The Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Meeting of Parliament—Defeat of Ministers by immense majorities in both Houses—their consequent Resignation—New Tory Ministry—Sir R. Peel, Premier.

At half-past two o'clock this morning the Steamer *Nova Scotia*, Capt. Reed, arrived from Windsor, bringing the first September Mail, which was received at Halifax on Thursday morning last, per Steamer *Caledonia*, in eleven days and twenty two hours from Liverpool. In addition to our regular files by the Mail, we are indebted to Capt. Reed for furnishing us with copies of the latest London, Liverpool, and Halifax papers, immediately on his arrival.

The *Caledonia* brought 107 passengers: a list of those who landed at Halifax—among whom were several belonging to this City—will be found in another column.

The intelligence from England, as will be seen by our extracts, is of more than usual importance. The prospect with regard to the crops was more encouraging than the accounts by the last mail, but heavy failures, we regret to find, continued to occur among merchants engaged in commerce and manufactures, which had a most discouraging effect upon trade generally.

Parliament met on the 19th August, the day on which the writs were made returnable, and proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when all parties being unanimous, Mr. C. S. Lefevre, the late Speaker, was again elected to that honourable office, which he may now be said to hold for life, since neither can in future oppose him. After swearing in the members and other routine business, the Queen having approved of the selection of the Speaker, both Houses adjourned to the 24th, when the following Speech from the Throne was delivered by commission, Dr. Locock, the Court Physician, having recommended that Her Majesty should not undergo any unnecessary fatigue and anxiety by appearing in public.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to acquaint you that Her Majesty has availed herself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance after the dissolution of the last Parliament.

"Her Majesty continues to receive from Foreign Powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with Her Majesty the most friendly relations.

"Her Majesty has the satisfaction of informing you that the objects for which the treaty of 15th July, 1840, was concluded between Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have been fully accomplished; and it is gratifying to Her Majesty to be enabled to state that the temporary separation which the measures taken in the execution of that treaty created between the contracting parties and France has now ceased.

"Her Majesty trusts that the union of the principal Powers upon all matters affecting the great interests of Europe, will afford a firm security for the maintenance of peace.

"Her Majesty is glad to be able to inform you that, in consequence of the evacuation of Ghorian by the Persian troops, Her Majesty has ordered her Minister to the Court of Persia to return to Teheran.

"Her Majesty regrets that the negotiations between her Plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese Government, have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that it has been necessary to call into action the forces which Her Majesty has sent to the China Seas; but Her Majesty still trusts that the Emperor of China will see the justice of the demands which Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make.

"Her Majesty is happy to inform you that the differences which had arisen between Spain and Portugal about the execution of a treaty concluded by those Powers in 1830, for regulating the navigation of the Douro, have been adjusted amicably, and with honor to both parties, by the aid of Her Majesty's mediation.

"The debt incurred by the Legislature of Upper Canada, for the purpose of public works, is a serious obstacle to further improvements, which are essential to the prosperity of the United Province. Her Majesty has authorised the Governor General to make a communication on the subject to the Council and Assembly of Canada. Her Majesty will direct the papers to be laid before you, and trust that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada, and the strength of the Empire.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We have to assure you that Her Majesty relies with entire confidence on your loyalty and zeal to make adequate provision for the public service, as well as for the further application of sums granted by the last Parliament.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are more especially commanded to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenue. Her Majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in the manner least burthensome to her people; and it has appeared to Her Majesty, after full deliberation, that you may, at this juncture, properly direct your attention to the revision of duties affecting the productions of foreign countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce. You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which other of these duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the state, and the interests of the people.

"Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the Laws which regulate the trade in Corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply—whether they do not embarrass trade, derange the currency, and, by their operation, diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community.

"Her Majesty, feeling the deepest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people."

After Her Majesty's Speech had been read by the Lord Chancellor, the House adjourned.

The address of the Lords, as usual a mere echo of the Speech, was moved by the Earl Ripon, and seconded by the Marquis Clanricarde. Lord Ripon moved an amendment that Ministers did not possess the confidence of the Country, which gave rise to a long and spirited debate, which terminated in the defeat of Ministers, and the triumph of the Tory party, by a majority of 72.

In the House of Commons, the Address was moved by Mr. Mark Phillips, and seconded by Mr. J. Dundas. The amendment by Mr. S. Wortley, seconded by Lord Bruce. The discussion extended over four nights, and Ministers were beated by *a majority of 91!* viz. 271 to 362.

House of Lords, Monday, Aug. 30.—*Resignation of Ministers.*—Viscount Melbourne.—"My lords, I consider it my duty to acquaint your lordships, that in consequence of the vote which was come to by the other House, on Saturday morning last, and which was precisely similar in terms to the vote which was come to by your lordships at an early period of the week, I, on the part of my colleagues and myself, have tendered to Her Majesty the resignation of the offices which we held,—which resignation Her Majesty has been pleased graciously to accept; and we now continue to hold those offices only until our successors are appointed."

Their lordships then adjourned to Monday next, the 6th of September.

