

(Continued from fourth page.)

Grace, and pray for her peace and prosperity. (Hear, hear.) And it is the day is coming when, wherever Scotsmen are found, there the Church of Scotland will spread her mantle over her sons—lay upon them the bonds of her hallowed discipline—while she opens to them the bosom of a mother's affection, and extends to them the hand of a mother's care. (Hear, hear.) I feel bound, Sir, to apologize to this Venerable Assembly for the length of their time I have occupied or wasted. May I be borne with for a few closing words? (Hear.) Some of our fathers, more observant than we of the times and the signs of them, might perhaps have drawn some encouraging omen from the circumstance of finding in the Chair a Scotsman with an Irish tongue and an Irish heart. (Hear.) I see on your left, a venerated brother, who was, I believe, the first to awake attention to the gospel might that slumbered in the Irish tongue. Others have since laboured in the same cause; and to yourself, under Providence, Ireland will soon be indebted for a gift that will awake her music and her poetry to the strains of the gospel. The Shamrock wreathed harp of my country has hitherto responded to the coronach of sorrow or the record of blood—by you it will be entwined with the roses of Sharon, and your hand will awake its chords to the strains of mercy and love. (Hear, hear.) You have visited our country, not to spy out the nakedness of the land; but you have returned with the best bunches of our *Eschcol grapes*, encouraging others to come over and help us; and you transmit by them the strain and the harp with which David expelled the demon visitant of Saul, as an antidote to the discords of our country, and as the anticipated celebration of our victory and peace. (Hear.) Again, I trust, you will visit our land. We will receive you into the heart of our humble hospitality, brotherly kindness and gratitude, and the *caed m'le f'ailte romhad* with which Ireland will meet you, will flow as warm from her heart as from the spirits of your Highland clansmen. (Hear.) A word, and I relieve you. In the name of my brethren, who have deputed me to the office—in the name of the Synod of Ulster, whom we here represent, I return to you, and this venerable Assembly, our deep felt thanks. After years of separation, we are re-united; and, though in different lands, and in different outward circumstances, we form, in spirit and communion, one Presbyterian Church. (Hear.) I trust the Synod of Ulster will never give you cause to regret this day's kindness; but will ever continue to walk with you in "the good old ways," a faithful fellow labourer in the cause of truth and godliness. And if it be the will of a mysterious Providence, that, in these days of rebuke and aggression, your venerable edifice should be assailed by the storm; or if, in times to come, some new and fiery trial should await you, may the God who attracted Moses to the vision of Horeb, and showed him the emblem of the universal Church—the Bush in unscathed greenness subsisting in the devouring flame—may He still dwell with you—your protection and your glory; and may the page of your history, as it tells of your labours, your victories, and your "faithful contentings," ever continue to append to her imperishable records, the motto of your Church's efforts—"NEC TAMEN CONSUMEBATUR."—(Hear, hear, hear.)—*Scottish Guardian, June 7.*

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Saturday being the day appointed for Proroguing Parliament, His Majesty went in state from St. James's Palace to the House of Lords. The state carriage was drawn by eight cream coloured horses, and preceded by Marshalmen (two and two), and a party of the Yeoman of the Guard, in their splendid coronation liveries. Several Regiments of the Life and Foot Guards, lined the road through which the Royal procession passed. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, a great crowd had collected to witness this brilliant spectacle. His Majesty wore the dress of an Admiral, and was loudly cheered on his going to the House and on his return.

After the usual preparations, His Majesty directed Sir Augustus Clifford, Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons to hear the Royal Speech on the prorogation of Parliament. In a few minutes the Speaker, accompanied by a number of Members, appeared at the bar.

When His Majesty gave his assent to several Bills,—and delivered the following Speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The state of the public business enables me at length to relieve you from farther attendance in Parliament; and in terminating your labours, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourself to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I have brought under your consideration at the opening of the Session.

The assurances of friendly disposition which I receive from all Foreign Powers enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that peace will continue undisturbed.

I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain, still renders that country the only exception to the general tranquility which prevails in the rest of Europe, and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the civil war have not hitherto been realized.

In fulfilment of the engagements which I contracted by the treaty of quadruple alliance, I have afforded the Queen of Spain the co-operation of part of my naval force, and I continue to look with unabated solicitude to the restoration of that internal peace in Spain, which was one of the main

objects of the quadruple treaty, and which is so essential to the interests of all Europe.

