

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.—In the House of Commons, on the 21st March, 1838, was proposed for defraying the salaries in the offices of ordnance in the several stations in Ireland and abroad for the same period.

Mr. Home objected to the amount of the vote, contending that in several of our Colonies the expense at present incurred by Government would be defrayed by the local Legislatures, if we only consented to allow them greater freedom in the administration of their own affairs, and the appointment of their own officers.

Mr. Cobbett was also opposed to the vote. The money we expended on our North American Colonies he considered as only laid out to accelerate their separation from the mother country, and to benefit the United States of America.

Mr. Stanley insisted upon the necessity of keeping up the several establishments in their present force, and stated that the Colonial-office was anxious to increase the power of the local Legislatures in the Colonies, when it could be safely done.

After a few words from Major Beaulieu, the vote was agreed to. It was then proposed that the sum of £28,067 should be voted for the superintendence of the building and repair of barracks in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies.

Mr. Cobbett said that there was no system of cheating and roguery in the whole world equal to the management of barracks affairs in the Colonies. What would the House think of a barracks being built by soldiers, who heaved the stone, cut the timber, burnt the lime, and in short provided every material, except iron and glass, which were sent from England? These men worked under the orders of a superintendent, a non-commissioned officer, and never received a shilling for their labour, and yet a charge of £14,000 or £15,000 was made upon the government at home on account of this barracks. The House would not believe this possible; but he saw the barracks, and superintended the building of it (a laugh). The plan was drawn out by an old carpenter.

Mr. Stanley—when was that? Mr. Cobbett—Long before the Right Hon. gentleman was born (laughter). Mr. Stanley said he was sorry to hear that so much roguery was practised with respect to the building of the barracks under the superintendence of the hon. member (a laugh). He begged to remind the hon. member that it was in consequence of the roguery and cheating to which he alluded, and the general laxity in the system of colonial expenditure, that this branch of the service had been transferred to the Colonies, and that transference was the cause of the expense which rendered them before the Committee so large in amount. The vote was then agreed to.

Col. Maberly then brought up the report of the Ordnance Estimates, the different items of which were read and agreed to, till the Clerk came to the vote for works, &c. abroad, when Mr. Stanley would state that the sums of £10,000 for works at Kingston, of £3,000 for works at the Mauritius, and of £10,000 for works in Nova-Scotia be deducted from the Estimates.

Mr. Hunt seconded the amendment. Mr. Stanley would state that the works at Halifax were necessary for the defence of the harbour and the protection of the shipping, and called for if they respected the great and rising importance of its commerce. They would be finished in 1837, if no interruption similar to that then proposed was permitted to take place. £300,000 had been wasted in consequence of the want of the very improvements which honorable members were now desirous to stop. The economy desired, he (Mr. Stanley) would say was a bad economy; it was an economy that had not reason to plead for its justification, and certainly not usefulness for its end. The House was not called upon to vote away money for the undertaking of new works, but for the completion of those already commenced under the authority and express directions of Parliament.

Mr. Cobbett—The money called for to be voted away was not for the purpose of being spent in fortifying the harbour of Halifax, but for an outlay on the citadel of that town. To be sure, thirty-four years ago that fortress was thought to be as perfect as it could be well made. He had seen it. The Duke of Kent and his two sides-damp were at its inspection, and had been incessant in their attendance during the progress of its improvement. They saw it rise to completion with evident satisfaction, but at an enormous charge to the country. It had, indeed, been called the Duke of Kent's Folly (laughter). Half a million of money had been expended on a little island in the harbour of Halifax.

Colonel Maberly—No, no. Mr. Cobbett—Well, a peninsula; that did not matter the case; and 124,000 was now asked for to lay out on Nova-Scotia? Nova-Scotia! What was Nova-Scotia? A bundle of rocks, worth nothing. If the whole province was put up by auction he would wonder whether it would bring 100,000, in any, even the most speculative market (laughter).

Colonel Maberly said, Halifax had undergone many changes since the period when that hon. member visited it. There (Col. Maberly) who had been also there, but at a more recent period, was surprised at the remarks he had just heard. The hon. member was ignorant of its great and fertile sources of wealth. If he knew the value of its land, he would be most desirous to possess an estate there. The soil was rich, and the most valuable mines abounded in the province. The harbour projected from the land, and the citadel was necessary for its protection on the land side.—The motion was carried.

Doings of the Deputies in France.—That complaint assembly, denominated the Chamber of Deputies, have decided that none of the Napoleon family shall enter upon the sacred soil of France.—Worthy tools of the magnanimous Louis Philippe! Poor Madame Mere, as Bonaparte's old mother is called, is considered, at 85 years, so dangerous a character in that land of liberty, that the sagacious senators reject the project of allowing her the right to lay her bones in her native land—Gallant generals! noble Frenchmen!—Worthy are ye to legislate for the only country where honesty is a word—liberty the only country where the term—and—liberty, the basest failure of a vision!

