GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

[From the New-York Courier and Enquirer, July 22.]

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN NEWS,

From English papers to the 16th June, received by the Packet Ship Caledonia.

A long debate had taken place in the House of Peers on the subject of the appointment of Earl Gosford as Governor General of the Canadas.—From what fell from Lord Glenelg of the Cabinet, it appears that Earl Gosford is to be accompanied by two Commissioners, and that the three are to decide on the grievances complained of by the Canadians.

We perceive it stated that on Clare Island, where there are about 300 families, 15 at most had provisions till harvest and 15 more for a fortnight; all the rest were in absolute want. In the island of Achil, 750 families had been relieved by charity, and the Priest stated at a public Meeting that "many poor creatures came forward to offer the hides of the goats they had killed, as also geese, hens, stockings, and even wearing apparel in lieu of potatoes." At Innisturl, the number of families is about 90, of which only five are not distressed. The Agent of Lord Sligo, at Boffin and Stark, had given relief to 85 families, 50 of which were in a state of absolute starvation. At Ballycroy, 360 families were in abject want. The priest of the parish of Barrishoole says that he has already seen many of his parishioners with the signs of starvation in their haggard countenances, and has heard them cry from hunger; he knows whole families, each of which subsisted frequently for 24 hours upon one quart of meal. The population is 11,761, of which 5000 are in actual want; but we refrain from entering further in these distressing details.

In England, measures of continually increasing efficiency are adopting to succour the Queen of Spain, whose situation appears to become daily more critical. Recruiting parties for her service are distributed throughout the kingdom. Admiral Napier has offered to take the command of the Queen's fleet, and General Bacon who had served with distinction in the Portuguese army has volunteered to join her army. The foreign legion in the service of France, now at Algiers, composed chiefly of Poles, is also expected in Spain, and Spanish officers have reached Brussels to enrol troops. Considering the immense number of military men now idle in all parts of Europe, it is probable the Queen's Government will by this means obtain a large accession of strength.

Government has adopted an important measure in aid of the cause of the Queen of Spain. A royal proclamation appeared in the Gazette of the 9th, granting permission, for the period of two years, to all persons desirous of entering the military or naval service of her Majesty Isabella the second, Queen of Spain, to enter such service either as a commissioned or non commissioned officer, or as a private soldier, sailor or marine, and to accept any commission, warrant or other appointment from or under her, and to enlist in such service, and to accept any money, pay, or reward for the same. In consequence of the appearance of this proclamation, Col. Evans, member of Parliament from Westminster, had given notice of his intention of entering the Spanish Queen's service, and a great number of officers of all ranks, had made application to serve under him. The London Courier says that it is proposed to raise fourteen battalions of infantry, three of artillery, and one of riflemen. The principal recruits were to be raised in Devonshire, Lancashire and Ireland, and it was expected that a portion of the force would be despatched in a fortnight. Col. Evans in reply to an inquiry whether he should resign his seat in Parliament, said that it would be unnecessary, as he should not leave the country for some time, and he should return before next session.

It appears also that the French government had given leave to the officers of the French army to enter the Queen's service, and that a corps of 12 or 1500 men had already been enrolled in the Pyrenees.

The domestic news given in the Paris papers is highly interesting. The Chamber of Peers passed the American Indemnity Treaty Bill on Friday last, by a large majority (125 against 22) in the shape in which it had been brought up from the Chamber of Deputies; thus defeating all the speculations that the clause introduced into it in the latter mentioned Chamber, on the motion of Gen. Valaze, and which it was thought would give offence to America, would be omitted.

In reference to the state of war in the north of Spain, the accounts indicate that the Christinos have been compelled to evacuate almost entirely the Basque Provinces and Navarre. Villa Franca and Salavatierra have surrendered to the troops of Don Carlos after being long blockaded. A column commanded by Espartero, consisting of 18 battalions of infantry and a squadron of cavalry going to the relief of the former place, was attacked by the Carlists under Benito Eraso, and totally routed: the latter state their loss on this occasion to be merely a lancer wounded and a horse killed; and account for it being so inconsiderable, by saying that the Queen's troops came over in large bodies to their side. Irun has been evacuated by the Christenos, and some accounts say that Zumalacarreguy is on his march to Bilboa. The last accounts announce that Gen. Valdez and his army occupy the whole of the line from Pampeluna to the Bastan, he having his head quarters at a small village called Lanz.

The change in the Portuguese ministry appears to have caused great discontent. Letter writers from Lisbon state it to have been the sole act of the Queen in opposition to the wishes of the Duchess of Braganza. It is also said that Donna Maria has expressed her intention to marry the Duke de Nemours, the second son of Louis Philippe, with whom she became acquainted during her stay at Paris;—a marriage which will assuredly neither be very agreeable to the daughter of Eugene Beauharnois.

HOUSE OF LORDS—June 12.

VOLUNTEERS TO SPAIN.

Viscount Strangford inquired of the noble lord at the head of his Majesty's Government, in reference to an order in Council recently published in the *Gazette*, by which British subjects were permitted to enter into the services of the Queen of Spain, whether the government of this country contemplated making any provision for the widows and families of those persons who might perish in the contest which they were thus invited to engage in, or whether the Spanish Government intended to take that care on itself?—or, if neither the British nor Spanish Governments meant to take this course, he wished to know whether it was intended that the widows and orphans of persons who might be killed, or the families of those who should be disabled by wounds from earning their livelihood, were to be thrown as a burden upon the resources of this country?

