UNITED STATES.

[From the Boston Commercial Gazette, April 21.]

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The proceedings of Congress on Thursday—especially what took place in the Senate—are decidedly important. A Message was on that day received in the Senate from the President of the United States, purporting to be a Protest, on the part of that high functionary, against the Resolutions, expressive of the opinion of the Senate, touching the constitutionality and expediency of the Removal of the Public Deposites, in the manner in which it was effected, from the Bank of the United States. It will be recollected, that one of those resolutions, declaring that the President had assumed authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, was passed by a vote of 26 to 20. The *National Intelligencer* says:—The Message seemed to have been expected, at least during the morning, for there was gathered an unusually early audience of both sexes. The Senate, however, was not full: Mr. Webster, Mr. Chambers, and Mr. Bell, were still absent; Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Porter, were casually absent—and Mr. Clay had yesterday accompanied his Lady, who is in ill health, on her way to a watering place in Virginia. As soon as the last word of the Message, at its reading, was concluded, fell from the lips of the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Poindexter addressed the Chair. In indignant terms he denounced the Message, which he declared could not be considered an Executive Message, as not pertaining to any of the public occasions on which the President of the United States is authorized by the Constitution to address himself to the Senate. He considered it an unofficial paper merely, signed by Andrew Jackson. In any view, considering it a document not respectful to the Senate, he moved *that it be not received*. On this motion a debate ensued, which continued until five o'clock, in which the motion was supported by Mr. Poindexter, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Frelinghuysen, and Mr. Southard, and opposed by Mr. Benton and Mr. King, of Alabama. But before taking any question, on motion of Mr. Leigh, the Senate adjourned. And so the matter rested. We copy from the *Intelligencer*, the following

SYNOPSIS OF THE MESSAGE.

The Message begins by reciting the resolutions passed by the Senate; and, considering it the duty of the President to protect his privileges from encroachment by every means in his power, declares the proceedings of the Senate to be unprecedented and extraordinary, and enters his solemn protest against them.

Except as otherwise specially provided in the Constitution, the Message declares the rights of the Executive and the Legislature to be co-equal. In this view, the President is of opinion that the proceedings of the Senate, in the case referred to, are wholly unauthorized by the Constitution. No such power as the Senate has assumed, is, he says, to be found in any part of the Constitution, granted to either branch of the Legislature. To prove this, he enters into a "brief analysis" of the powers conferred upon the Senate by the Constitution. Any proposition acted upon by the Senate, to be within the sphere of its powers, he argues, must tend to legislative action, or, in its conclusion, most take the form of some Executive or Legislative act. The Resolutions in question, he says, were not a legislative act; nor did they apply to any treaty or nomination before the Senate in its Executive capacity. Nor did they relate to any of the cases in which the Senate might lawfully act (in reference to its own organization, &c.) without the consent of the other House.

They have, therefore, in his opinion, no warrant in the Constitution. They amount to an impeachment, if the Senate had the power: but the House only has power to impeach, and the Senate only power to try impeachments when preferred by that body. The Resolutions, the President says, embrace charges of usurpation and violation of the Constitution, impeachable offences, and declare the President to be guilty of them; thus attempting to exercise all the moral power of impeachment, without observing in any part of the proceedings, the provisions or requirements of the Constitution in regard to impeachments. The Resolutions, he further argues, prejudge a case in which the Senate ought to have been called upon to act judicially, had the House of Representatives preferred an impeachment against the President, &c.

The whole proceeding, the President declares, in very plain terms, to have been an assumption, by the Senate, of powers not conferred upon it by the Constitution, and utterly incompatible with that instrument, and with the plainest dictates of equity and justice.

The President then goes on to object to the *vagueness* of the Resolution censuring the conduct of the Executive. Though comprehensive enough, he says it contains no certainty of time, place, or circumstance, which induced any one senator to vote for it. Although the Resolution, as originally moved, specified certain particular acts, alleged to be contrary to the Constitution and the Laws, yet, at the close of the debate, it was so modified as to particularize nothing; a proceeding which the General very pointedly condemns: for, he adds, if the resolution had been put to the vote in its original form, it is presumed it would have received the sanction of but few votes, since the acts specified in it were clearly not contrary to the Constitution, &c.

