

Latest News.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Within the last few days several British vessels have been taken up at an advance of 15 to 25 per cent., to be engaged in the American trade should a system of non-intercourse be adopted by America towards France.

The transactions in the public securities to day have been upon an extremely limited scale. Money continues pretty abundant, the accommodation afforded by the Bank of England, by advances upon deposit of stock in approved securities, having wholly prevented any scarcity which might otherwise have been occasioned by the large amount of money which is locked up awaiting the decision of the Commissioners for the West India Claims. Consols for account have only fluctuated during the day between 91 1/4 and 91 3/8, the latter being the quotation at the close. Exchequer Bills are a shade lower than yesterday, closing at 17 premium.

Parliament is appointed to meet for the dispatch of business on the 4th of February.

No progress, as far as we can learn, has yet been made by Ministers towards filling up the vacant office of Lord Chancellor; while to the suitors and the profession, the inconvenience of the present temporary arrangement is felt more grievously.

No less than two hundred plans for the erection of the new Houses of Parliament have been submitted to the committee appointed to consider the subject.

Lord Stanley was on Monday re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Vice Admiral Sir Peter Halket, G. C. H., had been appointed to succeed Sir George Cockburn in the command of the West India and North American stations. He was expected to hoist his flag on board H. M. ship Melville.

Mr. Macan, of the Irish bar, has been appointed Justice of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. James Hogg, the "Etrick Shepherd," died at his residence on the banks of the Yarrow, 21st November.

Captain Manby has been nominated President of the British section of the society lately established in Paris, called "The Union of all Nations for the preservation of shipwrecked seamen." Sir Sydney Smith has taken an active part in the formation of this institution.

Severe gales were experienced on the English, Irish, and Scotch coasts during the month of November, which proved very destructive to vessels on the coast, and property on shore. The papers also contain melancholy accounts of the loss of life.

His Majesty King Louis Philippe is said to be the richest private individual in Europe. The Rothschilds, it is supposed could at a week's notice realise four millions, but the Citizen-King could command eleven millions.

There is nothing of interest from Spain. The same old story of marchings and counter-marchings, and petty skirmishing, is again repeated.

NEW LOAN FOR DON CARLOS.—It is affirmed that the King of Naples has effected a loan of 25,000,000 of francs for Don Carlos, to which most of the Italian princes have subscribed, in order that Don Carlos may not be cramped in his operations at the present moment, when he especially feels the want of funds.

A letter from Vienna states that there is the best authority for believing that the allied Sovereigns are privately sending money to Don Carlos.

A commercial treaty between Prussia and America is in course of arrangement. Several American Consuls are expected throughout Germany.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The Courier of Thursday, after alluding to some reports as to the recall of Sir H. Douglas, says:—"We have made diligent enquiry, and are satisfied that there is no intention in any quarter to recall Sir Howard Douglas, and that there is no intention in any quarter to re-appoint Lord Nugent."

PARIS Nov. 30.—The Eclaircur of Toulon, of the 25th instant announces that the Maritimes Perfect had received orders by telegraph for equipping and arming the Algeiras, of 84 guns, the Scipion, of 82, and the Artemise frigate of 52 guns, for the purpose of forming part of the squadron, of observation. The Eclaircur, upon this, observes, that according to all appearance this squadron will assemble in the ocean, and hold itself in readiness to act against the Americans.

Dec. 2.—The Constitutional remarks that, as for the American difference, it

is generally thought that the departure of Admiral de Mackau with an imposing force is rather a guarantee of peace than of war. In presence of the French squadron, President Jackson must come to a decision. America would not have an equal force to oppose Franco, and peace would prevail the more easily, from the circumstance that the explanations demanded require nothing humiliating on the part of the United States.

A letter of the 27th ult. from Montreuil, says:—"Our coast is in a state of agitation. A considerable levy of men for the navy is being made in all the maritime arrondissements. We do not yet know the number, but the Administration detains every effective man, from 18 to 36 years of age, who has not yet served."

The Courier Francais has an article to prove that the French navy is vastly superior to that of the American, and will undoubtedly be able to annihilate the whole American navy in case of hostilities between the two countries. It gives a list of 50 French vessels of war now in actual service on the ocean.

The Impartial states, that no fewer than fifteen ships of the line and sixteen frigates have been ordered to be armed and equipped for active service.

We are informed that the French Consul in Philadelphia has received from that Government an official intimation, that according to an agreement between the French and British Governments, the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington, during the impending interruption of diplomatic relations between the United States and France, will protect the French citizens, whose interests should require any application to the Federal authorities at Washington. Consular business going on as heretofore.—U. S. Gazette.

