

GREAT-BRITAIN, &c.
SUMMARY OF LATEST NEWS.
The Packet Ship *Roscoe*, at New-York, brings Liverpool papers to the 26th February, inclusive.
The encroachments of Russia are at length beginning to attract the attention of Parliament. Lord D. Stuart moved for various treaties and papers connected with the affairs of Russia and Turkey; and obtained the production of those most important for deliberation. At no time has the power of Russia appeared so dangerous to Great Britain as at the present, and England began to see the short-sighted policy of Earl Grey, in obliging Turkey to throw herself into the hands of the Czar, in 1831. The assistance given by Russia to the Sultan at that critical moment saved him, and she received as her reward the stipulation in the treaty of Hunkiar, "She less, signed at Constantinople, July, 1833, that no foreign vessels of war should pass the Dardanelles but those of her own. It is this treaty that gives Europe, and more particularly England, so much inquietude, and inducing speech, in Russia, to make this motion. But mere motions for copies of treaties and of official papers by gentlemen styling themselves liberal members of the House of Commons, will not induce Russia to relinquish the important advantages she has acquired, and which she would not willingly give up; and a war cannot have, for Lord Palmerston says peace must be maintained, and so say, by their votes, a majority of the members of the House. Russia, then, has ample opportunity to build ships and confirm her power in the Black Sea, and to make her conquests in the East, and to come, and the longer it is put off the more bloody and expensive will it be for England.
Nearly the whole of Tuesday, the 23d day of February was consumed in the House of Commons in the dispute upon Mr. Hunt's motion for an address to the crown to remove all magistrates, &c. who remained members of Orange lodges, or of any other political Club or Society, bound together by oaths or signs. Mr. Hunt supported his motion, by a long and very interesting speech, in the course of which he read a great number of letters from distinguished members of the Orange lodges, going to prove that a change of the succession was actually contemplated. Lord John Russell moved an amendment, to the effect that the address be for such measures as might be deemed advisable for the suppression of Orange lodges, &c. which was finally adopted.
The Tithe Commutation Bill, (for England,) was read a second time on the 23d February.
The Carlow election committee have determined to sit with closed doors, so that no publication of the evidence until the report is made.
In the House of Commons, on the 19th, Col. Sibthorp complained of being annoyed by persons attending in the lobbies, anxious to forward railway bills. He said that the Government had a dangerous system of gambling, calculated only to fill the pockets of attorneys and engineers, and gave notice that in future, whenever a railway bill came before the House, he would move that the company should not be at liberty to sell a single share until the works should be completed.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer read a letter from Lord Sidmouth, in which the noble Lord announced his resignation of the pension of £2000 a year, granted to him by George IV.
On the 23d, Mr. Robinson presented a petition from the inhabitants of the parish of St. John, against any alteration in the Tithe Duties.
In the House of Lords a committee has been appointed to inquire into the causes of agricultural distress.
HOUSE OF LORDS—Feb. 22.
Lord Ashburton presented a petition from Nova Scotia, on the subject of the timber duties. The petitioners expressed a hope that if Government intended to make any alteration in the timber duties, they would at once notify what they intended to do, in order that the petitioners might be in a state of uncertainty, which was extremely detrimental to their interests.
The Marquis of Lansdowne stated, that Government had no intention, at present, to make any alteration in the timber duties; and whenever they meant to propose an alteration, ample notice would be given of their intention.
The spirit of speculation in rail-road stock, in England, amounts to a perfect mania. Some of the stocks are held at twenty per cent. premium. Great difficulties have arisen in the London stock exchange, from the robbery committed by Lakeman. The committee had decided that all parties concerned in his stock operations who had received payment in full, should refund and receive only a *pro rata* payment, but the greatest number of them refused to do so.