The message then enters into an elaborate exposition of the views which the President entertains of the extent of his own power, reviewing the provisions of the Constitution respecting the power of appointing officers of Government, and the construction which they have received in practice. There is no such thing as officers under the controul of Congress, it is argued, but those which spring from the power conferred upon each House by the Constitution to choose its own officers. All the other officers, except Judges and the officers of Courts, are appointed by the President, with or without the consent of the Senate, and subject to his will and pleasure, through the power of removal, he being responsible for their good conduct, and for the due execution of the laws. The Treasury Department, like others, is wholly Executive in its character, and likewise in its responsibility. The custody of the public money is one of the functions of that Department. For the discharge of that function, it is responsible, not to the Congress, but to the President. The law establishing the Bank of the United States did not, the Message argues, change the relations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury to the public money: it did not release the former from the duty of directing where the money should be kept, nor the latter from the Executive supervision in relation to the discharge of his duties; it merely superadded a requisition, that, when the President should think fit to remove it from the Bank of the United States, the reasons for so doing should be laid before Congress. So glaring had been the abuses of the Bank, so determined it appeared to be to interfere in elections, and to corrupt the Press, &c. the Message says that the President had felt it to be his duty to interpose, to check the Bank in its career, lessen its power to do mischief, &c. and in doing so, remove the disobedient Secretary who refused to act in the case. In such a case as this the Senate had no right upon the general argument of the Message, to interfere. If the Senate had a right to interfere in such a case, says the President, it had a right to make its interference effectual. In such a case some *future* Senate might, in order to make such interference effective, omit to perform their own constitutional functions; refuse to pass the necessary appropriation laws, or to confirm proper nominations by the President—thus shadowing out the consequences which might result from such an usurping disposition on the part of the Senate, &c. &c.

The Message then adverts to circumstances connected with the discussion and passage of the Resolution censuring the President, who, it is argued is the direct Representative of the People, whilst the Senate only intermediately represents them. The instructions from the Legislatures of the States of Maine, New-Jersey, and Ohio, expressing their attachment to the President, and their hostility to the Bank of the United States, and instructing their Senators to vote accordingly, are all at length embodied in the Message. From these States, the Messag says, four Senators out of twenty-six voted in favor of the censure of the President; had they voted as instructed, 22 only, out of 48, would have sanctioned the accusation against the President, &c.

The Message then goes on to depict the awful consequences which might follow from a submission to such usurpations, by the Senate, of the rights of the Executive; such as aristocracy, anarchy, or dismemberment of the Government, &c.

The President also vindicates his private reputation from implications which he conceives to be contained in the vote of censure, &c.

The whole Message concludes, for the reasons briefly hinted at above, and other reasons which are not enumerated, (in the course of which the length of term of service and irresponsibility of Senators, are more than once alluded to,) with a solemn protest, which, with the Message, the President requests may be entered at large upon the Journal of the Senate.

[The above is a hasty and faint outline, but substantially a correct one, of this important Executive missive to the Senate; which, the reader may very well conceive, produced not a little sensation within the precincts of the Capitol.]

The following message, explanatory of the Protest sent on the 17th instant, was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary:—

To the Senate of the United States,

Having reason to believe that certain passages contained in my Message and Protest, transmitted to the Senate on the 17th instant, may be misunderstood, I think it proper to state, that it was not my intention to deny in the said message, the power and right of the Legislative Department, to provide by law for the custody, safe keeping, and disposition of the public money and property of the United States.

Although I am well satisfied that such a construction is not warranted by any thing contained in that message, yet I am aware, from experience, that detached passages of an argumentative document, when disconnected from their context, and considered without reference to previous limitations, and the particular positions they were intended to refute or to establish, may be made to bear a construction, varying altogether from the sentiments really entertained and intended to be expressed; and deeply solicitous that my views on this point should not, either now or hereafter, be misapprehended, I have deemed it due to the gravity of the subject, to the great interests it involves, and to the Senate, as well as to myself, to embrace the earliest opportunity to make this communication.

I admit, without reserve, as I have before done, the constitutional power of the Legislature to prescribe, by law, the place or places in which the public money or other property is to be deposited, and to make such regulations concerning its custody, removal, or disposition, as they may think proper to enact. Nor do I claim for the Executive any right to the possession or disposition of the public property or treasure, or any authority to interfere with the same, except when such possession, disposition, or authority is given to him by law. Nor do I claim the right in any manner to supervise or interfere with the person entrusted with such property or treasure, unless he be an officer whose appointment is, under the constitution and laws, devolved upon the President, alone, or in conjunction with the Senate, and for whose conduct he is constitutionally responsible.

As the Message and Protest referred to may appear on the Journals of the Senate, and remain among the recorded documents of the nation, I am unwilling that opinions should be imputed to me, even through misconstruction, which I do not entertain, and more particularly am I solicitous that I may not be supposed to claim for myself, or my successors, any power or authority not clearly granted to the President, by the constitution and laws. I have therefore respectfully to request that this communication may be considered a part of that message; and that it may be entered therewith on the Journals of the Senate.

April 21st, 1834. ANDREW JACKSON.

Some conversation then took place between Mr. Clayton, Mr. Clay, and the Secretary, about certain alterations alleged to have been made in the Protest after it had been presented to the Senate—the printed copy not being identical with the manuscript message.