Viscount Melbourne said it would be more convenient, if notice were given of such questions as that just proposed by the noble Viscount. Those British subjects who might enter the service of the Queen of Spain under the permission recently promulgated must look to the government where they were about to serve, and not to the government of this country, for any provision which was to be made hereafter, and take all the chances of the service which they entered with their eyes open; they would have no claim on his Majesty's government, and must depend upon other means.

Viscount Strangford.—That is, they or their families must come upon their parishes in England.

The Duke of Wellington gave notice that he should move on Monday for the production of the *London Gazette*, for the purpose of drawing a more distinct explanation from the noble Viscount on the subject referred to.

The Marquis of Londonderry hoped that the order in Council would be taken regularly into consideration.

SLAVE TRADE.

Lord Brougham said that he understood there were in the Mauritius 30,000 slaves, the greater part of whom had been imported there subsequently to the passing of the law prohibiting that traffic. He wished to know whether any steps had been taken to ascertain what number of slaves had been so imported; and next, whether any measures had been adopted to render it impossible for any one of the slaves so imported from being taken into account, in awarding the compensation paid to slave proprietors, under the emancipation act.

Lord Glenelg had no doubt of their having been illegal importations of slaves into the Mauritius: but he had no means of judging of the numbers so imported. The great difficulty in the case was this—that there had been no illegal importation of slaves for the last fifteen years into the Mauritius, whatever might have occurred before.—This had been ascertained from persons appointed to investigate the subject.

Lord Brougham must say, that if we were to pay £500,000 or £600,000 in respect of illegally imported slaves, it would be one of the most hateful operations ever perpetrated in the financial concerns of this country.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Marquis of Salisbury, after referring to a defalcation which had occurred to a Savings bank in Staffordshire, to the extent of £10,000, through a fraud committed by a clergyman, asked Lord Melbourne whether he intended proposing any change in the existing law, which left too much power in the hands of the trustees?

Lord Melbourne replied in the negative.

POOR LAWS IN IRELAND.

In answer to Lord Carbery, Lord Melbourne informed the house that His Majesty's Ministers intended to introduce a poor-law bill for Ireland

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SPANISH AMERICAN COLONIES.

On the order of the day being moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee of supply,

An hon. member (name unknown) said that he would take the opportunity of asking the noble lord, the Secretary of State for foreign Affairs, whether any progress had been made in the negotiation between Spain and the Spanish Colonies relating to the recognition of their independence by the former power. There were many persons in this country who had embarked their fortunes in speculations in the Spanish American Colonies, and the question which he had put was of the greatest interest to them.

Lord Palmerston could assure the hon. member that H. M. Government—and by that expression he meant not only his Majesty's present advisers, but those who had filled the same office before them—that, he would say, the British Government had long been anxious that the Government of Spain should acknowledge the independence of her former colonies, and we had at all times expressed our readiness to assist those countries in making an amicable arrangement.

But the hon. member was mistaken in supposing that this negotiation had been under our conduct in any degree, or that there had been any mediation between the two parties by the British government. We should have been happy to have interposed our mediation if we had been asked to afford it, and to have given any assistance in our power to bring the question to an amicable adjustment. But our interposition was not directly or indirectly sought for by the government of Spain, and the whole negotiation had been carried on by General Soublette and the Spanish Government. With these facts before him, the hon. member would not expect him (Lord Palmerston) to give him an answer with respect to the progress of a negotiation to which the British Government was not a party. He had no knowledge of the present state of the negotiation, but he had every reason to hope that an amicable arrangement would be made.

Lord Mahon was happy to hear from the noble lord that the government was anxious to give every facility to the final adjustment of the dispute between Spain and her colonies. He trusted that the time was come when this question would be viewed by Spain in a very different light to that in which it had so long been regarded.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Sinclair asked the noble Secretary for Ireland whether the government had received any information respecting the existence of distress on the west coast of Ireland?

Lord Morpeth said that government had received accounts of a distressing nature respecting the scarcity of provisions along the west coast of Ireland. This was a state of things which must command the most anxious and considerate attention of government, and they would proceed to adopt such measures as might to them appear to be necessary. At the same time he must say that it was a matter in which it was necessary to proceed with the greatest caution, in order to avoid raising expectations which might not be realized, and therefore he hoped that he should not be called upon to be more explicit.

Mr. O'Connell said, that if the Government should declare that they meant to advance money to alleviate the distress alluded to, it would prevent the gentry from coming forward. If there were any expectation that the Government would interfere, the landed proprietors would, he feared, be inclined to throw the whole burden on the public. It was desirable that the gentry should bear their share of the burden.

Mr. French also expressed a hope that the landlords would be compelled to advance money for the relief of the distressed poor in the district which had been alluded to.

Mr. S. Rice said a few words which were inaudible.

WINDOW TAX.

Sir Samuel Whalley moved a resolution for the abolition of the window tax. On a division, the numbers were, for the resolution, 16; against it, 204.

SLAVE EMANCIPATION ACT.

Mr. F. Buxton gave notice that on Tuesday next he would bring forward a motion to suspend the payment of the £20,000,000, granted under this act, on the ground that the stipulated conditions in favour of the negroes had not been complied with. He wished to know whether any measures had been taken to effect the release of negroes illegally introduced into the Mauritius, and to prevent compensation from being given to their owners, under the emancipation act.

