GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.

LONDON, December 12.

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

The transactions in the public securities today have been upon an extremely limited scale. Money continues pretty abundant, the accommodation afforded by the Bank of England, by advances upon deposit of stock in approved securities, having wholly prevented any scarcity which might otherwise have been occasioned by the large amount of money which is locked up, awaiting the decision of the Commissioners of the West India claims. Consols for account have only fluctuated during the day between 91½ and 91¾, the latter being the quotation at the close. Exchequer Bills are a shade lower than yesterday, closing at 17 premium.

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

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

Colonel Napier, author of the "History of the Peninsular War," has been invited to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Glasgow, in the room of Mr. Colin Dunlop.

His Majesty the King has contributed £500 towards the relief of the Irish clergy; the Queen has given £100 for the same purpose.

Amongst the important questions intended to be brought forward during the next session, is a bill for the consolidation of the whole Turnpike Trusts throughout the kingdom.

The London subscription, in behalf of of the Irish Protestant Clergy, already amounts to £53,000.

The London *Courier* positively contradicts the report that Sir Howard Douglas is about to be recalled from the government of the Ionian Islands.

The Buck's *Herald* states that the members of Brookes's Club, have refused to comply with Sir Francis Burdet's requisition to expel Mr. O'Connell.

The Iron trade in England continues to be flourishing beyond all precedent. A further advance of 20 and 30s., a ton on the various descriptions of iron took place in the beginning of December.

The complexion of the French question is favorable to a pacific adjustment. The public were waiting with much anxiety for the President's Message and the Speech of Louis Phillippe at the opening of the Chambers, which was to take place on the 12th of January.

A fire broke out in Paris Dec. 12, which consumed property valued at from one and a half to three millions of francs.

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

The Emperor of Russia is endeavoring to expel the Roman Catholic religion from Poland, in favour of the Greek Church.

THE ARMY.

The duties of the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General at the Horse Guards are to be performed by one officer; the Deputy Adjutant General, and Deputy Quartermaster General to remain as at present.

The duties of Adjutant and Quartermaster General at the following Colonies is to be performed by one officer, viz:—At Barbadoes, Jamaica, Quebec, and Halifax, the Cape of Good Hope, and Mauritius.

There will, no doubt, be a considerable saving, and the duties will be equally well done by one instead of two officers as at present. The four Inspecting Field Officers at Halifax to be abolished; also the Assistant Adjutant General in Canada.

The appointment of Principal Inspector General of the Army Medical Department, which recently became vacant by the demise of Sir Wm. Franklin, M. D., K. C. H., it is understood, is abolished.

Major General Sir John Colborne, the late Governor in Upper Canada, is to have the command of the troops in Canada, and to be stationed at Montreal.

Pensions to Officers' Widows.—It may not be generally known that the widows of several lately deceased officers have been refused the usual pensions by the War Office, on the ground that they already possess enough of private property for their support.—*United Service Journal.*

WHITEHALL, Dec. 9.—The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Right Hon. Viscount Howick, the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B., the Right Hon. Lord John Russel, Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Lord Strafford, G. C. B., the Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, and the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, His Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the practicability and expediency of consolidating the different departments connected with the civil administration of the army.

[*From the Nova-Scotian, January* 13.]

O'CONNELL AND MR. RAPHAEL.

In noticing, last week, the Albion's reference to Mr. Raphael's charges against O'Connell, we requested the public to suspend their opinions until the Irish Orator's account of the matter had appeared. The files furnished by the late arrivals explain the whole story, and we are happy to find that they fully exonerate O'Connell from any thing touching his character as a gentleman, or unbecoming the high station which he holds. But we have no wish to have our readers satisfied with our impressions—we therefore copy the remarks of an Edinburgh paper, of moderate views, in the order in which they appeared—and also subjoin O'Connel's first letter to the Electors of Carlow, with Mr. Vigor's conformation of the flat contradiction of the calumny with which his friend had been assailed.

The Edinburgh Observer of the 6th, says:—

Mr. Raphael, whose election for the County of Carlow, was lately declared null by a Committee of the House, has published a long letter to the electors, in which he endeavours to show, that O'Connell, to whom he owed his return, had deceived and over-reached him in the matter. Before adverting to the merits of this accusation, we may observe that it has come most opportunely for the Conservative journals, who, of course, have at once condemned Mr. O'Connell, before hearing a single syllable in his defence. Their end is to injure that individual in the popular estimation, and the only method of effecting this, is to villify his character—hence he is the object of their incessant hostility, and the more heinous or the more improbable the charges against him, with so much the more avidity are they followed up.

When seats were formerly sold in Parliament,—as they were, according to the admission of an eminent statesman, as commonly sold as cattle in the market, the seller put the price into his own pocket. The seat was his property which he had purchased, and which he sold indifferently, either to Whig or Tory, or to an Indian Nabob, if it suited him, and all for his own personal interest. There is no parallel between this transaction and that of Mr. O'Connell, who sends a candidate to a numerous constituency, by whom he is freely chosen, and who, *only conditions for money to defray the necessary expenses of the election.* Mr. Raphael *does not assert that Mr. O'Connell appropriated any part of the money which he received to his own use.* On the contrary, *according to his own shewing,* the money *was faithfully applied to its appointed purposes.*

That of the 13th, has the following article:—

We give, in another part of our paper, Mr. O'Connell's reply to the charges brought against him by Mr. Raphael, which is so far satisfactory, as he appeals to a third party, Mr. Vigors, the colleague of Mr. Raphael, who, in a letter which he writes to him, confirms all his statements. The story of Raphael was confused, and not very intelligible, but it seemed to insinuate that O'Connell had misapplied the funds intrusted to him, which, as we formerly said, was in itself absurd and incredible, and is now most satisfactorily refuted by Mr. O'Connell's circumstantial contradictions, confirmed as above. The letter makes no allusion to the proceedings before the Committee of the House of Commons, as seemingly deeming them unworthy of notice; and, indeed the tone of the letter is contemptuous in the extreme, and scurrilous to a degree which no one can justify, and tends to weaken a good cause instead of giving it strength.

