GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Portuguese frigate Perola and the brig Figo, have arrived at Portsmouth from Lisbon, to carry Don Miguel to Portugal; but we understand he will stay for a time in this country, as apartments in St. James' Palace are fitted up for his reception.

From the Courier.—The next direct advices from Constantinople will, no doubt, put us in possession of important intelligence, and enable us to appreciate the precise value of all the reports which have been in circulation during the last two or three days, preparing us, as it were, for decisive events. On the 11th ultimo the Divan were expected to announce the final decision of the Ottoman Government. Should that decision be one which will render it imperative upon the Allied Ambassadors to quit the capital, their departure can hardly be supposed to have taken place earlier [illegible] the evening of the 12th, or the morning of the 13th.

LONDON, December 5—twelve o'clock.

At the commencement of business the first price of Consols was 82⅜ ¼, but soon after they got up to 83 buyers, and eventually reached even 83⅜ ¼, they are now 83⅜ for the Account. Two o'clock—Consols went back to 82⅞ sellers, at which a sale of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds was effected; the price has since improved to 83 buyers for Account; 3 per cents. reduced 82¼ 3½ ditto 83⅞. Three o'clock—Consols for Account 83⅛ sellers.

It is reported that Parliament is likely to be called together at an earlier period than was contemplated.

The Gazette states officially the appointment of Dr. Sumner to the See of Winchester. Nothing has yet been decided with respect to his succession in the See of Llandaff.

Among other persons spoken of as likely to succeed to some of the vacant preferments, it is reported that the Rev. Dr. Ward, who was tutor to Lord Graham and Lord Goderich, and is at present Domestic Chaplain to the latter, is to be the new Bishop of Landaff, and Dean of St. Paul's.

Count Capo d'Istria has embarked from Ancona for Corfu, in an English frigate.

Lord W. Bentinck will embark for India, in the *Undaunted* frigate on the 20th of December.

Mr. Denison, one of the Council of His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, has accepted the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Governor General of India, and is to proceed with His Excellency to India in His Majesty's ship *Undaunted*.

The *London Gazette* contains an Order for the Court going into mourning, 2d December, for her late Majesty the Queen of Saxony.

Joseph Planta, Esquire, principal Librarian of the British Museum, aged 84, died on Wednesday.

Kean is in a dreadful state, from disease, and it is supposed he will never again appear on the stage.

It gives us pleasure to announce, as a strong proof of the increased prosperity of the country, that landlords in general are this term drawing in their rents with much greater facility than they did at Whitsunday. Those houses which were let at moderate rents have been in general, re-taken without any reduction.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

It is a curious fact, which, we believe, has not previously been noticed, that on the death of the present King of Sardinia, should he die without issue, the Duke d'Angouleme will be the legitimate Heir of the House of Stuart; and like other [illegible] unate branches of this family, who were buried in Saint Peter's, in Rome, will record amongst [illegible]s "King of England."

[illegible]rade, which of late years, has been opened between the West of Scotland and the East[illegible]s gradually increased, and has added [illegible]e importance of the Port of Greenock. [illegible]following extract from the *Stirling Journal*, it will be seen the Eastern port have opened a communication with the Company's Territories.

"EAST-INDIES.—The fine ship Lady Hannah Ellice, Capt. Liddell, is at present loading a general cargo, at Alloa, direct for Bombay. This is the first shipment of goods that ever took place at that port for [illegible] of the Territories belonging to the E[illegible] Company, and we trust that the ent changes that [illegible]ted with it will not be that though altered [illegible]f success."—*Stirling*

character, we ma[illegible] had par[illegible]owing as a fai[illegible]aris Constitutionnel asked my ins[illegible]thful summary of the house I occupied, and 250—Ministerial, 157 and me. He ag[illegible]d, 420. Of these 420,28[illegible] me in his own [illegible]n, leaving 392; out of asking him, a[illegible] Sa[illegible]sts have, of course, a I lived. I [illegible]panyg[illegible]jo the thoughtrs ag[illegible]A state that M. Laine has I had often The [illegible]y telegraphic despatch; lest she sho[illegible]ve n[illegible]s to form a new ministry. fact, I mistr[illegible]usine[illegible]e mention that the Emconfirmed b[illegible]have an interview with tell me that [illegible]ho is to be made Comin look and [illegible]a ful[illegible]sian Army. quite easy [illegible]ed in Paris on the 15th to my friend[illegible]rine I[illegible]t known whether he alter my se[illegible]ARD[illegible]for Lisbon or would should be ill [illegible]F[illegible]s course of on[illegible]e Berri is about to bering the three[illegible]ish subject, a very elebepresentative of an Irish Peerage.

[illegible]ters from Corfu, of the 28th ult, mention [illegible]sent af 98 vessels, Turkish and Egyptian, that [illegible]n the Bay of Navarin, not more than four th[illegible]a condition to sail after the battle, and sh[illegible]ose had suffered materially.