The Secretary being called on to explain that matter, stated that the Private Secretary of the President, Mr. Donelson, called on him the day following the presentation of the Message, and desired to make a few verbal corrections of errors, which he said existed in the Message. But the Secretary believing that he had no authority to allow any, or the least alteration to be made in the paper, told Mr. Donelson so, who was perfectly satisfied with the answer. The Secretary afterwards made pencil marks of the corrections suggested by Mr. Donelson, above the words in the manuscript proposed to be struck out, which now appear on the paper.

The following are the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Poindexter—

Resolved, That the President, in transmitting the paper which he did to the Senate, on the 17th instant, which he requested to be placed on its Journals, as an executive protest, against a resolution passed by the Senate, made a communication not authorised by the Constitution, nor warranted by that mutual interchange of communications which the discharge of official duties render necessary and proper between the Legislative Departments of the Goverhment.

"*Resolved*, That the President, in the paper above referred to, assumes powers in relation to the Senate not authorized by the Constitution, and calculated, in its consequences, to destroy that harmony which ought to exist between the co-ordinate Departments of the General Government; to interfere with the Senate in the discharge of its duties; to degrade it in the public opinion; and finally to destroy its independence, by subjecting its rights and duties to the determination and control of the Chief Magistrate.

"*Resolved*, That the communication of a paper of such a character, with the declarations that accompanied it, is a plain, an open breach of the constitutional rights and privileges of the Senate, and that it cannot be received by that body without a surrender of the just powers confided to it by the Constitution, in trust, to secure the liberty, and promote the prosperity of these States, and which the members are bound to maintain under the sacred obligations of an oath.

"*Resolved therefore*, That the paper be not received by the Senate."

The news from Washington increase in interest, if the thing is possible. In the course of the debate in the Senate on the President's Protest, and *his second document, retracting, explaining, and modifying that paper!* Mr. Sprague declared that there were expressions in the original not to be found in the printed copy! On examination such was found to be the fact. Loud and repeated enquiries were then made by the Senators, as to where, the when, and by whom the alterations were made?—The trembling clerk declared that the *alterations* had been made by Mr. Donelson, the Private Secretary of the President. Mr. Clay, in a lofty and indignant tone, demanded to know the whole truth, relative to this extraordinary and unprecedented course. The clerk having stated the particulars, Mr. Clay "called the Senate and the country to witness, that a document sent to the Senate, by the President of the United States, had been altered—changed, and sent out to the People, with its most odious features suppressed!"

The Committee of Ways and Means, had reported in the House, upon the deposit of the public monies in the State Banks. The terms are such, as that these Institutions *cannot* comply with them, and it is suspected that the administration will adopt this shrewd means of getting the deposites back to their lawful depository.

Among the items of news, we also observe, that a Grand Jury has presented Andrew Jackson, for attempting to subvert the Constitution and change the form of Government. The adoption of this course throughout the country, or rather the expression of this opinion by the people in their primary assemblies, is a measure demanded by the crisis, and one which must soon be resorted to.—*Eastport Sentinel, April 30.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Courier.]