On the 13th, the same paper says:—

O'Connell has written a second letter to the Electors of Carlow, which is vigorous, pointed and conclusive, and must carry conviction to every unpredjudiced mind. He establishes very clearly two points: first, that every shilling of the £2000, which he received, was duly expended according to agreement, for the purposes of procuring Raphael's election; for the truth of this statement he refers to Mr. Vigors, and to the actual vouchers for the money which he has in his own possession; and secondly, after the second £1000 were expended in defence of the return, he shows the understanding to have been that any further proceedings were to be undertaken by Raphael's own choice, and at his own cost.—These two points constituted the *gravamen* of the charge, which now recoils upon Raphael himself with double force. He appears to have had no cause of complaint; on the contrary, he drove a very hard bargain, for, as Mr. O'Connell shows, the £2000 fell far short of the actual expenditure. But the truth is, that he is smarting under his disappointment, and in this state he thinks nothing of committing a breach of confidence in order to make a charge against Mr. O'Connell. His view seems to have been to recommend himself as a tool to the opposite faction, but he has rendered himself so worthless in this transaction, that we question if they will think it worth their while to pick him up. A real charge against O'Connell, that would have lowered his character, would have been of great value to the Conservatives; and above all things, a fraudulent trick in money matters would have destroyed his influence. But Raphael has only degraded himself by his meanness and manœuvres. O'Connell is, no doubt, violent, intemperate and abusive; in his zeal for the end, he is not always scrupulous as to the means. But we consider him far above the baseness of pecuniary corruption. Such practises are totally at variance with the honour and ardour of his character.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLOW.

Darrynane Abbey, 6th Nov. 1836.

Fellow Countrymen,—I beg your pardon—I humbly beg your pardon, for having recommended to your suffrages that most incomprehensible of all imaginable vagabonds, Alexander Raphael. But the truth is, he deceived me—he altogether deceived me. There is only one consolation, that he has precluded himself from ever deceiving any one else again.

I am bound to acknowledge that I had been cautioned against him—that I had been told he was a creature, who never observed any contract, and with whom no person ever had any dealings without being sorry for it. Why then did I disregard these cautions? For two reasons. First—I am in the habit of, perhaps, undervaluing the effect of calumny—and, as to calumny itself, I know by the experience of a long life, that the best of actions and the purest of motives, cannot, in many cases, mitigate calumny. I therefore treated more lightly than it now seems I should have done those who condemned him. Secondly—he had long solicited my support to obtain a seat in Parliament. He canvassed me for assistance, as a Radical, when he avowed himself a candidate for Westminster. After that speculation was given up, he sought my aid at the last general election; and upon my return to London, he assailed me with professions of purity and patriotism, taking up expressions of mine, of my attachment to those who are friendly to Ireland, and in his letters declaring himself the most ardent friend of our unhappy country.

Perhaps I should not have attended to him—I probably was wrong even then in believing him; but this at least is in my favour; that before I recommended him to your notice, I obtained from him a declaration of public principles, signed by him, and of which I was at liberty to make use publicly, if, as your representative, he swerved from any of them in the slightest degree.

Such is my excuse for having at any time been deceived by so very worthless a being, as his late mean and malignant, but, at the same time, almost unintelligible attack upon me proves him to be. The disclosure of correspondence written in that absence of caution in which men write when they do not foresee the possibility of meeting the public eye, places him in a predicament so deplorable as to be an object of pity rather than of reprobation or mere contempt.

This is my apology for having recommended to you so base a man as he now shows himself—indeed, at present, he is a creature so paltry as to be below reproach. Let me give you just this specimen of this man's mendacity:—There is in his publication this passage—mark the hypocritical candour!!—

"That I should not do him an injustice, it is fair that I should, in conclusion, observe, that the second sum of £1000 has been accounted for by his paying in cash £350 to Mr. Baker, towards the law charges, and after repeated applications made for the balance, by giving him a bill at a long date, drawn by Mr. O'Connell himself on the self same brewers as the £800 before alluded to was drawn for."

Perhaps there never were so many falsehoods stuffed into so small a space. It may amuse to analyse them.

1st. It is false that the second £1000 was accounted for in the way stated. This is a pure invention—a simple falsehood.

2d. "Paying in cash £350 to Mr. Baker towards law charges." I never paid £350, or one shilling, to Mr. Baker towards law charges, or for any purpose. This is a complicated falsehood.

3d. "And after repeated applications made to him for the balance." Mr. Baker never made to me any such application—no person ever applied to me or had any occasion to apply to me, for any balance. This is a multitudinous falsehood.

4th. By giving him a bill at long "date, drawn by Mr. O'Connell himself, on the self same brewers," &c. I never gave Mr. Baker a bill for any sum upon any brewer or brewers, or any bill at any date. This is a similar falsehood with the last.

5th. "As the £800 before alluded to was drawn upon." Neither the £800, nor any part of it, was paid to any person by a bill drawn on any brewer or brewers. I never in my life drew a bill on any brewer. This makes falsehood the fifth and last.

After this specimen I think it is not going too far to say, in the usual Irish phrase,—that you, Alexander Raphael, are a "mighty great liar."