[illegible]thconstantinople the greatest activity prevailed he[illegible]arsenals to prepare for war. Orders have w[illegible]ent to all the provinces to call upon the h[illegible]es, as to defend their laws and their reli[illegible]h[illegible]t[illegible]e Imperial Parliament at Adrianople s[illegible]ssing to receive the Sultan, who will go [illegible]hen he puts himself at the head of the ar[illegible]d[illegible]bops and amunition have been sent to Si[illegible]go put the fortressees on the Danube in a m[illegible]f defence. The principalities are given b[illegible]ot capable of being defened d[illegible]

t[illegible]DIA.—Bombay papers have been received m[illegible]ning, to the end of July, by the Warwick, [illegible]at Dover. The following is the only artiintelligence worthy of notice:—

BOMBAY, JULY 14.

[illegible]he arrival of the ship Sultan, from Bushire, l[illegible]ve been received from that place as late [illegible]th June, and from Col. M'Donald's [illegible]abreez, 13th May. The whole of the [illegible]ission at that date were quite well. [illegible]Mahomed Ali, who had been deputed to [illegible]ersburgh with proposals for peace, had [illegible]ceived with all due attention by General [illegible]off at Teflis, but was not allowed to pro[illegible]

[illegible]the Emperor, during the existence of war [illegible]en the two countries. His despatches had, [illegible]re been Russian Messengers, and Meerza [illegible]ned returned to the Persian capital.

[illegible]neral change in the Russian Staff in Geor[illegible]taken place, and may account for the in[illegible]y on the part of the Russian army. The [illegible]army was gradually assembling.

Intelligence from the Red Sea.—Accounts at[illegible]mbay, state that a serious disturbance has [illegible]at the East-India Company's residence ca[illegible]a, occasioned by a quarrel between a H[illegible]Turks belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, en[illegible]of the Sepoys attached to the Residenso[illegible]Turks, it appears, after obliging the Sea[illegible]seek shelter within the Factory, the gates di[illegible]were immediately shut on them, attempt[illegible]gro[illegible]er the place by climbing over the walls, ag[illegible]bably would have succeeded, had they not dis[illegible]erred by one of the foremost of the party pan[illegible]at dead on the spot, by the Surgeon bemyse[illegible]the Residency. The affair, it was antirang[illegible]would not lead to any unpleasant results, A[illegible]British ships of war were before the town, work[illegible]efore, ready to render every protection led a[illegible]idency. It was, however, thought pro[illegible]"[illegible]at the Surgeon would be obliged to quit jou[illegible]altogether, as the Turks continued to of[illegible]vengeance against him, and, it is even [illegible]had dug a grave, and sworn on the Koran, [illegible]would bury him in it.

GIBRALTAR, November 27.—Reports have [illegible]hed the Garrison, from various and opposite [illegible]of the coast, that the French troops were im[illegible]tely, or even had already begun, to withdraw [illegible]n Barcelona, previous to the King's proceeding that capital. It is added that numerous arrests [illegible]e lately taken place in Catalonia.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—*From the Constitutionnel.*

MADRID, November 19.—(Private Correspondence.)

The negotiations for the evacuation of Barcelona, have been conducted in a very remarkable manner. The two Governments confine themselves to speaking of the first treaty, under which France may withdraw her troops when she pleases, and Spain, on her part, may dismiss them whenever she has no further need of them: but as it is obvious that before the evacuation can take place, some points of great importance are to be adjusted, and as no reference to these is made, either in the notes of M. de Saint Priest, or in the replies of M. Calomarde, it is concluded that the two governments are content, one to withdraw its troops, the other to get rid of them.

As soon as the evacuation of Catalonia was arranged, it was insinuated, to the English Charge d'Affairs, that since France was about to withdraw her troops from Spain, the partial retirement at least of the English troops from Portugal ought to be the natural consequence. It does not appear that England has made any reply to this, but it is said that the Charge d'Affairs has intimated that this question cannot be settled until the arrival of Don Miguel in Portugal, and that the conduct of England may be regulated by that of this Prince.

The measure of displacing the public servants at Madrid who had been purified in the second instance only, has begun to be put in execution. Amongst the persons expelled is General Ramirez, whom the King had purified by his sovereign authority: he has been exiled to Valladolid.

Another list in the form of a decree, has arrived from Valencia, containing the names of a great number of persons who are to be arrested or expatriated.

Generally speaking, the arrests and proscriptions are numerous every where: but that which creates the most despair among the apostolicals; the bad faith of the Government towards the rebel officers who offered themselves at Tarragona under the protection of the amnesty. A vast number of these, when they deemed themselves in perfect security, were arrested and sent to the gallies at Ceuta and Porto Rico. The famous father Pugnal was about to be executed when the courier left Valencia.

