birch, mountain ash, cherry trees, and a very few pines. In some places the hard wood predominates, but more generally the evergreens, particularly in the vallies. The soil is free from stones, of any considerable size, and rocks and ledges, none appearing above the surface, and where trees have been turned up by the wind, the soil appears to be of a reddish colour, in which are intermixed fragments of reddish sand stone and slate.

The land on the river Saint John and its tributaries is also of excellent quality; the soil is generally of a deep rich loam and free from stones; the ridges or swells of land are covered with a heavy growth of timber. But few inhabitants are settled upon it, perhaps three thousand or thereabouts, and where they cultivate it, their labour is abundantly rewarded, in the large crops of wheat, barley, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, hay, &c. Its great freedom from stones renders the cultivation easy. Pine timber is abundant on the river St. John and its branches, all of which are navigable for the transportation of supplies and the driving of logs nearly to their sources, and there is also abundance of water power for mills. The resources of the country are great; whether its soil or its timber be considered, no equal portion of the State bears any comparison to it, and more than one half of the whole pine timber in the State is upon it.

It may be worthy of a passing remark, that the Southeasterly lake at the head of the Alaguash river is higher, probably thirty feet, than a lake opposite called Webster's pond, at the head of one of the branches of the east branch of the Penobscot river. The distance from lake to lake, is half a mile, the land is low, and to every appearance a canal may be cut across at a small expense. If a dam were to be built at the outlet of the Bamchenungemook lake, and a canal cut, the timber, from a great tract, which abounds in excellent pine timber, may be sent down the Penobscot river.

The Metis river limited the explorations to the Northward, and when the explorations in that region were interrupted by the weather, and could not be continued for the want of provisions, the exploration was continued South towards the monument, examining and ascertaining the course the exploring line was run, and the magnetic variation and longitude.

The exploring line run in 1817 and 1818, under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent, is well enough run and marked for the purpose for which it was intended, not being intended to be the permanent line. The line is a succession of slight curves, not varying much from a true meridian. The Surveyors, in 1817 and 1818, ascertained the magnetic variation at the monument, the De Chute, Aroostook, Ristigouche, Mempticook, or Little Forks, Katawamkedgwick or Great Forks, and at the Metis river. They began their survey with about 14 degrees variation, and ended with about 17 deg. 45m. The westerly variation has increased, and is now at the north west angle, 19 deg. 12m. nearly.

On the map accompanying this report, the Commissioners have endeavoured to give a true delineation of the features of the country, its rivers and mountains, as far as they could from their own explorations, and other explorations and surveys.—The river St. John and its principal branches are laid down from explorations and surveys; the Fish, Aroostook and Penobscot rivers, and their branches, from the surveys as far as they have been made by Massachusetts, and Maine and Massachusetts.—The heads of some of the westerly branches of the Fish and Aroostook rivers, and the branches of the Aliguash, are taken from the information given by Indians and others; so are some of the small and unimportant streams in other parts. The shores of the river St. Lawrence, and the rivers emptying into it, are taken from Col. Bouchette's map, published in 1815; so are the mountains and other features of the country, excepting only the river Etchemens and river du Sud, which were taken from Wm. Henderson's map, which says he laid them down from actual surveys.

The lines are described on the map, according to the British Proclamation of 1763, the act of Parliament of 1774, and the commissions to the Governor of the Province of Quebec and Lower Canada; also the west line of the Province of Nova Scotia, from 1763 until the Province of New-Brunswick was separated from it, and the Province of New-Brunswick to the present time, as the line is described in all the commissions to the Governors, also according to the Treaty of 1783, all showing the lines in the same place, so far as the State of Maine extends. These repeated and reiterated facts show that the Treaty of 1783 only adopted the lines previously established and well understood by the British; they also show that the British equally well know at this time where the lines thus established are, and must be applied to the surface of the earth. The only difference in the lines of the Proclamation, Act of Parliament, and Treaty, is about the heads of Connecticut river, and west of it, which are delineated upon the map as far west as it extends.

It is difficult to imagine a more certain and accurate description of boundaries than that contained in the Treaty of 1783, or which, with more certainty, can be applied on the earth's surface. Its monuments are as fixed and certain as the pole and everlasting hills, so long as the laws of motion and gravitation shall continue. * * * *

In conclusion the Commissioners say—

"The Commissioners are preparing a map of the country to explain and illustrate the prominent parts and features presented in their report, and to which map reference has been repeatedly made. But the map not being completed, they can with this report deliver only a rough draft as far as they have made it, but will deliver a more perfect map of the country as far as past explorations and surveys furnish the authorities, as soon as it can be finished. Future explorations and surveys will, no doubt, develope new facts which can hereafter be added. It has been, and is, the intention of the Commissioners, to represent the great and prominent features of the country, its principal rivers and branches, and its mountains correctly, which they presume they shall accomplish, while many of the minor parts may be less accurate for the want of the proper authorities.

"The map accompanying this Report is maked No. 1.

"Gen. Irish's Plan is marked No. 2.

"Wm. B. Parrott's Report and Plans are marked No. 3.

"A copy of Col. Bouchette's vertical section, from the monument at the source of the river St. Croix, North ninety-nine miles, taken by him in 1817, while he was the principal British Surveyor under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent, is marked No. 4.

"The Commissioners having been by their instructions directed to make further enquiries, they will, as soon as they can, make another Report, embracing all the subjects to which their attention was called, and which are not embraced in this Report.

JOHN G. DEANE,
M. P. NORTON, } Commissioners.
JAMES IRISH,

"Augusta, December 31, 1838."

Summary of the News by the Steamer Royal William.

(From New-York Papers.)

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—The recent movements in Canada and on the American frontier naturally occupy a large share of attention; and the tone of the different newspapers is regulated by their political character. The Times and other Tory papers are, of course, vehement in their suspicions and reproaches of the United States Government, but the Ministerial press exhibits a remarkable degree of candour and good judgment.

Sir John Colborne has been appointed Governor General of the Canadas, with the same powers that Lord Durham had.

The appointment was confirmed at a Cabinet Council held at Windsor on the 12th. The London Times has the following remark on the appointment:—"The appointment of Sir John Colborne as Governor General of Canada, vests in that gallant officer all the powers which were vested in the Earl of Durham, both as to their nature and extent—powers which we feel persuaded will be exercised with honor to himself and advantage to the colony; of which he has already given satisfactory earnest in the promptitude and skill with which he has met the recent emergencies."

The Countess of Durham has resigned her place of lady in waiting to the Queen, and the resignation has been accepted. This event is variously commented upon by the papers. It seems to be conceded, however, that it is the result of marks of disfavour shown to Lord Durham.

A meeting of the Westminster Reform Association was held on the 12th of December, to decide whether an address should or should not be presented to Lord Durham. The question was debated with great animation, and finally carried in the affirmative. The address was then read and agreed to by a large majority. It makes no allusion to the affairs of Canada, being in fact nothing more or less than an invitation to Lord Durham to take the lead in measures of reform.

The London Morning Chronicle announces that of the two millions of protested bills against the United States, sent out for collection by the Bank of England, *all has been paid* except £400. This fact is the best answer to the abusive tirades of the London Times, against the integrity of American merchants.