House of Commons, Monday.—*Resignation of Ministers.*—Lord J. Russell addressed the House as follows:—Mr. Speaker, I now rise, Sir, to state to the house, that after the division of Friday night, Her Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty at once to advise the answer which has just been communicated to the house, and humbly to tender their resignations to Her Majesty, to enable Her Majesty to form a new administration. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept those resignations, and we, therefore, now only hold office until other Ministers be appointed to the offices which respectively we have filled. Perhaps, Sir, the House will allow me on this occasion, and before I make the motion with which I shall conclude, to mention some considerations, in stating which I shall endeavour, as much as possible, to avoid matter of controversy and debate, and merely to convey the impressions we entertain with respect to the late events. It was our duty, as we believed, to bring forward measures which were proposed to the late Parliament with reference to the trade and commerce of the country, and which we thought essential to its welfare. Upon being defeated upon one of those measures in this house, we advised Her Majesty, as soon as the business of the session would permit, to resort to a dissolution of Parliament. That dissolution having taken place, and the new Parliament being assembled, on the earliest possible opportunity we advised Her Majesty to submit to it a consideration of measures of the same nature, and to seek for the opinion of Parliament with respect to them. It has pleased the House of Commons, by a large majority, to address Her Majesty, stating that her Ministers did not enjoy the confidence of Parliament or of the country. This decision left us no other part to perform than that of resigning our offices. I will not use any arguments to show why I think we were justified in prolonging the struggle to the present moment, but I will say, that it is our conviction that our duty to the Sovereign whose confidence we enjoyed, that our persuasion of the necessity of the measures which we had advised, and our notion of the interests of the people of this kingdom, all made it incumbent upon us to continue that struggle up to the present moment. (Hear, hear, from the Ministerial benches.) I have, on former occasions, justified the course we pursued with reference to great public questions, and in any future debates shall be ready to justify it again: I am now only stating the conviction we entertain. (Hear, hear.) Sir, it has been our fate now to hold power for a considerable number of years; and I will not say that so long as we could use that power for what we believed to be the benefit of the country, it was without reluctance that we were prepared to exert it; but this I will say, that I do not think power in this country can be accompanied with satisfaction unless there are the means of carrying into effect the measures which its Ministers have deemed essential to the welfare of the community. I do not allude to particular measures of little or minor importance, but I refer to measures of great and transcendant character. Now, with regard to such measures, we began in the commencement of Lord Grey's administration, with the Reform Act—we ended in proposing measures for the freedom of commerce. (Hear, hear.) With large and important measures we commenced—with large and important measures we retire. [Hear, hear.] In pursuance of great objects we triumphed—in pursuance of great objects we are content to fall. [Hear, hear.] Another remark I may make, which relates both to Lord Grey and to Lord Melbourne, as first Ministers of the Crown. Lord Grey, at the time of the Reform Bill, and in the course of his administration, enjoyed together with his colleagues, a very great and almost unexampled popularity in the country. To Lord Melbourne it occurred, that being the first Minister of William IV., he became at the accession of the present Queen the adviser of a Princess, who came to the throne at the earliest period at which by law it was competent for her to exercise the functions of the sovereign; and it, therefore, became his duty to offer that advice and to give that information which a Queen, without experience, could not be supposed to have, and which were received with that confidence and that reliance which became the frank and generous nature of the royal person who fills the throne of these realms. [Hear.] Now, Sir, I will venture to say, that neither the great power and popularity enjoyed by the Ministry of Lord Grey, nor the power and favour enjoyed under the circumstances in which Lord Melbourne was placed, were misused by either of those noblemen; and while, on the contrary, they were found fault with for not proposing measures which it was said at the time were for the advantage and security of their power, I may say that both of them showed great forbearance, their main desire being to preserve unimpaired the prerogative of the Crown, the institutions of the country, and the functions of the legislature. [Hear, hear.] Having said this with regard to the two Ministers under whom I have had the honour to serve, (and it was my pride and gratification to act with them,) I may now, perhaps, be allowed to add a few words with regard to the person who now addresses you.—I will not pretend to say, that there will not be other persons filling the situation I have had the honour to hold who will bring to the administration of public affairs a larger capacity and a more complete intelligence; all I venture to say is, that whilst I was placed in the situation I have had the honour to hold, no considerations of private convenience, no attachments to other occupations and pursuits, have diverted my attention from the public duties, both of the office I held and of this house. [Cheers from both sides.] I have endeavoured to devote every moment I could spare to those objects.—[Hear, hear.] That I may have failed in judgment with respect to the measures I proposed, or the measures I carried into effect, I do not mean now to dispute; all I wish to assert is, that I have endeavoured, to the best of my power and ability, to exercise the functions with which I was invested for the good of the Sovereign I served, and of the country to which I had the honour to belong. [Hear, hear.] Sir, this house has decided, at the very commencement of its sittings, that Parliament should take measures for transferring the administration of affairs to other hands, by advising Her Majesty that her present Ministers had not the confidence of the house or of the country. I can only say, that decision may fall upon us, as Ministers, in a manner which we cannot think deserved, but I am sure, that in all the future consultations of this house, we shall ever be ready to give it that advice which we think will promote its objects, and tend to secure to it the affections of the people of the United Kingdom, and will conduce to the welfare and prosperity of the great Empire of which this House is the centre and support.—[Hear.] I can assure the house, that I shall always be ready, in whatever circumstances I may happen to be placed, to express to this house my conscientious convictions, whether they agree with those of the Minister of the day, or whether they may be opposed to them; I shall always be ready to give such an opinion as I think may tend to the permanence and improvement of our institutions—never, as I expressed myself on another occasion, defending abuses as if they were institutions, nor, on the other hand, sacrificing institutions as if they were abuses. [Loud cheers, from both sides of the house.] I have only further to say, although addressing many new Members, whom I have not before met in transacting public business, with regard, at least, to those with whom for many years I have been associated in the conduct of public affairs, whether as supporters or opponents, I desire to express my earnest hope that, in all our future relations, no feeling of personal bitterness may be suffered to arise—[hear, hear;]—and, if our resignation of office tends to the future welfare and prosperity of the country, I shall always look back with peculiar satisfaction to the day which released me from its responsibilities. I now beg, Sir, to move that this house, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday next. [The Noble Lord sat down amidst loud and general cheering from all parts of the house.]

Lord Stanley (Sir R. Peel being absent) concurred in the sentiments of the noble lord, and would assure him, that on that (the opposite) side of the House, no personal unkindness towards the noble lord or his colleagues should exist. He complimented Lord John Russell upon the ability and assiduity which had distinguished him, as well in the performance of his functions as a Minister, as in reference to his conduct as the leader in that house. He was gratified to understand also, that no factious opposition would be offered, by those with whom he acted, to any measures which might be proposed by the proximate Government.

Mr. Stuart Wortley then complained of the observations of Lord John Russell in his speech on Friday night, which charged him with raising the anti-poor-law cry at the election in the West Riding in Yorkshire, for factious purposes.

Lord J. Russell said, that the strong opinions the hon. member then expressed, relative to that measure, contrasted with the fact of his making no reference to the subject in his speech in moving an amendment to the address, the subject of which amendment was to place in power the supporters of that measure, fully justified the charge.

The motion for the adjournment till Monday next was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

From the Liverpool European, Sept. 4.

The British Parliament has met; the strength of the two great parties has been tested; the majority against Lord Melbourne's administration is considerably greater than we had predicted; that ministry has resigned, and the seals of office have been handed to their opponents.

The Queen did not deliver the speech prepared for her in person; but that duty was performed by commission. Her Majesty, it is said, is in a delicate state of health, which we have reason to believe is the fact, as she has retired for a while to the quiet seclusion of Claremont; but it was also deemed improper or unwise to subject her to the unpleasantness of rehearsing sentiments which, most probably, she would shortly afterwards, by the wisdom of her new advisers, have to impugn.

Sir Robert Peel's action upon the speakership, the contents of the speech, and the nature of the amendment, were all exactly as we anticipated and stated to be probable in the last number of the European.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre was proposed as speaker by Lord Worsley, seconded by Mr. Edward Buller, and unanimously re-elected—Sir Robert Peel saying a few words to vindicate the course of proceeding which he adopted, on the principle he had on previous occasions laid down and acted upon, that it was not necessary for the political opinions of the person proposed for the high office of Speaker to be in accordance with those of the majority of the house, provided he was suited for the dignity in all other respects. Lord John Russell also explained that he had opposed the re-election of Mr. Manners Sutton in 1835, on the supposition of his having been concerned in a political intrigue which led to the removal of the ministry, and not because his opinions were contrary to those entertained by the majority.