I have dwelt too long on this subject. I cannot conclude, however, without stating that Raphael was aware that not one shilling of the £2000 was, directly or indirectly, for me or for my use; that I received the money merely as the trustee of Mr. Vigors, who was the person liable to all expenses. I having been his surety as between him and Raphael, I have to add, that I paid Mr. Vigors at the time, and as he called for it, the entire £2000, not only to the last farthing, but that I actually made a mistake, and overpaid him by fifteen pounds, a mistake which he soon discovered, and, of course, repaid me that sum.

As Raphael has had the indescribable meanness to publish letters which certainly were not intended for publication, it may be necessary to state for the sake of the public, why the £2000 were required from him, as the purposes were strictly legal and beyond reproach; if Mr. Vigors agrees with me, as I think he will, in the propriety of that course, I will satisfy the public on these points.

In the mean time, fellow countrymen, this incident has taught me just so much of caution, as never again to hold too lightly representations by honest and experienced men against individuals who thrust themselves upon me and whose character I have myself no personal means of estimating. The business in the present case is at once almost equally incredible and unintelligible. If I could understand the man, he might surprise but he could not wound me. After all, I can afford to forgive him this annoyance.

I have the honor to be, fellow countrymen, your ever faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ. M. P.

Carlow, November 3, 1835.

MY DEAR O'CONNELL,—Having seen in one of the Dublin papers of yesterday, a letter from Mr. Raphael, of London, in which he refers to certain transactions relating to his election for this county and subsequent petition, I do not delay a moment in stating that the insinuations conveyed against you in that gent's. letter respecting pecuniary matters, are perfectly unfounded. I make use of the word insinuations, for I see no direct charge; nor indeed can I by any means divine the object of the publication. The whole of the sum handed to you by Mr. Raphael to cover the expenses of the contest in which he was returned for this county, was transmitted by you to the county through me, to the uttermost fraction. The greater portion of the money being intended to defray expenses incurred in this county was necessarily remitted by bills on Dublin.

If it were not superfluous for me to bear testimony to the people of Ireland in any proceedings in which your honour is involved, I would add, that all the transactions between Mr. Raphael and this county, in which you acted as the mutual friend of both parties, and to all of which I believe I was privy, your conduct was the most liberal, upright, and honourable.—Believe me ever yours,

N. A. VIGORS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR,—SIR,—From having the public weal at heart, it has led me to submit a few observations to my fellow citizens, for the purpose of effecting, if possible, a change, by lessening the amount of our enormous poor-rate tax; over the expenditure of which, no efficient controul has been hitherto established, whence, it is very probable, the amount collected may not be always applied to the intended purpose.

The present system of appointing two Overseers, is, perhaps, considered to be a sufficient safeguard, or salutary check, in preventing fraud being practised on the public purse—but is it not notorious and well known to the community, that one of the Overseers partly withdraws his services, while the other is allowed to manage nearly the whole business without any controul but that of his own conscience? This system should cease—the citizens ought to take their stand upon the rational principle, that the tax payers who have contributed the means, have an indisputable right to know that the money is justly expended, and properly applied. The present system possesses too wide a field for fraud, which may be practised most successfully, and to a great extent; even an error or oversight cannot be detected, in case a mercenary individual having the public purse so much in his power, is desirous to appropriate its contents to satisfy his own inordinate avarice.

The government of the Poor might consist of a part of our Body Corporate, or a select few of the Magistrates and respectable citizens, who would form a committee of guardians or commissioners, whose business would be exercising their benevolent feelings by an occasional visit to the Alms House, the contracting and paying for good and wholesome provisions, fuel, and all other necessaries required for the inmates; only one, not a purchasing and paying, but a superintending Overseer, of humane disposition, and of unblemished character, with a sufficient salary, whose business would be to act under the authority of the Commissioners or a Committee, in superintending the quality, weight, and quantity of the various articles received, and report accordingly; to whom applications for admission would be made; assisting the Alms House Keeper in attending to the government, comfort, regulation, and proper arrangement of the inmates, the superintendant keeping a diary of the name, cause of admission, period of entry and departure from the institution, with all incidental expences,—this diary or statement to form a part of an annual printed Report of the quantity and value of all provisions and other necessaries purchased and expended, in support of the institution, with the different quantities remaining on hand, a copy of which to be sent to all persons paying poor rates to the amount of five shillings and upwards. This system, it is to be hoped, will be adopted at the ensuing March Sessions, when under the management of the higher classes, where improvement must begin, in order to be beneficial and permanent, it will correct a public evil; a necessary sum will only then be collected, which will meet with a just and equitable application, the greater part of which is paid by our industrious and deserving working classes.

Your's respectfully. AXIOM.

23d January.

MR. EDITOR,

Having in the last Courier observed some remarks on the probability of having a wooden Bridge suspended across the river Saint John at Carleton in the course of the present year, I beg leave to state, that I thought the intended Bridge at that place was based on sounder principles than a wooden fabrication, which might ruin the undertaking without benefiting the public. As to the site selected, I know of no objections. It is a fact sufficiently proved that a Building of stone well laid in lime and sand, properly cemented together, is erected at less expense than a wooden building. It has also been fully proved that such a cement continues to improve or rather grow harder, and consequently increase in strength by age. And it must be admitted that no place could be more conveniently situated for procuring these permanent materials than the intended site of the Bridge.

Let, then, our worthy Directors and Stockholders, who have been so fortunate as to engross all the Stock, proceed in erecting those noble towers which would add to the splendour and dignity of any country. Let them be composed of elegant arches so constructed as to form dwelling houses and other buildings of sufficient value nearly or quite to cover the whole expense. Let one part be so constructed as to form a suitable building for a Public Penitentiary, so much wanted in this Province. When these towers are completed of sufficient height to hang the Bridge above the reach of our river navigation, we may then consider the work more than half done, and whether the bridge be of wood or iron, we may be satisfied that the foundation is good on which it is to be placed.