I am happy to be able to inform you that my endeavours to remove the misunderstanding which had arisen between France and the United States, have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which for that purpose I tendered to the two Governments were accepted by both in the most frank and conciliatory spirit, and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them in a manner satisfactory and honourable to both parties.

I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which connect this country with two great and friendly nations, with which they have so many important relations in common.

I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the Reports of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the diocese in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me for carrying into effect some of these most important recommendations.

It is with no ordinary satisfaction I have learned that you have, with much labour, brought, to maturity enactments upon the different subject of tithes in England and Wales, which will I trust, prove in their operation equitable to all the districts concerned, and generally beneficial in their results.

The passing of the acts for Civil Registration and for Marriages in England has afforded me much satisfaction. Their provisions have been framed upon those large principles of religious freedom which, with a due regard to the welfare of the Established Church in this country, I have always been desirous of maintaining and promoting; and they will also conduce to the greater certainty of titles and to the stability of property.

It has been to me a source of the most lively gratification to observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the diminution of crime which have lately taken place in Ireland. I trust that perseverance, in a just and impartial system of Government will encourage this good disposition, and enable that country to develop her great National resources.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted, not only the ordinary supplies of the year, but the additional sums required to provide for an increase in my naval force.

I am also gratified to perceive that you have made provisions for the full amount of compensation awarded to the owners of slaves in my colonial possessions, and that the obligations entered into by the Legislature have thus been strictly fulfilled.

The increased productiveness of the public revenue has enabled you to meet these charges, and at the same time, to repeal or reduce Taxes, of which some were injurious in their effect upon my people, and others unequal in their pressure upon various parts of my dominions abroad.

The present condition of manufactures and commerce affords a subject of congratulation, provided the activity which prevails be guided by that caution and prudence which experience has proved to be necessary to stable prosperity.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, "The advanced period of the year, and the length of time during which you have been employed in public affairs, must render you desirous of returning to your respective counties. You will there resume those duties which are in importance inferior only to your legislative functions; and your influence and example will greatly conduce to the maintenance of tranquillity, the encouragement of industry, and the confirmation of those moral and religious habits and principles which are essential to the well being of every community."

The Newspaper stamp-duties bill was amended in the house of Lords by the rejection of the clauses requiring the names of proprietors to be registered.—On its being returned, thus, mutilated, to the Commons, the chancellor of the exchequer moved that the bill be laid aside, which was agreed to. He then introduced another bill precisely similar to the first, except that the registration clauses were omitted, which was read on the 10th August, and on the 11th read twice and passed. It was then sent up, and passed in the house of Lords on the 12th.

A free conference was agreed to and held on the 11th, upon the municipal corporation act-amendment bill, the object being to advise the Commons of their lordships' reasons for insisting on amendments twice rejected by the Commons; but nothing of importance seems to have resulted from it.

The corporate property bill for Ireland, was read twice in the upper house on the 15th. Lord Lyndhurst gave notice that in committee he should "remodel" several of the clauses, and this was considered equivalent to "death to the bill," in one house or the other.—The Jewish civil disabilities bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons on the 16th.—The registration of voters bill was thrown out in the upper House.—The Church temporalities bill for Ireland was passed in the house of Lords on the 16th.

On the same day, in the Commons, Mr. Hume called up a petition from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and moved a resolution (after some severe strictures upon the conduct of Sir Francis Head) that "the government of that Province ought to be conducted by His Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and assistance of an Executive Council, composed of men possessing the public confidence, and whose opinions and policy should be in harmony with those of the people, as declared by a majority of their Representatives in their Houses of Assembly," &c. &c. Sir George Grey warmly defended the con-

duct of Sir Francis, and Mr. Hume withdrew his resolution.

The London Courier states that the Irish agitation is carried on in a spirit equally remote from unmurmuring submission on the one hand, and turbulent calumny on the other. Tranquillity unexamined is said to reign in Ireland, in the midst of abundant causes of political excitement. The demand for a full participation in the benefits of the British Constitution is temperately but firmly preserved in.