Augmentation of the Army.—The most active exertions are making to complete the existing establishment of the army and marines; numerous recruiting parties have been sent out from the royal artillery, engineers, and marines, for this purpose, and such is the urgency and anxiety to carry this into effect, that the recruits are to be enlisted at the head-quarters of each corps in Woolwich, a practice unprecedented for many years.

The 37th Regiment having been ordered from Jamaica to Halifax, the draft of that corps which disembarked at Cork from the Barossa, transport, is to proceed immediately in another vessel, direct for the new station.

It has been stated that the 42d Regiment is under orders for Canada; no orders of the kind have been issued.—*Government Print.*

Mr. Talfour is named, among others, as likely to succeed to the seat on the bench, vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Park.

The views of the Russian Emperor are still the grand subject of discussion. Large levies of men have been, some accounts say, ordered to be made in the southern provinces of that empire, and magazines of provisions and the *materiel* of war were also in process of formation. This would seem to indicate hostile intentions on Turkey, rather than on the British possessions in India. Be this act as it may, the English government in that hemisphere are availing themselves of the opportunity, to augment their armies there, and to march them to the points they say are threatened. We think it most probable it will end in some new acquisition of territory from the native powers.

The ship Maria, of London, 500 tons burthen, is fitting out at the West India Export Dock for a voyage to China, to be propelled, in addition to sails, by two locomotive steam engines, and machines of ten horse power each.—The paddles are constructed to ship and unship at pleasure.

IRON STEAM SHIP.—The British and American Steam Navigation Company have this week contracted with Mr. John Laird, of Liverpool, (the builder of the iron steam vessel Rainbow, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company), for an iron steam-ship of 1200 tons, to be called the Atlanta, and intended to be run between this country and the United States, in conjunction with the British Queen and the President. From the experience Mr. Laird has had in this description of naval architecture, and the speed he has already attained in the vessels he has built, those well able to form an opinion upon the subject, confidently predict, that this vessel will reduce to ten days the average passage between Liverpool and New York.—The engines will be made by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston & Co.

During the November gales in England, upwards of one hundred lives were lost on the Dorsetshire coast, between the adjoining ports of Bridport and Weymouth.

It is stated that the lighthouse and part of the pier at Ardglass, in the Bay of Dundrum, (Ireland,) which had been nearly completed at an expense of £26,000, were destroyed by the violence of the late storms.

The board of controul has published a document in relation to the cultivation of the tea plant in India. In the recently acquired portions of British India, there are, it should seem, "immense tea forests," the produce of which is declared, by competent judges, to be equal to the teas of China."

The merchants of Liverpool have presented a memorial to Lords Melbourne and Palmerston, praying them to exert the influence of the British Cabinet to effect a termination of the war in Spain.

The London Times states, that a claim for compensation has been made upon the government of Texas, for the capture and detention of a British vessel, the Eliza Russel, by a Texian cruiser in the Gulf of Mexico; that the claim has been admitted and satisfaction promised, but that the Texian government declares its inability to make payment, for want of funds. The damages claimed were only £1500.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The most important mercantile intelligence from this country is, the opening of the ports for the free admission of foreign corn.—This occurred yesterday—when the duty was declared to be one shilling per quarter—at which rate it will continue, until the importations may be sufficiently large to bring down the prices, and consequently to raise the duties again. Foreign holders of wheat or flour, must therefore found their calculations on information respecting the expected supplies which may be forthcoming, in consequence of the present opening of the ports. On this subject, the opinions are widely different amongst the corn factors, at Mark Lane—for some persons represent the quantity to be 500,000 quarters—whilst others are of opinion that 1,500,000 quarters may be expected before the 6th of the ensuing month; but, under any circumstances, it is probable that the importations will not be sufficiently extensive to bring down the duty materially, for some weeks or even months, from the present time. The true deficiency of all the crops of the present year, is estimated, very generally, to be represented at 5,000,000 of quarters of Wheat; and consequently, the utmost anticipated supply which now comes forward, will not sufficiently make up so large a deficiency, that prices can be expected to be materially reduced, until the prospects of the crop of the ensuing year can be ascertained in the months of May and June.

The agitation of the corn laws is now the grand subject of discussion in the political world. At Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and other important manufacturing places, meetings have been, or are about to be held, for the purpose of sending forward the strongest petitions in favour of a total removal of the restrictions on the trade in Corn. Many of the landholders are themselves also becoming convinced of the necessity of some important change in the present system of corn laws, particularly a very wealthy and powerful gentleman of Somersetshire, Sir Thomas Lethbridge, has published an address to the landholders and farmers of that county, which will undoubtedly be of very considerable weight.—*Correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer.*

Liverpool Markets, Dec. 14.—The demand for sugar this week has been good, but confined principally to the good and fine descriptions, which have been taken readily by the grocers at a further advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per cwt.; in other kinds there is not much alteration.

The transactions in Molasses are limited to 50 puncheons Demerara, at 30s. per cwt.

Sixty puncheons of Rum have been sold, chiefly Jamaica, of fair quality, 25 per cent. O. P. at 4s. 10d. with a few common Leewards, at 3s. 7d. per gallon.

ODESSA, Nov. 23.—The commercial intelligence we receive from all quarters becomes more and more favorable, and promises to afford great profit to our speculators. There is a scarcity of corn in England; in France, where it was thought that the crops would suffice for the wants of the population, our produce will be shortly in demand, and in North America the harvest, we are assured, has generally failed. The consequence is, that extensive purchases of all sorts of corn are now making in our market. Tallow finds also an advantageous sale, and large quantities have been bought up for England. Our harbor, which a few days since was full of vessels, is now almost without any, and we are waiting with impatience the arrival of others to carry off, before we be shut up by the ice, the immense quantity of grain lying in the stores. Upwards of 150 English vessels, independently of those navigating under other flags, are hourly expected, our merchants having already received notice of their departure. A strong northwesterly wind which has blown since the 21st, may probably have prevented many from reaching our harbour. Freight, particularly for Marseilles and England, is extremely high.—*Odessa Gazette.*

Marshal Lobau, (formerly General Mouton), who commanded the Imperial Guard in the battle of Waterloo, died at Paris on the 28th November.

The Paris papers are full of speculations on the subject of the Canadian rebellion. They contain a paragraph, said to be founded on letters from Saint Petersburg, which stated, that, "At the late celebration of the Emperor's birth day at New Archangel, (the capital of the Russian Colonies in North America), Admiral Count Kupressman, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian naval forces on that station, gave a splendid banquet, at the close of which, '*a collection was made for the unfortunate Patriots of Upper Canada.*'" "This collection, which," as Le Commerce observes, "was in some sort official, and to which every one present, without exception, eagerly contributed, produced nearly 2800f. and was forwarded to its destination by Admiral Kupressman himself."

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.—The *Commerce* publishes a letter from Lemberg, (Galicia) dated the 23d ult. showing that the Russian Government is impressed with a belief that war is unavoidable, or to be provoked. The levy of (from 80,000 to 120,000) men for 1839, was ordered to be called out, and completed by the 10th instant. An immense body of light cavalry (25 divisions) had been directed to organise their war or service squadrons—a circumstance which (the heavy cavalry receiving no such order) was held to show that it was on the side of Turkey that blow was to be struck. Vast magazines of provisions and *materiel* of war were also in process of formation.