These ideas, however strange they may appear to some, are not merely visionary. If well managed, it will pay well. It will invite mechanics, artizans, and speculators, and, like the commencement of a prosperous town, or rather like the prosperity of a flourishing tree, its roots and trunk will be nourished and strengthened in a soil enriched by the annual falling of its own leaves.

County of Saint John,
Jan. 20, 1836. C.

MR. EDITOR,—As the time is near when our Legislature will again assemble for the despatch of business, those measures to which we would call their attention naturally suggest themselves to our recollection.

If I have not forgotten, the subject of an alteration in our Election Law has been referred for consideration at the present session, and that which relates to the election of Representatives for the City and County of Saint John, requires an especial alteration.

At present, although the City of Saint John sends two Representatives nominally, they virtually elect six—and instead of independent freeholders voting in their representatives, they are frequently elected by those who have no right by law to vote. As a proof of this it may be recollected that at the last election several hundred electors did not visit the poll, being so exasperated at the system pursued, and wishing to avoid the opposition of those who had no right to oppose them. The very circumstance of the County Poll being opened, and continued in the City for ten days or more, before it can be removed to the County, is equal to a disfranchisement of the County. I have no objection to a citizen being elected for the County, providing he can be elected by the freeholders of the County, and have his election take place there. But that his election should be in the city, and by the citizens, is no less than depriving the inhabitants of the County of their birthright as Englishmen. Let our Legislature duly consider the subject, and I have no doubt the result will be satisfactory to the friends of justice. I am, Mr. Editor, respectfully your's, H.

21st January.

MR. EDITOR,—Understanding that a few interested individuals have got up a Petition to present at the approaching Session of the Legislature, for the purpose of altering the present line of Post Road, in order that money may be extracted from the pockets of the inhabitants, for the benefit of the speculating proprietors of the Norton Bridge,—I beg leave to offer a few observations on the subject through the medium of your paper. In the first place, the public are fully satisfied with the present line of road, which cannot be bettered by the proposed alteration; but if our wise men at the head of affairs have any money to expend on roads and bridges for the accommodation of the people, it would be much more satisfactory to them to have a *free* Bridge erected at Hampton Ferry at the public expence, than a road made out of the public chest, to a private bridge, to enrich the proprietors or speculators who would by that means thrust their hands into the pockets of every individual who might be necessitated to cross over said bridge.

Your's, &c. TIMOTHY.

Hampton, 18th January.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1836.

Liverpool papers to the 15th December, were brought by the brig *Fenwick Keating*, which arrived on Sunday last. Boston papers received yesterday by the schooner *Victory*, contain English dates to the 20th of December. The *Commercial Gazette* of the 13th contains the following summary:

The packet ship Lowell, Capt. Crocker, arrived at this port yesterday, in the remarkably short passage of twenty-two days from Liverpool, having sailed Sunday, the 20th December. She furnishes papers to the 19th.

A public meeting had been held at Hull, with a view to the rescue of the unhappy sufferers belonging to the whalers locked up in the ice at Davis's Straits. The whole number of vessels enclosed in the ice is fourteen—number of their crews, 594, many of whom have families entirely destitute.

The Augsburgh Gazette of the 11th inst. contains an article from Berlin, dated the 7th, on the subject of a proposition made by the North American States to join the Prussian Commercial League. A London editor remarks that there is much in the article to arrest the attention of the commercialists of Great Britain and France.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated 30th of November, announces that since the Emperor's return the greatest activity prevailed among the Russian diplomacy. Every day couriers and emissaries were despatched from that city. The Emperor personally attended most particularly to the navy, and was continually sending to inspect and press the execution of orders transmitted by him to Constradt, Revel, and Abo. Much bustle was also observed in the dock yards at Ochta and St. Petersburgh. It was calculated that he would shortly have in the Baltic seven or eight ships of the line, five or six frigates, and ten or twelve smaller vessels. The military colonies were about to undergo a reorganization, and to be strengthened.

The speech of the Emperor Nicholas to the Municipality of Warsaw continued to be a subject of general conversation on the continent. It was said the Prussian government intended to put some questions to Nicholas touching some of the sentiments advanced in that speech.

Madrid papers to the 7th had been received in London, but they furnish nothing important. There was a report that St. Sebastian had surrendered to the Carlists; but the editor of the London Sun considers this a stock-jobbing report. There was also a report that a number of the Carlist chiefs had intimated their willingness to abandon the cause of Don Carlos, and join the Queen's forces, and that negociations had been opened with them to this effect.

Liverpool, Dec. 19.—The Paris Journals of Tuesday have reached us. The same mentioned papers which first announced positively the offer of mediation on the part of England, between France and the United States, states that this offer was not official, but merely one *bons offices*. It denies the assertion that the Duke de Broglie was averse to such mediation.

Madrid papers of the 7th instant, have been received. The Duke de Frias, the Spanish Ambassador at the French Court, has been recalled to take his seat in the Chamber of Proceres. General Alava is to supply his place, and likewise retain the office of Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of London. The accounts from the North were faveurable.

London, Dec. 17.—Parliament was formally prorogued again to day to the 4th of Feb.

The funds have remained stationary to-day. The greatest fluctuation has been in Spanish and Portuguese stock. They have both however been slightly on the advance, particularly the former.