The Queen's approbation of the choice of the Commons having been signified, and the customary privileges claimed and conceded, the oaths were administered to the new speaker, and the swearing of members was resumed. On Tuesday, the 24th, both houses met for the despatch of business, when the speech, which will be found elsewhere, was delivered, and the debate, of which we have also furnished an abstract, commenced and continued four sittings. The house was a remarkably full one when the division took place, 629 members being present out of 658. Three liberals voted in the majority of 360. The minority consisted of 269 votes. There were four tellers, four pairs, three conservatives and eleven liberals absent, one dead, one become a peer, and the speaker.

It will be seen by our summary that the ministry resigned. Sir Robert Peel was sent for by the Queen, and commanded to form an administration. We publish a list of the persons selected by him to fill their responsible offices, which we believe to be authentic, and to have received the full sanction of Her Majesty. Other situations of minor consequence have yet to be disposed of, and we can, therefore, only give the current rumours of the day regarding these. The new premier, we find, has Her Majesty's entire confidence, and has been received and treated, both by the Queen and her royal consort, with the greatest consideration and respect. The ladies of the bedchamber have resigned. One or two slight alterations only, it is understood, will be made in the household appointments of Prince Albert.

The Parliament will again meet on Monday next, but only for the purpose of issuing the new writs necessary for the re-election of the parties accepting office. On the following Monday, it is expected, both houses will proceed with the public business.

The money market in London was alternately tight and easy during the whole of last week. At one period prime bills were done at 4 per cent., and another day 4½ per cent. was the lowest rate; second-class bills were even more affected, having been done at 4½ to 5½ per cent. The taking in of stock by the Bank of England gave more confidence and the rates became easy. On Exchequer Bills loans have been made at 3 to 4 per cent. On Thursday money was again very scarce, and readily obtained as high a rate as 6 per cent.

We have very little foreign intelligence to communicate. The French papers are occupied in discussing the speech of Sir Robert Peel, and the defeat of Lord Melbourne's ministry. A considerable reduction of the French army is taking place. Much insubordination still remains amongst the military in Spain. The Indian mail arrived at Malta on the 26th ultimo, having left Bombay on the 19th July. The latest news from China is to the 20th May, at which time affairs were in the same state as before. The Emperor is still decided on resisting, and he had ordered a numerous muster of troops, which are to be commanded by his brother in person.

Admiral Parker and Sir Henry Pottinger left Bombay for China on the 7th July, in the steamer Sesostris.

THE MINISTERIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(*From a Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*)

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S ADMINISTRATION.—THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)—The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart.
Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.
Lord President of the Council—Ld. Wharncliffe.
Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Buckingham.
Secretary of State (Home Department)—The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart.
Secretary of State (Foreign Department)—Earl of Aberdeen.
Secretary of State (Colonial Department)—Lord Stanley.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl of Haddington.
President of the Board of Controul—Lord Ellenborough.
Paymaster of the Forces—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull.
President of the Board of Trade—Earl of Ripon.
Secretary at War—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge.

The Duke of Wellington is the other member of the Cabinet, but does not hold office, although the illustrious Duke will be the leader of the ministerial party in the House of Lords.

In addition to the above, the following appointments may be relied on:

The Earl de Grey—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Elliot—Chief Secretary for Ireland.
The Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart.—Chief Secretary to the Admiralty.
The Right Hon. Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.—One of the Lords of the Admiralty.
Lord Ashley—Ditto.
Sir Frederick Pollock—Attorney General.
Sir William Follett—Solicitor General.
Sir Edward Sugden—Chancellor for Ireland.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward of the Queen's Household—The Earl of Liverpool.
Master of the Horse to Her Majesty—The Earl of Jersey.
Master of the Queen's Buck Hounds—The Earl of Rosslyn.

Among the rumours in the best informed circles is, that Lord Ingestre will be one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty, and that the Earl of Lincoln, Viscount Sandon, and the Hon. Sydney Herbert are to be in the Treasury.

Viscount Powerscourt, who only arrived in town on Wednesday night from his seat in the County Wicklow, and Viscount Sydney, are both mentioned as Lords in Waiting to the Queen.

Mr. Edward Drummond has been appointed by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., his Private Secretary.

Last evening another despatch from the Right Hon. Premier was forwarded to Her Majesty at Claremont.

An express was sent yesterday to Sir Edward Sugden, at Thames Ditton, Surrey.

The Right Hon. Baronet, notwithstanding his fatiguing duties since Sunday last, is, we are gratified to hear, in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

From the Standard, Sept. 2.

The following appointments have been mentioned this evening, we believe upon good authority, though we cannot say the best; at all events there is little doubt that, however noblemen and gentlemen may determine, the offices named have been tendered as follows:

Master General of the Ordnance—Sir George Murray, Lord Beresford having declined.
Woods and Forests—Lord Granville Somerset.
Admiralty Chief Secretary—Sir George Clerk.
Admiralty Lords—Sir George Cockburn (unless Sir George prefers the command in the Mediterranean) and Lord Ingestre.
Treasury Secretary—Sir Thomas Freemantle.
Governor of Canada—Sir Howard Douglas.

From the Times, Sept. 4.

At the meeting of the principal members of the party yesterday, the appointments which yet remained to be filled up were taken into consideration, and although no answer had been received from the Duke of Rutland, to whom the post of Lord Chamberlain had been offered, his reply was hourly expected, and no doubt was entertained that, before the meeting of the Cabinet Council, which has been summoned, the list of the proposed administration would be prepared, which will be submitted to Her Majesty this afternoon.

It is understood that both Sir Henry Hardinge, as Secretary at War, and Sir Edward Knatchbull, as Paymaster of the Forces, will have seats in the Cabinet. Lord Ernest Bruce is appointed Vice-Chamberlain, and the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster will devolve upon Lord G. Somerset.

Lord Elliot and Mr. William Gladstone are to be made Privy Councillors.

It is said that the household of his Royal Highness Prince Albert will undergo but a very trifling change, and we have reason to believe Mr. E. Anson will continue treasurer to His Royal Highness.

The Duchess of Bedford and the Marchioness of Normanby have resigned their places as Ladies in Waiting to Her Majesty, and Her Majesty has accepted their resignation.

RESIGNATION OF LORD SYDENHAM.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham to Lord John Russell.

Kingston, July 21, 1841.

My Lord,—As it is probable that the sittings of the Legislature will be protracted till the end of the next month, and the state of my health, as your Lordship is already aware, renders it of great importance to me that I should be able to quit this country early in the autumn, I think it right, without actually waiting for the termination of the session itself, to enable Her Majesty's Government to take the necessary steps for the future conduct of affairs here, by formally requesting your Lordship to place at the foot of the Throne my resignation of the office with which the Queen has honoured me, and my humble prayer, in order to meet the possible contingency of the arrival of my successor being delayed beyond the period to which I have referred, that I may receive Her Majesty's gracious permission (if it should not already have been acceded to me,) temporarily to devolve the Government upon the officer next in command.

The task which, by Her Majesty's commands, I undertook two years ago, is entirely completed,—and I have the satisfaction of feeling assured that the great objects of my mission are answered.—The union of the two Canadas are fully perfected, and the measures incidental to that great change have been successfully carried into effect. Effective departments for every branch of the public revenues in this Province have been constituted, and the future harmonious working of the constitution is, I have every reason to believe, secured.