The same letters state that an Austrian corps of observation, to consist of 80,000 men, would be immediately formed in Galicia.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.—Letters from Brussels of Dec. 11, state that warlike preparations are going on rapidly, and with great vigour. The force to be raised was 70,000 men, to be increased to 110,000, if necessary. A corps d'armee was to march on the 14th, and take position on the Meuse, so as to command Luxembourg.—The papers were discussing the various modes of hostile operations, such as blockade, occupation of the territory in dispute, &c.

RUSSIA.—A strange story was going the rounds of the continental papers, to-wit: that the Emperor Nicholas has resolved to marry his second daughter to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and give him Poland for his marriage portion.

SPAIN.—The news from this unhappy country contains nothing decisive. The frightful system of reprisals was still in full operation at Valencia, where the unhappy Carlist prisoners were reduced to live on half rations. It was said that Cabrera was advancing on the city with a large force, and that he was bringing with him 200 Christino prisoners, whom he intended to sacrifice within sight of this place. That the most revolting fact of all had occurred at Vinaroz. A vessel, containing 147 prisoners, having been compelled by stress of weather to put into that harbour, on her passage from Carthagena to Barcelona, the Governor conceived the idea of avenging on them the death of 63 National Guards put to death three years ago by the Carlists. He thought proper, however, to refer the matter to General Van Helen, and was to detain the unhappy prisoners until the receipt of his reply.

In the absence of regular supplies the Queen's Generals had hit upon an expedient for raising money. The junta of reprisals permitted the individuals arrested as Carlists to quit the castle in which they were detained on payment of a stipulated sum, which was to be applied to the wants of the army. On the 2d, 158,000 reals (£1600), had been already paid by the liberated prisoners.

Cabrera, after remaining five days before Calayud, with 6000 infantry and 500 cavalry; levying contributions on the country to the distance of ten leagues around it, had returned to Lower Arragon, bringing with him an immense booty. Van Halen was at Daroca with 6000 men, and General Ayerbe at Fuente, with 5,500 more. The latter were in a state of utter destitution, and could not move until shoes and clothing were sent them from Madrid. Van Halen had called into active service ten battalions of the National Guards of Valencia and Murcia, with which he intended to garrison the strong places, while the regular troops should be employed in the pursuit of the Carlists.

In the evening of the 19th, the ministers *en masse* tendered their resignations to the Queen, who accepted them, with the exception only of the Duke de Frais, whom her Majesty requested to reconsider his demand. It was supposed that he would be charged with the reconstruction of a cabinet.

The road between Saragossa and Madrid had been abandoned by the Carlists, on the approach of Gen. Van Helen on the 22d ultimo.

From the London Sun, Dec. 14.

Certain Journals, both in this country and in the United States, infer from the conduct of the President of that Republic that he secretly abetted the lawless invaders who have recently met a signal discomfiture on the Canadian frontier, and urge as proofs his tardiness in issuing the late proclamation, and the open and unpunished proceedings of some revenue officers in favor of the invasion. Though these circumstances furnish some grounds for the accusation, no person who looks dispassionately at the situation of the two countries can believe for a moment that Van Buren is such a madman as to stir up a war for the unjustifiable purpose of adding the Canadas to the United States.

A war with Great Britain for such an object would inevitably lead to a separation between the Northern and Southern States. Even during the last American war the interests of the two divisions of the country were found so incompatible, that the conclusion of peace alone saved them from separation. And what change has taken place since? In 1821, six years after the peace, the importation of cotton from the Southern States into the British dominions was less than half the amount imported in 1830.—In 1836, only six years more, it had nearly trebled—that is it had increased six fold in fifteen years, and at present the value of cotton imported from nine of the Southern States alone cannot fall short of sixteen millions sterling a year. This is a peace bond too strong to be rent asunder by Mr. Van Buren and all the northern States together, supposing them blinded, as these Journals assert, by sympathy for the Canadians, or lust for Canadian conquest.

Perhaps in the whole range of history there is no instance of two independent portions of the globe so interested in preserving mutual peace as Great Britain and the ten cotton growing States of North America are at the present moment. Even without war the slave question is producing alienations between the South and the North, which prudence and mutual forbearance might in time remove, but which would be rendered utterly incurable by any scheme, to strengthen the States opposed to slavery by the acquisition of the Canadas; and is it likely that Clay and Webster, and other leaders of great ability and good sense in Congress, independent of the vast body of merchants to whom war would be ruin, will join with the Sympathizers in a wanton, unjustifiable, and underhand act, which would present on the one hand a distant prospect of a doubtful, and at best, a bloody possession of a new territory, and on the other the certain loss of the most valuable provinces of this great and united Republic.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Dec. 14.

The state of the country is now become most alarming. The recommendations of the men of violence are producing their natural effects. At Ashton-under-Lyne a factory, in which nearly 400 people were employed, has been totally destroyed by fire, and the circumstances leave no room for doubting that the conflagration is the work of incendiaries.

Mr. Jowett, the owner of the mill, has, it seems, rendered himself obnoxious to the chartists and physical-force men of the neighbourhood, by his antipathy to torch-light meetings, and by his having caused the committal to prison, a few weeks since, of a boy employed in a portion of his mill, rented by Messrs. Higginbottom, for amusing himself at meal-times with strewing about lucifer matches among materials of a very inflammable nature.—The boy's cause was espoused before the magistrates by the Rev. J. R. Stephens and other chartists, who urged that he was too young to know the danger from what he was doing; but various circumstances led to the belief that the boy had been employed to set the mill on fire. Since that time, Mr. Jowett has been particularly obnoxious to the physical-force men.

We are now arrived at a crisis which calls for prompt and vigorous action. In England, thank God, the good sense of the people will not allow them to remain with their arms folded, while the incendiary is applying a torch to their houses.

In the *Manchester Guardian*, of Wednesday last, there is a most instructive article on the subject of what is going on in Lancashire. "On turning," says that paper, "to a brief report of a meeting which was held at Rochdale, on Wednesday, the 7th of November last, we find the presence of the torches alluded to in the following significant terms:—Mr. Fergus O'Connor said he had spent seven years in the cause of the people—three in Parliament, three out of Parliament, and one at the press; but he did not intend to spend another six years, or even one year, before he obtained for the people their just rights—universal suffrage, annual Parliament, &c. &c. The black slaves had obtained their emancipation on the 1st of August, 1838; and he appointed September 29th, 1839, for the manumission of the white slaves. If the Whigs did not concede their liberty on the 29th, the people should take it by force on the 30th. They would have the Michaelmas goose on the 29th, and on the 30th their opponents should have the gander. He had preached peace all his life, but at the same time he was always prepared for war. One of those torches (pointing at one near at hand) was worth a thousand speeches; it spoke a language so intelligible that no one could misunderstand.—Those who were not within hearing of his voice would comprehend the meaning of that silent monitor."

There is no mistake in the allusion. But the Rev. Mr. Stephens spoke still more intelligibly at this meeting. He told his hearers that "they would be justified in taking *those torches* and burning down the human bastiles."