As was generally expected, Mr. Barton returned in the Albany, and Mr. Pagueot, the French Charge d'Affaires has left Washington, and will immediately return to France. The diplomatic intercourse has therefore ceased between the two countries, and the door of reconciliation is now closed.

Yet with these unpromising appearances there are those who cling to the hope of peace, and we confess ourselves among the number. The effect of the late Message is not yet known, and although that document did not contain all that France might ask or wish, still it was full and complete on one essential point, namely, the distinct and entire disavowal on the part of the President of intentional offence to the French monarch or people, and of any desire to use threats or intimidation of any kind. As the French acknowledge the debt, and the Chambers have actually voted the sum necessary to discharge it, the dispute is now reduced to a mere matter of words. This being conceded, we may fairly ask what more can the honour of France require, than what has been stated by General Jackson? We are of opinion that no nation in Europe has any wish to see France humiliated, and we are equally confident that she would not be humiliated in the eyes of the world should she receive the late Message as the olive branch, and pay the indemnity without further parley. If she were told this by a nation like England or Russia, we have that opinion of the good sense of Louis Philippe, that he would at once express himself satisfied, and bring this unfortunate affair to a happy termination. It is with this view of the case that we so strongly recommend the mediation of a third and friendly power.

It would appear from the French papers, that France is putting her navy in the best state of efficiency, and that a general activity pervades all the dockyards and naval sea ports of the country. Admiral Mackau is appointed to the command of the West India station, and will immediately sail for that part of the world with a strong force. This is done with a view of preventing the success of any sudden enterprise on the part of the United States against Martinique or Guadeloupe, and for protecting the French commerce in those seas. The expedition then, we do not consider as an hostile light—it is merely a measure of precaution. There is not the slightest reason to apprehend that the Admiral will approach these shores, unless the relations of the two countries assume a more belligerent attitude.—New York Albion.

Remarkable discussion at Bradford.—The annual meeting of the Bible Society was held last week. The chair was filled by the Rev. Henry Hoop, B. D. The Rev. Joshua Wood, from Ireland, deviated from the subject of the Bible Society, into the controversy with the Roman Catholic church, and had proceeded at some length, when the Rev. B. Godwin interposed. He wished to know from the chairman whether this proceeding was in order. He was much pleased with the former part of the gentleman's address, but as a meeting of the Bible Society was no place for entering into the Roman Catholic controversy, he appealed to the chair whether the gentleman could be allowed to proceed in this strain. (This appeal to the chair was followed by a very strong expression of approbation throughout the meeting.) Mr. Wood would appeal to the chair and bow to its decision. The Chairman decided that Mr. Wood was out of order, who accordingly apologized to the meeting for having exceeded the bounds of order. He had no wish to hurt any one's feelings, and would not revert to the subject. The Rev. Mr. Brandram then spoke at some length, after which the Rev. Mr. Kaye (the Priest of the Catholic Chapel in Bradford,) came forward in the front of the gallery and said, that he did not wish to disturb the order or the harmony of the meeting, but he wished cordially to express his concurrence in the resolution; and he begged thus publicly to state, as the minister of the Roman Catholic congregation, that if the Committee of the Bible Society would supply him with Bibles, he should be most happy to distribute them among his people. (Immense cheers.) He said this thus publicly as an answer to the calumny which a preceding speaker had uttered concerning the members of their church; perhaps the gentleman had not done so designedly, he was bound to confess he did not think he did, but he certainly had exhibited gross ignorance of the facts on which he had been speaking. Mr. Kaye also said, that he returned thanks to the chairman, on his behalf and on the behalf of his fellow Catholics, for the handsome and liberal manner in which he had interposed to prevent the gentleman alluded to, (the Rev. Mr. Wood) from proceeding with his structures on the Roman Catholic faith.—Leeds Mercury.

Railway from Sheffield to Manchester.—It may be remembered that some years ago, a project of this sort was set on foot, and an Act actually obtained, for the purpose; but owing to well known causes, the undertaking was abandoned. Still, the importance to Sheffield of having the most approved mode of transit to Liverpool, the outlet for three fourths of our manufactured goods, has been strongly felt; and we are glad to see that, under the very favourable circumstances of the present times, another attempt is about to be made, with every probability of success, to effect so desirable an object. We direct the attention of capitalists to the prospectus in another column.—Sheffield Independent.