I have likewise the gratification of learning, that in another Province of British North America comprised within my Government, the endeavours which I made whilst I temporarily assumed the direction of affairs there, confirmed as they have been by your Lordship's directions, which have been so ably carried out by Lord Falkland, have been completely successful in restoring harmony there, and in producing the best practical results.

I can, therefore, with perfect confidence in the future working of the great change which it has been my good fortune to assist in bringing into operation, surrender into other hands the powers with which I was honoured through the gracious confidence of my Sovereign, although from the deep and heartfelt interest which I take in the welfare of these magnificent possessions of the Queen, I shall do so with feelings of deep regret.

I have, &c. SYDENHAM.

The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, &c.

Copy of a Despatch from Lord J. Russell to the Right Hon. Lord Sydenham.

Downing street, August 17, 1841.

My Lord,—I have received and laid before the Queen your Lordship's despatch of the 21st July, tendering to Her Majesty your resignation of the office of Governor General of the British Provinces in North America; and I avail myself of the opportunity of this day's mail to inform your Lordship that the Queen has been pleased to accept your resignation. Her Majesty has further commanded me to express to your Lordship her intention of conferring on you the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath, as a proof of Her Majesty's gracious approbation of your services.

I have, &c. J. RUSSELL.

The Right Hon. Lord Sydenham, &c.

The New Ministry, Canada, and the United States.—Among other important matters which must command the immediate attention of the new Administration, are those connected with our relations with America, on the subjects of the detention of Mr. McLeod and the boundary line. It is yet too early to hazard an opinion what line of policy will be followed by the present advisers of the Queen; but we may say that a bold and vigorous line of conduct will be pursued by them on these important questions. The Halifax packet, takes out, we believe, an important despatch to our Minister at Washington, connected with the case of McLeod. With respect to the Canadas, the appointment of Sir Howard Douglas as Governor-General of the United Provinces, has given very general satisfaction to those who are connected with the Colony.—*British Queen.*

In the House of Commons, on the 26th August, Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question from Mr. Roebuck, read a copy of instructions given by Mr. Webster to the American Attorney General, directing him to proceed to the State of New-York, in order, at the trial of McLeod, to plead in bar, that the United States recognised the act of Mr. McLeod as an act of the British Government, and not as an act of the individual. The whole tenor of the instructions, he said, were quite consistent with international law, and with the grounds also upon which the British Government had demanded the liberation of Mr. McLeod.

Mr. McLeod's case has been taken up by the Colonial Society. At a meeting of that body of the 26th August, at which the Earl of Mountcashel presided, a series of resolutions was proposed by Sir Duncan McDougal, seconded by Sir Augustus D'Este, and unanimously passed. The following is a copy of the last resolution:—

"That as the allegiance of the subject and the protection of the monarch are reciprocal duties, this Society are assured, in the event of the commission of the atrocity contemplated towards Mr. McLeod by the State of New York, that their beloved and gracious Queen will direct the energies and the resources of the empire over which Her Majesty rules in vindication of a national wrong, which, if suffered with impunity, would leave our numerous and widely dispersed colonists at the mercy of every lawless and unprincipled aggressor, and thus endanger the safety, peace, welfare and honour of all Her Majesty's possessions."

Sir Robert Peel, although at the head of the Cabinet, stands forth almost alone as an efficient advocate of popular rights: for, with the exception of himself, there is not in the whole list the name of a commoner who can efficiently support him in any Cabinet Council where Liberal measures are pitted against aristocratic pretensions.—*B. Queen.*

Conservative Prospects.—The whole Tory camp of Ireland are up in arms at the Irish appointments, particularly the Secretary; and not one single Irishman, lord or commoner, selected for office. Splits are already beginning; so Sir Robert Peel will have no bed of roses.—*Chron.*

The utmost activity, it is said, now prevails in all the naval arsenals, and many ships of large size have been ordered to be commissioned. The Collingwood was launched recently at Pembroke, and the Spartan frigate at Plymouth. Among other vessels which have recently hoisted the pendant, are the Impregnable, and Malabar, 72, by Captain Sautorius, the Warspite, 50, by Capt. Lord John Hay, the Madagascar, by Capt. John Foote, Cambrian, 36, by Capt. Cheds, Isis, 44, Capt. Sir J. Marshall, and the Digle, 21, by Capt. Lord Clarence Paget.

Sir C. E. Grey has been appointed Governor of Barbados, St. Vincent, Tobago, and St. Lucia.

Lieut. General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., and Lieut. General Sir Lionel Smith, have been appointed K. G. C. of the Bath.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B. the newly-appointed Commander in Chief in the West Indies, hoisted his flag (blue at the fore,) on board the Pique frigate, Capt. Yates, at Plymouth, on Wednesday, and sailed, on Thursday, for Bermuda.

A correspondent writes us that there has been another shindy at Hownslow between Lord Cardigan and his officers. Another has sent in his papers to sell.—*United Service Gazette.*

We have heard that it is the intention of Lord Morpeth shortly to make a tour of the United States and Canada.

Captain Elliott.—Several of the merchants connected with the trade of China are beginning to speculate whether the appointment of Captain Elliott to the Consulate of Texas will lead him at once to proceed to that republic, or whether he will first appear in England. The latter course, it seems, would be preferred, as an opportunity would be afforded to those who feel inclined (as it is understood there are some) to settle the question respecting the indemnity bills drawn against the treasury, and which were given for the surrender of the opium to the Chinese authorities. There is no arrest for debt in Texas.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ship *Acadia*, Capt. Ryrie, arrived on Saturday evening at three o'clock. She left Boston at a quarter-past three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, the 16th, and reached Halifax at a quarter to seven on the morning of the 18th, being only thirty-nine and a half hours. She left Halifax on the evening of the latter day, and thus came here in ten nays, having to wait some time off the port for water. The passage from Boston to Liverpool thus occupied only twelve days, detentions included, the shortest ever yet performed from America.—*Liverpool European, Sept. 4.*

The Great Western sailed from Bristol on Wednesday morning with 133 passengers, the largest number, we believe, she has ever had; of these there are not less than 45 ladies. G. C. Cambreling, the United States Ambassador at the Court of Russia, is among the passengers. She likewise takes out 6650 letters and newspapers, and a full cargo of manufactured goods, principally silks, worsted, and cottons, and was obliged to refuse several tons, being already full.—*Liv. Chron. Sept. 4*

The "British Queen."—This fine vessel, which has been purchased by the Belgian government, sailed, on Wednesday, for Antwerp. She is intended to ply between Antwerp and New York, calling off Cowes or Southampton, going and returning. By this means she will, it is anticipated, carry not only passengers to and from the Continent, but English passengers also. She is under the command of Mr. Keane, who has received a commission in the Belgian service.