Conservatism has obtained another triumph in the return of the Hon. Charles John Canning for the representation of Warwick. His opponent, in the reform interest was Mr. Hobhouse, brother to a cabinet Minister who had consequently all the influence of Government in his favour. Mr. Canning is the only surviving son of the Right Hon. George Canning.

In one of his addresses to his friends in Dublin, Mr. O'Connell thus expresses himself, "Having stated my feelings respecting the English counties. I will say that I had hopes from the towns. This hope, has, however, being chilled by the result of the recent election for Newcastle.

Mr. N. M. Rothschild's will gives £20,000 per annum to his widow, with his house in Piccadilly and that purchased by him from the Princess Amelia, and the furniture, plate and jewels; £120,000 to each of his daughters; £1000 to each of his wife's brothers, and £500 to each of his sisters. £10,000 to Mr. Cohen, one of the executors; some charitable donations and the residue to be equally divided between his four sons, who are to continue the business exactly as heretofore, in conjunction with the houses in Vienna, Frankfurt and Paris.

Three sons of the late Mr. Rothschild took their stand on Wednesday week, in the place so many years occupied by their late father on Change. The business will be continued as heretofore under the firm of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

Great Fire at Liverpool.—The extensive warehouses of Messrs. Sands, Hodgson & Co. at Liverpool, were destroyed by fire on the 16th Aug. These gentlemen were fully insured.—From 800 to 1000 bales of cotton were burnt.—The loss sustained by the fire is very considerable, estimated at £20,000.

H. M. S. Cove, Captain J. Ross, arrived at Hull on the 21st instant. It was understood that the gallant officer had not succeeded in finding the William Torr, the missing whaler, whose melancholy fate, we fear, is now certain. The Fishing in Davis' Straits has been bad; and when Captain Ross left the ice on the 12th of July, only ten fish had been caught.

THE CROPS.—Report speaks favourably of the wheat crop in England and Ireland, and in the south eastern counties a very considerable portion has already been secured in excellent condition.—The prospects of the harvest in Scotland were very fine.

The weather in the south of Scotland has been very favourable for harvesting, and the crops good.

The harvest in France is said to be abundant—more so than in any year since 1806.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 20.—The Harvest.—Several fields of wheat and oats in this neighbourhood were cut on Saturday last, apparently, so far as we are judges of such matters, in the finest condition. The week of glorious sunshine which we have since had, has no doubt, materially assisted and expedited the labours of the husbandman, and should the present weather continue, we have no doubt that by this time next week not an ear of grain will have escaped the sickle heretofore, and the greater portion of the harvest will be safely housed.

The London Globe announces that agents from the United States, had arrived at Liverpool and Dublin, for the purpose of buying up flour, and transporting it to the United States.

Orders were issued on Saturday morning by Colonel Witherall, the military agent in London, to discontinue any further recruiting in this country for the British Auxiliary Legion, in consequence of the Queen Regent having accepted the Constitution of 1812, and the utter impossibility of the Spanish government to provide money for the support of any auxiliary force, as several bills presented to the agents in Freeman's court, Cornhill, on Thursday last, were dishonoured in consequence of not having funds.

The King of France and his ministers are now reconciled—if indeed they were ever at variance—and it is determined that there shall be no French intervention in Spanish affairs. Orders have even been issued that a body of recruits on their march to join the French auxiliary force already in Spain, under Bernette should not be allowed to pass the Spanish frontier.

STORMS IN FRANCE.—Accounts from the departments show that many parts of the kingdom have lately suffered severely from violent storms. The Indicator of Bordeaux states that the vineyards of Medoc, Barsac, and Portets, have sustained immense damage from a tremendous hail storm, which also has most completely devastated the commune of Garchizy near Nevers. The hay and barley, and a great portion of the wheat, are rendered fit for nothing but manure.

There are numerous communications from different parties and places in Spain, but their imports amounts to little more than the increasing popularity of the constitution of 1812, in the midland and Southern Provinces.

Revolutionary movements have taken place in Oporto.

GLASGOW, AUG. 26.