SHIPWRECK OF THE TRANSPORT VESSEL NEVA.—Launceston (Van Dieman's Land) papers to the 3rd July, and Hobart Town papers to the 4th July, were yesterday received at the North and South American Coffee House; they bring a melancholy account of the shipwreck, almost contiguous to Van Dieman's Land, of the transport ship NEVA, Captain Peck, which left Cork on the 8th of January last, bound to Sydney, having on board 150 female prisoners, with 33 of their children, 9 free women with 22 children, and a crew of 26 persons, under the charge of Surgeon Dr. Stevenson. They had proceeded prosperously on their voyage until the 13th of May last; and being (by Malta reckoning) about ninety miles from King's Island at two o'clock in the morning, the man on the look out discovered land in sight, and about four, a reef of rocks suddenly appeared right ahead. Orders were instantly given to tack about, but while yet in stays, the vessels struck unshipped the rudder, and was instantly driven upon her larboard bow with violence on the rocks; she immediately bilged; the boats were speedily lowered, but they had no sooner reached the water than they were upset, and in a few minutes more the vessel parted, and fell asunder in four pieces; when, dreadful to relate, with the exception of twenty-two persons, who clung to the fragments, the whole on board perished. After enduring great hardships, the survivors reached King's Island, but seven of the number were so exhausted that they died soon after, leaving only fifteen saved out of the entire compliment of 241, namely, six of the convicts and nine of the crew.

NOTICE.—The first annual meeting of the County of York General Temperance Society, will be held at the County Court Room on Wednesday evening next, at 6 o'clock.—Delegates from the several Societies in the County will meet in the Baptist Chapel at one o'clock in the afternoon, previously to the meeting in the evening. JOHN T. SMITH, Secretary. Fredericton, 20th January, 1836.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

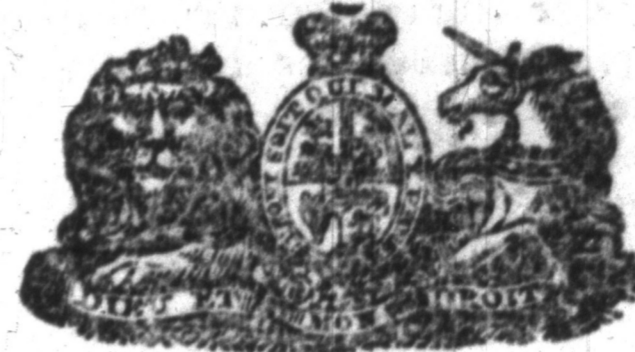
FREDERICTON, JANUARY 27, 1836.

Central Bank OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week, G. J. DIBBLEE, 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.
HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq.
Trustees for } JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.
next week. } HENRY SMITH, Esq.

ALMS HOUSE AND WORK HOUSE.
Commissioner for } JED. SLARON, Esq.
next week, }



LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, FREDERICTON.
Wednesday, January 20, 1836.

This day, precisely at 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent down to the House of Assembly to command their attendance in the Council Chamber, and the House being come up, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:—

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

"In again meeting you in General Assembly, I have to congratulate you on the happy and prosperous condition of the Province, which leaves me little to submit to your deliberation beyond the renewal of the Revenue Law, and the provisions for the ordinary services and also to recommend to your liberal consideration such measures as the public spirit and enterprise now so fully manifesting itself amongst us may require, divested, as I feel confident they will be, of every other feeling than a due regard to the general interests of the Province.

"There are, however, two other subjects to which I have before adverted, but which appear to me to be of such great importance, that I feel it my duty, again to call your attention to them. The mode in which the Statute Labour on the Public Roads has been hitherto applied has been found to be altogether inefficient for the purpose intended, and the necessity of an improved system in this important particular is very apparent.

"The Bounty so liberally granted by the Legislature for the endowment of Parish Schools, is frequently rendered ineffectual from the want of proper qualification and ability in the Teachers; and, I regret to say, has in too many instances been abused by their immoral conduct. These evils arise from the want of some proper established mode of examination of Applicants for Licenses, both as to their moral character, and to their fitness, in other respects, for the Office of Instructors; and I therefore recommend these subjects to your deliberate consideration.

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

"I have directed the Treasurer's Accounts to be laid before you, which will shew a most gratifying increase of Revenue as compared with the preceding year, and will enable you to continue the accustomed aid and support to all those Institutions and objects of public utility, which have hitherto been fostered and maintained by the liberality of the Legislature.