War Office, Aug. 20.—34th Regt.—Major W. Ogilvy, from half pay, unattached, to be Major, vice G. Ruxton, who exchanges.

Mr. Wells, the American banker in Paris, is dead. Baron D'Este, a well-known gentleman in Paris, died of apoplexy the other day.

A circular addressed by France to the Courts of London, Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburgh, dated the 11th ult. on the internal government of Greece, appears in the *Leipsic Gazette* of the 28th instant. France suggests that all the Powers in amity with Greece, and particularly the protecting Powers shall address representation to King Otho on the subject of his misgovernment of that country, and calling upon them to extend the attributes of the Council of State, and to institute provincial and municipal councils, in order to prepare Greece for the orderly establishment of a representative constitutional government. We rejoice to see France take the initiative in a work so worthy of her civilization, her recollections, and her glory; and we rejoice still more heartily to find her statement in this document that England was the most urgent in recommending her to make this appeal to the public justice of Europe. Lord Palmerston has not quitted office without bequeathing the rich legacy of independence to Greece.

The London Morning Herald asserts that the fleet now fitting out at Constantinople is intended to act against the Bey of Tunis, with whom the Porte has just ground for complaint; that the French Government is not disposed to favour the object of this expedition, and that the fleet now at Toulon is destined for that part of the African coast.

Royal Marriage.—A letter from Amsterdam, in the *Dusseldorf Gazette*, states that preparations are already in progress for the intended marriage of the Princess Maria Sophia with the Prince de Joinville. A number of articles, which are to form part of the wedding *trousseau*, have been ordered. The merchants of Amsterdam are said to view this alliance favourably on the future commercial relations between Holland and France.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, Sept. 4.

Failures in Liverpool.—The depression in every branch of trade which has unhappily so long prevailed, and which has been most severely felt in the manufacturing districts, and by those immediately connected with them, is beginning to produce its natural consequences. Failures and commercial embarrassments are on the increase, and we regret to state that some of the houses which have stopped during the present week, both here and in Manchester, are large firms, and their stoppage must produce serious consequences. Foremost among these, is the large and respectable establishment of Messrs. Molyneux, Witherby & Co. of this town, extensively engaged in the cotton trade, whose liabilities we have heard variously estimated at between £300,000 and £400,000. The house is only of five or six years standing, and until recently has maintained a high character. The principal entered business with a princely fortune. The liabilities of Messrs. J. Maury & Son, also engaged in the cotton trade, will not, it is said, exceed £60,000, one-third of which is secured.—Messrs. Anderson, Garrow & Co. another important failure, is in the Canada trade. Four or five Manchester houses of more or less repute, and whose united liabilities, our correspondent informs us, amount to between £300,000 and £400,000, have declared their inability to meet their engagements since our last.

The effect of these failures upon the cotton market has not been so great as was anticipated. Prices, however, continue to decline, and the business yesterday, which only amounted to 3000 bags, was done at an eighth to a farthing, on American descriptions below the rates of last week. The worst of all is, that matters are likely to become worse before they mend. The measures for the amelioration of commerce, proposed by the late ministry, and for proposing which they raised such a nest of monopolists, of every hue and shape, to sting and crush them, would soon, had they been carried, have restored the trade of the country to its healthy and natural action. But to present suffering is added the certainty of its duration to some indefinite period.

The wet weather, from which we have been exempt upwards of a week, returned yesterday, with every prospect of a continuance. It affected the corn market here but slightly, but its injurious effects cannot fail to be felt in this and other districts, where a considerable quantity of corn is unhoused, and, in many instances, uncut.

Altogether, the prospects of the country at the commencement of the new Tory dynasty are as cheerless and desponding as the bitterest enemies of our race and nation could desire. We copy the following corn note from the *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday:—

"The general average for the last six weeks shows wheat at 71s. 4d. and thus foreign wheat may now be entered for home consumption, at a duty of 6s. 8d. There is now every prospect that the speculators will carry out their plans, and bring down the duty with certainty to 2s. 8d. and very probably to 1s. when the stock in bond, equal to 1,000,000 quarters, will be thrown upon the home market. Our readers would be fully prepared for this result; we have at least taken some pains to make them so, and that after the bonded corn is disposed of, the new wheats will be dealt in largely, which are not only generally defective in quality, but, when threshed, deficient in the yield per acre, and below an average produce. So much for the sliding scale."

Just as we were going to press, we had the satisfaction of ascertaining that Messrs. Anderson, Garrow & Co had resumed payment, and that very little inconvenience has been sustained in any quarter by the temporary suspension.—*European, Sept. 4.*

[Private letters say that the exposure of the affairs of the above house has had the effect of rather increasing confidence than otherwise—*Ed. Cou.*]

State of Trade and Commerce.—Business was less active in Liverpool during the last than during the preceding week, but more so than for some weeks previous to that. The sales of cotton amounted to 23,640, which is rather more than equal to the average weekly consumption up to the end of August in last year, and more than four thousand bales above the average weekly consumption of the present year. The average weekly consumption up to this time, in 1840, was 23,450 bales, and in the present year not more than 18,381.—There is a slight improvement in some of the manufacturing districts, occasioned, no doubt, by the delightful weather of last week, and we are glad to say that the accounts from the United States continue to be more favourable.—*Liverpool Times.*

The accounts from Ireland of the state of the weather and crops are very favourable. The wheat crop is quite safe. Oats and potatoes, the main dependance of the poor, "are the finest," says our correspondent, "that I ever saw."

The accounts of the harvest received from the northern departments continued to be satisfactory. Purchases for the English market had been made at Bayonne and in Marseilles, wheat had fallen from 1f. 50c. to 2f. 50c. and according to the quality of the grain, in consequence of the advices from England announcing the return of fine weather.

The Money Markets.—*London Stock Exchange*, Saturday Morning, Sept. 4.—The funds have remained without much alteration this week. The prices have rather declined as money has been in some request. The markets have not been affected by changes going forward in the Ministers. This is, perhaps, owing to the continued prevalence of fine weather for the harvest.

The Shares of the British American Bank are worth 34 to 6 discount; and of the British American Land Company 9½ to 26 discount.

The expectation in Mark-Lane is that the averages of wheat soon will give the price so high that consequently the duty on foreign wheat will fall from its present rate of 6s. 8d. to 2s. 8d. per quar. This average will not, however, it is said, in any degree represent the present state of the corn-market, as it will have been struck principally on old wheats alone, while during the last few days the new wheat has been brought into the market, and to-day in particular there was a plentiful supply. The new wheats, therefore, will scarcely be represented in the averages, which it is expected will fall shortly after their rise.

The Canadian produce markets have become more firm this week than they have recently been. We cannot, however, quote any improvement in the prices either of Timber or Ashes.