FRANCE appears on the eve of a revolution: the Ministers have succeeded in passing the Association Bill, thereby preventing the assembling of so many individuals as twenty for any purpose whatever, civil, political, religious, educational or otherwise, without special permission from Government. Among the many protests against this despotic measure, was one couched in strong language, from the patriot Lafayette. On the final passage of the Bill on the 25th ultimo, M. Pages—who is described in the *Journal des Debats* as an austere, religious man, and one that will

not scruple to perform what he has promised at any hazard—spoke in a strain of fervid and impassioned eloquence against the measure, from which we extract the following paragraphs: "If, (said the Hon. Deputy) a Frenchman, an honourable man, wishes to form a union to propagate, strengthen, or preserve Christianity, I am his man, in spite of your Ministers and your laws; if a Frenchman, an honourable man, wishes to form a union, to extend charity and assistance to the poor and labouring classes, to the sick, or to the workmen out of employ—I am his man, in spite of your Ministers and your laws; if a Frenchman, an honourable man, wishes to form a union, to diffuse acquired truth, sound doctrines, and the knowledge which prepares for the morality of the future and the happiness of mankind—I am the man in spite of your Ministers and your laws; if a Frenchman, an honourable man, wishes to secure to his country the safeguard of electoral independence, and oppose those disgraceful elections, which deliver political venality up to Ministerial corruption—I will be with him in spite of your Ministers and your laws."

The slave of all just laws, the enemy of all unjust laws, between the persecutors and their victims I will not hesitate to oppose. I know no human power which can make me apostatize from God, humanity and justice. I will dissolve your law, to obey my conscience."

SOUTH AMERICA.—By the late arrivals we have little interest to speak of in the political world. It seems the *City of Palermo* has been defeated by *Santhorpe*. One of those fearful convulsions of Nature which sometimes occur to make man feel his impotence, as compared with the omnipotent power of his Creator, occurred in the mountainous districts of New Grenada, near the western frontier, and also near the Equator, on the 20th and 21st January, which has been attended with results of the most terrible fatality. The City of Pasto, with a population of 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, has been almost completely destroyed, and upwards of 30,000 lives lost. The City of Popayan, containing near 30,000 inhabitants, has also been destroyed. The entire country, for leagues around Pasto, has been converted into a scene of complete desolation and mourning.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.—The General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the above Bank took place on the 5th inst. for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, when the following Gentlemen were declared duly elected: James Douglas, James Parkinson, James H. Hatch, James Kirt, John M. Lachlan, Thomas Wyr, John M. Master, &c.

And at a subsequent Meeting, H. Hatch, Esq. was re-elected President.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Luchlan Donaldson, Esquire, to be an additional Member of the Board of Commissioners for Light Houses in the Bay of Fundy. Dudley Perley, to be Supervisor, in the room of John Robb, from Chediac to the Bend, and from Chediac to Dorchester.

From the Halifax Gazette, May 21.

Our paper to-day contains melancholy accounts of a shipwreck on the cliffs. We saw a paper yesterday who was at Louisburg when the *Astrea* was lost—the survivors had reached that place—they informed him that vessel struck on the morning of the 7th inst. against some high cliffs about five miles distant from the town of Louisburg. The vessel was torn to pieces—and she had studding sails set at the time, and up to the fatal moment of her striking, had been going at the rate of ten knots—the only individuals saved were the surgeon, carpenter and one seaman—they were thrown, in almost an instant, into the sea. The *Astrea* was a vessel of 150 tons, and crew of the Fidelity, lost on Scattered—were more fortunate than those of the *Astrea*—they were all saved, and had reached Sydney, where vessels had been employed by the Magistrates to convey them to Halifax. The loss of the *Astrea*, it will be seen, was attended with some distressing circumstances. Out of 265 persons who were on board of her, only ten were saved. The Sydney paper complains of the want of a Light House at Scattered—the necessity for such an establishment on that Island is universally admitted, and we regret that its erection should be so long delayed. The Light House of this Province, we are aware, are very expensive, and that the revenue received under the Acts relating to them is not sufficient to defray their expense—still they are necessary to the security of the trade of the Province, and to the preservation of its commerce, and we trust it is of so much importance to the commerce of Canada and the eastern parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, that a Light House should be erected on Scattered—the cost of which, and the expense of its support, if mutually borne by the several Colonies we have mentioned, would be very insignificant, and would tend to the advantage which would result from it.

Extract of a Letter, dated Sydney, (C. B.) May 14th, 1834. Annexed is a memorandum of vessels which have been reported to me within the last week, and which, from the weather we have had lately similar to that which we have experienced, most of the passengers of the Fidelity will proceed to Halifax in two vessels which the Authorities have engaged for that purpose.