MADRID, NOV. 15.—Another new band has appeared in the mountains of Somosierra; it is composed of one hundred men and about fifty cavalry, which spreads desolation about the country.

BARCELONA, Nov. 19.—The Spaniards took possession yesterday of Fort Pio.

PORTUGAL.—LISBON.

[Supplement to the Lisbon Gazette of Saturday Nov. 16.]

Official Department of Foreign Affairs.—By the Packet which has arrived to-day, despatches have been received from the Ambassador of Portugal, at London, and from the Minister at Vienna; and with them the following letter, addressed by his Serene Highness the Infant Don Miguel, to her serene Highness the Infanta Regent.

"My dear Sister.—Though I must suppose that you are acquainted with the Sovereign resolution actually taken by our august Brother and King, to appoint me his Lieutenant and Regent (Son Lugar Tenente e Regente) in these Kingdoms, to govern them according to what is prescribed in the Constitutional Charter given by our august brother to the Portuguese Nation; I cannot, however, omit to inform you that I have received the Decree of the 3d July of the present year, by virtue of which I am fully authorized to assume the Regency of the Kingdom of Portugal and Algarve, and their dependencies.

"Determined to maintain inviolate the laws of the Kingdom, and the institutions legally granted by our august Brother, which we have all sworn to observe and cause to be observed, and by them to govern the aforesaid Kingdoms, it is convenient that I make this declaration, that my dear Sister may give to this solemn declaration the necessary publicity, and may, at the same time, manifest my firm intention to repress factions, which, under whatever pretext, any attempt to disturb the public tranquility of these Kingdoms—and desiring that the past errors and faults which may have been committed shall be buried in total oblivion, and that concord and a perfect spirit of conciliation may succeed the deplorable agitations which have divided a nation which is renowned in history for its virtues, its valour, loyalty, and respectful attachment to its Princes.

"In order to carry into effect the royal instructions of our august Brother, I am preparing to return to the Kingdom; and for this purpose I request you, my dear Sister, without loss of time, to order a frigate and brig to be equipped, and to repair to the port of Falmouth, that I may proceed from that port to Lisbon.

"God preserve my dear Sister, for the years which are wished her by her most affectionate Brother. "The Infant DON MIGUEL.

"Vienna, in Austria, October 19, 1827."

The Portuguese Minister of Finance has published a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury since his taking the Ministry on the 13th of June last, to the 31st of October last. The amonnt of the receipts, including the loans, is, 5,508,384,970 reas: which in English, at 48 the Exchange, amounts to £1,101,710. The expenditure is 4,807,774,583 reas; equal to £961,555.

ACTION AT NAVARINO.

MALTA, Nov. 7.—We are happy to announce the arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington and the British squadron in this port.—A part of the squadron of Rear-Admiral Count de Heiden, and of Rear Admiral the Chevalier de Rigny is hourly expected. Many of the ships have suffered considerably; and arrangements have been made for the reception of the wounded of the combined fleet in Fort Ricasoli. We are permitted to publish the General Order which the British Admiral gave out after the battle.

GENERAL ORDER.

Asia, in the Port of Navarino, 24th October, 1827.

Before the United Squadrons remove from the theatre on which they have gained so complete a victory, the Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, is desirous of making known to the whole of the Officers, Seamen and Marines employed in them, the high sense which he has of their gallant and steady conduct on the 20th inst. He is persuaded, that there is no instance of the fleet of any one country shewing more complete union of spirit and of action, than was exhibited by the squadrons of the three Allied Powers together, in this bloody and [illegible] battle. He attributes to the example set by his gallant colleagues, the Rear-Admirals, the able and cordial support which the ships of the several squadrons gave to each other during the heat and confusion of the battle. Such union of spirit and of purpose, such coolness and bravery under fire; and such consequent precision in the use of their guns, ensured a victory over the well prepared arrangements of greatly superior numbers; and the whole Turkish and Egyptian fleets have paid the penalty of their treacherous breach of faith.

The boasted Ibrahim Pacha promised not to quit Navarino, or oppose the allied fleet, and basely broke his word. The allied commanders promised to destroy the Turkish and Egyptian fleets, if a single gun was fired at either of their flags; and, with the assistance of the brave men whom they have had the satisfaction of commanding, they have performed their promise to the very letter.

Out of a fleet composed of 60 men-of-war, there remains only one frigate and fifteen smaller vessels in a state never to be again put to sea. Such a victory cannot be gained without a great sacrifice of life, and the Commander-in-Chief has to deplore the loss of many of the best and bravest men which the fleet contained. The consolation is, that they died in the service of their country, and in the cause of suffering humanity.

The Commander-in-Chief returns his most cordial thanks to his noble colleagues, the two Rear-Admirals, for the able manner in which they directed the movements of their squadrons, and to the Captains, Commanders, Officers, Seamen and Royal Marines, who so faithfully obeyed their orders, and so bravely completed the destruction of their opponents. (Signed)

EDWARD CODRINGTON, Vice-Admiral.