Heavy gales, attended with much damage to property and great destruction of life, occurred last week in various parts of England. At Scarborough, a hurricane from the N. W. commenced on Tuesday night, and continued with great violence until the morning of the 24th. On Wednesday, fifteen men volunteered to go in a life boat to the assistance of a vessel in distress, and eleven of them were drowned, in consequence of the upsetting of the boat. On the same day, two vessels foundered within a few hundred yards of the pier, and all hands perished. Several other vessels, it is feared, are lost. The Spa has been much injured, and the damage done to the shipping in the harbour, and the property in the shops, yards, and the houses near the sands is immense. Scarborough is in a greater state of confusion than the latest inhabitants of the city have ever recollected. At Hull, on Tuesday and Wednesday, there were a succession of gales from the N. W., and the tide was the highest known since 1815. A Hull paper says:—"The country, for miles, is covered with water. The shore is strewn with wrecks, and the keel of a vessel has been found in a field, a mile from the boundary of the sea."
The advice from the Manufacturing Districts represent them to continue in a flourishing condition.
Lord Brougham continued to be confined to his house by illness.
The Lord Bishop of Durham died on the 20th. Mr. Somers, First Secretary to the Russian Embassy at London, has been appointed Minister to the United States.
The famous Russian physician, which bore the Duke of Wellington so nobly on the field of Waterloo, died of old age on the 12th February. He was remarkable for gentleness and spirit. He lost an eye some years before his death, and had not been used for any purpose during the last ten years. By the latest intelligence a satellite was fired on his grave, and this has been buried, as he had lived, with military honours. This horse had long been a great attraction to strangers, who were accustomed to feel him over the rails with bread, and the Duke himself preserved an especial regard for him, which cannot be wondered at, upon considering that he bore him for sixteen hours safe through the greatest battle that has occurred in the history of the world. The late Duchess was likewise particularly attached to him, and wore a bracelet made of his hair.
The foreign news given in the Paris papers refer solely to the affairs of Spain, which promises to assume a very interesting aspect very shortly. All the private accounts received from that country in the French capital was of a character the most unfavorable for the Queen. The question of intervention was again under consideration by the French Government.
It was stated that Munoz, the husband of the Queen Regent of Spain, was dead.
Madame Marie Letitia Bonaparte, the mother of Napoleon, died at Rome Feb. 22, in the 86th year of her age. She had resided at Rome since 1814.
There has been a further confiscation of Polish estates by the Emperor of Russia. Nine—each of the annual value of 5000 florins, have been given to distinguished military and civil officers.
The French Ministry is at length re-constructed. The *Ministre* of Monday, in its official portion, publishes the following appointments:—M. Thiers, to the Presidency of the Council, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the room of Duc de Broglie.
M. Sautet, Minister of Justice, vice M. Persil.
M. Montalivet, Minister of the Interior, vice M. Thiers.
M. Passy, Minister of Commerce, vice M. Duchatel.
M. Pellet de la Loze, Minister of Public Instruction, in the room of M. Guizot.
From this announcement it would appear that M. D'Argout retains the Ministry of France, City, together with her cargo, just returned from her first voyage, and 400 of sperm oil, a number of tons of whalebone, &c., within a few miles of her destined port, having been driven on the rocks near Musquash between 7 and 8 o'clock on Sunday morning last, in a dense fog, and the vessel was wrecked. The cargo, which was valued at \$100,000, was lost. The vessel was from S. W. Left Pernambuco early in March, and by an observation had Grand Friday, found themselves south of Grand Manan; they then ran for the Bay, but got setting in that night, could not discern the land, and on Sunday morning shaped their course, as they judged by the soundings, for Partridge Island at the entrance of this harbour, but the tide and wind set the ship in-shore, rocks and breakers were all at once discovered, and the vessel was wrecked. The crew were instantly lost, but too late to save the vessel, as she swung round on the rocks, and all efforts to save her were of no avail. Part of the crew continued by her till evening, doing what service they could, when she began to break up, the cargo of oil floating out of her and staying against the rocks, and on the following morning the ship had wholly disappeared. The crew consisted of 32 individuals, who, by the loss of the cargo, (from the proceeds of which their pay was to be derived,) being, as it is now known, in whaling ships, on short pay, and in a vessel which was truly in a pitiable state, many of them having likewise lost their clothes, and stand in need of the generous sympathy and assistance of the public.—A Meeting was, we rejoice to hear, held this day, and measures were taken for raising subscriptions for the relief of those unfortunate men in the period of their calamity, several handsome sums were subscribed at the meeting, and we hope that our fellow citizens, whose kind charities are ever ready on such occasions, will liberally be made upon them.—*Observer of Tuesday.*
At a Public Meeting held this day at the News Room, to take into consideration the best means of affording relief to the crew of the late ship *Thomas Milidge*, James Kirk, Esq. being called to the chair, it was unanimously resolved, That in consequence of the destitute and distressed state of the crew of the late ship *Thomas Milidge*, Whaler, cast away in the Bay of Fundy, whaling ships, a subscription list be opened for their benefit; and that the following gentlemen, viz.:—Capt. Jones, William Hammond, Chas. C. Stewart, and E. J. Budd be a Committee for that purpose, as well as for the proper management of the amount so collected.