It is with some feeling of regret we inform our readers that the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Halifax, the excellent representative of our

Colonial Church, sets sail to-day, in one of Mr. Kildston's vessels, on his return in his adopted land. Mr. Martin was deputed by his brethren abroad to visit this country, and acquaint the Christians of Scotland with the religious wants of the North American colonies, and also to draw closer the tie between the church abroad and the church at home. Mr. Martin has sojourned here on this mission for the last six months, visiting various parts of Scotland, and even England; and we are sure that we but expressed the feeling of all who met with him, when we say, that a more earnest, straightforward, active, and able advocate, the Colonial Church could not have employed. We are happy to have his testimony on the other side, and which he was anxious publicly to express, that he was received with uniform sympathy, kindness and attention, wherever he went, with indications of the warmest interest in behalf of the great cause which is so dear to him and that he will ever retain a most pleasing and grateful remembrance of his Scottish visits. It affords us the highest pleasure to say, that Mr. Martin has been in a great measure successful in the object of his mission. The Colonial Church has been recognized as part of the Church of Scotland by the late General Assembly, and an annual collection appointed over the whole church for the furtherance of its objects; while a warmer and more general interest in behalf of our emigrant brethren has been excited in those quarters where it previously existed. The Duchess Countess of Sutherland has become an annual subscriber of £50 to the Colonial cause in connection with the church. And in addition to the Rev. Mr. Tayse and Allan, from Aberdeen, who have lately sailed for Canada, and the Rev. Mr. Andrew from Edinburgh, who was recently ordained to a new charge in New Brunswick, it is most gratifying to be able to state, that two ministers go out alone with Mr. Martin, viz: the Rev. McConnachie, of Harris, as Minister to Lochaber and St. Mary's, and the Rev. Mr. Frazer, from Assynt as that missionary from the Lady's Association in Edinburgh to Cape Breton and we rejoice to learn that there is the prospect of several additional missionaries going forth in the spring. It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers and the friends of the church, that when so serious an expenditure is in the course of being made, and such favourable opportunities for doing good presenting themselves, there is a proportionably loud call for their Christian liberality. We do hope that there will be no unnecessary delay on the part of the Colonial Committee, in furnishing the Presbyteries of the Church with the requisite information, and in calling for their annual collection.

GLASGOW, AUGUST 29.

The Queen of Spain, accompanied by her daughter, returned to Madrid from St. Hdefonso on the 17th, when the Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed amidst great busting and rejoicing.—The example will no doubt be followed in all the provinces under the Queen's real or nominal authority. For two or three days previous to the promulgation of the Constitution, occasional disturbances had taken place at Madrid, in which some lives were lost; and it is now certain that on the 15th, General Quesada, who had made his escape from Madrid, and reached a village called Hortaleza, about a league and a half distant, was there overtaken by his pursuers, and massacred under circumstances of such atrocious barbarity as are probably without parallel even in the history of the most savage tribes. Particulars will be found elsewhere.

One of the demands of the movement party is Spain in the immediate assembling of the Cortes; but this must be the work of some time, if the regulations prescribed by the Constitution of 1812 be rigidly adhered to. According to these, the whole inhabitants of each parish assemble to name parochial electors, who, in their turn, name electors of districts; and these again choose the electors of the province, who finally name the deputies to the Cortes.

The military operations appear to have been for some time past on a very trifling scale.

As to General Evans, his legion is evidently crumbling to pieces, under the united effects of want, disorganization, and desertion.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH OF SPAIN.

Bayonne, Aug. 15.—We have had Mr. d'Arout, the Minister of Finances, here during 48 hours. He has only explained in very vague and general terms, what is intended to be done to the few persons who have visited him. He may have been more explicit to Gen. Harispe. Gen. Evans arrived here this morning. His small army, cantoned at St. Sebastian and at Passages, is in the most complete state of disorder. The English soldiers will not serve any longer. They require to return home, but before doing so they insist on being paid what is due to them, and what has been promised to them. It is thought that General Evans has come to ask General Harispe for his advice and support. The former will doubtless be given, but as to pecuniary support, Harispe has none to give.

AUGUST 16.

One hundred and thirty deserters from the British Legion arrived here yesterday. On their arrival they were instantly marched off to prison. They are for the most part Irishmen. There are amongst them few English, and fewer Scotch.

What is to be done with them is still a matter of doubt. It appears that the French authorities, somewhat startled at the firm refusal of the British Consul to have anything to be done with them, forwarded a telegraphic dispatch to Paris for instructions. The point is one of considerable importance, and the result is anxiously looked for in all quarters. Instantly on the arrival of the deserters yesterday afternoon, they were claimed by the Spanish Consul here, an assurance being at the same time given,

that in this instance, if returned to the headquarters of the Legion, they should to a man have a free pardon, and a passage back to England. This claim, it is understood, was positively refused by the French authorities.