After the warning in the letter of Lord John Russell, a meeting was held, at which it was contended that meetings by torch light were as lawful as any other meetings, and at this meeting the Rev. Mr. Stephens thus expressed himself;—

"I have been denounced as a devil by the Birmingham political council, because I have recommended the people to arm—by law—under law—and for law, according to the principle of the constitution. I have given that advice—I give that advice again—I repeat it to-night. You know that I never flinch—you know that I never shrink; and I am not come here to shrink or to flinch before you to-night. It is my opinion—my deliberate and decided opinion—that there is no chance for you—no hope for you—no freedom for you, until, in all things, you keep the law; and you cannot, in all things, keep the law, and as the law is kept by others, unless you have weapons of offence or defence, safe and secure in your individual and in your collective possession. * * * * I say that the new poor-law is no law at all—no law of God—no law of man—no law of Christian England—no law of Christian Englishmen. I say, that whatever he be—be he what he may—great or small, high or low—in red or blue—no man has any right to attempt to carry the law into execution. If he attempt it morally, he must be morally resisted. If he attempt it physically, *he may be, and he ought to be physically resisted.* I am sure that you have acted on what I have told you from time to time, and what I have told you is right, just, and good; and know you that *we may ever be ready to fight it out, and fight it out we will; for you shall have peace and plenty yourselves, or they shall have nothing but war, war, war, till they be exterminated from the face of the earth.*"

It is observed by the Manchester Guardian, that none of these diabolical incitements to violence and bloodshed received the slightest check from the chairman, or elicited a single word of remonstrance from those who were associated with Stephens in the proceedings.

The magistrates of Bury, finding that a torch-light assemblage was announced for Saturday evening last, issued the following placard:—

"The magistrates of this district, having received instructions from the Secretary of State, that all the late meetings by torch-light were illegal, and observing by a placard that it is intended to hold one in Bury on the evening of Saturday the 8th instant, do, in conformity with their instructions, give this public notice of the illegality of such meetings, and do advise all persons not to attend them. By order of the magistrates,

"Bury, Dec. 6, 1838. W. P. WOODCOCK."

Notwithstanding this caution, the meeting was held and attended by Mr. Fergus O'Connor, the Rev. Mr. Stephens, Mr. M. Fletcher, of Bury, Mr. Taylor, of Spollard, Mr. Hodgetts, Mr. R. J. Richardson, and one or two other agitators of smaller note. The assemblage consisted of several thousand people marshalled under flags and banners, carrying an immense number of torches, and many of them believed to have been armed. One of the speakers in particular was most inflammatory.—At this meeting Stephens, adverting to a placard issued by the magistrates in the neighbourhood of Ashton similar to the one issued at Bury, and to the signature of Mr. Jowett to the Ashton placard, said, "I will tell you who Jas. Jowett is; and I will let you see, and let James Jowett see, that James Jowett has good ground to be afraid of torch-light meetings."

The Manchester Guardian quotes from a contemporary newspaper published on Saturday morning, consequently before the fire at Mr. Jowett's mill, the following account of threats uttered by Stephens, in reference to that gentleman's property:

"On the 26th and 27th of last month, Mr. J. R. Stephens delivered lectures in his meeting room, Charles Town, in which he made use of very strong language. He said there was a devil magistrate who sat in Brook's office, before whom a poor boy was brought for lighting a match in a cotton factory; in one hour's time he was sent to prison for 28 days, not being allowed a sight of his parents. It was a question with him, if that devil magistrate's house would not, ere long, be too hot for him. He said the men of Tomorden had begun at the wrong end in destroying property, instead of taking the constables' lives who came to serve the order upon the overseers. That, if the magistrates of this borough gave any order relative to the poor-law being introduced into this parish, they, the constables, should be set aside. That he had read a few days before of an incendiary having destroyed six stacks of corn; after he had read the account he thanked God for that, as it might be extended to Lancashire, into the halls, ay, and into the cotton factories also, and not to six, but six hundred stacks!"

Mr. O'Connell, at a meeting of the Precursor Society on Tuesday, denounced the physical-force men of England, in a speech of fervid eloquence.—They had sent an emissary to the meeting, who made, it seems, an artful speech, but Mr. O'Connell soon unmasked him:—

"How," he exclaimed, "can this gentleman tell me that Stephens has no authority with the Radicals, when I see him elected as delegate for six and thirty towns through the north of England, and when I behold him and his assistants commanding what they like from the Radical meetings? No, Mr. Chairman, it is a monstrous delusion, and ought not to have been practised upon this meeting. Why, it makes the speaker look like an enemy come among us in sheep's clothing. He has spoken of the virtues and good citizenship of Oastler, the man who talks of arms at these Radical meetings—the man whose name has been inscribed on the Radical banners in England, and who has been allowed at every one of them as their leader. Oh! shame upon the Radicals of England, to allow such wretches to be their leaders. Shame upon them that would send him and Fergus O'Connor before the world as their leaders and directors. But this person has actually made an apology for Stephens. He has made an apology, and that, too, in this room, for Stephens, the man of blood—the man who says that the manufactories of England should be converted into sheets of flame. (Hisses.)—Why, I actually felt my blood boil within me to hear, in this assembly, any man come forward and dare to recommend the conduct of such men.—(Great cheering.)

* * * * * * * *

"Go back, sir, and tell them from me that Irishmen will not tolerate, much less countenance any set of men, no matter who and what they are, whose projects are only meant to cause anarchy and disorder. Tell your employers, moreover, that so far from joining them in their reckless conduct, if they carry on their destructive schemes so as to violate the law, or disturb the Queen's government, we shall be the first to take up arms against them, and in such a manner, too, that there will be no necessity for the epauletted chieftain, or the plumed officer, or the veteran soldier; for the Irish people will rise as one man to support the constitution, and shall find me ready and willing to become their leader. (Tremendous cheering.) And sure, there is no Irishman, that would not join us heart and hand to suppress these factious men; and if there was one to be found we would brand the word coward on his forehead and stigmatize him as unworthy of the land that gave him birth. I am and have been the advocate of peace, tranquillity, and order. There is no man breathes has a greater horror or aversion to the shedding of blood; but I again repeat that, should these men, by their malpractices, be so foolhardy as to put the throne of our beloved Queen in danger, I will raise a legion, and lead it myself to the battle field." (Great cheering.

This is speaking to the purpose. If the government do their duty, which we are persuaded they will do, this mischief will soon be put down; but if not properly met, it may become serious. All good men and friends of order will rally round the Government, persuaded that the magistrate "beareth not the sword in vain."

CANADIAN AFFAIRS, &c.

KINGSTON, Jan. 1.—*Court Martial on the Pirate Prisoners.*—Last Wednesday the following British subjects were brought up for trial. Justus Merriam, of Newcastle District, U. C. aged 17; John Bradley, of the County of Antrim, Ireland emigrated to the States in 1829, aged 30; Patrick White, of Limerick, Ireland, emigrated in 1831, 22; David Defield, of Niagara District, U. C. 22; and John Morissette, 26, Francois Gagnon, 18, George Blondeau, 19, and Joseph Leforte, 19, four natives of Lower Canada, but lately living in the States.