Sir George Grey said the subject was one of great difficulty. The slaves imported previously to the late act had become subject to apprenticeship, and since the passing of the act the whole mass of slaves had been converted into apprentices. The question regarding compensation stood on different grounds; the assistant commissioners, who adjudicated on the claims for compensations, could summon witnesses, and were sworn to administer justice impartially.

Mr. Buxton expressed himself dissatisfied with the answer.

About three hundred notices of motions were entered on the books of the House of Commons last week. The following were among the number.

By Mr. Buckingham—bill for authorising the constitution of courts of honour, as tribunals for the adjudication of those disputes now commonly decided by an appeal to arms; with a view to provide a competent substitute for the absurd, murderous, and unchristian practice of duelling.

Mr. Ewart—address to the Crown in favour of the appointment of Peers for life.

Colonel Evans—To draw the attention of the House to the inconvenience and dangers of the late assumption of the different offices and powers of the state by the Duke Wellington, being liable to be drawn into a precedent.

LONDON, June 13.

Money Market and City Intelligence.—Business at the Stock Exchange, including even the foreign market, is beginning gradually to assume a better appearance. It is now expected that the settlement for Monday next, about which great apprehension has all along been felt, will pass over without any material difficulty, as most of those concerned have had time to prepare themselves, and as politics have also encouraged the purchase, since the last account, of a large amount both of Spanish and Portuguese stock. A regular market for both is now established, and at the quotations business could have been transacted during the day to a considerable amount without difficulty. This is to be attributed in part to the arrival from Lisbon of official communications from the new Ministers, confirming the subsisting financial arrangements.

The Consol market does not present any new feature. Bargains were done at 92 for the account in the course of the morning, but the last quotation was 91¾ to ⅞.

All measures relative to the fitting out of the Spanish expedition are proceeding with extraordinary activity. A contract was made to-day with the owners of some large steam vessels, to convey troops from Ireland to the Spanish coast, and so ample are the means at disposal in this respect that one vessel will leave the river on that service in the course of to-morrow or Sunday.—Tenders for arms, ammunition, and warlike stores on moderate terms, and any length of credit that may be desired, are coming rapidly into the office of Mr. Carbonell, to whom the commissariat department of the expedition is confided, and assistance in money is proffered on all sides. There has been some proposal in circulation for calling a public meeting of persons connected with Spain, in order to raise subscriptions, but the extent to which they are volunteered by persons having a large stake in the result, appears to render such a proceeding wholly unnecessary, except for the moral force it would give to the Queen's cause, to find the most respectable merchants of London advocating it in so open a manner. Among the officers who have volunteered for the Spanish expedition is said to be the brave Admiral Napier, who is not unacquainted with the land service, and expects to reap fresh laurels in that department. It is not unlikely that Gen. Bacon, who distinguished himself in the command of the cavalry during the Portuguese campaign, will have a command also in this expedition. The gallant General, who is now in Paris, was in London recently, and foreseeing that the Carlists could not be put down without such assistance, had offered his services, in anticipation that they would be required. The best results are now confidently looked for, and within a very short period.

Timber Duties.—It appears by the notices of motions in the House of Commons, that Mr. P. Thomson, in his ministerial capacity of President of the Board of Trade, had one on Thursday for the appointment of a select committee for the consideration of the Timber Duties. As no opposition will be made to the motion, it remains for the merchants and ship owners interested in this branch of trade, to give it their early and anxious attention, as, should the alteration formerly projected take place, it will have a most serious effect on our North American trade. The duties on fir timber will be nearly doubled, and those on deals increased £2 to £3 per hundred.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

Our attention has been called to the members of the committee *appointed* by Mr. Poulett Thomson to "take into consideration the duties on timber, and to report their opinions thereupon to the house." It consists of thirty-two members, twenty-four of whom are well known to entertain the most decided opinions on the subject—opinions in favour of the Baltic and foreigners, and opposed to the trade at present carried on by British shipowners, between this country and our North American Colonies. The object that Mr. Poulett Thomson has in view may be conjectured, when we mention that Mr. Warburton, Mr. Grote, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hutt, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Ewart, are members of the Committee, and that Lord Sandon, Lord Francis Egerton, and Mr. Mathias Attwood, are excluded. Lord Sandon, we understand, is to call the attention of the house to the subject. If ever there was a packed jury in the world, this is one. Our Colonial trade can have no chance in such hands. Why, it is notorious that Mr. Warburton owns large forests on the shores of the Baltic, and is deeply concerned in promoting his own interests at the expense of the British shipowner, and the colonists and owners of property in Canada. Surely if there had been any regard for decency and impartiality, the name of Mr. Warburton would have been omitted. If the trade of the country is thus to be placed at the mercy of so many interested speculators and senseless visionaries, no man is safe for a single hour. There will be a petition from Liverpool on the subject in a few days, and we trust the strongest and most urgent remonstrances will be made.—*Liverpool Standard, June 16.*