From the Journal du Havre, of Dec. 12.—An extensive promotion was to have taken place in the navy on the 1st of January next, but the King has manifested the desire not to sign the promotions unless a war with the United States should arise to give a greater interest to the measure.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Session on Wednesday last, reached us, in manuscript, on Thursday afternoon, and was immediately after issued in an extra. It is a very brief document: there are, however, two subjects which His Excellency recommends to the consideration of our Representatives, which, we hope, will not be lightly passed over—we allude to the Statute Labour Law, and the want of a proper system for the management of the Parish Schools throughout the Province. Both these subjects are of much importance, and call for reformation and amendment from our Legislators.

The following is a copy of the Speech:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

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

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

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

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

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

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

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

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

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

The Debates in the House of Assembly.—Mr. PIERCE, we are glad to learn, has received sufficient encouragement to induce him to undertake the task of publishing the Debates daily in a separate sheet at Fredericton. Mr. P. BENNETT is engaged as Reporter. None of the sheets have yet reached town. Persons wishing to obtain copies, can do so by leaving their names at Mr. TRURO's *Circulating Library*, Market Square, to which place, we learn, they will be sent every opportunity.

Militia Inspecting Field Officers.—It will be observed by an extract in another column, that the Inspecting Field Officers at Halifax are to be abolished. The order extends to this Province; and we think it is more than probable that a message on this subject will be communicated by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to the House of Assembly, at an early day, urging that body to make the necessary provision for their continuance. Our Representatives certainly cannot be ignorant of the wishes of a majority of the people on this subject, and are no doubt prepared to do their duty in these times of reform and retrenchment.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—Our Canada files this week do not furnish us with any thing of importance. Party spirit continues to carry many of its votaries on both sides to the highest pitch of excitement.—The continuation of the letters of "*Camillus*," has not come to hand.

THE WEATHER, of late, has been unusually mild for January. During Thursday night and yesterday, the wind blew violently from the South West, accompanied most of the time with rain, which thawed nearly all the snow that had previously fallen. This is the second time since the month came in, that the ground in the vicinity of the City has been almost divested of its winter covering.

Attempted Forgery and Swindling.—Last week, a tall, sickly, but rather respectable, looking man, named *William Livermore*, (who came to this City a few months ago, in quest of employment as a Clerk, stating himself to have been mate of a West India vessel out of London, and while in that capacity in Jamaica to have lost his health, which caused him to visit these Provinces,) attempted to negotiate two notes of hand, pretending to have been drawn in his own favour—one by WILLIAM BELL, for £29, and another by Mr. ASA COY, of Fredericton, for £49. It happened that he pointed to Mr. JAS. BELL, painter, of this City, as the drawer of the former, which, with other suspicious circumstances, led to the belief that it was a forgery; and the person to whom he had offered the note, accordingly took measures to have him confronted by Mr. Bell, when he denied that that was the person to whom he had referred. The other note had been offered in payment of his passage to England, which he had engaged in the barque *Pacific.* While a Magistrate was in the act of preparing to make out a commitment for *Livermore*, he suddenly bolted out of the shop, to the surprise of several persons who were in it at the time, and made his escape. We are informed that he was seen last Saturday night on the post road to Halifax, where, we understand, he was recently married.

LAUNCH.—On Wednesday last, a fine looking round-sterned ship of about 650 tons, owned by Messrs. OWENS & DUNCAN, called the "*Glasgow*," was launched from the Ship Yard of Mr. John Owens, in Portland. She is commanded by Captain Joseph Stephenson, formerly of the *Eleanor*, and lately of the *Charlotte Douglas*; and, we believe will bear a comparison with any of the fine vessels built at this port.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—We would call the attention of our readers to this useful establishment, which, we understand, contains now upwards of *one thousand volumes*, and to which additions are continually being made by its enterprising proprietor, Mr. Truro. We trust a liberal community will enable him to continue so useful an institution on a respectable footing.

"THE BEE," *a weekly Newspaper, published at Pictou, N. S.*—Persons wishing to subscribe for this periodical, can have the numbers regularly sent to them by leaving their names with the Agent in this City, Mr. A. R. TRURO, at the Circulating Library.

It is with extreme regret we have in this day's impression to record the death of JOHN BAINBRIDGE, Esquire, one of the Agents in England for this Province—a Gentleman whose unwearied exertions have been so long devoted to matters connected with the advancement and prosperity of this Colony, as to have rendered his death a cause of general regret. His memory, we are certain, will long be cherished and revered by many sincere friends in this Province.—*Observer.*

On the night of Friday the 15th instant, James M'Cann, tailor, of this City, Isaac Burchell, of Sand Cove, and James O'Brien, of Mahogany Island, left the Market Slip in a skiff, intending to go on board a sloop then lying at Sand Cove, but, painful to state, they have not since been heard of, and it is feared that they have all perished.—*Christian Reporter.*

[We have been informed, that Mr. John Daly, a man of family, residing at Black Beach, also left the City with the persons above named.]

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Charles S. Putnam, Esquire, to be a Master in Chancery.

In the Supreme Court.—John Smith, Esq. to be a Commissioner for taking Affidavits to be read in the Supreme Court.

Peter M'Lellan, Esquire, to be a Commissioner for taking Special Bail, for the County of Westmorland.

☞ We are requested to intimate, that the Presbytery of Saint John will meet at Fredericton on the first Wednesday of February.—*Royal Gazette.*

At a meeting of the merchants in Montreal, in condolence with the citizens of New-York, on the recent visitation of that place by fire, £500 were subscribed at once, as a gift, to be transmitted to the Mayor of New-York.

Statement of Skins received at London, by the Hudson Bay Company's Ship, in October last:

57,393 Beaver, 1,088,941 Muskrat, 4005 Bear, 2012 Fisher, 735 Cross and Silver Fox, 2257 Red ditto, 3532 White ditto, 1581 Kitten ditto, 6690 Lynx, 55,225 Martin, 15,285 Mink, 12,528 Otter, 4962 Swan, 2082 Wolf, 1152 Wolverin.