On Thursday afternoon the following prisoners, were arraigned: Daniel Liscum, of Lyme, Jefferson Co. Ira Pally, Jefferson Co. Oliver Lawton, a native of Albany, but lately from Auburn, N. Y.; William Wolcott, of Montgomery Co. N. Y.; wounded on 13th Nov. Andrew Moore, of Saratoga Co. lately from near Sackett's Harbour, aged 26, wounded severely on the 13th Nov. J. L. Snow, of Oswego Co. 21, G. H. H. Kimball, Vermont, late from Brownville, 18, wounded on the 23th, Lysander Curtis, of Vermont, late from Ogdensburgh, aged 33, wounded on the 13th, N. J.Griggs, Onondago Co. Garret Hicks, Jefferson Co. 27, Simeon Webster, of New York State; William Reynolds, of Orleans, Jefferson Co. Jerry C. Griggs, of Connecticut.

On Saturday afternoon the Court adjourned until to-day, and it is expected that the remainder of the prisoners will be tried this week.

Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette.

"MONTREAL, Jan. 3.—There is nothing new beyond what appears in the papers; the Court Martial adjourned at 4 o'clock this afternoon, having examined a few winesses for the prosecution against the nine prisoners accused of the murder of the late Mr. Walker. It is said that the evidence has been sufficient to convict them; while there was some difficulty in identifying one of the prisoners, who made himself conspicuous by his endeavours to prevent his comrades from running away, when the approach of the Hussars was announced, he stood up in the Court, and putting his hand on his breast said that it was him.

"It is reported that the Priest of Terrebone, has been obliged to come to town for safety, in consequence of his having complimented his hearers on Sunday last for their loyalty, and for their peaceable demeanor in remaining quietly at home while the inhabitants of other parts of the district had been waging war against their Queen and country. A number of them left the Church before the service was concluded, and as soon as the building was vacated, they locked the door and took possession of the Church.

"I have just heard that there has been a movement on the south shore among the troops. The 66th has moved from St. John to Henryville, and the Guards marched last night from Laprarie to St. John."

FRIDAY, Jan. 4.—"The Royal Regiment, Hussars, &c. returned this afternoon from Terrebone, having made seven prisoners.

"The Court Martial was occupied to-day, with the further examination of witnesses, for the prosecution. That part will be finished to-morrow forenoon. It is now pretty evident that eight of the nine will be found guilty, but perhaps two of these will be recommended to mercy; the other Jacques Robert, will be discharged, as he was arrested by mistake, for a namesake of his, who is now confined in the Napierville gaol, and has been sent for to take his trial."

The Printer and Editor of *Le Fantasque*, a satirical paper published in Quebec, having been committed to prison, for having published in the columns of that print a piece of poetry eulogising the rebel chiefs and soldiers, describing as martyrs those who have fallen, and calling upon all Canadians to revolt and avenge the dead.—*Mon. Cour.*

QUEBEC, JAN. 9TH.—Private letters from Kingston state that four out of the six condemned brigands, for whose execution warrants had been signed, were hanged on Friday last. Their names were Christopher Buckley, Sylvester Lawton, Russel Phepps, and Duncan Anderson. The other two were to meet the same fate in a few days. It is expected in Kingston that eight or ten more would pay the forfeit of their lives.

On Friday the Court Martial adjourned its sittings until the first week in February, the chief part of the business having been gone through, as only two of the Prescott gang remained untried, and when it resumes, the Pointe au Pele Island prisoners, eight in all, will be brought up for trial. The country was perfectly tranquil, and the people generally beginning to feel their wonted security.

There were a great many Americans in Kingston on the morning of the executions, no doubt to witness them; every thing went off quietly, and but one opinion prevailed—and that was, that they deserved their fate.

A novel, and, happily, a very rare exhibition took place in this town on Monday. A private of the 83d, was formally drummed out of that Regiment for repeated bad conduct. The regiment was formed in hollow square at the Barracks, and the culprit was brought from the Guard House into the centre. Here a list of crimes were read over. The tailor of the Regiment then proceeded to cut off all his buttons, to tear off the seams of his trowsers, and every piece of facing on his clothes. A rope was then thrown loosely around his neck, the ends of which, (one before and another behind,) were taken by two drummer boys. The regiment was then formed into two lines, extended order, facing inwards, and reaching from the Barrack Gate, along the Front Street, to the Market Square. Through this avenue thus made, the degraded and outcast soldier was marched past his former comrades with a bundle under his arm, the rope around his neck, and a large label on his breast, with the word "Thief" conspicuously printed. Behind him came the Band, to whose music he was marched for the last time, playing that inspiring air, "The Rogue's March."—*Kingston Chronicle.*

The Toronto Examiner of the 2d instant, states that warrants have been issued for the execution of *ten* more of the Prescott prisoners, making in all sixteen.

The Toronto Colonist of the 3d instant, says that Hiram B. Fynn, or Lynn, who acted as adjutant at the piratical incursion near Windsor, has been tried at London, found guilty, and sentenced to death. He was to be executed last Monday.

The trial of one Bedford was next to come on.—He had been pardoned by Sir George Arthur, after participating in the rebellion of last winter.

A subscription has been entered into by the loyal inhabitants of Toronto, for the purpose of purchasing a sword for Colonel Prince, of Sandwich, in testimony of their approbation of his brave and resolute conduct.

At Toronto, on the 25th ult. the anniversary of the destruction of the piratical steam-boat *Caroline* was celebrated by a numerous and respectable party at the City Hotel. Dr. Rulph of Ancaster, acted as Chairman, and Captain Nicholls as Vice Chairman.

It is stated that the twelve or fifteen villains who crossed into Canada from Alburgh, (Vermont,) a few days since, and burnt the houses and barns of several of the Loyalists, have been demanded from the Governor of Vermont, by Sir John Colborne, as fugitives from justice. We hope they have, and that they will be given up, and made to suffer the penalty due to their crimes. This game of pirating upon our neighbours, has been carried far enough; and a little too far. Neither Canada nor Great-Britain can bear it much longer. The American people would not have borne it so long. If we want war, the best way is to declare it at once; and not foment or permit it to be fomented in this sneaking, underhanded manner, fit only for vagabonds and cut-throats. Let it be understood that any individuals who, passing from our territory, shall commit crimes within her Majesty's dominions, will be ferretted out if they return, and given up to the British authorities for punishment,—and we ween the "patriot" operations will henceforth be very much curtailed in their proportions. The cruelty of the Alburgh invaders towards defenceless women and children, was horrible. They ought to be punished for this, independent of their acts of arson. A man that will drive women and children barefoot into the street, in the depth of winter, far from any other dwelling, is unfit to live in decent society, and the sooner he is sent to Botany Bay, the better.—*New-York Journal of Commerce.*

In Montreal the prisoners tried by Court Martial for the murder of Mr. Walker, at Tortue, have been convicted.—*N. Y. Herald, Jan.* 12.

The Motnreal papers contain further accounts of "fire raisings" north of the boundary line. Major Dennie, 71st Regt. left Montreal on Thursday, to demand, on the part of the Canadian government, of the Governor of Vermont, certain individuals known to have committed these acts.

The *Montreal Herald* says, that the brigands on the Vermont line will do nothing more serious than burn a few wooden buildings, and adds, "But if this game is played much longer, we would not be at all surprised to see the frontier American *towns* laid in ashes. They are much more valuable than any hamlets or villages on our side, and, unlike ours, are wholly unprotected, and would fall an easy prey to a handful of determined men."