MR. EDITOR,—

A writer in the St. Andrews' *Standard*, subscribing himself "*Norval*," has invited a reply to his lucubration upon a "*desperate effort*," which, in his opinion, you and your correspondents have made, "*to mislead the public, and to blast the reputation of men*," whom, a short time ago, it appeared to be *your* "*pride* to extol.—*Norval* alludes principally to the Casual Revenue Question, upon which, as he says, you "*raved week after week like a madman.*"—This accusation reminds me of an anecdote respecting a Lunatic, who was aware of the intention of his medical attendant to confine him in a mad-house; the patient, however, anticipated his physician, and wrote to the keeper of the asylum, requesting admission for a maniac who imagined himself to be a doctor, and who would insist upon it, when he saw him, but who, in all other respects, appeared perfectly sane: In a few days the patient and his physician went to the asylum, where the former delivered poor Pilgarlic to the keeper, who, in spite of the remonstrances, protestations, oaths, and consequent ravings of the doctor, kept him in durance, until the deception was subsequently ascertained. Even so, the "*soi-disant*," clear-headed *Grampionite* seems inconscious of his own aberrations, and would manacle yourself and your correspondents, for endeavouring to *mislead the people* of New-Brunswick into a belief that upwards of £4000 was an extravagant salary to the Governor of a poor Province, and that £6000 expended in one office was rather beyond the boundary of economy in these days, when retrenchment seems a *word*, and the *enforcement* of it a *vice*. This modern "*Norval*" has aimed his shaft at the "*fractional of an idea!*" and if he succeeds in cleaving it, the story of "*William Tell*" and his apple, will thenceforward be a trifle in the annals of archery; for a pippin on the pate of a ruddy boy is to the "atom of an idea" as the Chaimcook Mountain of the Grampion hero to a Mole-hill in his garden.—I shall refrain from any advertence to a few errors in the composition of our antagonist, as they may probably be attributed to the stupidity or roguery of the "Devils" in a Printer's Office, a *corps* of gentlemen, whom we blundering correspondents are oftentimes disposed to accredit with the mis-scratchings of the pens of *un-ready* writers. *Norval*, in his proem, observes—"*Strange indeed! They "who were but yesterday eulogised by this "very man for their disinterested patriot-"ism, and extolled for their consummate wis-"dom and independence, to-day are held in "derision, and characterised as a crew of "insolent, petulent, imbecile, mean-spirited "wretches.*"—Verily, *Jonathan*, this is going the whole hog!—I have read your Editorials, and I have, as one of your correspondents, written freely respecting the Casual Revenue question; but, in all your "ravings," I am unable to discover the expressions, which warrant the preceding assertions; and as *Norval* has shewn fight with Latinities, and has finished the foregoing flourish with a scrap, I must *rebut* his *Clincher* with another, viz. "*Falsum in uno, falsum in omnibus*"—and call upon him to quote the communication, and the words of it, which his wandering imagination has contorted. But, let it be granted, that my recollection is defective, and that the interpretation of *Norval* is correct—is it essential to consistency to continue approbation when measures which once elicited it, are abandoned, and others are adopted, which are at variance with the opinions and wishes of the approvers?—This may be in accordance with the political creed of *Norval*, who writes like a child that has received a whistle, and feels himself bound to pipe the praises of the donor, at all hazards. But let us to the question.—The enormous salaries connected with the Governmental Offices at Fredericton, were considered incompatible with the means of the Province. So thought a majority of the Representatives last year—so said many of them this year—so thought yourself, and your humble servant—and so thought, and think, a very large portion of the people, who take the trouble of thinking upon the question. A Delegation was sent to England to remonstrate against them, and the people were therefore induced to hope that a reduction would have been effected. A proposition was made by Mr. Stanley, which at once destroyed that hope. If those incomes were excessive in 1833, they are equally so in 1834; and if Mr. Chandler, as a Delegate, opposed them in 1833, it was to be presumed that he would oppose them in 1834. Now, we were willing to approve of the opposition to those salaries, and expressed a hope in the inflexibility and adherence of the Representatives to the opposition, which was founded in principle and upon our views of the state of the Province, and the "quid pro quo" on the part of the Officer; therefore, when Mr. Chandler, as a Delegate, and a conspicuous character in the question, abandoned the principle of that delegation, and so strenuously advocated the acceptance of a proposition, which would perpetuate the very evils, which form the head and front of general exclamation—I, as your correspondent, and yourself, as an Editor, ceased to applaud, and we were ready to condemn. It is true, we may be wrong, and the majority, in favour of the acceptance, may be right; but, until we are convinced, we are consistent in our disapprobation: Whilst the Representatives of the Province continued to oppose the measures of a Minister, whose measures have excited Colonial disgust in Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick, so long it was the duty of every Editor, who concurred in sentiment with those Representatives, to support them with all the energies of the Press; and, on the other hand, to condemn any abandonment of that opposition, until they were assured, by the most convincing arguments, that such an abandonment was judicious and desirable. I ask the public, and the Representatives themselves, if those arguments have been advanced, and if they have any good reason to assert that the present scale of the formerly objectionable salaries is such as to merit public assent and approbation—if not: then, does the wonder cease, that praise should be followed by censure.

It would be superfluous to enumerate those salaries: the *expose* of the Casual Revenue is a volume, and the man must indeed be a madman, or something worse, who would have the hardihood to apply the flattering unction of approbation to the expenditures contained in it. I must, therefore, refer *Norval* to a more dispassionate reading of what has been already and heretofore written on the subject, promising him, *if my leisure will allow*, a continuation of my present reply at some future period.

KAPPA.

Mr. CHUBB,—If the enclosed is worth the time of your Typsters, it is at your service. It is my present intention to answer my concluding question—but, mark you, I make no positive promise—I at present intend, provided you will print, and the wind of my inclination should not blow in some other direction, or settle down into a dead calm—if so, so much the better for your "type devils," and the public patience.

Your's, &c. SYLVESTER SUMACH.

WHO IS DISAPPOINTED?

Every man in whose bosom hope kindles expectation—the thief, whose degradation elevates him, and whose elevation increases his degradation.—Who is disappointed? the hangman, by the rogue who eludes his slippery knot, and robs him of a convicts' blessing, and of the rags which skeletonised mortality, tottering beneath an Atlas of mental and corporeal wretchedness, gives in exchange for a cap, some hemp, a slip knot, and a drop into eternity. Who are not disappointed?—the slimy favourites of death, who is a faithful purveyor, and feeds his crawling gluttons upon the "Lords of the Creation." But who are disappointed? Thousands and ten thousand times ten thousand this very hour. Man, from the tag-rag digger of a pauper's grave to the Prince, who inherits a tawdry coffin, in all the mimickry of mouldering immortality, and who rots beneath sculptured marble, which proclaims,