An important subject was brought before the House of Commons on Tuesday—that of the right of the French and Americans to fish on our shores within the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and along the banks of Newfoundland. Some of the most vital interests of this country are involved in this question. The Newfoundland, Gulph of St. Lawrence, and Labrador fisheries, are fitted for inexhaustible nurseries of seamen; and yet by our ignorance, or remissness, or something worse, by far the better part of these have been usurped by our French and American rivals; the first claiming to themselves the exclusive right of fishing all along from Cape John to Cape Ray, between Newfoundland and the continent, and employing in that trade about three hundred vessels, of from one hundred to four hundred tons burthen, manned by from forty to one hundred and twenty men each, and employing a total of about twenty-five thousand seamen; while the Americans are permitted to fish any where they please, within three miles of the shore,—a stipulation they easily evade, and, like the Dutch off Shetland, beat back our fishermen with impunity whenever they see fit, and actually go often ashore and dry their fish, dislodging and maltreating all who oppose their proceedings. By this means, the Americans have established for themselves even a greater trade there than the French,—their amount of tonnage being one hundred and ninety-two thousand, five hundred tons, and the number of their men employed, about thirty thousand. The value of our own fisheries is thus enormously reduced, and, according to all accounts, is rapidly falling into insignificance; while the fisheries of the French and Americans, stimulated by bounties and protected by privileges, are every year extending, and becoming more remunerative. Government, through Mr. Poulett Thomson, stated on Tuesday that the Law Officers of the Crown are at present engaged in preparing an opinion on this subject, and that, until that opinion be received, nothing can be done in providing a remedy. But will a remedy be promptly and vigorously provided, if the Law Officers report against the French and Americans as we feel assured they must? Will America and France forego the advantages of so great a trade on our merely remonstrating with them on the violation of treaties of which they have been guilty?—and, if they heed us not, are we prepared to vindicate our rights by force of arms? In our opinion nothing short of war which should cancel all past arrangements between France, and the United States, and this country, affords any hopes of our rights and interests in that quarter being placed upon a wiser footing, and enjoying a more vigilant defence. Whenever that shall arrive, the French and Americans ought to be banished from the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and the coasts of Newfoundland altogether, and the rich fisheries of those seas retained exclusively to ourselves. We have a perfect right to do that, the whole being within our own territories,—as is admitted, indeed, even by our rivals, who venture on their present practices only under cover of treaties, both the spirit and letter of which they grossly violate.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

The Earl of Gosford, Captain of the Yeoman Guard, appointed Chief Commissioner to Canada, will take his passage for that colony in the Pique, a new frigate, Hon. Capt. Henry Rous, which has been waiting at Spithead 70 days, to take out the Commissioners. Sir Charles Grey, brother-in-law to Lord Dinorben, who was formerly a Judge in India, is associated with his Lordship in the commission, which has been signed by his Majesty.

The Tory Members for Ipswich, Messrs. Kelley and Dundas, have both been unseated, on the ground of bribery, and their subordinate agents are likely to pay dearly for their share in the transactions which have unseated their principals. All the expenses of the inquiry, which are said to be not less than 15,000*l*. fall on the ejected members. A new writ has been issued and there is every prospect of Messrs. Rigby Wason and Morrison being elected, though a couple of Tories have gone down to oppose them. The election commences to-morrow.

Murder of Mr. Ferguson.—A rumor is prevalent that two men have been apprehended in New-York, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of the late Rev. Charles Ferguson. This atrocious deed occurred, it will be recollected, near Bandon, in December, 1832, and though two years and a half have since elapsed, and upwards of 200 persons were supposed to have been present at its perpetration, the hand of justice has not hitherto laid hold on the murderer. Within the last three weeks, a man of the name of Connolly, charged as a participator in the crime, has been apprehended, and is now in the county gaol. Connolly, who was taken, we believe, in Waterford, is from the neighbourhood of Timoleague, and was in custody before for the same offence, but discharged with others, against whom there was no prosecution.—*Cork Constitution.*

The Military ordered out of a Chapel.—Sunday week, the officer commanding the detachment of the 69th, at Kilrush, conceived it his duty to order the Roman Catholic soldiers out of the chapel, when the officiating priest had entered into an exhortation from the altar to his numerous hearers.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Paris, June 13.—The Session of the Chamber of Deputies may now be considered as virtually closed, the great majority of the Members having already left the capital. The Peers, however, have still a great deal of disagreeable work on their hands. In order to smooth away some of the difficulties attending the further progress of the trial, no pains have been spared to flatter and cajole the malcontent prisoners, so as to induce them to submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the Court, and suffer the trials to proceed without further tumult. It is expected that the greater part of those who have been brought up for trial from the Provinces will yet consent to acknowledge the authority of the Court in the hope of their being able the sooner to return to their families and their occupations. The Paris prisoners, however, are as resolute as ever.

June 12.

The answer of the French and English governments to the demand for intervention has probably by this time arrived in Madrid. It is known to have contained the strongest assurances of indirect support, and of the cordial interest which is felt by both governments in the maintenance of the constitutional throne of her Catholic Majesty. The case was even anticipated of the Queen's government being obliged to leave Madrid before effectual aid could arrive, and in that event advice was offered, that the seat of government should be transferred to one of the great seaports of the kingdom, and that, come what might, the Spanish nation might be assured that its allies would never suffer the forms of constitutional government to be extinguished in the peninsula.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, August 1, 1835.

We were yesterday obligingly furnished with the *Liverpool Standard* of the 16th June, brought by Mr. E. Barlow, Jr. who arrived in town the evening previous from England, via New-York. Our extracts had previously been chiefly made from American papers containing similar dates from Europe. We have, however, added a few paragraphs from the *Standard*.

We learn that a report prevailed in London, that the Committee appointed by the House of Commons to take into consideration the existing Duties on Colonial and Foreign Timber, intended to recommend that the Duty be *increased Five Shillings* on Colonial Timber, and *reduced Ten Shillings* on Baltic!—We know not what degree of credit is to be attached to this rumour, but judging from the materials of which the Committee is composed, we should not be at all surprised if it proved to be correct.