The Courier.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1839.

The Steamer *Royal William*, Capt. Swainson, arrived at New York on the 6th instant, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 15th December, to which date she brought papers. The letters and papers for this City arrived on Sunday morning last, having been forwarded express from Saint Andrews by the attentive Postmaster at that place. In preceding columns we have placed the most prominent items of British and Foreign news. In some of the manufacturing districts of England, serious disturbances were apprehended, originating, as is generally the case, in the high price of bread, and the consequent agitation relative to a repeal of the Corn Laws.

The manufactories appeared to be in active operation, and trade, generally, brisk. Our staple articles of export were in demand, at advancing prices. A cargo of Timber from this port, of ordinary quality, was sold at Liverpool on 10th December for 22¾d. per foot, and one from Quebec for 21½d.—Ships were also in request, at improving rates, and sales of two or three had been made at £10 10s. per ton.

The Steamer *Liverpool* was advertised to leave for New York on the 10th January, and the *Great Western* on the 19th. The *Royal William* would leave New York, on her return to England, on Wednesday last, the 16th inst.

NEW COUNCILLORS.—Letters were received in town, yesterday, from Head-Quarters, stating that GEORGE F. STREET, Esquire, (Solicitor General,) of Fredericton; THOS. WYER, and HARRIS HATCH, Esquires, of Saint Andrews, and WILLIAM B. KINNEAR, and JOHN ROBERTSON, Esquires, of this City, had been appointed Legislative Councillors.—Mr. WYER'S promotion will cause a vacancy in the Representation of Charlotte County.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH, at the opening of the Provincial Parliament, on Tuesday last, will be found in to-day's impression. Many matters of importance are recommended to the consideration of the Legislature, and the whole speech bespeaks an ardent desire for the prosperity of our thriving Province.

REPORTING.—We understand that a motion was made in the House of Assembly on Wednesday last, by Mr. BROWN, one of the members for Charlotte County, seconded by Mr. BARBARIE, the member for the new County of Restigouche, to rescind the resolution of last session, declaring that the House would make no further provision for reporting or publishing the debates. After a brief discussion, the House negatived the motion, thereby confirming their decision to make no further provision for the Reporting.—Mr. BLATCH, the original Reporter, will return immediately to St. John; but, condensed reports of the debates, or those on the most important subjects, will be published in the Fredericton *Sentinel*, edited by Mr. WARD.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—We are authorised to state that a *second* Royal Charter, confirming the former one, and granting an addition of £150,000 capital to this Bank, passed the Great Seal on the 8th instant, and has been received in St. John. The whole capital of this institution will hereafter be £300,000; the additional stock is to be divided into 6000 shares, of £25 each, and in other respects is placed on the same footing as the original capital of the Bank, namely, the whole amount to be subscribed for in one year, and one moiety thereof to be paid up within two years from the date of the second Charter.—*Observer.*

On Monday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, Dr. GESNER delivered an Introductory to a course of Lectures on Chemistry, during which he entered into the *dry*, but important science of Crystallography, and shewed, in a clear and interesting manner, the principles on which nature carries on her silent but changeless system of crystallization, in her hidden recesses, and also when called into action by the scientific skill of the chemist. Dr. G. had only a few hours to prepare himself for the Lecture, in order to supply the place of Mr. FOULIS, who, it was understood, was to have commenced a course of Lectures on Chemistry, before the Institute, on Monday evening, but in consequence of some misunderstanding, declined coming forward. The thanks of the Institute are due to Dr. GESNER, for having undertaken to Lecture at such short notice.—*Ibid.*

Three of the criminals employed at hard labour in the Jail Yard, in this city, made their escape a few days since. We understand that one of them, James Davy *alias* M'Donald, was captured last night by Mr. T. A. Glenny, after a well contested struggle. Information has been received, that Smith and Bailey, the other absconding culprits, were on their way to Fredericton. The public generally should be on the look out for these villains. A very liberal Reward of £20 has been offered for their apprehension.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—We have extracted from the *Portland Advertiser* of the 8th instant, the Report of the Commissioners and Surveyor, appointed by Governor Kent, agreeably to Resolves of the Legislature of Maine, for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of "running and locating" the North Eastern Boundary Line, conformably to the stipulations of the Treaty of Ghent. Making due allowances for the want of the necessary instruments to prosecute the work in a scientific manner, and for a natural disposition to find the appearance of the country which they traversed to favour their previously expressed opinions and the claims of Maine, we think it will be found that the new features discovered by the Commissioners are trifling indeed, and not such as will satisfy the clamours of the "Sovereign People of Maine".

From the Fredericton Sentinel Extra, Jan. 15.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

This being the day appointed for the meeting of the Provincial Legislature, His Excellency the Lieut.Governor, escorted by the Volunteer Troop of Cavalry, and accompanied by his Suite, proceeded in state to the Province Building; where he was received by a guard of honour, composed of a Company of the 36th Regt. and the Volunteer Rifle Company, under a salute from the Volunteer and Royal Artillery.

When arrived at the Council Chamber, His Excellency commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly; and was pleased to open the Session with a Speech, that embraces a number of important subjects, which are at once brought under the consideration of the Legislature; thus avoiding much of the delay and uncertainty, that would attend their being transmitted subsequently by message in detail. It will be found below, and will repay refusal.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod having appeared at the Bar, commanding the attendance of the Assembly in the Council Chamber; the House with the Speaker at their head proceeded thither; and having returned,

Mr. J. R. PARTELOW moved for leave to bring in a Bill, to alter and amend the Act to provide for the safety of passengers on board steam boats.

The Speaker then read the following copy of the Speech, with which His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, had been pleased to open the present session of the Assembly:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am happy in again meeting you in Provincial Parliament, and in tendering to you my cordial co-operation in such measures, as may be deemed calculated to promote the prosperity of New-Brunswick.

I offer you my congratulations upon the state of the Province in which tranquillity and good order, security of person and property, plenty and contentment may be said to prevail to a degree, for which we cannot be too thankful; more especially when we contrast our situation with that of those of the sister Provinces of British America, in which the extraordinary spectacle has again been exhibited, of H. Majesty's peaceful and loyal subjects, having to defend in arms their lives, property and institutions, against attacks from volunteer armies, principally composed of hostile citizens of a friendly nation.

With the institutions of other States we can have no desire to interfere, nor even to animadvert upon them, so long as our own rights and security are not endangered. The power of controlling the excesses of its population, by enforcing submission to the Laws, is one which would seem essential to be possessed by the Government of every well constituted State, and of which the absence might almost be regarded as amounting to a virtual dissolution of the social, and consequently of the international compact. Entertaining these opinions, I observe with satisfaction, that the officers of the General Government of the United States, supported by the approbation of the moderate and respectable of all classes of its citizens, appear to be exerting themselves with energy, in their endeavours to demonstrate that in the Union there does reside the power of controuling the action of its citizens, and of thereby maintaining its friendly relations with foreign States.

In times like the present, one of the most important objects to which your attention can be directed is the efficiency of the Provincial Militia. To the general tenor of the Militia Laws I have nothing to object; but they must I fear, continue inoperative in many instances for want of a Stipendiary Officer, who would be responsible to the Government for duly mustering the several Battalions, and enforcing the fines for non-attendance.