AUGUST 17.
We have a miserable sight before us. One hundred and fifty Englishmen belonging to General Evans's corps, who have presented themselves to Don Carlos, who has sent them away, are now lying down in the marine walks. Don Carlos has rejected such auxiliaries; it is at least a feeling of national dignity which he has displayed, and a useful lesson he has given to his enemies on the occasion. The nakedness of these deserters has not admitted of their being received into the town and they are wretchedly encamped, subjected to the contempt and degrading compassion of the many spectators who will remember their proud fanfaronades on their arrival in Spain. They have been preceded by Gen. Evans, who was in a still more humiliating situation, for the object of his journey is solely to obtain money, and next permission to be admitted, he and his men, into the auxiliary legion preparing for Spain.

German papers of the latest date have been received. They bring advices from Constantinople to the 30th ult. Lord Ponsonby was then on the best terms with the new Reis Effendi. The plague had reappeared in Syria, particularly at Beyrout, where it was committing great ravages. The same papers contain, under the head of Berlin, a deplorable account of the condition of East and West Prussia, which suffer in consequence of the decay of the corn and timber trade. The revenue of Elbing, a town of 16,000 inhabitants, is said not to be sufficient to light the streets. In Posen, too, it is said that the peasants are in so bad a condition that they have been exempted from taxes for three years.

FROM AFRICA.—Capt. McDonald of the brig Elizabeth, from Africa, states that when they left the Gambia, the African fever was raging to a frightful extent, and that himself, mates and three of the crew were down with it, and from all parts of the African coast, accounts were received of its being very sickly, the rains having set in unusually early and continued almost incessantly. Capt. McD. was compelled to ship natives and such other men as could be procured to assist in working home the vessel. The following list of British and French vessels were left in Gambia, and the condition of their crews.

Brig Blundel, of Hull, all hands sick, two men dead.

Barque Gambia, London, all hands sick, five men dead.

Cutter Susanah Ann, London, all hands sick, one dead.

Brig Columbine, London, Capt. and three men sick.

French brig Marseilles, all hands sick, three dead.

American brig in the river Noonos, had lost nearly all the crew by sickness; did not learn her name. A report was in circulation at Porto Praya, Cape de Verde, that the brig Julia, Nash, of New York, whilst whaling in St. Cyrien Bay, Coast of Africa, drifted near shore in a calm, and had eleven men massacred by the Arabs; another report stated, however, that two boats crews had been lost in taking a whale, and which is the most probable.—N. Y. Gazette

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing between the Subscribers, and carried on at Dalhousie, under the Firm of HAMILTON & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said Firm are requested to render their accounts for adjustment, and all persons indebted thereto will please make payment to William Hamilton, who is solely authorised to settle and adjust all accounts and demands with the said Firm.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

ROBERT SMITH.

Dalhousie, Chaleur Bay,

August 22, 1836.

THE business heretofore conducted at this place, under the Firm of HAMILTON & SMITH, will from this date be carried on by Wm. HAMILTON.

Dalhousie, 22d August, 1836.

Central Bank Stock.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that FOUR HUNDRED SHARES of twenty-five pounds each, amounting to the sum of

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS,

being additional Stock of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, will be put up to sale by public auction in lots of four shares each, at the Bank in Fredericton, on THURSDAY the 27th day of October next.—Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Five per centum on the said additional Capital Stock to be deposited with the Cashier at the Bank on Wednesday the 2d day of November following, and to be forfeited if the purchaser retracts, or makes default in payment of the subsequent instalment, ninety five per cent. together with the whole premium or advance, to be paid into the Bank on Wednesday the 7th day of December next, during the usual banking hours.

H. G. CLOPPER, President.

Central Bank of N. B.

Fredericton, 6th September, 1836.

NOTICE.

A Person duly qualified to teach a Parish School, and of an unexceptionable character, will find employment by calling on either of the Subscribers.

JOHN BROWN, Junr.

THOS. O. MILES,

Trustees of Schools.

Maugerville, Sept. 20, 1836.