During the arduous operations in which the combined fleet has been engaged, the three Admirals [illegible] for a moment lost sight of the outrageous conduct of the Greeks in committing piracies on the ships of all nations after the battle, they addressed a letter to the Members of the Permanent Committee of the Corps Legislative, of which the following is a translation:

Port of Navarino, the 24th of October.

Gentlemen,—We learn with lively feelings of indignation, that while the ships of the Allied Powers have destroyed the Turkish fleet, which had refused submitting to an armistice *de facto*, the Greek cruisers continue to infest the seas—and that the Prize Court, the only tribunal recognized by the Greek Code, seeks by legal forms to justify their excesses.

Your Provisional Government appears to think, the Chiefs of the Allied Squadrons are not agreed on the measures to be adopted for putting a stop to this system of lawless plunder. It deceives itself. We here declare to you, with one voice, that we will not suffer your seeking, under false pretexts, to enlarge the theatre of war, that is to say the circle of piracies.

We will not suffer any expedient, any cruise, any blockade, to be made by the Greeks beyond the limits of from Volo to Lepanto, including Salamina, Egina, Hydra and Spezzia.

We will not suffer the Greeks to incite insurrection at Scio or in Albania, thereby exposing the population to be massacred by the Turks in retaliation.

We will consider as void all papers given to cruisers found beyond the prescribed limits, and the ships of war of the Allied Powers will have orders to arrest them, wherever they may be so found.

There remains for you no pretext. The armistice by sea, exists, on the part of the Turks, *de facto*. Their fleet exists no more. Take care of yours—for we will also destroy it, if need be, to put a stop to a system of robbery on the high seas, which would end in your exclusion from the law of nations.

As the present provisional Government is as weak as it is immoral, we address these final and irrevocable resolutions to the Legislative Body.

With respect to the prize court which it has instituted, we declare it incompetent to judge any of our vessels without our concurrence.

We have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servants,

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean.
Rear-Admiral H. DE RIGNY,
Commanding His Most Christian Majesty's Squadron.
The Count L. DE HEIDEN,
Rear-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in the Mediterranean.

To the Members of the Permanent Committe of the Legislative Body.

UNITED STATES.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 21.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.—By a perusal of our regular files of London papers to the 5th December, it seems to us more and more apparent that war is inevitable in Europe. The clouds have gathered too dark in the East, to pass away without pouring the bloodshed of war—the elements are too conflicting to subside to peace. The haughty Turk will not tamely submit, without reparation for the scene at Navarino, and the proud allies will hold him at defiance. The Ottoman will allow no interference in behalf of his subjects Greeks, while Christian Europe insists upon their independence. Austria stands in an uncertain posture, the seeming friend both of the Christian and the Musselman, yet her tone and attitude convince us, that at the first sound of the trumpet of war, she will enrol herself under the Christian banners. For months we have looked upon the passing scenes of Europe with an anxious eye: we have marked the occurrences one by one, which have led us to the conclusion, that a war, not for power or territory, but for extermination, was fast approaching: the blow at Navarino, which the Allies seemed more anxious to strike than avert, has evidently accelerated and fixed the climax. When our private intelligence, published on 3d December, reached us, we were convinced not only of its probability, but its certainty. At the time it did not meet general credence; but those who had looked with a watchful eye upon the affairs of Europe, gave it unqualified belief. The article which we published on Friday from the London Courier wore a warlike aspect, and by our additional files of English journals, received on Saturday, we find the prevailing opinion in London at the latest dates was, that war with Turkey was inevitable. The following article, dated Odessa, 14th November, says:—

"We have news from Constantinople to the 8th. The capital was tranquil, and the Ambassadors was still there. Since the news of the catastrophe of Navarino, we have received that of a landing made by Fabvier on Scio, on the 28th of October. The Sultan was said to be in consternation, and private letters announced since, that the Reis Effendi had been beheaded; others that he was exiled. The result of the frequent meetings of the Divan was expected every moment.'

We claim particular attention to the article from the Globe, (a Ministerial paper,) which we give below:—

"Accounts have been received at the Foreign Office, through Austria, from Constantinople, 10th inst.; but no despatches from Mr. Stratford Canning of a later date than the 6th have yet been received. The Austrian account (the correctness of which there is no reason to doubt,) states that the Sultan had manifested great anger; and in breaking off the negociations, had declared that he would receive no communications from the Ambassadors, until he knew whether the Allied Governments intended to make reparation and compensation for the affair of Navarino, at the same time continuing to protest against their right of intervention. The conquest of Scio (qy. Scyro) by Lord Cochran was known to the Sultan, and had much increased the irritation already felt by him. He had ordered a *levy en masse*—had signified his intention of proceeding to Adrianople, and was otherwise busily occupied in preparing means of warfare. At the date of these accounts, the Ambassadors had not left Constantinople, or demanded their passports; but they were hourly expected to do so, as the turn which affairs had taken seemed to leave them no alternative."