By the Act passed last Session, you were pleased to confide to me, powers, which, if circumstances should arise to render it expedient or necessary to call them into exercise, either for the defence of the Province or to aid in the suppression of Rebellion, or in maintaining the Royal Authority in an adjacent one, would I am persuaded, aided by the loyalty of the Militia Population, be found fully adequate to meet every emergency. As a measure preparatory to such a contingency, I have caused several Volunteer Companies of Militia Artillery, to be placed under the superintendance of an experienced Artillery Officer, for the purpose of organization and instruction; and I would suggest that the Commander in Chief be empowered by Law, to form the several companies of Militia Artillery and those of the Sea Fencibles into Battalions at his discretion.

Recent events have shewn the great importance of the communications between these Lower Provinces and the Canadas being rendered more practicable, not only for the passage of Mail Carriers, but of troops at all seasons of the year. In connexion with this subject, I have to invite your early attention to a Dispatch which I have received from the Secretary of State, and which I shall cause to be laid before you, relative to the establishment by the Home Government of Steam Packets for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails to Halifax, and suggesting that the improvement of the roads and communications between that place and Quebec, should be brought under the consideration of the Provincial Legislatures, and with reference to that part of them which passes through this Province, I recommend to your consideration, the great advantage as well with a view to expediting and facilitating our intercourse with Lower Canada, as to the opening and settlement of the country, which would attend the early completion of the "Royal Road," upon which so large a sum has been already expended. I am happy to say, that the result of a recent examination of that Road, which I shall direct to be laid before you, appears satisfactorily to prove that the Land, through which it passes, is in general well adapted for settlement. In further connexion with this line, I would draw your attention to the recent exploration of the obstructions in the bed of the St. John River above Fredericton, the Report of which will be laid before you, and I would further suggest an immediate exploration of a road direct from Fredericton to the Restigouche, to strike that River opposite to the commencement of the "Metis Road." This Line might perhaps be advantageously connected with the "Royal Road," and also with the settlement of Stanley. I would likewise suggest the improvement of the Road from Bathurst to Dalhousie and Campbelltown, also the shortening of that from Sackville in the County of Westmoreland to the Nova Scotia Province Line, across the Tantamar Marsh. All the other Lines of Great Roads, will doubtless receive a due share of your attention. I would more particularly indicate that from Saint Andrews to Fredericton and St. John, including on the latter line a more safe and convenient passage across the mouth of the River St. John, than at present exists; an improvement by which the whole of the Western Section of the Province, including Fredericton and the City of St. John itself, would be greatly benefited.—To this object Legislative aid has already been afforded. The experience which I have recently had, of the advantages possessed by the Port of "Shediac" as a convenient point, for connecting the navigation of the Bay of Fundy with that of Northumberland Straits and the Gulph of St. Lawrence, will I trust be turned to future useful account; and I would suggest the appropriation of a small sum, to be applied to the objects of erecting a Jetty or Wharf in that harbour, and making a correct Survey of the channel leading to it, with a view to determine any doubt which may now exist, as to its safe and perfect accessibility, during the whole of the open season of the year.

A petition praying for the appointment of a Collector of the Customs at Shediac, for the general advantage of that Port, Cocagne and Buctouche, will be laid before you, with a view to provision being made for the Office, should you concur with me in opinion as to its necessity.

To the enlightened Legislature of a Country, whose soil is eminently fertile, and whose climate requires nothing but a system of Agriculture properly adapted to it, to insure to the cultivator a certain and an abundant return, it can scarcely be necessary to suggest the advantages of giving encouragement to agricultural pursuits. The mode by which this important object may be best effected, it will be for you to devise. I will merely observe in recommending the subject generally to your attention, that besides the usual objects of importing stock-cattle, models of improved agricultural implements, seed and the like,—the plan not only not expensive but quite capable if properly managed, of being made to pay its own expenses, of "Experimental Farms," of which the principal objects are practically to demonstrate not only the best mode of cultivating particular crops, but also to shew what crops are best adapted to particular soils and situations, and therefore likely to be productive and remunerative, and perhaps above all to insure a supply of pure unmixed Seed, has been found eminently useful and successful in Great Britain.

With regard to another valuable branch of Provincial enterprise, viz. "the Coast and Harbour Fisheries," all the information which has reached me on this very interesting subject, has tended to satisfy my mind, that a Bounty judiciously guarded against abuse, might at the present juncture be very beneficial. On this subject I shall lay before you Petitions, which have been transmitted to me from the County of Charlotte.

The Report of a Geological Survey and Exploration of a section of the Province will be laid upon your table; and I trust to your liberality to enable me to continue so useful a research.

Upon a subject of so much importance to a rising and essentially agricultural colony, as that of a survey of its lands, I would offer the following observations:

The necessity of promptly providing for the Loyalists and disbanded troops, at the first settlement of this Province, appears to have led to a hasty, and in many respects inaccurate mode of making those surveys, in which, generally speaking, the lots appear to have been marked only on the front, without any extension or marks of the other boundaries. This imperfect mode of survey has necessarily occasioned much confusion, and consequent litigation, which, as lands become more valuable, is likely to increase. To obviate these evils for the future, as well as to provide for the reception of emigrants, and to facilitate the settlement of the rapidly increasing population of this Province, I would propose that the practice of granting isolated lots, to be selected at the will of the applicant, should be discontinued; and that situations well adapted, and likely to be taken up for immediate settlement, should be selected by the Government, particularly upon the Great Roads either already laid out or in contemplation, and that in these situations blocks of land should be surveyed, and the boundaries marked, and subsequently divided into lots, in such a manner as should accurately determine their limits. This should be done at the public expense, and a corresponding addition be made to the purchase money of each lot. By this arrangement less expense would be incurred, than the aggregate amount of the survey of separate lots,—the doubts and confusion respecting boundaries would be avoided,—the lines of Parishes would be more easily ascertained and fixed,—allotments would at all times be ready for the immediate location of emigrants, upon such terms as the Government may adopt; and the settlements in the Province would not only be accelerated, but rendered more contiguous and compact, and the population more condensed; advantages too obvious to require to be enlarged upon. In addition, I would suggest the expediency of selecting proper sites and making reservations for small inland towns and villages, to which roads should be, if not opened, at least laid out; these would soon become settled for the purpose of domestic trade, and become the means of affording not accommodation only, but often essential relief to the surrounding inhabitants.

I shall direct to be laid before you, a correspondence which has passed between Her Majesty's Government and myself, upon the question of the expediency of abolishing the Duties now levied upon salted Provisions and Flour, under an Act of the Imperial Parliament, upon their importation into this Province. You will observe I have recommended that no final decision should be adopted by Her Majesty's Government, in relation to these duties, until you should have an opportunity of expressing your opinion and wishes upon the subject, in your Legislative capacity; and that that recommendation has been complied with.

On the subject of the Survey of the Bay of Fundy, I will communicate to you a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies; by which it will be seen, that that survey will be commenced as soon as that of the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, now in progress, is completed.

The Secretary of State having entered into an exposition of the principles, upon which Her Majesty's Government recommend the Colonial Banking system to be conducted, I shall direct the Despatch referred to, to be laid before you, and recommend the subject to your attentive consideration.