It will, we are confident, afford much pleasure to this community to learn, that subscriptions to the amount of £100, have already been obtained towards alleviating the distress of the crew of the late ship *Thomas Milidge*, which, on Sunday morning, was wrecked, with inward circumstances, 22 individuals who had for 21 months, been absent from their homes and friends, on a distant and perilous voyage, have been deprived of the benefits of their trade earnings. The best and most generous of our fellow citizens, who are so ready to assist in such cases, have been so generally made known to the public, to excite in every breast, those feelings of humanity and active benevolence, for which the inhabitants of this City and County are so justly renowned. We view the wrecking of the above vessel, as a public calamity, not so much on account of the actual loss sustained, as by its operating as a check upon a most useful and profitable branch of industry and commerce, and that too, at its very commencement. We are aware that the loss of the vessel, which was used in the whaling trade, will have sustained a loss, but we trust that this partial check upon their efforts, will so far from discouraging, prove an additional stimulus to enterprise and exertion, and that their future efforts will be crowned with abundant success.—*Gaz.*
The subscriptions, we understand, now amount to upwards of £120, and is still increasing.
THE WEATHER.—On Thursday we had a fall of snow which covered the ground to the depth of several inches, and brought the winter vehicles again into requisition. It is, however, now fast disappearing.
The attention of young men who have made a superior proficiency at school, is invited to the advertisement in another column, offering a Scholarship in our Provincial University to general competition. This prize, it will be observed, is open to all candidates, without any other condition than that they be prepared for the specified examination. The best scholar, as well as the most deserving, will be elected, and the prize will be awarded to the best scholar, whether born and educated in the Province or elsewhere, and without enquiry after the class in Society, or religious denomination, to which he may belong. Nor will his subsequent progress be affected by such considerations; graduates, however, are not eligible. The prize will be limited by subscription or other tests, except in the instance of degrees in Divinity—which very few desire, and none need to take.
Should a respectable number of candidates appear on the present occasion, it is very likely that the University will be enabled to establish a new description; so that one perhaps may be proposed for competition at each return of the annual Examinations. For the Council are fully alive to the importance of their trust, and resolved to omit no means to the improvement and efficiency of the College and extend its usefulness.
An error prevails in some quarters which may be expeditious to take this opportunity of correcting. The College has been considered, it is difficult to conceive on what ground, as chiefly a school for the education of the clergy. So far is this from being the case, that while undue prominence has never been given to its theological instruction, of the twenty-one Students in actual attendance on the Lectures of the present Term, a single individual only is a member of the clergy, and the majority are laymen of Religion. The disproportion is indeed to be much lamented, and cannot fail to lead to the most serious reflections in those who regard the best interests of the community.—For however valuable a liberal education may be to the physical, the moral, and the intellectual faculties, the presence of young men properly devoted to the sacred profession is exceedingly desirable in the College itself; while the general welfare will always require a competent number of Clergymen, whose learning shall command respect, and whose piety shall be a blessing to the whole time and talents on the duties of their holy office.—*Fredericton Royal Gazette.*
[From the St. Andrew's Standard, March 3.]