The Tea market has altogether assumed quite a different aspect. The telegraphic dispatch received from China to May 20th, stating that the Emperor was strongly averse to hold any intercourse with the English, and that he had ordered large bodies of troops to be got in readiness to be led on by his brother for the purpose of expelling the English; in fact, affairs remain in the same unsettled state as when the last advices left, producing much life in the Tea market; both the trade and the speculators are on the alert, and a large business was transacted at an advance on the rates of Thursday of 1d. to 1½d. per lb.; Company's Congou realised 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4¼d. cash; the decreasing stock, and the prospect that a long time will elapse before the dispute with China is settled, cause many holders to be sanguine in their expectations as to the future result of prices, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts that are making by the bears (who had no doubt previously oversold themselves) to depress prices; in fact, it appears that the China affair will not be settled so soon as most people were led to suppose.

In the early part of yesterday morning upwards of 2000 chests of Company's Congou changed hands at about 2s. 3d. per lb. cash; the price afterwards advanced to 2s. 4¼. but towards the close of the day declined to 2s. 4d. and on 'Change there were sellers at this price.

On Friday the West India Produce markets were steady with but a very small extent of business in Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, &c.

Since writing what precedes, the news from China by the Overland Mail has caused a panic in the Tea Market. There are no buyers above 1s. 10d. per lb. for Company's Congous. The quoted price is 2s. per lb.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.—During the last eight days the weather on the whole was favourable for harvest, and in forward situations a moderate portion of the crops of Wheat and Oats was saved; but a return of rain last night, and to-day being wet, with an unsettled appearance, further proceedings therein are delayed for the moment.

In the southern countries of England a large portion of the crops is already saved; and after similar, although perhaps generally, quite as unfavourable weather as with us, harvest in the northern parts of Great Britain and Ireland is going on gradually. Meanwhile the accounts of the productive character, as well as the quality of the crops, are so extremely conflicting, that it may be well to defer any decided opinion on the subject until these points are more clearly ascertained.

Much depression has pervaded the trade since our last report to America, with lower prices for the leading articles, which it has not been practicable to force off in any quantity, even at the reduction stated; the demand for consumption having been materially curtailed by the anticipation of the immediate release of the foreign stocks in bond, which the decline of duty will enable to be brought on the market to advantage at a much lower rate than free produce has of late commanded. We quote free Wheat fully 1s. 3d. and bonded 6d. to 9d. per 70 lb. cheaper; Canadian and States free Flour 3s. to 4s. per brl. reduced from the highest rate it had attained. Bonded States Flour has not, however, fallen in the same proportion, good brands being still occasionally disposable at 33s. to 34s. per barrel.

Liverpool Timber Market, Sept. 4.—*Pine.*—The unprecedented large import of Pine Timber up to the present period, in conjunction with the limited demand experienced, have caused a considerable decline in the price of the article; it is, however, generally supposed it has seen its lowest depression, and that a reaction is taking place. Quebec cargoes of very common quality have brought 15d. per foot, and good cargoes 15¾d. to 16d. per foot, and in some instances 16½d. per foot has been obtained, the purchasers obtaining a liberal allowance in the stowage. A cargo of Prime Quebec we now consider quite worth 16½d. per foot. Cargoes of St. John Pine, 48 to 54 feet average, have been sold at 18½d. and 19d. per foot. St. Andrews Pine has brought 16d. to 16½d. per foot.

Red Pine.—Quebec Red Pine sells with cargo at 22d. per foot, and St. John at 16d. to 17d. per foot. A parcel of Dorchester Red Pine brought 19½d. per foot.

Birch has mostly been sold at 16d. to 16½d. per foot with the cargo. A parcel from Cape Breton was sold at 16½d. per foot, and recently at 14d. per foot.

Deals.—Yellow Quebec Deals of fair quality have been sold at £10 10s. to £11 11s. per standard hundred, and inferior at £9 to £10 per standard hundred. Whitewood have brought £8 10s. to £9 per standard hundred. A parcel of Saint John Deals, a portion of which was yellow, was sold at 2¾d. per foot of two inches. Several parcels of Spruce Deals have been sold at 2¼d. per foot of 2 inches, and some a trifle below this price.

Pitch Pine.—This article is now overabundant in this market. A parcel has just been sold at 22½d. per foot.

Ordination.—On Sunday morning, an Ordination was held in Trinity Church, in this city, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The Rev. William Scovil, Curate of Trinity Church, and the Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Gagetown, were admitted on the occasion to the Holy Order of the Priesthood. The Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, and the Sermon preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon, from the beautiful words of the Apostle, Acts xx. 27.—In the afternoon, the congregation had the gratification of hearing a powerful and faithful discourse upon the words of the Psalmist, Psalm xlvi. 4, from the Rev. Mr. Nichols, Episcopal Clergyman from the United States. The Pulpit in the evening, was occupied by the Rev. J. M. Stirling, Curate of Fredericton, who preached from the emphatic words of our Lord, Luke xvii. 17.—*Obs.*

The collection in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Sunday last, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire in Portland, amounted to £7 11s. 3d.

Mechanics' Institute School.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Saint John Mechanics' Institute, on Monday evening last, a resolution was passed, appropriating the sum of £250 for the purpose of establishing a Common School, to be open daily throughout the year, and in the winter season in the evenings, in the School Room in the Hall of the Institute. It is intended to give the head master £150 per annum, and his assistant £100, and we understand the School will be opened as soon as arrangements can be made with competent teachers, when the terms, which are proposed to be extremely liberal, and other regulations, will be made public.

The Saxe Gotha, Mr. Whitney's new steamer, is now in successful operation on the Bay of Fundy, and being provided with an engine of great power, when compared with the size of the boat, bids fair to outstrip all her competitors in speed. We understand she made the passage from this City to Eastport, last week, in the short space of *four hours and forty minutes*, which is at the rate of about twelve miles an hour. She is very neatly and comfortably fitted up for passengers, and is commanded by Captain D. Vaughan, who has had long experience in navigating the Bay, and is otherwise well qualified for the situation.

As the *Saxe Gotha* takes the place of the *Maid of the Mist*, in plying to Digby, Windsor, Saint Andrews, &c., we observe that Mr. Whitney, with his usual desire for public accommodation, intends to run the latter boat between this City and Westmorland, and we sincerely trust his enterprise and public spirit will be amply rewarded.

Launched, on Thursday, from the ship yard of Messrs. W. & I. Olive, of Carleton, a fine ship of about 370 tons, called the "*Peruvian*," and owned by the "St. John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company," and intended for the Whale Fishery. This is the fourth ship now owned by that Company—one of which, the "*Mechanic*," is shortly expected from a cruise for sperm oil, and will, no doubt, bring a most valuable cargo home.

On Wednesday, from the ship yard of Mr. Jas. Briggs, in Portland, a most substantial copper-fastened ship, called the "*Chieftain*": she is owned by James Kirk, Esquire, is 700 tons burthen, and said to be a most superior vessel.—*Chron.*

A new Penny Paper, called the *City Gazette and Advertiser*, made its appearance in this City on Tuesday last, and is to be continued on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It is edited, we understand, by Mr. G. B. Watson, a forcible and erudite writer, and is printed by Mr. H. W. Sevell.