The Queen's Government has also addressed to me enquiries, indicating a warm degree of interest in the actual condition of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, resident in this Province. It will be my duty to afford all the information which it may be in my power to procure on this interesting subject, which it appears also to consist with that duty, to bring under your favourable notice,—a copy of the Despatch will, therefore, be laid before you.

Upon the subject of Education, I will merely observe, that the system recently established by Law, is undergoing a fair trial.—The arrangements for the supply of Books, under the Grant of the last Session, are not yet completed; but I shall take care that it shall include none which can contaminate the morals, or impair the loyalty of the rising generation, or which shall not be conducive to the attainment of a moral, religious, practical and useful elementary education.

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

I have directed the Treasurer's Accounts, together with a statement of the Receipts of the Casual and Territorial Revenue, to be laid before you. You will, I trust, find that your appropriations have been correctly and usefully applied to the objects for which they were made, and I do not entertain any doubt of your disposition to make liberal provision for the ordinary as well as for the contingent expenses of the Government.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

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

In concluding the observations, which a sense of public duty and an anxious desire to promote the prosperity and welfare of this rising and truly British Province, have alone dictated, I will advert to one other topic, and that is the state of insecurity in which its valuable Records are at present placed; and I would suggest for your consideration, whether it would not consist with a wise economy, to erect a substantial Province Building, in which all the Principal Public Offices might be concentrated, the Public Records placed in comparative security, and the different branches of the Legislature, as also the higher Courts of Justice, with their respective Officers, be more conveniently accommodated.

After His Excellency's Speech had been read,—Mr. STEWART moved that the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery do attend with the Writ for electing a Member for the County of *Restigouche*, and the Clerk having so attended, and it appearing that ANDREW BARBARIE, Esquire, had been duly elected to represent that County, that gentleman having been duly qualified, was introduced and took his seat.

Mr. J. R. PARTELOW moved that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency, in answer to his Speech at the opening of the session; which was agreed to—and Messrs. J. R. Partelow, Brown, and L. A. Wilmot were appointed a Committee to prepare the same.

Mr. FISHER moved that on Monday next the House proceed to take into consideration His Excellency's Speech; but, at the suggestion of Mr. J. R. PARTELOW, Friday was determined upon.

Mr. WELDON moved that no private Petition be received after the 4th of February, except upon special permission being given. After some discussion, the House decided that the 9th should be the last day for receiving Petitions.

His Honor the SPEAKER read two letters received from Lieut. Colonel MAUNSELL, of the 85th Regiment, and Lieut. Colonel BOOTH, of the 43d, expressing the high sense entertained by themselves, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates under their command, of the Provincial aid extended to the wives and children belonging to those Regiments, who were left behind them when they quitted for Canada, and also for the generous and patriotic treatment which they received from the people of this Province during their march.—[Copies of these documents, we believe, have been published in the *Courier.*]

The following Committees were appointed:

On Roads—Hon. Messrs. Johnston and Crane, and Messrs. J. R. Partelow, Weldon, L. A. Wilmot, Connell, Hayward, End, Freeze, Rankin, Wyer, and Barbarie.

Of Privileges—Messrs. Weldon, Allen, Stewart, Woodward, and Wyer.

To report upon expiring Laws—Messrs. Weldon, Fisher, and Street.

Of Trade—Messrs. Woodward, Barlow, Stewart, Owen, J. M. Wilmot, and H. T. Partelow.

Of Finance—Messrs. Brown, J. R. Partelow, Beardsley, Woodward, and Taylor.

On Light Houses—Messrs. Wyer, M'Leod, Owen, Hannington, Barlow, Rankin, and Stewart.

On Public and Private Accounts—Messrs. J. R. Partelow, Woodward, Taylor, Hannington, Hill, Rankin, and H. T. Partelow.

To consider the Petitions of Licensed Schoolmasters and claims for Schools—Messrs. Jordan, Palmer, End, and Hill.

NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

The following is a copy of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL'S Speech, on opening the session of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, on Monday last:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

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

The Loyalty for which Nova Scotia has always been conspicuous, was never more cordially expressed than in your joint Address congratulating Her Majesty on Her accession to the Throne; nor more pleasingly exhibited than in the rejoicings which took place in all parts of the Province on the occasion of Her Coronation. Such being the general feeling towards our beloved Sovereign, I could not open the present Session in a more acceptable manner than by acquainting you "that Her Majesty received, with gratitude and satisfaction, the "assurances of your devoted attachment to Her "Person and Government; and that, in promoting "the interests of Her faithful subjects in this Co-"lony, the Queen will discharge one of the most "grateful duties of the station to which it has plea-"sed Divine Providence to call her."

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the continued prosperity of the Province. At the present moment we have ample cause to be thankful to the Almighty for an abundant harvest—a successful Fishery—an improving Commerce, and Revenue, and for uninterrupted tranquility.

In the full enjoyment of this last and greatest blessing, we cannot but deeply lament that our loyal brethren in the Canadas are not equally favored; and I am assured that, while admiring the noble stand which they have successfully made against the nefarious attempts to sever their connexion with the Parent Kingdom, you will sincerely feel for the sufferings of the families of those brave men who have fallen while defending the authority of their Sovereign and their own dearest rights.

You cannot have failed to observe, with high satisfaction, that every act of Her Majesty's Government relating to these Colonies, has clearly indicated Her firm resolve to withstand all attempts to destroy or weaken her supremacy over them.

It affords me gratification to state that it is contemplated to substitute Steam Packets for the sailing Vessels now employed in the conveyance of the Mails between Great Britain and Halifax.

To secure the attainment of all the advantages anticipated from this arrangement, the co-operation of the Legislatures of the several Colonies to be benefited by it is essential; and I obey Her Majesty's commands in submitting the matter to your consideration, and inviting you to assist in improving the Mail routes, and to afford such other facilities as may depend on you, with a view to increased expedition in the communication between this place New Brunswick and Quebec.

Her Majesty trusts that this measure, involving as it does considerable additional expenditure by the Mother Country, will prove beneficial to the Public, and give satisfaction to the Colonies.

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

I have ordered the Accounts for last year, and the Estimates for the present year to be laid before you, and I have the fullest reliance on your readiness to make due provision for the several branches of the public services.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

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

Your Address complaining of the habitual violation by American citizens of the Treaty subsisting between Great Britain and the U. States, on the subject of the Fisheries, has engaged the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government; and, you will be happy to learn, that it has been determined for the future, to station an armed force on the Coast of Nova Scotia, to enforce a more strict observance of the provisions of the Treaty by the Americans; and that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed to invite the friendly co-operation of the Government of the U. States for that purpose.

The most attentive consideration has also been given to your several other Addresses in the last Session—and it will be my duty to lay before you the replies which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to return to them.

As many of the Members who come from a distance must be inconvenienced by my being detained long in Halifax, I rely on your continued assiduity in the discharge of your respective duties;—and you may be assured of my ready concurrence in all measures which may appear conducive to the real advantage and welfare of this happy Province.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—In the House, on the 10th January, Mr. MOORE, of Waterville, introduced the following order:—

Ordered, That the Committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the North Eastern Boundary be instructed