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum"—

Woman, from our disobedient mother in Earth's Paradise, and from the earliest dreamings of "young love" to the delacrymations of second childhood, and to Eve's last daughter in the present generation. Disappointment is one of the constituents of humanity, and man is the legitimate heir to "vanity and vexation of spirit."—Who are disappointed?—the hero, the statesman, and the lover—the Arctic adventurers—the philosopher and the fool—the *Refugees of America*—yes! those Patriots, who expatriated themselves, and preferred the miseries of frosts and fogs, seasoned with loyalty, to the pleasures of plenty in a country, blessed by the sun at evening, when he retires to his bed-chamber. Yes! they are disappointed, those lovers of British Freedom, who are couchant beneath the lash of a Colonial Minister, rampant in power, and *super-Tory-fied Whiggism*. Yes! they are disappointed, who were charmed by the sound of Loyalty, and allured from their native homes, like swarming bees from their honied hives by noisy tinklings. In vain did those lovers of a British King nurse their own "vines and fig-trees" in Eden's nearest likeness, when they abandoned their sun-gilt fields for the cheerless barrens of this rock-girt Province; and exchanged their "gentle springs and ethereal mildness" for the icy Mays and East winds of New-Brunswick. Honor, said fat Falstaff, may break a head: but Loyalty, quoth Sylvester Sumach, would have weazled his lardy corpus to a thread paper, and would have made it as transparent as the parchment-covered body of a walking anatomy—it would have sacked his tonof flesh, but not with the Sack and Sherry of his favourite hostess, and it would have filled his capacious receptacle with the bubbling beverage from the brook. Who are disappointed?—The bugle sounded an evacuation, and the war-worn soldier paced his retreat in sullen disappointment—years, hopes and life were wasted in unavailing fightings, and Britain's unconquering heroes returned "*stale-mated*"—The veteran sighed as he retraced his steps for embarkation, and, as he thought of ANDRE, he paid a soldier's tribute to the memory of the unfortunate—Britannia's standard drooped mournfully around the mast, whilst her knapsacked warriors re-ascended her wooden bulwarks. The bayonets of England were unscabbarded to punish rebels, but the field of battle was surrendered to victorious revolutionists—and those who went to conquer, returned defeated. England was disappointed by the stupidity of those who alienated the affections of her Colonists, tarnished her own glory, and diminished her territory.—Amidst the general desolation of attachment, which the Cabinet of England converted into disloyalty, there was a remnant, a faithful few, who like gold in the furnace, were tried and purified by the smitings of Ministerial smiters. These left the local endearments of influence of Royalty. There is a magic in the home, and were unmoved by the powerful persuasives of property, in obedience to the magnetical name of it—a spell as potent as the charm which coaxes a toad into the chaps of his charmer.—Thousands have died for a man, with whom they have never shaken hands, nor breakfasted; and thousands of willing victims are ready to be immolated upon the altar of loyalty, when a King, or a petticoated Miss annointed Queen, shall think proper to colonize the Tartarean regions with their spirits, and to fertilize the field of battle with their carcases. Would you know His Majesty, if you were to see him, said a simpleton to a staunch Loyalist? No! replied the devotionalist; but I would die for him, I would leave father and mother, sisters and brothers, wife, home and little ones—all, all, for my King. Would he marry your widow asked the other, father your children, pay your bills, and make good your loss to your family? For my part, continued the disloyal fool, I love my wife, and I love my children, and I love my home and its comforts for their sakes—I love the laws which protect them, and I am willing to honor and obey the power which has been committed by the King of Kings to an earthly potentate. But the refugees of America were affianced to their Sovereign for better, for worse, for richer for poorer, for a good country, for a poor one, and cheerfully followed the sound of his name into the glooms of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, where the hallowing toast of "the King, God bless him," imparted an exhilarating influence to the sparkling draught from the bubbling spring. Their zeal was the very spirit of romance; and Rome in her proudest days did not exhibit an *amor patriæ* superior to the *amor Regis* of the Anti-revolutionists.—This devoted Band followed the Royal Standard.—But if every "lingering look behind" had metamorphosed the gazer into a mass of salt, the tears of the weeping ladies would have pickled their loyal husbands. But who are disappointed? I will tell you hereafter.

SYLVESTER SUMACH.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1834.

The *Acadian*, at Halifax, from the Clyde, brings Glasgow and Greenock papers of the 25th March. From the extracts given in the *Journal* of Monday last, we make the following selections:—

LONDON, March 22.

THE FUNDS.—In our Money market, prices have been rather improving to-day.—Consols opened at 91⅛ for account, and 91¼ for money.