The Charlotte Town Herald of the 4th instant states that Captain Huntley, R. N., has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island.

The Prince de Joinville at Halifax.—The third son of the King of the French, whose arrival at Halifax, as commander of the *Belle Poule*, frigate, we announced last week, has since received the most marked attention in our sister city.—On Thursday, His Royal Highness dined with His Excellency Lord Falkland, on which occasion a large party were present; and on Friday he was again entertained at Government House, at a Ball, at which were present a large portion of the beauty and fashion of the city. On Saturday morning the Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen, Recorder and City Marshal, waited upon the Prince, on board the *Belle Poule*, with a congratulatory address, for which his Royal Highness thanked them in the most handsome manner, and expressed his high gratification at the distinction with which he was thus honoured by the Civic authorities, and gratefully acknowledged the kind attention he had received since his arrival in Halifax. In the evening he attended a dinner given by Commodore Douglas in the Commissioner's House in the Dock Yard, when were present Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson, the Staff of the Army, and many other distinguished guests. On Sunday his Royal Highness proceeded on a visit to Windsor.

On Tuesday evening a splendid Ball was given to the Prince in the Province Building, by Sir Jeremiah Dickson, the Commandant, and other Officers of the Garrison. The Supper was provided by Mr. Coblentz, and was of the most sumptuous and elegant description.

On Monday evening his Royal Highness had the company of Lord Falkland, Sir Jeremiah Dickson, Commodore Douglas, &c. at Dinner on board the Belle Poule.

The citizens of Halifax were allowed free access to the French ships of war,—a large number visited them and experienced the most courteous attentions.

The Prince de Joinville left Halifax on Thursday morning last, the 16th inst. in the Belle Poule for New York, where, it is said, she will remain for five or six weeks, during which time his Royal Highness will visit the principal States of the Union.

HEAD QUARTERS, Fredericton,
13th September, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The attention of the Commanding Officers of Battalions is called to the standing General Orders, requiring them to forward to the Office of the Adjutant General their respective Inspection Returns, within fourteen days after the General Muster; and in cases where Officers have been absent without leave, a special report to accompany the return in explanation of the cause.

Lieutenant Donald M'Leod, of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery, having applied for permission to retire from the Militia Service, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to allow him to retire with his rank.

By Command.

GEORGE SHORE, *A. G. M.*

Woodstock, 4th Sept.—We learn that, during the drought, fires have raged and done considerable damage in the vicinity of Lake Temisquata.—Three bridges, within a few days of being finished, were burned, leaving that road impassable for horses.—*Telegraph.*

We understand that the Block House at Madawaska is almost finished. A detachment of Artillery, with two 24 pounders, has arrived. The guns have been mounted and tried; the Building stood very well. The other detachment of troops, that were in that neighbourhood, have returned to their original station at the Grand Falls.—*Ib.*

Canada.—*Parliamentary Proceedings.*—The House having on Wednesday the 1st Sept. divided on Mr. Merritt's amendment, that £— be voted for the St. Lawrence Canal, out of the monies to be raised, it was carried by a majority of one, 30 to 29. Mr. Harrison having on the following day proposed that the blank should be filled up with the sum of £59,170, which would complete the Canal as far as Cornwall, a long debate followed, which resulted in the loss of this motion by a majority of one also. Sir Allan Macnab then proposed to make the sum £100,000, and Mr. Buchanan moved that it should be raised to £315,700. His motion was carried by a majority of one. It is said that the debate on both sides was a most stormy affair.

On Friday the House agreed to the imposition of a tax of one per cent. on Bank circulation, and of one and a half per cent. on Goods sold by auctioneers, and on Distilleries. From each of the latter sources a revenue of £5000 is expected to be raised, and £10,000 from the former. A further revenue is expected from an improved method of collecting the public duties.

The Currency Bill has passed as amended by the Legislative Council. By this the silver dollar is to be 5s. 1d. and the English Crown, 6s. 1d.

The House then sat in Committee on Public Works, and passed the whole of the estimates included in the second class. It was also determined that £56,000 should be appropriated for deepening the channel of Lake St. Peter, making the sum of £376,000 for improvements on the Saint Lawrence.

The Governor General's project for a Government Bank, has been negatived in the House by a vote of 40 to 29.

We regret to learn that His Excellency Lord Sydenham has met with a severe accident by a fall from his horse. The *Montreal Gazette* gives the following extract from a note received by the Hon. Peter M'Gill, from Major Campbell, Military Secretary to His Lordship:

"I am very sorry to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General has met with a serious accident to-day. In riding home, attended by his groom only, his horse fell with him; the whole weight of the animal coming on his right leg, has fractured it just above the ancle. He has also a wound above the knee. He is at present tolerably easy, though I am afraid he is to suffer a good deal, when the inflammation comes on."

The Second Veto Message.—The President's Veto of the Fiscal Corporation Bill, was sent to the House of Representatives on Thursday morning, and reached here, by express, at an early hour this morning.

The opinion of our Correspondent at Washington has all along expressed, that the tone of the Message would be mild and conciliatory towards Congress and the people, is confirmed. The President regrets that he has not been able to meet the wishes of Congress, in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all Constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions.—He says he has been ready to yield much in a spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others; but his objections to the Bill are on Constitutional grounds, and his convictions, mental and moral, imperatively required him to interpose his veto.

No other plan for a Fiscal Agent is recommended or suggested, but it is intimated that at the regular session one will be proposed, which, without violating the Constitution, will perform the operations of the Treasury without being burthensome to the people, or inconvenient or expensive to the Government. He says, owing to the brief space between the death of President Harrison and his own installation into office, he had no time to prepare or submit a definite recommendation of his own, in his regular Message.

The President compliments the two Houses of Congress on the result of their labours, and expresses his satisfaction that it has been his good fortune and pleasure to concur with them in all measures except this.

The Message, take it all in all, is calculated to dissappoint the hopes and wishes of the opposition, and the disorganizers in our own ranks.—Let the conciliatory spirit which the President manifests, be met with a corresponding spirit from the Whigs all over the country, and all will be well. Let us wait patiently until the regular session of Congress, and see what the President will have then to perform. If we do otherwise, and suffer discord and angry feeling to grow up among us, when the time comes for action on important measures, we may be without strength to carry them through. A difference between Congress and the President, on a single point, is no reason why the Whig party should be dissolved, and all that we have been contending for so many years, be lost. What the President says on this point, should not be overlooked. He asks:—

"And why should our difference on this alone be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that it should not be. I too have been burthened with extraordinary labours of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection, on this the greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause, until a more favourable time, when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, promotive of the good of our common country."