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

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

"His Majesty having been pleased to confirm the Act to provide for the Custom House Establishment, and graciously to accede to the terms proposed for relinquishing the Quit Rents, I have only to express my satisfaction at the final settlement of these two important questions, the latter of which is acknowledged to have been one of great interest to all His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, who, I confidently trust, will duly appreciate this additional mark of His Majesty's liberality and paternal regard for their welfare.

"I am instructed to lay before you some important communications from His Majesty's Government, which I shall take an early opportunity of doing by Message."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.
Wednesday, January 20, 1836.

The Honorable the President informed the House that he had directed Charles S. Putnam, Esquire, a Master in Chancery; to attend this House, for the purpose of carrying Messages to the Assembly, in the room of the late George P. Bliss, Esquire, deceased.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
Wednesday, January 20.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, that the Clerk had communicated to him that the office of Clerk Assistant to the Assembly had become vacant by the removal of Thomas S. Wetmore, Esquire, from the Province, and that he now nominated George Lee, Junior, Esquire, to that office; which nomination was approved of by the House.

Mr. Lee, after the requisite oaths, took the seat assigned him at the Clerk's Table. Mr. Speaker laid before the House, "Abstract from the Weekly balance Sheet, shewing the average amount of the Liabilities and Assets of the Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, for the half year ending the 10th day of October, 1835."

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Whereas serious apprehensions are entertained by this House, from the report made by a select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom was referred the question of the expediency of making some change in the existing Duties on Foreign and Colonial Wood; that an attempt will be made, during the next Session of the Imperial Parliament, to effect such alterations therein as will have a tendency, if carried into operation, to affect deeply the immense interests connected with the Wood Trade, as well as to involve in ruin a large class of His Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province, who have embarked their capital with a view to the present protection being continued; therefore

Resolved, unanimously, That an Address be prepared to be presented to His Majesty and the Imperial Parliament on this all important subject, and that His Majesty's Legislative Council be requested to join in said Address; and further

Resolved, That a Committee of this House be appointed to join such Committee as the Legislative Council may appoint to prepare the same; and that a Committee be also appointed to acquaint the Legislative Council with this Resolution.

Ordered, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. Rankin and Mr. End, be a Committee of this House, to prepare the Address; and further

Ordered, That Mr. Partelow and Mr. Johnston be a Committee to acquaint the Legislative Council with the foregoing Resolutions.

Thursday, January 21.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Whereas some applications for Acts of Incorporation have already been presented to this House, and there is reason to believe many more will appear during the Session; and whereas the Bills to be founded upon such applications require mature deliberation, and to be carefully examined and considered, in order that proper protection should be afforded to the Public; therefore

Resolved, That all such Bills be referred to a Special Committee to report thereon. Upon the question for adopting the Resolution, the Committee divided:—

Yeas, 12. Nays, 9.
And it passed in the affirmative.

The Legislative Council presented the following Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature:—

To His Excellency Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Baronet, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.
The humble Address of the Legislative Council in General Assembly.

May it please Your Excellency—

We beg leave to thank Your Excellency for your Speech at the opening of the present Session of the Legislature; and it is a source of much satisfaction to us, on again meeting Your Excellency, that the increased prosperity of the Province affords a cause of such just congratulation to all its Inhabitants; and We assure Your Excellency, that it will be our most anxious desire to promote that general spirit of enterprise now so fully manifested amongst us; and We shall anxiously endeavour to adopt such measures as may be most likely to render the industry and enterprise of the Inhabitants of this Province available for the development of its extensive resources.

To the Revenue Law and the provisions for ordinary services, We shall devote that degree of attention which their importance demands.

The state of the public Roads is a subject so closely connected with the most essential interests of this new and rising Province, that the renewed attention demanded by the defects of our present Road Law will be anxiously bestowed by us on this important subject; and We will readily concur in making such provisions as may be best calculated to insure the full benefit of the Statute Labour.

It has long been a source of concern and regret that the Parochial Schools throughout the Province should have hitherto failed in realizing the full benefits which they ought to produce. This important subject requires the early and earnest attention of the Legislature; and We will most readily give effect to any plan calculated to exclude from the Office of Instructors those whose immoral character, or incapacity may render them unfit for the discharge of their duties.

We are happy to learn that His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the Act providing for the Custom House Establishment, and that he has also graciously acceded to the terms proposed for relinquishing the Quit Rents; and We cordially participate in the satisfaction expressed by Your Excellency at the final settlement of these two important questions, the latter of which especially, as one of great interest to all His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, We are confident will be duly appreciated by them as an additional mark of His Majesty's liberality and paternal regard for their welfare.

The important communications which Your Excellency is instructed to lay before us by His Majesty's Government, will receive our attention and consideration.