A great money transaction, in the way of discount, which has just taken place here, is the subject of much conversation in the circles wherein the facts have transpired. A bill has been recently drawn, it seems, by the United States Bank, six months after sight, on the house of Baring, Brothers, for the sum of £300,000, and being offered to an eminent capitalist by the party into whose possession it came, was discontinued at the rate of 4 per cent. By the same capitalist, however, as the current statements alledge, the same Bill was offered at the Bank of England, and there discounted at the rate of 3 per cent. only. Now, the established custom at the Bank is, that the rate of discount shall be 4 per cent. and further, that no bills having no more than 90 days to run shall be discounted at all. Hence there appears to the transaction above described, to be a double deviation from the rule, for the sake of the profit of a good and safe transaction on a large scale, and carrying with it a preference of an individual over the rest of the moneyed interest. From a great corporation like the bank, still retaining many exclusive privileges, the public have a right certainly to expect to be dealt impartially with, and the transaction is, therefore, so far as it has become known, very generally condemned.—*Times.*

Sir Thomas Denman, Lord Chief Justice of England, is about to be raised to the Peerage.—The Globe says he will be Gazetted on the 23d.

Lieut. General Sir Peregrine Maitland goes to Ireland as Commander of the Forces, Capt. Lord A. Lennox is to be the Military Secretary.

We learn from sources of information on which we place reliance that the measures of Lord Althorp relative to Church rates will be such as cannot fail to satisfy the Dissenters; in fact, that Church rates will be abolished.—*Globe.*

Admission of Dissenters to the English Universities.—We are happy to call the attention of our readers to the fact, that on Wednesday last, Mr. George William Wood placed on the books of the House of Commons, a notice of his intention, on Thursday the 17th April, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to grant to His Majesty's subjects generally the right of admission to the English Universities, and of equal eligibility to degrees therein, notwithstanding their diversities of religious opinion; degrees in divinity alone excepted.

The Glasgow Chamber of Commerce have addressed a very excellent and well-timed Memorial to Earl Grey, on the necessity of establishing throughout the United Kingdom a uniformity of Weights and Measures.

The turn out of the Lancashire workmen in the building trade has introduced a curious application of the steam engine. This machine is now employed in some towns instead of manual labour, in hoisting building materials to the tops of the edifices, where they are intended to be used. The magnificent design of the Liverpool Custom House is at the present rising into existence by the assistance of a steam engine, which raises 10,000 bricks per diem, with seven or eight tons of mortar, and at the same time mixes the mortar below.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 21.—Much business having been postponed, Mr. Maberly brought forward the Ordnance estimates in a Committee of Supply. The saving on this year's estimates was £60,000. It would appear to be £295,000; but that was occasioned by the transfer of charges to the army estimates. The actual saving, however, on these estimates, since the present Ministers have been in office was £335-000. He concluded with moving for a grant of £70,562, to defray the salaries of the Master-General of the Ordnance and the establishment in Pallmall.

There was some conversation in the Commons for three forenoons on Free Trade generally, and more especially on the Corn Laws; but no division took place, nor was there such a demonstration of strength on the part of the manufacturing interest as is likely to produce an advance in the price of grain on the Continent, and what is of much more importance, it was not such as to lessen the confidence of the husbandman in putting his seed-corn into the ground.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—Mr. Spring Rice postponed his motion for a call of the House on this question, to the 22nd April, when Mr. O'Connell has promised to bring it before Parliament.

CHOLERA IN IRELAND.—We are happy to be able to announce the almost total cessation of the Cholera in and about Clarina, in the neighbourhood of this city. Commencing at Patrick's Well, where the mortality has been most severe, there being 84 deaths within a very short time, this awful disease extending through Clarina and the adjoining villages, where the exertions of Dr. Brodie, the dispensary physician, who has been most successful in his treatment of it, it has been, under Providence, arrested in its destructive progress. But of 29 cases occurring since the 7th inst. eighteen of whom were in collapse when visited, seven only have died. Blankets, warm clothing, nutritious diet, have been supplied to the sufferers by a subscsription raised in the Parish of Kilkenny, the scene of this visitation.

It is with extreme concern that we have thi day to state that Enniskillen has experienced another visitation of cholera. It appeared on the first instance after the fair of the 10th of this month, in some of the lodging houses in the east end of the town, to which quarter, with few exceptions, it is principally confined.

We regret to learn from the town of Donegal, that cholera has appeared there with great virulence, and that seven persons had fallen victims to it when our advices was dispatched.

There is a very strong tide of emigration flowing this Spring towards the North American Colonies, and several vessels are now in Limerick preparing accommodation for passengers.

LONDON, MARCH 22.—The accounts from the Continent to-day do not bring any news of much interest. In the French papers there are the usual contradictory statements respecting Spanish affairs. One account asserts that the Carlists, in the North, gather strength every day, and great efforts will be required to suppress them. In another, it is stated that the Government is pursuing the most energetic measures; and besides, that the more recent acts of the Ministry being of a popular complexion, public confidence had been restored at Madrid. It will be gratifying to have this last rumour confirmed.