Again:—

"One of the expresses to the City this morning, brings intelligence from Paris, dated 12 o'clock, Sunday night. One paragraph says, "We have received certain intelligence of the finale of the affair of Constantinople.—The Ambassadors have departed—the flag of the Prophet is flying on the Seraglio, and war is now certain. Care has been taken by the Turkish Ministers to protect the persons of all Franks, both at Constantinople and at Smyrna. The French Ambassador is stated to have received an express with the same intelligence. I send you a paper marked (Gazette de France) which appears to prepare us for the events I have stated."

Another account:—

"City, two o'clock.—Up to the present time there is no official communication in regard to the Allied Ambassadors leaving constantinople; but the following is the account in the City:—That on the 10th of November, in an interview between the Reis Effendi and the Austrian Ambassador, the Reis Effendi gave notice to the Austrian Ambassador that the negociations were at an end, and that the passports of the Allied Ambassadors were ready when they chose to apply for them.

"On the 11th, the Austrian Ambassador communicated the answer of the Reis Effendi to the Allied Ambassadors, upon which they informed the Austrian Ambassador that they had no orders from their respective Courts to quit the capital. This statement of the Ambassadors was immediately made known to the Reis Effendi, who informed the Austrian Ambassador that if they did not leave the capital immediately they would be considered as prisoners of war; in consequence of which, it is said the Ambassadors left the capital on the 12th.

The Morning Chronicle of the 4th December, has the following leading editorial article:—

"We fear we can no longer hold out hopes of the possibility of peace being preserved with Turkey. Positive information was received yesterday, that the Porte has refused all farther negociation or even intercourse, with the Ambassadors of the Allies, and has also refused the mediation of Austria. An appeal has been made to all good Musselman, to avenge the insult which has been committed. Great apprehensions are entertained for the durability of the Alliance under the present very critical circumstances, on which some of those did not calculate who entered into the Treaty more with a view to gain time with Russia, than to some to a rupture with Turkey, which would have the effect of delivering over the latter power to the former. The affair of Navarino has, however, committed our Government. But if we were to say that the result has been one of satisfaction, or that it has not given rise to very unpleasant forebodings, we should only be misleading our readers."

The Morning Chronicle, as will be seen above, is as convinced of war as any of the other journals, but takes a different view of the position of the Allies in relation to one another. We do not accord with his opinion, but wait in patience to see what time will reveal.

Mr. Peter Robinson arrived in the *Columbia*. We understand that he is appointed Commissioner to sell the Clergy Reserves of Upper Canada, under the Act of Parliament passed last year, and will proceed to dispose of the said Reserves forthwith. The proceeds will form a fund in the hands of the Government, the disposal of which will be a subject for ulterior consideration—but of course will be expended in the Province. Mr. Felton, who has a similar appointment in Lower Canada, and the Commissioner in Nova-Scotia, will also have directions to proceed to the sale of the Reserves within their respective appointments immediately.—*New-York Albion.*

Warm weather.—A Charleston S. C. paper of the 5th Jan. says that the Thermometer yesterday forenoon, in the shade in a cool retired position was at 72 and upon being exposed to the sun, rose, in less than five minutes, to 116, and that many of the spring and summer productions, such as *Tomatoes* and *Green Peas*, are for sale in the market at ordinary prices.

COLONIAL.

ADDRESS TO THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable George, Earl of Dalhousie, Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

WE, the subscribers, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Lower Canada, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Excellency upon the occasion of the Prorogation of the Provincial Assembly.

The course of previous measures long and systematically pursued by our Provincial House of Assembly, as well in regard to the financial as other momentuous questions, had often been made such as to produce in us feelings of deep and painful solicitude. To the experience of immediate inconveniences were added more gloomy forebodings of future evils.

We have seen the revenue of our sister Province of Upper Canada unjustly withheld until it became necessary to establish her rights, by the interposition of the Imperial Parliament. We have seen a system of temporary laws continually expiring, or requiring constant renewal, almost universally substituted in the stead of permanent legislation; as if to reduce all things, to which other countries have deemed it requisite to give stability, into precarious dependence upon the will of an elective body, which has for years been attempting to usurp the powers of the Executive, and encroach upon the prerogatives of the crown. We have seen the right of having representatives in our Legislatures, which is at present confined to the French Seigniories, refused to the English portion of Lower Canada, namely, the Townships, unless upon terms which would have rendered its accordance a delusion, and a mockery. We have seen Officers of Registry, such as exist in all English Colonies, and are indispensable to the security of titles of property in the English portion of the Province, refused to the reiterated prayers of its inhabitants, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Government in its favor, under this pretext amongst others, that such Registries are incompatible with French and feudal Laws, and this notwithstanding the beneficence of the Imperial Parliament, which has exacted that these French Laws shall not operate upon lands under English tenures. We have even seen measures adopted by the House of Assembly to obtain the repeal of this beneficient Act of the Imperial Parliament, whereby the unrepresented English inhabitants of the Townships would be placed in a still more calamitous situation than at present; and we cannot but perceive that the scope and tendency of the course pursued by the Assembly of Lower Canada must render this extensive Province, chiefly waste and unsettled at present, unfit for the object which the Mother Country must have most at heart, namely, that it should afford the means of advantageous settlement to British Emigrants, and constitute an asylum and a home for her surplus population.