Spain.—The Government and the people of both England and France appear to have taken up the cause of the young Queen in good earnest: against such fearful odds, both by sea and by land, the forces of Don Carlos, can be expected to effect but little, and it may therefore be safely concluded that the contest in Spain will soon be at an end.

Flour Duty.—It will be seen by the Despatch from the Colonial Minister, addressed to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which we publish in another column, that during the present Session of Parliament a clause will be introduced by Government into the Customs Amendment Bill, by which the present Imperial Duties upon Flour and Provisions, imported into this Province from the United States, will be removed, and our trade, in that respect, placed upon the same footing as that of the Canadas. The enactment, however, if passed, (of which there can be little doubt,) is not to go into operation until the first of January next.

This intelligence will be highly acceptable to a large proportion of the inhabitants of New-Brunswick, who, although not enjoying the same advantages in point of climate, soil, &c. as their fellow Colonists in Canada, are nevertheless compelled to pay about *Six Shillings* per barrel more for Wheat Flour imported from the United States!

We congratulate the public, and more especially the occupiers and proprietors of land on the western side of the River, on the success which has attended the efforts now making for having a Bridge over the River in the neighbourhood of the City. The whole of the Stock has been taken up, and it will be seen by the advertisement on our third page, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders will take place at the Masonic Hall on Monday, the 31st instant.

We insert to-day the Act, passed at the late Session of the Provincial Legislature, to Incorporate the *Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.* It will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns, that a General Meeting of the Stockholders, for the choice of Directors, will take place on the 7th proximo.—We trust the Company will be enabled to commence operations without delay.

New Potatoes, of a large size and good quality, were sold this morning in our market at five shillings per bushel.

Crown Land Department.—The following notices appear in the last number of the *Royal Gazette*:

"Several persons having applied for five year berths upon ground licenced to others for one year, the following is published for the information of all concerned—

"*Memorandum.*—Applications for Licenees to cut Timber will be extended to five year berths, if made before the 1st October next, and if not then applied for, petitions for five years' occupation will be received and complied with, subject only to the Timber then under licence, as no increase or extension of licence will be permitted to those persons who do not avail themselves of the privilege of securing the ground for five years, agreeably to the existing regulations."

"The sale of Heron Island, advertised for the 20th August, is postponed."

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A public *Quarterly* Meeting of this beneficial institution was held on Tuesday evening last, at the Asylum Chapel. The audience was not quite so numerous as on previous occasions, owing, doubtless, to the absence of many of our respectable citizens on rural visits at this season; but those who were assembled appeared to take a very pleasing interest in the proceedings of the evening; and the liberal pecuniary contribution collected at the close, sufficiently proved the increasing approbation in the public mind of the principles and operations of the Temperance Society, since none will render such assistance to a cause to which they are inimical. We congratulate, therefore, our friends and neighbours generally on the progressively increasing attachment to this philanthropic cause, which is so evident among them; since their aid in the promotion of Temperance in the community, must ultimately redound to their own benefit; any moral improvement in any portion of society, being a sure increase of individual happiness and comfort.

After a brief address from the President, (the Rev. Dr. Gray,) the following Resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted; their respective movers supporting them by animated and interesting addresses, to which the most marked attention was paid by the audience, (among whom we observed a considerable number of the most respectable inhabitants of Saint John.)

Moved by Mr. G. Blatch, seconded by Mr. John Kinnear—

I. *Resolved*, As union is confessedly power, the union already accomplished between the different Societies throughout the Province and the central Society here, is to be regarded as an auspicious circumstance in the Temperance cause.

Moved by R. Bayard, Esq. M. D., seconded by Commissary W. H. Robinson, Esq.—

II. *Resolved*, That if the promotion of Temperance in every prudent and eligible way be the duty of every Christian, much more strongly must the obligation apply to every one in authority, or possessing influence with society, be that authority or influence civil, magisterial or ecclesiastical.

Moved by Mr. William Till, seconded by Mr. John Kerr—

III. *Resolved*, That Neutrality in the Temperance cause, argues either a want of clear perception in discerning or a want of moral courage in defending, or else it must indicate an utter indifference to the best interests of Christ's church and the civil state of the realm.

Moved by Mr. W. Nisbet, seconded by Mr. Angus M'Kenzie—

IV. *Resolved*, That Intemperance is by far the most powerful obstructing cause which Religion has to contend with in this our evil day, and ought, therefore, to be encountered by the whole force which the wise and godly in society possess.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parker, seconded by Lieut. S. Huyghue—

V. *Resolved*, That the efficient aid which the cause has received from the Temperance Press of this City, is deserving of the grateful acknowledgments of this Society.