FROM JAMAICA.—Our files by the *Mary Ann* from Kingston are to the 19th ult.—By the extracts which follow it will be seen that the Legislature of the Island was engaged in a very unharmonious session.—A Mr. Lemonious, with 540 German emigrants, arrived at Rio Berevo on the 10th December. The *Despatch* in noticing their arrival, says—"We are perfectly satisfied that unless these strangers are inveigled or otherwise improperly tampered with, that no "*frightful*" mortality will occur among them.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) December 18.

It will be observed, from the proceedings of the Assembly, that the House *may* adjourn from tomorrow to the 26th January, and that the Governor has taken wit in his anger, and passed the Police Bill for one year, notwithstanding the threats contained in his message of Wednesday!

Legislation and intimidation ought to be as widely apart as the antipodes; and the alternatives which His Excellency the Governor gave to our Representatives, we felt assured, would be treated with just as much respect as they were entitled to, and no more! Our only surprise is, that Mr. Guy, instead of alluding to his individual case of oppression, did not stand upon higher grounds, and move for the recal of the Marquis of Sligo from his government, as His Majesty William the Fourth would not be allowed to dictate to *his* most faithful Commons in a similar manner. Lord Sligo may think he has been fortunate enough to get out of his dilemna by sanctioning the Police Bill, but he has involved himself deeper and deeper in unparliamentary usage; and it is to be hoped Mr. Guy will do his duty in the case of which he complains against Lord Glenelg, as well as that against Lord Sligo.

On Wednesday evening, the following extraordinary Message was sent to the House of Assembly by Lord Sligo:—

"Mr. Speaker—I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor to express to the Assembly his deep regret and disappointment that all his efforts to induce them to pass a bill to render the establishment of a police force equal in duration with the apprenticeship, should have become ineffectual.

"His Excellency is instructed to draw the particular attention of the Assembly to the series of *liberal and conciliatory measures which have marked the demeanour of the British Government towards this Colony for the last five years.* The loan of three hundred thousand pounds sterling, the dispensation from the pledge for one year, and subsequently continued to the present time, *as to the military supplies, the acceptance of a very imperfect Abolition bill, and the declaration that it was adequate and satisfactory, in the reliance that the Legislature would make the necessary amendments;* and in consequence of that declaration the *immediate recognition of the title on the part of the Colony to share in the compensation fund, which is at this moment in course of payment.*

"If all these *sacrifices*, demonstrating as they do the anxious desire of Government to deal with the Assembly upon terms of *liberality* and *mutual confidence* are to be met by a *continual resistance to the adoption of the important measures so earnestly urged upon them as connected with the abolition of slavery.* If the question of a Police Bill is to be *annually* revived as long as the apprenticeship continues, His Excellency cannot admit the policy of foregoing another year's *military supplies, nor would His Majesty's Ministers be able to assign to the Lords of the Treasury or Parliament any satisfactory grounds for continuing the indulgence on this point,* the repetition of which has always failed to produce a corresponding disposition on the part of the Assembly, to conciliate and co-operate in giving effect to the *great* object which Parliament and the *British people have so much at heart!!* His Excellency in adhering therefore to the *instructions* he has received, intimates to the House the expectation of His Majesty's Government, that provision should be made during the present year, for the resumption of those payments, on account of the *Troops, according to the existing stipulations* on that head, and for which a fixed sum was, in November, 1831, pledged to be provided annually by the country. The *considerate* measures of Government having induced them only *temporarily* to *forbear calling for the fulfilment of this compact* form which they *never* in the most remote degree considered the colony to be absolved. They now expect that in all subsequent years, the *usual military supplies will be provided* and His Excellency *sincerely* laments the necessity he is under to make a communication which he had by *every argument* and *means* in his power endeavoured to *avoid*; but which he is not warranted under his instructions in delaying any longer."

PRICES AT KINGSTON, (JAM.) DEC. 19.—Fish—Cod, 25s. to 26s. 8d. by quantity; Mackerel—none; Alewives, 23s. 4d. to 25s.

Butter.—We have at length had an arrival from Cork; the supply is, however, very small, say 350 firkins; the price asked is 1s. 8d. per lb. wholesale.

Exports.—Sugar maintains its prices,—all brought forward meet ready purchasers at steady prices. Rum—The Rum market is unsettled; some factors ask 5s. 9d. while others sell by the single puncheon at 5s. 6d. Sales of about 40 puncheons have been made during the week in two lots at 5s. 4d.

Rum is quoted in a private letter at 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d., short prices, and Sugar 45s. to 53s. 4d. Jamaica currency, 6s. 8d. the dollar.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Nos" came too late for insertion this week.—The communication relative to the Temperance Societies in the Parish of Hampton, will appear in our next.

*** A SERMON will be preached to-morrow evening in the Baptist Chapel, after which a collection for the Poor will be taken up.—Service to commence at 6 o'clock. *Jan.* 23.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 14th instant, by the Rev. R. Wilson, Mr. Alexander Thom, Mate of the ship *Chester*, of this port, to Miss Elizabeth Freeborn, of this City.

On Saturday last, by the Rev. J. Dunphy, Mr. William Boyle, Merchant, to Miss Catharine Malowney.

On Tuesday, by the same, Mr. Timothy Decoursey, to Miss Catharine Murray, all of this City.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Henry Fradsham, to Miss Martha Lemin, daughter of Mr. John Lemin, all of this City.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. David Ridley, to Miss Phœbe Ann Grant, both of the parish of Portland.

At Grace Church, Portland, on Monday morning last, by the Rev. G. L. Wiggins, Mr. Chas. M'Pherson, of Fredericton, to Fanny Susannah, second daughter of Mr. William Belyea, of Indian Town.