DRESSING OCCURRENCE.—A shocking calamity befell a poor family in this county a few days ago. Anthony McCann, an industrious settler in Penfins, being short of hay, went to the woods to find a birch tree for browse to his cattle, and left two little girls in his care, the eldest nine, and the youngest four years old. His farm is in a remote situation, and his wife was absent on their more humble affairs. On leaving the house, he took the precaution of reducing the fire to a hardwood bark log, as the eldest child was considered rather simple, being incapable of speech, and had never learned to read. His presence under pain and accidents. The feelings of the agonized parent cannot be easily realized when he returned to the place of his wanted cabin, and found it reduced to a heap of charred fragments, and his children—wondering and terrified, and in a state of great alarm, and in a wild cry, and emerged from the cattle bog, begrimed and exhausted through fright and exertion. A number of hasty and abrupt interrogatories, which would mar the child's narrative, will avoid by the following rental, in a few words, the history of the awful infantile calamity of words.
"O Pa! you were hardly gone, when we grew very cold, and Jane began to poke the fire. We crouched in close to it, and a spark flew upon her frock. She started up, and I did not know what she was hurting my eyes, and when I turned round I saw her on fire. Look where my fingers are burnt trying to put it out, but Jane stood and did nothing. I tried to take off her slip, but I couldn't, and then ran out and screamed and called for help, but you could not hear me. Jane came and rolled herself in the snow, and then ran into the bed. I asked her if it was out, and ran to look if you were coming, and was frightened for you and mother being away. I went back again, and all the house was on fire. Jane

was standing on the floor, and her hair was burning up in a blaze. I could not go in, it was so hot; and I ran about roaring and crying till I could not hear myself, and then I ran into the house and covered myself with the bedclothes. I think I heard you bawling out for Jane and me!! Has ma come home?"
The sequel of this heart-rending affair we leave to the reader; but let him and let us not to leave a spark of human pity, and let us not to leave a word of truth, which may account at a great day of retribution, to be lost through their inhuman, infatuated and culpable delinquencies.
Drowned, on board the *Camilla*, supposed to have foundered in the Bay of Bengal, on the 7th May last, John Archibald Campbell, second son of Capt. D. Campbell, R. N. of Saint Andrews, Fifeshire. The promising young man, whose premature death is here recorded, was in his 21st year, a Midshipman on board the *Camilla*, which ill-fated Indian was seen at the commencement of a violent hurricane within two days' sail of Calcutta, and hopes were well entertained that he had weathered the gale. He fell, it is said, previous to the tropical landfall, written to his father, (Glasgow,) O. G. Campbell, Esq. of St. Andrews, N. B., by a homeward bound ship spoken at sea, and appeared in good health and spirits, and enthusiastically attached to his profession.—All on board perished.—*Com.*
The Legislature of Nova-Scotia was prorogued on the 4th instant.
UPPER CANADA.—Sir Francis B. Head, the new Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, has had the fortune not to want for advisers, in the administration of his government, and yet he has shown a strong propensity to act according to the dictates of his own judgment. Having made a tour of the province, he has returned to his office, and he is now in the city of Toronto, where he is to be seen by the public. He has been a member of the leading liberal members of the Assembly, they volunteered to take the responsibility of the measures of government, provided he would consent, and abide by their judgment in all matters. He declined, however, to do so, and he has now, in consequence of the resignation of the late Governor, been appointed to the office. He has been a member of the leading liberal members of the Assembly, they volunteered to take the responsibility of the measures of government, provided he would consent, and abide by their judgment in all matters. He declined, however, to do so, and he has now, in consequence of the resignation of the late Governor, been appointed to the office. He has been a member of the leading liberal members of the Assembly, they volunteered to take the responsibility of the measures of government, provided he would consent, and abide by their judgment in all matters. He declined, however, to do so, and he has now, in consequence of the resignation of the late Governor, been appointed to the office.