After the resolutions, a collection in aid of the funds of the Society was made, amounting to £4 : 3 : 10—a number of new Members subscribed the rules, and the Committee distributed among the audience 250 copies of the Albany Temperance Recorder, and 200 copies of their own Circular Address, which, it is to be hoped, will efficiently though silently aid their efforts in private among their fellow citizens and neighbours.—*Gazette.*

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Abstinence Society, was held on Wednesday evening last, in the Baptist Session Room. The Meeting was addressed by several individuals, whose remarks went to set forth the evils of Intemperance, and to prove that the principles of this Society are calculated to put the *axe at the root of the tree*, and effectually to banish from the earth, that alarming foe of mankind, Intemperance. The Abstinence Society is gradually increasing, but not so rapidly as we hope it soon will. The Annual meeting of this Society is to take place in August, of which public notice will be given.—*Communicated.*

Coroner's Inquest.—On Wednesday last an Inquest was held on view of the body of *Frances Townsend*, a colored woman, who was found suspended by the neck in her bed-room, on the evening previous.—From the evidence adduced, the Jury were quite satisfied that the poor woman was labouring under an aberration of mind, and without hesitation returned a verdict that the deceased "hung herself by a cord when in a fit of temporary insanity."—*Gazette.*

Yesterday, an Inquest was held on view of the body of John, infant son of Mr. John Holmes, of the Royal Artillery, aged about two years, who was drowned the evening previous, by accidentally falling into a tan-vat, in the yard of Mr. B. Coxetter. Verdict to that effect.

It is to be regretted that the proprietor of the tan yard should have allowed the premises to remain open to the public, without at the same time covering the vats—the want of such care has deprived the parents of a very fine child.

The Army.—43d Foot.—Ensign Hon. C. R. West, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires; Hon. C. H. Lindsay, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice West.

[From the Royal Gazette, July 29.]

We have been favored with a copy of the subjoined Despatch to His Excellency Sir Archibald Campbell—which, we have no doubt, will be highly gratifying to our readers and the Province at large:—

"*Downing Street, 25th May*, 1835.

"Sir.—The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, having had under their consideration the duties at present levied in New-Brunswick, upon the importation of Flour and Provisions, expressed to my Predecessor their opinion that the abolition of those duties was called for by a due regard to the interests of that Province. In this opinion, both Lord Aberdeen and myself have concurred, and a clause will, therefore, be introduced into the Customs Amendment Bill of the present Session, extending to New-Brunswick the same freedom from duty with reference to those articles as is enjoyed by the Canadian Provinces; but in order to obviate any inconvenience which might otherwise arise, it is not intended that this provision should take effect until the 1st January, 1836.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
GLENELG.

Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart.
G. C. B. &c. &c. &c.

CAP. X.

An Act to Incorporate the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company.

Passed 24th June, 1835.

'WHEREAS the prosecution of the Whale 'Fishery from this Province, would be 'highly advantageous and tend greatly to increase 'the prosperity thereof: and whereas it has been 'deemed advisable to afford encouragement to enterprising individuals who are willing to engage 'in such Fishery by granting them an Act of Incorporation; therefore,'

I. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly, That Thomas Nisbet, John Haws, George Waterbury, Charles D. Everitt, John Hooper, Thomas Allan, James Wood, David Hogg, Robert Foulis, William Lawton, David M'Lellan, Thomas M'Mackin, James Pettingell, John Berryman, Robert Ray, John Hartt, Jeremiah Gove, Daniel Scott, Samuel Peters, John Walker and James G. Lester, their associates, successors and assigns, shall be and are hereby erected into a Company, and declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name of *The Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company*, and by that name shall have succession and a common seal, and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended in any Court or Courts of Law or Equity, or other places whatsoever, and be able and capable in law to have, hold, purchase, get, receive, take, possess and enjoy houses, lands, tenements, hereditaments and rents in fee simple, leasehold or otherwise, and also ships and vessels, goods and chattels, and all other things real, personal and mixed, and also to give, grant, sell, let, assign or convey the same or any part thereof, and to do and execute all other things in and about the premises as shall or may be thought necessary or proper for the benefit or advantage of the said Company, and also that the said Company or the major part of them shall from time to time and at all times have full power, authority and license to constitute, ordain, make and establish such bye laws and ordinances as may be thought necessary for the good rule and government of the said Corporation; provided such bye-laws and ordinances be not contradictory or repugnant to the laws or statutes of the Province, and those in force within the same.

II. And be it enacted, That the capital stock of the said Corporation shall consist of current money of the Province, to the amount of Fifty Thousand Pounds, which shall be divided into Five Thousand Shares, of Ten Pounds each, and that twenty per cent. of the said capital stock shall be paid in within twelve calendar months after the passing of this act, at such time and place as the President and Directors of the said Company may appoint, and the residue in such parts and instalments as may be required by the said President and Directors for the service of the Company at such times and places as they may appoint, at least one month's notice being by them previously given for all the payments in two of the Newspapers published in the City of Saint John: Provided always, that no larger amount than ten per cent. of the said capital stock shall be called in or required to be paid at any one time subsequent to the first instalment.

III. And be it enacted, that whenever two thousand five hundred shares of the said capital stock shall have been subscribed a general meeting of the members and Stockholders, or the major part of them, shall take place by notice in one or more newspapers published in the City of Saint John, thirty days previous to such meeting, for the purpose of making, ordaining and establishing such bye-laws, ordinances and regulations, for the good management of the affairs of the Corporation as they shall deem necessary, and for the purpose of choosing seven Directors, being Stockholders and members of the Corporation, under and in pursuance of the rules and regulations hereinafter made and provided, which Directors so chosen shall serve until the first annual meeting for choice of Directors, and shall have full power and authority to manage the concerns of the said Corporation and shall commence the operations of the said Company, subject nevertheless to the rules and regulations hereinafter made and provided.