On Tuesday evening the 12th inst. by the Rev. G. Townshend, Mr. Thomas E. Oulton, of Westmoreland, to Miss Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Christopher Carten, of the same place.

DIED.

On Sunday evening last, Augustus Alexander, infant son of M. William A. Woods, aged 7 months.

On Wednesday morning, James, infant son of Mr. John Sweeney, cartman.

In Portland, on Monday last, Mr. Joseph Goodwin, aged 29 years, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and a lively hope of salvation in his Redeemer. Mr. Goodwin was an honest, industrious, sober man, and has left a wife and five small children to lament their loss.

In New-York, Mr. Richard Hians, son of the late Mr. C. Hians, of Halifax.

At his residence in London, on the 24th October last, JOHN BAINBRIDGE, Esquire, one of the Agents for the Province of New-Brunswick, much and deservedly lamented.

On the 15th November, at Tralee, Commander Francis Edward Collingwood, R. N. This gallant officer served as midshipman on board of the *Victory*, at the battle of Trafalgar, and being stationed on the poop, shot the man who had just inflicted a mortal wound on the heroic Nelson.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—Ship Prudence, Wylie, Londonderry, 54—John Robertson, provisions.

Brig Fenwick Keating, Moran, Liverpool, 30—James Whitney, coals, &c.

Wednesday—Ship Elizabeth, Scott, Liverpool, 39—Jedediah Slason, merchandise.—On Sunday last, to the southward of Cape Sable, saw the ship Europe, Young, hence, for Liverpool.

(*Entered*)—Brig Sarah E., Brown, Barbados, Master, ballast.—(*At Quaco.*)

Thursday—Ship Barlow, Burns, Liverpool, 43—E. Barlow & Sons, merchandise.

Friday—Ship Louisa, Ball, Liverpool, 84—G. Ball, salt, coals, &c.—Jan. 3d, Cape Sable bearing N. E. distant about 50 miles, spoke the barque Wolga, Cood, from St. John, for Hull—saw a ship in company, which Capt. C. reported to be the Margaret, Russell, hence, for Liverpool.—Jan. 14th, Cape Sable bearing N. E. ½ N. distant about 40 miles, spoke the ship Wakefield, from St. Andrews, bound to Liverpool.

Brig Gambia, Cronk, Trinidad, 28—W. & T. Leavitt, molasses.—Spoke, on Thursday, a St. Andrews pilot boat, and was informed that the brig Ann, from this port, had been wrecked a few days previous on Little River Head—vessel and materials to be sold on the 22d, (yesterday.)—[The Ann, Capt. Swinford, sailed on Sunday last, for Gloucester, England.]

Mary Ann, Payson, Kingston, (Jam.) 28—E. Barlow & Sons, rum, &c.—Left brig General Coffin, Andrews, of this port, discharging; the schr. Erato, 30 days from St. Andrews, arrived on the 18th Dec.—Spoke on the 12th inst. lat. 37, 30, long. 71, 30, brig Ganza, of Sago, from London for New-York, 75 days out, with loss of bulwarks.

Schr. Victory, Best, Boston, 2—Wheeler & Gove, assorted cargo.

This morning—Brig P. I. Nevius, Scribner, New York, 9—D. & P. Hatfield, sundries.

ENTERED—FROM NOVA-SCOTIA.

21st—Schr. Admiral Digby, Wright, Digby, 25 cwt. fresh beef, 7 cwt. mutton, 10 brls. cider, 200 lbs. butter, 5 bushels oats, 1 barrel oatmeal, 14 head of cattle, 25 sheep, 1 pilot gig, and 1 cask lime juice; Dart, Tanch, Digby, passengers.

COASTWISE.

19th—Schr. Sarah Jane, Nichol, St. Andrews, 200 barrels & 100 bags wheat flour, 3000 bricks; Wave, Tynam, Point Wolf, 35,000 feet deals; Three Brothers, Stiles, Hopewell, 10,000 feet deals.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

18th—Scotia, Risk, Cork.
Erin, Leadbeter, Liverpool.
22d—Glasgow, Stephenson, Cork.

CLEARED.

Ship Norval, Harkness, Liverpool, timber.
Brig Ann, Swinford, Gloucester, timber.
Schr. Sarah Ann, Oliver, Cork, deals.
Thomas Wyer, Beck, Eastport, salt.

Schr. Thistle, Wood, from Antigua, for this port, has put into Brier Island, dismasted—the crew arrived here yesterday in the brig Mary Ann, which put into that place on her passage from Jamaica.

Schr. Elizabeth, Vaughan, hence, at Halifax on Saturday last—9 days.

The brig Kate, arrived at Halifax, from Demerara, spoke on the 10th Jan. in lat. 39 N. long. 66 20 W. ship Saint Patrick, from Saint John, N. B. out 6 days.

Sailed, from Halifax, on Sunday last, H. M. Packet Mutine, Lieut. Pawle, for Falmouth—Passenger, James Stewart, Esq.

Ship British King, Hunt, arrived at Savannah, on the 26th December, from Liverpool,—and brig Clorinda, Walker, on the 28th, from St. Kitts.