But although we had observed with melancholy presentiments the tendency of the course adopted, which, from the defective state of our representation, derived only from the Seigniories, was unalterable, except by some interposition of the Parent Country, (such as occurred to repress the injustice attempted towards Upper Canada,) we were nevertheless not prepared for so sudden an exhibition of the spirit of dominion, so haughty a disregard of the Prerogatives of the Crown, and so wanton a violation of the Constitution under which alone they exist, as has been manifested by the Assembly immediately before the recent prorogation.

We feel deeply that it has been to the power and Peorogatives of the Crown that, under Providence, we must chiefly ascribe the preservation of those characteristics by which this Province can be distinguished as an English Colony. We feel that these Prerogatives and power, necessary to good Government throughout the British dominions, must be to us in this Province more essential, as constituting our chief refuge in danger, our strong tower of defence against fuedal ascendancy, and our sole reliance against anarchy and confusion.

For your Excellency's measures and determination to uphold these just and necessary Prerogatives in their due and legal efficiency, we beg leave gratefully to express our heartfelt thanks. We cannot doubt that these measures will meet the decided approbation of our beloved and most Gracious Sovereign, to whom, and to the Parent Country we can alone look, under Providence, for the future establishment of a state of things such as may render this Province a socure and desirable asylum for our fellow-subjects from Britain.

While we thus gratefully acknowledge your Excellency's sense of duty in supporting the most essential Prerogatives of the Crown, and your unabated zeal for the welfare and improvement of its Country, amidst unhappy divisions, calculated to paralyze your laudable efforts, and while we also recollect the blessings experienced by the Sister Province of Nova-Scotia under your Administration, we cherish the hope that the recent proceedings of the House of Assembly may induce His Majesty's Government to take our situation into their serious consideration, with the view of speedily repairing the defects and correcting the errors which past experience, and the recent assumptions of the Assembly have tended to expose. And we also fervently cherish the hope that the firmness and energy which have marked your Lordship's conduct on this and other important occasions, will not be relaxed in the present arduous circumstances of your Administration, which we trust will be long, and distinguished by obtaining an effectual remedy to our grievances.

Amidst these hopes, derived from your character and conduct, we feel assured, that your Excellency will experience the noblest of all rewards, not only in the approbation of our Gracious and beloved Sovereign, but in the consciousness of having discharged the duties of your exalted station, for the welfare and prosperity of His Majesty's faithful subjects.

His Excellency's Answer.

GENTLEMEN,—The circumstances which called for the late sudden prorogation of the Provincial Parliament were truly such as might well produce feelings of deep and painful solicitude in the minds of all the respectable classes of society. In this address you have traced most justly the mischievous tendency of the measures pursued for years past in the Provincial House of Assembly; although the effort of these measures has been long felt in the total stop put to the progress of public improvement, I look upon that as nothing when compared with the recent more daring attempt to deny the Royal Prerogative, not a doubtful right nor a mere form of empty words; but a prerogative unquestionably established and universally known disputed once in a remote early period in the British Parliament, frequently objected to in the Colonial Assemblies, it has been in every instance most clearly and firmly established.

I cannot believe, that this recent Act of the Assembly sprung out of ignorance; some of the leaders of the factious measures pursued in that body are well informed men, and for that reason it becomes the duty of all to stand forward who value the blessings they enjoy under the British Constitution.

In these feelings, Gentlemen, I receive this address with no ordinary satisfaction; I think it peculiarly well timed at this moment, I admire the comprehensive view it takes of the past and present circumstances of public affairs, and the moderation with which it speaks of the misfortunes now flowing from that very source from whence the Executive Government should derive support and obtain the means of encouraging public improvement; but above all I admire and applaud that dutiful confidence with which so large a number of the respectable inhabitants in the district of Montreal appeal to His Majesty's Government, to correct the errors and repair the defects which past experience has now exposed.