IV. And be it enacted, That there shall be a general meeting of the Stockholders and Members of the said Corporation to be annually holden on the first Monday in September in each and every year in the City of Saint John, at which annual meeting there shall be chosen by a majority thereof seven Directors, who shall continue in office one year or until others are chosen in their room; in the choice of which Directors the Stockholders shall vote according to the rules hereinafter-mentioned, and the Directors, when chosen, shall at the first meeting after their election choose out of their number a President: Provided always, that four of the Directors in office shall be re-elected at each annual meeting for the next succeeding twelve months, of whom the President shall always be one.

V. And be it enacted, That the Directors of the said Corporation for the time being, shall have power from time to time to nominate and appoint a Treasurer or Treasurers, Agent or Agents, Ships Husband or Ships Husbands, Clerk or Clerks, and any such other officers and servants as to them or the major part of them shall seem necessary and proper for executing the business of the said Corporation, and the same or any of them from time to time to remove and to nominate and appoint other person or persons in his or their room and stead, and shall make and allow them such compensation for their respective services as to them shall appear reasonable and proper, all which, together with the expenses of building and fitting out ships, of paying out the rents and purchase money of such wharves, stores, warehouses, lands and tenements as may be required, and all other contingencies and expenses whatsoever, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the Corporation; and further, that the said Directors shall exercise such other powers and authorities for the well regulating the affairs of the said Corporation, as shall be prescribed by the bye-laws and regulations of the same.

VI. And be it enacted, That not less than five Directors shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business, of which the President shall always be one excepting in cases of sickness or necessary absence, in which case the Directors present may choose one of their Board as Chairman for the time being; that the President or such Chairman shall vote at the Board as a Director and in case there be an equal number of votes for and against any question before them the President or Chairman shall have a casting vote.

VII. And be it enacted, That no person shall be eligible as a Director unless such person is a Stockholder and holds not less than twenty-five Shares of the Capital or Stock of the said Corporation and is of the full age of twenty-one years.

VIII. And be it enacted, That the voting of Stockholders shall in all cases be regulated as follows: For one share and not more than two, one vote; for every two shares above two and not exceeding ten, one vote, making five votes for ten shares; for every four shares above ten and not exceeding thirty, one vote, making ten votes for thirty shares; for every eight shares above thirty and not exceeding seventy, one vote, making fifteen votes for seventy shares; for every twelve shares above seventy and not exceeding one hundred and thirty, one vote, making twenty votes for one hundred and thirty shares, which said number of twenty votes shall be the greatest any Stockholder shall be entitled to have; and that all Stockholders may vote by proxy, such proxy being a Stockholder and producing sufficient authority in writing from his constituent.

IX. And be it enacted, That if it should so happen that the said Directors, should not be chosen on the said first Monday of September in any year as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to choose them on any other day between the hours of twelve at noon and three in the afternoon of such day, upon giving fourteen days notice of the time and place of such meeting, in two of the Newspapers published in the City of Saint John, which meeting shall take place in the City of St. John, and in case any Director shall be removed by the Stockholders, for his conduct or mal-administration, his place shall be filled up by the said Stockholders, fourteen days notice of the time and place of meeting being first given as is hereinbefore provided, and in case of any vacancy among the said Directors by death, resignation, or absence from the Province for three months, or in case any Director shall disqualify himself by the sale, disposal and transfer of his shares, or any of them, so as to reduce his interest in the Corporation to less than twenty-five shares required for the qualification of a Director, then and in either of such cases, the said Directors shall and may fill up such vacancy, by choosing one of the Stockholders, and the person so chosen by the Stockholders or Directors, shall serve until another be chosen in his room.

X. And be it enacted, That so soon as the said first instalment of twenty per cent. shall have been actually paid in on account of Subscriptions to the said stock, then the President and Directors of the said Company may commence operations under this act, and proceed with the business and affairs of the Company.

XI. And be it enacted, That the said Corporation shall not directly or indirectly deal or trade in buying or selling gold or silver coins, or bullion, or bills of exchange, or in lending money by way of discount, or engage in any Banking operations whatsoever.

XII. And be it further enacted, That the joint stock or property of the said Corporation shall alone, in the first instance, be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said Corporation, and that no creditor, or person or persons, having any demands against the said Corporation, for or on account of any dealings with the said Corporation, shall have recourse against the separate property of any shareholder on account thereof, except in case of deficiency, or where the joint stock of the said Corporation shall fall short of or not be equal to the payment of any debt, due or demand against the same, that then and in such case, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of each shareholder shall and may be levied upon and seized respectively, to satisfy such debt or demand to the extent of double the amount of the share or shares or interest of such shareholder in the joint stock of the said Corporation, but no more; and that such double amount, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy such debt, due or demand, shall and may be levied and seized by process of execution in the same suit in which such debt, due or demand, may be recovered against the said Corporation.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the books, papers, correspondence and all other matters or things belonging to the Corporation shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the Directors, or any of them, but no stockholder, not a director, shall inspect the account of any individual or corporate body with the said Corporation.

XIV. And be it enacted, That the shares in the said stock shall be assignable and transferable, according to the rules and regulations established in that behalf; but no assignment or transfer shall be valid or effectual, unless such assignment or transfer shall be entered or registered in a book to be kept by the directors for that purpose, nor until the person or persons so making the same previously discharge all debts actually due or payable by him or them to the said Corporation: that in no case shall any fractional part of a share, or other than a complete share or shares be assignable or transferable; that whenever any stockholder shall transfer in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares in the said Company, he shall cease to be a member of the said Corporation.