Large Cargo.—Ship *Selon*, of Portsmouth, (N. H.) B. L. Allen, master, arrived at this port from Calcutta, has on board 1360 tons measure of goods, and an elephant, making a large cargo equal to 1400 tons.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*
TEXAS.—We have received the Declaration of Independence of the Convention of Texas, dated at the town of Washington, in Texas, March 2, 1836. The document is signed by the Convention, and is addressed to the people of Texas. It declares that Texas is a free and independent State, and that it is entitled to the same rights and privileges as the other States of the Union. It also declares that Texas is a member of the Union, and that it is entitled to the same protection and support as the other States of the Union.
List of Persons eligible as DIRECTORS for the CITY BANK.
Richard E. Armstrong.
Alexander D. Leitch.
Peter Bernard.
James H. Bartlett.
J. L. Bedell.
Frederick Coster.
N. Smith Denier.
Charles Lewis Robertson.
Beverly Robinson.
John M. Robinson.
Gilbert T. Ray.
Robert Rankin.
Alexander Robertson.
Peter Reid.
Robt. Robertson (S. M.).
Richard Simonds.
Charles C. Stewart.
Richard Smith.
Benjamin Smith.
Richard Sanda, Jr.
William Scammell.
George Sears.
Edward Sears.
William H. Scovil.
William O. Smith.
John Y. Thurgood.
Thomas M. Milidge.
Stephen R. Thorne.
John Walker.
William Wright.
William Walker.
John Ward, Jr.
Thomas Wallace.
William Mackay.
Retired from the Bank of New-Brunswick.
WHARFAGE.—We insert in this day's paper an agreement made by the owners of Wharves in this City, to go into effect on the 1st day of May next, charging carriages and other vehicles on the wharves. The practice we understand prevails at Montreal, Halifax, and we rather think at Quebec; it is also the practice at Boston, &c. The same rates are quite small, and though we always regret any new charge on property, yet we feel confident that the City has paid its wharves owners so poorly, in general, as Water Property, and we are consequently far from surprised at this agreement.—*Observer.*
We hereby engage to charge the following Rates of Wharfeage on the articles stated below, when they are landed on our wharves, and all articles left on the wharfe more than forty-eight hours, without the consent of the proprietor of the wharfe, are to be subject to a repetition of the charges every twenty-four hours. The same rates to be in force from the 1st day of May, 1836.
CITY OF SAINT JOHN, 10th March, 1836.
RATES OF WHARFAGE.
Pipes of Wine, Brandy, &c. 6d. each.
Hogsheads Wine, Brandy, Gin, &c. 3d. each.
Punches and other liquors 2d. each.
Sugar, 100 lbs. each.
Hogsheads Brown Sugar, 6d. each.
Hogsheads Tobacco, 1s. each.
Hogsheads Fish, 4d. each.
Hogsheads Lime, 2d. each.
Ties of all sorts, 3d. each.
Dried Fish, per quart, 3d. each.
Boxes Chocolate, 3d. each.
Boxes Smoked Herring, 3d. each.
Kege Nails, 3d. each.
Kege Butter, 3d. each.
Kege Lard, 3d. each.
Kege Brooms, per doz. 3d. each.
Kege Soap, per 100, 6d. each.
Barrels of all sorts, containing goods of any description, 1d. each.
Crates, 4d. each.
Trunks, Hampers, &c. 2d. each.
Hay, 1s. per ton.
Hides, green and dry, 6d. each.
Rales of Goods, 3d. each, (averaged).
Boxes of goods, not above noted, 3d. each.
Cases of Hats, 4d. each.
Sops, Candles, &c. per box, 4d. each.
Anchors, Grapnels, &c. per ton, 1s. each.
Kege Lard, 3d. each.
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Kege Lard, 3d. each.
Kege Brooms, per doz. 3d. each.
Kege Soap, per 100, 6d. each.
Barrels of all sorts, containing goods of any description, 1d. each.
Crates, 4d. each.
Trunks, Hampers, &c. 2d. each.
Hay, 1s. per ton.
Hides, green and dry, 6d. each.
Rales of Goods, 3d. each, (averaged).
Boxes of goods, not above noted, 3d. each.
Cases of Hats, 4d. each.
Sops, Candles, &c. per box, 4d. each.
Anchors, Grapnels, &c. per ton, 1s. each.
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Kege Ties, 3d. each.
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