I deeply regret, gentlemen, that I cannot personally lay your address at His Majesty's feet, so sincerely do I desire to add to it the utmost weight which my station amongst you might give it; nothing that I can urge, however, shall be wanting to recommend the sentiments and opinions expressed in it to the immediate and favourable consideration of His Majesty's Secretary of State.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the gratifying approbation which you express of my own conduct in the recent proceedings. My duty is very plain, and I beg you to be assured, that it shall be my constant study so to act that while I firmly maintain the Prerogative of the Crown, I shall always, as faithfully, guard the Rights of the People.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I THOMAS L. TAYLOR, of the City of Saint John, in the Province of New-Brunswick, Clerk to BENJAMIN L. PETERS, Esquire, of the same place, do hereby depose, testify and declare that I never was desired, requested, or directed by the said BENJAMIN L. PETERS to make out either a Copy or Copies of the Specifications for the finishing of the interior of the New Court House and Mr. PETERS never directed or authorized me to receive or charge seven 7*s*. 6*d*. for any such service. I do also Swear, that Mr. PETERS never, in my hearing or presence made any observation from which I could infer that he wished me to make such copies or charge 7*s*. 6*d*. or any other price for the same, and that I never did, at any time, make out any Copy or Copies of said Specifications.

THOMAS L. TAYLOR.

Sworn before me, this 2d February, 1828.

JOHN ROBINSON, *Mayor.*

MR. EDITOR,—

Last week a cause was brought into the Alderman's Court, to enforce the payment of a Surgeon's account, and the period of professional attendance being proved, a verdict was given in behalf of the prosecutor.—In adverting to this cause, it may be observed that a hardship may often occur, from the impossibility which may arise out of the very nature of the case itself, of *proving* the professional attendance; and, on the other hand, the disclosure of circumstances of the most delicate nature, must sometimes be the consequence of entering into the evidence necessary to establish the fact. It is, indeed, to be regretted, that a Medical Gentleman should at any time be under the necessity of entering a Court of Justice for the purpose of obtaining the remuneration of services which gratitude should always be prompt in acknowledging and liberal in rewarding. For, it is evident, if his time be engaged in law suits, in keeping ledgers and making out bills; and if he is daily beset with anxieties and difficulties in providing for the wants of a family; his mind is but ill prepared for the calm and deliberate consideration of the diseases of his patients. For this reason, the fee of the Physician or Surgeon ought to be paid when his advice is given; or, with scrupulous punctuality, as soon as his attendance is discontinued. It is painful to a man of education and fine feeling to urge the payment of his fee; for he cannot easily view as a debtor, the person whom he has recently considered as a confidential friend, and for whose relief, his time, his talents, and the full energies of his mind have been zealously devoted. Yet, his children must be clothed and educated, and his landlord insists on having his rent on the stated day.—These are important matters, and never fail to have due weight with considerate men in every community.

Please to give the above a place in your next paper, and oblige your ob'dt ser'vt

FILIUS ESCULAPII.

[Communicated for the Courier.]

THE IMPORTANCE OF LADIES' BIBLE ASSOCIATIONS.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, through the favour of Divine Providence, has existed and prospered for seventeen years. It is now deeply rooted in the affections of the religious public. Bishops, Nobles, and Princes, adorn it with their patronage; munificent donations have been received from the wealthy; literature has freely opened her invaluable treasures; eloquence has poured forth her animating strains; industry has travelled from kingdom to kingdom; and piety has not ceased to implore and to obtain the indispensable blessing of the Almighty.

Among the happy results of its arduous, and continually increasing labours may be enumerated —the establishment of seven hundred Auxiliary and Branch Societies, and a thousand Bible Associations, within the British Dominions, and of eight hundred similar Institutions in Foreign Countries; the expenditure on the sacred object common to them all, of nine hundred thousand pounds; the dispersion of four millions of Bibles and Testaments; the aid afforded or promised to the printing of the entire Scriptures, or integral parts of them; in a hundred and thirty nine languages and dialects, in eighty-eight of which no part of the Scriptures had been printed previously to the formation of the Society; the spritual instruction, comfort, and benefit, thus offered to an unknown multitude of accountable and immortal fellow creatures; the harmony of feeling, without compromise of principle, thus diffused through all Religious denominations; and the exhibition of a glorious example of zeal and love imitated as well as admired in every quarter of the globe.

Is it not desirable that such an Institution should be universally known, appreciated and befriended; and, especially, that *all* the inhabitants of the land in which it originated should be enabled, and, if needful, solicited, to avail themselves of its unspeakable advantages?