XV. And be it enacted, That the Directors shall, at the general meeting to be holden in every year, lay before the Stockholders for their information, an exact and particular statement of the then state of the affairs and business of the said Company, agreeably to the several regulations and rules made therefor, so as the same do contain a true account of the affairs of the said Company, which statement shall be signed by the Directors, and attested by the Secretary, and a duplicate thereof, in like manner signed and attested, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Province for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being and the Legislature of the Province: Provided always, that the rendering of such statement shall not extend to give any right to the Stockholders to inspect the account of any individual or Corporate Body with the said Company.

XVI. And be it enacted, That any number of Stockholders, not less than forty, who, together shall be proprietors of one thousand shares, shall have power at any time by themselves or their proxies, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders, for purposes relating to the business of the said Corporation, giving at least thirty days notice in two of the newspapers published in the City of Saint John, and specifying in such notice the time and place of such meeting, with the objects thereof, and the Directors, or any four of them, shall have the like power at any time (upon observing the like formalities) to call a general meeting as aforesaid.

XVII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty six.

[From the Portland Advertiser.]

TRAVEL ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

An article from an English paper, states that a rail road is contemplated from Dublin to Valentia, a port on the extreme western coast of Ireland, with a view to shifting the port for the English packets from Falmouth to Valentia, a port farther projected into the Atlantic Ocean than Falmouth or any other port in Europe. As there would be no danger of being land locked, packets would go to sea from Valentia in weather when it would not be prudent to leave Falmouth, and for the same reason Valentia would be approached with comparative safety in bad weather. Such arguments point out the propriety of fixing on a harbor at the extreme point of Nova Scotia at or near Cape Canso, as a corresponding point on this continent. A steamboat might run through the Gut of Canso and between the main land and Prince Edward's Island to the Bay of Verte, from which the distance is short to the head of Cumberland Bay. From Cumberland a line of steam-boats would run to the city of St. John—thence to Eastport,—and at the proper point connect with the steam-boat line between Boston and Bangor.

Another important feature is the prospect of a rail road from the Bay of Verte, touching at the head of Cumberland Bay—thence direct for the river St. John, in a direction for Fredericton, and along the river St. John to the proper point to run for Bangor along the valley of the Mattawamkeag, and thence through the State.

This project would shorten the sea voyage from New York to Liverpool, in effect a full third. From Ireland to Nova Scotia the voyage would not be so long but that steam would come in aid of wind sails. If Maine would go forward to construct a rail road through the State having reference to her own convenience and the European travel, there is no doubt but that the efforts of the State would be met at the line in a proper manner. The travel crossing the Atlantic would ensure the stock to be good. This support would be divided between a line of steamboats along the coast, and a rail road, yet would be ample for both.

Suppose this project were in operation,—a passenger from the continent of Europe (no matter of what nation) would cross the British Channel, say from Calais to Dover or from Hamburg to London,—thence by rail road through Liverpool and Dublin to Valentia,—crossing the Irish Channel by steamboats, and the Atlantic by packets to Nova Scotia, and thence by rail roads and steamboats, which will soon extend to every important point of North America.

A New Steamer.—Capt. Comstock is superintending the construction of a new steamboat at New-York, for the Boston and Providence Rail Road Company. She is 200 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 12 feet hold, with copper boilers; two engines of 110 horse power each, and nine feet stroke. She will be launched in October, and ready for the Sound in March next. She is intended to exceed in strength any boat in the country.

Poisoning.—More than a thousand people have been recently attacked with *colica pictonum*, or painter's cholic, in the city of Baltimore. The disease is imputed to the use of sugar from Porto Rico. Of four vessels recently arrived from that Island with brown sugar, the crews had all been attacked with the same disorder; and they had eaten of the sugar which constituted their cargoes. The captain of one of the vessels states that they have introduced in the Island, leaden strainers; and this is undoubtedly the secret of the poisoning. This should teach some caution on this point.

A Comet.—A comet is said to be now visible near the small star marked sixteen in the head of the constellation Leo Minor.—*American paper.*

[From Neilson's Quebec Gazette.]

Rail Road to Maine.—We learn that Messrs. Smith and Greene are well pleased with their success to Quebec, so far. They have received from His Excellency, permission that Colonel Long of the United States Engineers should continue the examination of the route as far as Quebec, and that gentleman is now on duty examining it, and is expected to arrive here before the close of the month. Such is the determination of the people of Maine to effect their contemplated object, that it is said they will themselves engage to carry the whole route as far as Quebec, if authority is given them by the Provincial Government. Indeed there seems now little doubt that the work will be begun in the ensuing year. A deputation from the citizens of Quebec, waited upon Messrs. Smith and Greene, at Mrs. Hogg's, expressing their best wishes to co-operate with them in opening this important communication.

The object is of such great importance that all possible exertions ought to be used to secure its commencement and completion.

Land Speculations.—The mania in this way which has lately visited the Northern States, and particularly Maine, has extended to purchases of the territory on the proposed Railway to Portland, as well as to some parts of this Province. We learn that two large sales of Lands in the neighbourhood of Lake Temisconata have just taken place in Quebec; one of them at half a dollar an arpent for which something like £8000 was paid in cash. The object seems to be to secure the timber, or speculate on a rise of prices.

Highway Robbery.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, as Dr. Anglin, 66th Regt., was returning from Lieut. Ainsworth's in St. Lewis Suburbs, he was met about 15 yards from the steps leading to the road to Diamond Harbour, by three