Barque *Astrea*, Wm. Ridley, master, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, with 211 passengers and crew, was wrecked on the morning of the 7th inst. only three saved (surgeon and two of the crew). Same day brig *Edward* struck a piece of ice near Port Nova and sunk immediately—captain and crew saved. On the 11th inst. brig *Fidelity*, R. Clark, master, from Dublin, bound to Quebec, with 150 passengers and crew, went ashore at Scattered, all saved, vessel total wreck.—Same day, brig *Columbus*, Russell, from Newcastle, bound to Quebec, was lost three miles eastward of Louisburg, crew saved.—On the 27th April, in lat. 45, 20 N. lon. 45, West, the *Margaret*, of the Parish of Newcastle, picked up the Captain of the *Janet*, with ten others, survivors out of 265 persons from the *Janet*, which vessel sprung leak and sunk.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—We were much gratified last week in examining Mr. W. R. King's new Paper Manufactory, at Kentville. He stated to us that he manufactures upwards of One Ton per week. The colors are Black, Brown, Seannan, Lead or Slate, and Umber. Those Points are of a good quality, especially the black, which we took the pains to examine. We wish the enterprising undertaker every success.—*Windsor (N. S.) Gazette*, May 12.

QUEBEC, May 3.—It is stated that the Despatch received from Chief, did not convey any opinion of the Colonial Secretary on the famous ninety-two Resolutions. The Resolutions had, however, been published in England, and steps were to be taken respecting them at the Colonial Office, it was said, in a very few days.

CANADA POLITICS.—Mr. O'Connell last year gave notice of a motion in the House of Commons, in relation to the Legislative Councils in the Colonies. He appeared, however, to have abandoned the project for the present.

We find that Mr. Roebuck, the Member for Bath, a gentleman of no party in the House, and a Unitarian writer in the Westminster Review, has been invited to give a notice on himself, Mr. O'Connell's task, under a different name, however, for we observe the following notice in the English papers, on the order book for the 27th March, which has been subsequently postponed to the 15th of April:—

"Mr. Roebuck Select Committee to inquire into the means of remedying the evils which exist in the form of the Governments now existing in Upper and Lower Canada."

Under all circumstances, no persons could be chosen who were more ready to do so than Ministers were against any motion they might bring forward, as usual, that Ministers had been applied to, and had refused their consent. The light in which the motion, under these circumstances will be seen, is as a debate and an appeal from Ministers to the public—implying a censure on Ministers. The fate of such a motion is not a matter of doubt.—*Neilson's Quebec Gazette*.

At the last dates from Washington, the President had not, as rumored, communicated to Congress any thing relative to the difficulty with France. But Mr. Wilkins, of the Senate, had moved that the vacancy in the Committee of Foreign Affairs, caused by the resignation of Mr. Rives, be filled, and in doing so, remarked, that the business of the country would be of the most serious nature. From a recent vote in the House of Representatives, it is quite probable, that some change, favorable to the Constitution in the laws, may be expected in that body. The question now is, to represent a safe and uniform currency—years 39, may 39. The

President has nominated new men for Bank Directors. This, we suppose, will pass for the *Codicil* to his Message to the Senate, declaring that he would not nominate any but those rejected! Memorials continue to be presented to Congress, and money is not so abundant in New York. The pressure will increase. Among the most important rumours, we observe one, that the President will recommend non-intercourse with France, and another, that very many of the friends of France have presented him with a sort of protest against further prosecution of the "Experiment;" and urging him to retract his course. The Bank Committee and Mr. Rusk, (who acted as its Secretary) are at variance, on account of the publication of a correspondence, by which it is known that we have not seen the correspondence, and we know nothing of its import; but suppose that it will reach us by another week. It is thought that a *scire facias* will be issued against the Bank, or rather, that the Committee will recommend that course of proceeding.—*Eastport Sentinel*, of Wednesday.

We observe in a New-York paper of Wednesday, that there is not a single vessel building in that City!—a circumstance, which the Editor remarks, never happened before. The mechanics of that City will have good reason to remember the Tory "Experiment."—*Ibid*.

THE FRENCH TREATY.—Some of our editors have considered the refusal of the French Chamber of Deputies, to appropriate the money necessary to carry into effect the Treaty of Indemnity between it and the United States, as a rejection of the Treaty. Not at all. The Chamber of Deputies has not rejected the Treaty, with all the requisite solemnities. The legislation of the United States, in reference to duties on certain French products, has conformed to the provisions of the Treaty. The obligation of reciprocal legislation on the part of the French Government is perfect. The refusal to carry the Treaty into effect, as insisted on, will be an injury to the United States demanding reparation. But the delay to do so may be susceptible of friendly explanation. Such explanation must be received at least, as shall be offered; and it must be waiting until the next session of the Legislature, and obeying therefore the popular will, to regard as a cause of prompt quarrel the recent refusal of the popular branch of the French Legislature to act at once on this subject. Questions of a similar nature have heretofore arisen in our own Chamber of Representatives, and in the French Chamber of Deputies, and the same principles which have been stoutly maintained in our own time, at least, should be allowed to the French Government to reconsider the subject; especially as the case is one in which pertinacity on the part of the United States would be tantamount to the extension to the French Government of the principles which have been stoutly maintained in our own time, at least, should be allowed to the French Government to reconsider the subject; especially as the case is one in which pertinacity on the part of the United States would be tantamount to the extension to the French Government of the principles which have been stoutly maintained in our own time, at least, should be allowed to the French Government to reconsider the subject; especially as the case is one in which pertinacity on the part of the United States would be tantamount to the extension to the French Government of the principles which have been stoutly maintained in our own time, at least, should be allowed to the French Government to reconsider the subject; 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