The rumours propagated yesterday and Tuesday, of another battle having been fought in Portugal, and the defeat of the Miguelites, turn out to have had their origin in a stock-jobbing hoax. The latest arrivals from Lisbon represent matters as nearly in *statu quo*. On the 8th, Lord Howard de Walden had an audience of the young Queen and the Duke of Braganza, when he delivered his credentials. There is some talk of making Lisbon a free-port—or, at least, of greatly modifying the existing code of commercial restrictions. High expectations are formed of this policy, which has emanated spontaneously from the Minister Silva Carvalho.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 16.—The tranquility of the inhabitants of this city has, during three successive nights, been disturbed by fires, which have reduced many thousands to absolute misery. In the last, which burned down a portion of Tophane, several lives were lost.

PROVINCIAL LAW.—The following extract from the 9th section of "An Act to establish and regulate a Summary Practice in the Supreme Court," passed at the last session of the Legislature has been handed us for insertion, for the information of the Gentlemen of the Bar, and the public generally. Constables are not considered as Sheriff's officers, or Deputies, *unless specially appointed*.—The Act goes into operation after the 10th of the present month.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That no fees for the execution of Writs, whether Capias or Summons, shall in any case *be taxable or allowed in the costs, unless such writ has been served by the Sheriff, or some, or one of his Deputies, or officers*, unless it shall appear that such Sheriff, Deputy, or other officer shall have neglected or refused to serve such Writ or Writs.

CITY COMMON COUNCIL.—The business usually conducted by this Body appears to be at a stand still, since the Members elected in April were sworn into Office, in consequence of several Members of the Board refusing to take their seats with one of their number, who is alleged to have been guilty of improper conduct previous to his assuming the duties of his office, and for which he is under recognizance to take his trial at the Quarter Sessions in June next. If some of the Members are so very tenacious of their honour, why do they not at once resign their situations, and give the electors an opportunity of choosing others who would willingly assist in forwarding the public business? *Quere*—Is there not a fine in cases of refusal—particularly when the parties have bound themselves by an Oath to do the duties?—If so, why is it not enforced?

CITY POLICE OFFICE.—A Court was held at this Office on the 26th ultimo. *Present*—His Worship the MAYOR, and Aldermen STANTON and VAN HORNE.

Mary Cochran was tried upon a charge "for feloniously stealing three Gowns and other wearing apparel of the value of thirty shillings, the property of Margaret Anderson, (widow);" was found guilty, and sentenced to four months imprisonment at hard labour.

Before Aldermen STANTON and VAN HORNE, *Charles Quigley*, of the Parish of Portland, was tried on the 29th ultimo, for an assault on Mathew Graham, of the said Parish, and fined 10*s.* with costs.

Mr. *Robert Ray* (Sailmaker,) appeared on the 30th ult. upon a Summons issued from this Office, at the instance of Mr. *William Till*, complaining of unmercifully beating and otherwise ill-using his son *Jacob Till*, apprentice to the said Robert Ray, and the relief sought for by Mr Till was a discharge from the Indentures. The sitting Magistrates gave the following judgment:

"Upon examination of the testimony on Oath, produced in this case, we do not consider the beating and ill usage to be of such an unmerciful and violent character as to justify us in taking upon ourselves the responsibility of releasing the said apprentice, Jacob Till, from the Indenture. If the complainant is not satisfied with this decision, the Law allows an appeal to the Sessions, where the matter can be finally decided. Given under our hands this 30th day of April, 1834.

BENJAMIN STANTON, J. P.
G. VAN HORNE, J. P."

SALMON RIVER COAL.—A quantity of Coals, from a new vein recently opened on the banks of Salmon River, at the head of Grand Lake, have been brought to town during the week. These Coals, we are informed, are even superior to those raised at the *Grand Lake* Mines, and when burned last winter at Government House, Fredericton, were considered preferable to *Orrel* Coal, then in use in that establishment. As the quantity got out is very considerable, our citizens will have an opportunity of supplying themselves with this necessary article of fuel, of domestic production, at a moderate rate. Mr. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, Union-street, is agent for the proprietors.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, WILLIAM, son of Mr. William Major, aged five years, was killed by falling from the wharf of Noah Disbrow, Esq. on to a raft of logs, in the Slip.—This is the fourth instance, in a short time, that Mr. Major has been visited by death in his family, having lost his wife and child, and subsequently a daughter, within a few months: and we are sure his peculiarly hard case meets with the sympathy of his fellow citizens, and all to whom he is known.

The Funeral will take place, from Mr. M's residence, in Water Street, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, immediately after Divine service.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On the 22d ult. an Inquest was held on the body of Timothy Sullivan, labourer, who was found in the slip at the foot of Princess-street, and a verdict returned of "Accidental death by drowning."

On Thursday morning, an Inquest was held at Indian Town, on the body of *Owen Brinnan*, labourer, who, it appeared, was drowned on Wednesday evening at Spar Cove. Verdict—"Accidental death by drowning."

