization of eight hundred effective men, in Montreal, under the appellation of the "British Rifle Corps" for the purpose of assisting, as far as it may be in your power, to preserve inviolate the connexion which exist between Great Britain and Lower Canada, and to maintain unimpaired the rights and privileges confirmed to you by the Constitution.

"I am desirous to acquaint you in reply, that the connexion and the rights which you mention, are not considered by His Excellency to be in danger; and that, if they were, their safety would be best provided for by the authority of the government and not by the formation, in a time of entire peace, of an armed corps at the instance of private individuals. Such a measure is calculated not to promote this good purpose you state you have in view, but on the contrary to endanger the public tranquillity, which, His Excellency desires me to assure you he is resolved to maintain against all attempts, from whatever quarter proceeding, to the full extent of the powers vested in him by law.

"I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant."

"S. WALCOTT, Civil Secretary."
Francis C. T. Arnoldi, M. D., Francis Hunter, Robert Weir, Jr., Astron Philip Hart, Robert Mackay, Esquires.

It was resolved that the Committee should prepare another address to His Excellency, stating on what grounds it was deemed necessary to establish a Rifle Corps in Montreal and that in the meantime the organization of the Corps should proceed as if no answer had been received from His Excellency. The next meeting will take place at Kauntz's Nelson Hotel, on Thursday, of which due notice will be given in the newspapers.—*Herald*.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, JANUARY 20, 1836.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, W. J. BEDELL, Esq.
Discount Days, . . . Tuesdays and Fridays.
Bills or Notes offered for Discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before three o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

SAVING'S BANK.
Trustees for } HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
next week, } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
HENRY SMITH, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for } D. L. ROBINSON, Esq.
next week, }



By Authority.

Provincial Appointment.

Charles S. Putnam, Esquire, to be a Master in Chancery. 19th Jan. 1836.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

John Smith, Esquire, to be a Commissioner for taking Affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

Peter McClelland, Esquire, to be a Commissioner for taking Special Bail, for the County of Westmorland.
Pro. Office.

The December Mail arrived here, by express, on Wednesday last, which brought us London dates to the 5th of that month. Our readers will perceive,