Arrivals at Jamaica.—At Kingston, Dec. 15th, barque Thalia, from Halifax; 14th, brig Standard, do. At Falmouth, 12th, brig Rifleman, do. At Montego Bay, 14th, brig Kingston, hence, 19 days.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—Sailed, ships New-Brunswick, Bruce, and Pearl, Fletcher, for Savannah.—11th, arrived, Dædalus, Maloney, St. John, N. B.; Westmorland Bennett, do.—12th, Clansman, Scott, and Governor Douglas, Lawson, from Miramichi.—13th, James Lemon, Lawton, St. John.—Also arrived, Lunenburg, Pernet, from Nova Scotia. The Lunenburg has brought in three of the crew of the Alexander, of Harrington, from Quebec to Alnwick, which vessel was abandoned at sea.—Also arrived, Carlton, from Quebec;—on the 27th Nov. lat. 45, long. 40, struck the wreck of a timber laden vessel, which carried away one of the Carlton's quarter boats and some of her stancheons.

Dec. 14.—Arrived, Samuel, Jamieson, from St. John, N. B. 27 days; John Troughton, Jordan, St. Andrews; Captain Ross, Morton, Halifax. Also arrived, Christine, Hogarth, from Demerara.—On 30th Nov. in lat. 35, long. 37, 50, fell in with the St. David, Dale, from Quebec to Plymouth, water logged, and took off the captain and one passenger, and 11 of the crew, after being in the maintop nine days, their feet much frost-bitten; two passengers and four of the crew had previously died on the wreck. While in the rigging, the crew saw an American brig with a gilt scroll head pass, but she did not lay to or make any attempt to rescue them from their perilous situation.

Off Holyhead, Mary, from Miramichi for this port.

Deptford, from Miramichi for this port, was spoken 8th Dec. in lat. 50, 55, lon. 30, 30.

Caravan, Judd, from Halifax, at Cove, lost deck load, &c.—Lowther, Murphy, from Richibucto, at Cove.—Magwasha, Russell, from Miramichi for Liverpool, at Cove, lost boats, bulwarks, &c.

Liverpool, Dec. 15.—Britannia, Andrews, from Miramichi for Cork, laden with timber, encountered a severe gale, with a tremendous sea, on the 21st, in lat. 46, 14, lon. 39, 41. In a state of great distress, the crew were taken on board the *Rialto*, of this port, from Savannah, and landed here on Sunday. The men are in a most pitiable state, and their sufferings from cold and hunger were most intense. They state that they lived on raw provisions for ten days!

Subscription Assemblies.

THE *Fourth* Subscription Assembly will take place at the Masonic Hall, on Thursday evening next, the 28th instant.

☞ Sleighs will be in attendance at 7 o'clock.—Dancing to commence at 8, precisely.

By order of the Managers,
DOUGLAS CLARKE,
Jan. 23, 1836. *Secretary & Treasurer.*

NOTICE—*Another Paradox.*

THE subscriber has much gratification in feeling that he redeemed his pledge of the cubical paradox to the *satisfaction* of the gentlemen assembled. The intended order of arrangement in future, is, that each Lecture shall open with a paradox, and conclude with information of a more general nature. The subscriber has prepared for next Monday evening, a Paradox invented by himself, viz.—a mode of constructing a wheel, which, by the sole impulse of its own weight, shall *transport upward* its own centre of gravity; that is, *roll itself up.* The Lecture will conclude by investigating some of the laws of momentum, and shewing an easy improvement in fire-arms. It will be delivered as heretofore, in the Masonic Hall at 7 in the evening. Terms of admittance the same as usual. JOHN LEE.

23d January.

Phœnix Fire Assurance Office,
LONDON.

THE subscriber hereby begs leave to inform the Public, that he is duly appointed, by Power of Attorney, Agent for the above Office, and that he is prepared to issue Policies of Assurance on all insurable property in this Province and in Nova-Scotia, viz.—*on Dwelling Houses, Furniture, Ships on the Stocks and in Port, Stores, Mills, Goods, &c.* AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE—not exceeding £5000 on any one Risk, and upon terms as moderate as other similar institutions.—He is also empowered to adjust and pay claims which may arise in certain cases.

The PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE has been extensively known in this country for many years past; and as its means are ample, which together with the high reputation it has long sustained for liberality and promptness in adjusting and paying losses, leaves little doubt of the security of parties covered by its Policies.

Written applications from any part of this Province or Nova-Scotia describing the Properties to be insured, with the particulars of situation, materials of which buildings are composed, &c. &c. will be promptly attended to.

JAMES KIRK,
Agent and Attorney.

St. John, 23d January, 1836.

New Books, Stationary,
&c. &c.

JUST received per ship "*Elizabeth*," from Liverpool, and for sale at the CIRCULATING LIBRARY, a choice selection of LONDON ANNUALS, and other Books; among which are—
The Life of Bishop Heber, 2 vols. 4to.;
Sir Wm. Gell's "*Pompeii*," 2 vols. royal 8vo. *with beautiful plates;*
Mackenzie's Haiti; Treatise on Happiness;
English Almanacks;
Foolscap, Letter and Note PAPER; and also a great variety of handsome TOYS.

A. R. TRURO.

North side Market Square,
January 23*d*, 1836.

Winter Goods.

Just received ex ship Bee, and now opening, a large and excellent assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, consisting principally of:

ROSE and Point Blankets,
Red and white, plain and twilled Flannel,
White Kersey; ⅞ and 6-4 Green Baize,
Superfine black, blue, and colored CLOTH;
Superfine colored BUCKSKIN;
Superfine black & col. Cassimere & Kersey;
Petersham, Pilot Cloth, Plaids, Shaloon,
Black and colored MERINO;
Do. do. BOMBAZETTS;
Brown and bleached Cottons; Beaverteens;
Cotton Ticks; assorted HOSIERY;
A large and excellent assortment of Printed CALICOES;
And a great variety of other articles;—for sale by
Jan. 23. ROBERT RANKIN & CO.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!
Just rec'd, and for Sale by the subscriber:
22 KEGS No. 1 TOBACCO.
JOHN WALKER.
2d January, 1836.