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in April,	£57 16s. 9d.
Withdrawn ditto,	710 4 5

Committee for May:

Hon. Judge Chipman, and Hugh Johnston, Esq.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

On Monday evening, pursuant to notice, a *Quarterly* Public Meeting of the Saint John Temperance Society was holden at the Asylum Chapel; and the attendance of a very numerous and respectable audience, although the *Annual* Meeting of the Society took place only three months since, satisfactorily proved that the philanthropic cause of Temperance is rapidly gaining ground in the opinions of rational beings. The plan of holding *Quarterly* meetings of this beneficial institution was experimentally tried on that evening, under the conviction that it was only requisite to keep the subject alive in the minds of men, to ensure the rapid improvement of society, by the universal diffusion of the principles of Temperance; and the result has afforded a most practical and convincing proof of the correctness of this idea, and of the greatly increased disposition in the public mind to accord therewith. The numerous audience paid the most interesting attention to the proceedings, and very loudly applauded every speech which was delivered; thus publicly adding their approving testimony to the exertions of this Society and the sentiments of its advocates.

In the absence of the Reverend President and the learned Vice-President of the Society, Robert Parker, Esq. the Solicitor General, was unanimously called to the Chair; who opened the Meeting by a luminous Address, detailing the progress of the cause of Temperance, both in this Province and in other regions.

The following Resolutions were successively proposed and adopted, after having been ably and eloquently sustained by most of the gentlemen engaged to support them.

Moved by L. Donalson, Esquire, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Busby:

RESOLVED, That this Society view with feelings of cordial delight the progress which the cause of Temperance has lately made in this city and its vicinity, and while they contemplate the fact that in the Societies of Saint John, Portland, and Carleton, there are upwards of 1400 Members enrolled, they regard this success as a fresh inducement to use their utmost efforts to extend its influence.

Moved by the Rev. R. Wilson, seconded by S. Humbert, Esquire:

RESOLVED, That this Society hail with joy the intelligence that the Hero of Waterloo has become the Advocate of Temperance, and hope that his example will lead many of the brave fellows who are enrolled under their country's banners, to become its defenders against that dreadful foe, Intemperance, which is more to be feared than all the Frenchmen that ever lived or died, not excepting Napoleon himself.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Smithson, seconded by Mr. William Till:

RESOLVED, That the influence of Temperance on the intellectual elevation, the moral character, the social happiness, and future prospects of mankind, is such as ought to obtain for it the cordial approbation, and the united, vigorous and persevering efforts of all the philanthropic and humane of every class, age, sex, and country.

Moved by N. Parker, Esquire, seconded by the Honorable R. Simonds:

RESOLVED, That this Society regard, with peculiar satisfaction, the conduct of those merchants who have ventured to make a stand on the side of Temperance at the risk of their own private interests, and sincerely hope, as the influence of mercantile men is so important to the full prosperity of this cause, that their noble example may soon be followed by all the merchants of our city.

Moved by Mr. George Blatch, seconded by Lieut. S. Huyghue:

RESOLVED, That as the American Temperance Society have, at considerable expense, established a monthly paper, called the *Temperance Recorder*, which is devoted exclusively to the interests of this cause, this Society deem it a duty to encourage its circulation, and for that purpose will order 100 copies to be subscribed for by the Society, for gratuitous distribution; to meet the expense of which, as well as to furnish funds for importing a larger supply of tracts for gratuitous circulation, a *subscription* shall be opened by the Secretary, for such persons as are disposed to offer a voluntary contribution to this object.

Moved by Mr. James Paterson, seconded by Mr. William Ewing:

RESOLVED, That feeling deeply the importance of directing the attention of all persons to the great objects we have in view, this Society will print a *Circular Address*, recommending the cause of Temperance Societies, and endeavour to send it to every family in the Province.

A Collection was then made in aid of the objects of the Society, and the books opened for signature, when nearly 70 additional members were enrolled; thus abundantly proving the progressive approbation of an enlightened public, by so large an accession of strength to the cause, within so short a period as has elapsed since the last annual meeting.

It is desirable to state to the public, that in accordance with the tenor of the *fifth* resolution, a *Subscription List* will immediately be opened by the Secretary at his Store, to receive the names of any persons who wish to contribute their aid in furthering the best interests of their fellow creatures, either in the way of donation or annual contribution.

TRIAL FOR ARSON.—*Esther Ann Sutherland*, and *Eleanor Smith*, were tried at Halifax on the 25th ult. on a charge of attempting to set fire to a warehoure occupied by Mr. Keith, by thrusting through a pane of glass a bag containing sundry combustibles and cinders, on the night of the 14th March last. Several very suspicious circumstances were adduced in evidence, but, after a long and patient investigation, the Jury acquitted the prisoners.

Extract of a letter from HENRY BLISS, Esq. Commercial Agent for Lower Canada, to the Quebec Board of Trade, dated, London, March 8th, and communicated to the Exchange for the information of the trade, on the 14th ult.

"I regret to say a majority of the Directors of