In order to make a nearer approach to the accomplishment of this object than ever can be made by the utmost efforts of Auxiliary and Branch Societies, the Parent Institution recommends the forming, whenever practicable, of Ladies' Bible Associations, by means of which ten thousand British females have already circulated the pages of Revelation among myriads who were destitute of them till these unexpected, but kind and welcome Visitors put them into their hands. It is gratifying to add, in reference to an immense majority of these cases, that the Bibles and Testaments so distributed have, either at cost or at reduced prices, been *paid for*. From this circumstance the Ladies have derived a more convincing proof than it is possible to derive from an indiscriminate *gratuitous* distribution, that the sacred volume was esteemed and desired; and a far more satisfactory pledge, that it will be both carefully preserved and diligently [illegible]

ALL GOODS.

neglect and [illegible] poor receivers, [illegible]r has received per Marmion and expected, some [illegible]om Liverpool, part of his that, although suc[illegible] and defrauded thems[illegible]ly injured the funds [illegible]AGES, containing:—Superthose copies of Sacred [illegible]econd and Coarse Cloths; possess, or which they rea[illegible]s; 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 the attention of other persons, [illegible]white FLANNEL; mental to their salvation, and th[illegible]TS; PRINTED dren's children. [illegible]SHIRTINGS; The requisite payment have been [illegible]NS; Checks; the *weekly* calls of the Ladies, who, sati[illegible]Stationary; a penny at each call, where more could not [illegible]BEAVER veniently parted with, have had the privile[illegible]HATS; depositing, in the humblest cottages "the wo[illegible]large of eternal life," without exacting one injurious[illegible] or even inconvenient sacrifice. Where the wish to obtain a Bible has been accompanied with all the circumstances of abject poverty, a Bible has sometimes been offered as a loan, and sometimes freely given.

The habits of neatness, order, and peace; the diligence, the soberness, the contentment, the gratitude, and the complete change of character, which these Associations most obviously tend to produce, and which, under the Divine influence, have often been produced by them, encourage and stimulate each pious labourer, and invest with the force of infinite motives the appeal which urges all who have hitherto done nothing in this field of exertion, to cultivate it henceforth with unremitting ardour.

Many appaling specimens of ignorance, impiety, and vice, have long made it probable, and recent inquires have made it certain, that the Scriptures are but partially possessed in the District through which this Paper will be circulated; and, though persons of the higher class appear willing to bestow them on such of the surrounding populace as are inclined to *ask* for them, there are views of human nature, and there are suggestions, the growth of much observation and experience, which scarcely warrant us to anticipate numerous applications, particularly from those for whom, at the same time, they are most necessary—from the neglectors of public worship; from the careless, the prejudiced, the intemperate, and the profane; from the timid, and from those who live in the depths of obscurity, from all, in a word, whom circumstances seldom bring under the notice of those among their superiors who are most intent on diffusing through the whole community the influence of "pure and undefiled religion." It is mortifying, but a true remark, that, eager as mankind are to appropriate more and still more of the things which yield a merely *outward and temporary accommodation*; in no age, in no country, have the majority evinced a solitude to embrace *spiritual and eternal* blessings.

It is, however, possible to devise means, or rather, it is easy to employ means already devised, which may have the effect of awakening attention, and of kindling desires never felt before.

Let the destitute and the most unworthy be *sought out*; let them be conversed with in their own dwellings, on the importance of possessing the Scriptures; let them be *frequently* and *periodically* visited, for the purpose of introducing an adequate supply; and let kindness flow through every appeal. Then it may be reasonably hoped, many will be persuaded not only to *accept* the Scriptures, but cheerfully to *purchase* them; and, having *so* obtained them, read them in such a manner as will best meet the wishes, and reward the endeavours, of those who first drew their minds to the subject.

No time ought to be lost, and no reasonable exertions ought to be declined. Our population is large; and, like that of every other place, subject to many vicissitudes, each of which is an impressive advocate of the undertaking here recommended. Infants will soon speak; children are leaning to read; sons and daughters have the prospect of quitting home; servants pass from family to family; despisers of the Bible may, ere long, welcome the approach of its indefatigable distributors;—and the hour is not distant, when whatever we may repent besides, we shall by no means repent either having treated the word of God with the most reverential regard, or having attempted to secure for them the widest possible diffusion.

This philanthropic, holy, and extensive enterprize demands and deserves the influence and the active support of all Christians. And where shall we find agents so much at leisure, so well adapted, so prompt, persevering, and so successful, as those who constitute the Committee of a Ladies' Association? To lose the advantages derivable from this source, that is, to survey, without the expectation of assistance, one of the two great classes into which the whole race are divided, would be under any circumstances, a serious calamity, but, if at our instance, or as the consequence of our neglect, would merit a more humiliating name. For, without such assistance, innumerable cottages at home (to say nothing of the far wider destitution abroad) are likely to remain, age after age, unfurnished with a Bible.

If then, the Scriptures are from heaven; if the principles which they incalculate, and the salvation which they tender, are, beyond all expression, and beyond all conception, important; if (passing over six hundred millions of *foreigners* who never saw them) we are the *near neighbours* of individuals and households advancing with rapid steps towards the verge of eternity, strangers to all that can make eternity a blessing;—let us rouse ourselves to the performance of a great duty, and thus stand clear of the guilt incurred by calmly looking on, while men, women and children "perish" immediately around us, "for l