Will the Cabinet resign? is now the question in every one's mouth. We think not. A day or two, however, will resolve all doubt.—*N. Y. Express.*

The Case of McLeod.—A resolution introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Floyd, with a view of obtaining copies of the instructions given by the American Government to all its civil or military officers, in relation to the case of Mr. McLeod, has produced considerable discussion in Congress of late, during what is called the "morning hour." On the 4th inst. Ex-President Adams delivered a speech on the subject, which, from his high standing in the country and his familiarity with every thing relating to its Foreign Relations, has made a strong impression throughout the Union. The Washington National Intelligencer gives the following outline of the general character of his remarks:—

Mr. Adams first spoke of the apparent party aspects and objects of the resolution before the House, and the debate in favour of it; and of the strong condemnation which that conduct merited which sought to make profit to a party, regardless of consequences, out of a question which involved, or might be made to involve, the issue of peace or war with a country perhaps the most powerful on the globe.

He then proceeded to say that he was opposed to multiplying issues with Great Britain. We had one issue with that country, (he was understood to refer to the boundary question) where we were clearly in the right, and she was clearly in the wrong; and if we must fight, we had better fight about such a question than about one where we were in the wrong. For he desired to declare, in the face of the country and the world, his opinion, that in regard to the affair of the "Caroline," a due consideration of all the circumstances might lead to the conclusion that we were in the wrong. The question was, and always would be, who struck the first blow? The British it is true burnt the boat and killed a man. But the question is, what was the boat about, and what was the man doing in the boat? The boat was engaged in hostile acts against Great Britain; it was employed in transporting men and arms to Navy Island, in aid of an insurrection against the British authorities in Upper Canada. We might go to war on this matter; and, after the blood and treasure of the nation had been expended in support of it, we should have a peace. And what then? The question would still be, who struck the first blow? And were we sure we could find among all the Christian nations an umpire who would not say that we had been all the while in the wrong.

Mr. Adams then spoke of another issue which had been attempted to be made, viz. in relation to the particular case of McLeod. He spoke of the opinion delivered by Judge Cowen of the New-York Court, in this case, and declared his dissent from that opinion in strong terms; and he alluded to the sentiments expressed by some of his party friends from New-York on that floor to the same purport and effect as that opinion, with emphatic disapprobation. New-York had been called the "Empire" State; but he said, Delaware is as much an "Empire" State as New-York; and he regarded it as both wrong and dangerous, when persons were heard to declare on that floor, and in the other end of the capitol, that New-York *would* try McLeod, and, if found guilty, *would* hang him; and all because New-York was the "Empire" State! Nobody had proposed to interfere with New-York, or the Courts of New-York; but, by some process McLeod ought to be released, and the President had done no more than his duty in sending the Attorney-General into New-York on this subject. There was not an enlightened nation on earth that would not decide against this idea of holding individuals responsible in a case like this. And the management of the whole case belonged to this government; for it was a national matter, and, if a war grew out of it, it was not New-York that was to maintain that war, but the blood and treasure of the whole nation must maintain it.

Mr. Adams, before he was cut off by the expiration of the hour, paid a noble tribute to Mr. Webster. He alluded to a remark that had been made by some member from New-Hampshire, that "we should have no war with Great Britain while Daniel Webster *was Secretary of State*." He said he thanked God heartily for it, and the people of this country ought to raise their hands in devout and united thanksgiving to God for it! He believed the remark to be true. Peace *would* be preserved while that man was Secretary of State. Not by concessions!—*he* was the last man on earth to make concessions to Great Britain—he *had made* none—but by moderation and a conciliatory temper, accompanied by with just decision and firmness. Mr. Adams alluded to Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, and pronounced it one of the best diplomatic papers that had ever been written, and said he could adopt every line and word of it. Its value was already manifest in the effect it had evidently produced; and he referred, in this connexion, to the conciliatory tone assumed toward this country by Sir Robert Peel, in his address at Tamworth. He repeated his conviction that, while the rights and the honor of the country would be firmly and fully maintained, yet peace *would* be preserved so long as DANIEL WEBSTER was Secretary of State.

The Distribution Bill.—The Bill for the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, has passed both Houses of Congress, and received the President's signature, and has consequently become a Law. This vast domain constitutes a property which belongs peculiarly to the States—and this new Law carries the proceeds of that property in the very channel through which it should pass, to be expended for the benefit of the people of the States. As a measure of relief, none that we know of could possibly have been more salutary. To the States that have become involved by their extensive public improvements, this measure will come with healing on its wings—and to some of those whose affairs are unembarrassed, but whose revenue is inadequate to their increasing expenditure, this salutary Law will save the necessity of a resort to direct taxation.

The following table shows what each State would annually receive under this bill—supposing $3,000,000, to be distributed per year—and supposing the ratio of representation under the late census to be put at 60,000. If any other ratio should be fixed on, the relative proportions will be the same. The sums are stated in round numbers:—

Maine	$ 96,000	South Carolina	$ 84,000
New Hampshire	48,000	Georgia	108,000
Vermont	48,000	Alabama	96,000
Massachusetts	144,000	Mississippi	48,000
Connecticut	60,000	Louisiana	48,000
Rhode Island	12,000	Tennessee	144,000
New York	480 000	Kentucky	132,000
New Jersey	72,000	Ohio	300,000
Pennsylvania	336,000	Indiana	132,000
Delaware	12,000	Missouri	84,000
Maryland	72,000	Illinois	60,000
Virginia	204,000	Arkansas	12,000
North Carolina	120,000	Michigan	36,000

Our Relations with England.—Our relations with England are beginning to look squally and precarious. The change of the English Ministry—the warlike tone of the Tory press—the rumours of expeditions to this continent—the preparations making by the English for some unknown expedition, indicate anything but peace and quiet from that quarter.

The McLeod case and the Boundary question, the African seizures, and other matters, are all still unsettled, and, from every appearance, likely to continue so. We learn, also, that all the British fortifications in Canada, Nova-Scotia, and her dependencies, are undergoing thorough repairs. Our own Government appears to be aware of the present precarious state of affairs. For a few weeks past several hundred men have been employed in repairing, and putting into a fighting condition, all the forts of this harbour. If any demonstration should take place, we have no doubt the first attempt would be made on New-York, and that steam power would be the instrument of attack.

The British may not mean to go to war, but they undoubtedly mean to negotiate all the unsettled questions with arms in their hands. Let our Government be prepared to negotiate on the same basis, and we will get our own.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From the National Intelligencer, Sept. 10.

OFFICIAL.

Camp, North-Eastern Boundary,
September 2, 1841.

Hon. Daniel Webster,
Secretary of State, Washington.

Sir,—My attention having very recently been brought to several notices in the newspapers of the United States, of a statement contained in the Woodstock (New Brunswick) Telegraph, of the 14th ult., in reference to the surveys and explorations now progressing by order of the Government of the United States, under my immediate direction, for the purpose of acquiring information connected with that portion of the boundary in dispute between the United States and Great Britain which is included between the monument at the source of the St. Croix and the highlands described in the treaty of 1783, I deem it proper to inform the Department of State, that, so far as I have any knowledge, the article in question is erroneous in its most important statements.

Neither myself nor any of my officers had received any intimation of the existence of an excitement in the vicinity of our operations, arising from our proceedings, until we saw the matter alluded to in