

Foreign News.

From the London Correspondent of the Montreal Herald. LONDON, Thursday, February 6, 1831.

There has been no alteration in the prices of Canada produce since my last. I have been informed in the course of my enquiries, that the orders for goods generally for Canada, are very limited, and that there are very few buyers in the market.

The annual meetings of the proprietors of the public docks of the metropolis are over, and it appears, that although the properties have fallen so much in value, and the general trade of the metropolis a good deal decreased; yet, notwithstanding, the number of vessels arrived in the port during the past year is rather increased.

The loss of shipping during the entire of the season, has been most distressing, and is, unfortunately, continued up to the last arrivals from the lower ports. The Speech of the King on opening the new session of Parliament, has created very little stir or sensation.

Except the changes in the Spanish ministry, we have little Foreign news of moment; the following are the prices of Colonial produce:—

Table listing prices for various commodities: Red Pine Timber, White, Oak, Elm, Deals, Spruce per 120, White Pine, Red, Staves per 1200 Standard pipe, Pot, Pearl, Wheat per quarter, Flour per barrel.

On the 4th the King opened the Parliament in person, and as the day was particularly fine, the Park and streets through which the Royal procession passed, were crowded to excess.

Antonomat, and Lord Grey in his reply, as emphatically avowed, that such was the fact. He however, very dexterously threw the whole blame upon the Duke of Wellington, for having tolerated the passage of the Balkan and the Treaty of Adrianople.

Yesterday the House of Commons again met, and in the course of the evening, a most extraordinary scene took place. Mr. O'Connell after replying to the Secretary of Ireland, relative to the effects of the Coercion Bill (Mr. Littleton having said that for seven months previous to its passing there were 1,672 agrarian offences and only 145 since.)

Mr. Shiel then loudly called for the names of the accusers, and at this moment the noise, the cries of "order," "order," "hear," "hear," "sit down," were most alarming.

Mr. Shiel then rose, and distinctly and most reverently denied the statement, and declared that it was a gross and scandalous calumny, and then said, "as the noble lord has put the statement on his own responsibility, I shall say no more."

From the London Morning Chronicle, of Friday Jan. 17th, 1831. The House of Assembly of Upper Canada have expelled Mr. W. L. Mackenzie, returned as Representative for the County of York, a fourth time, for no other reason than that he is the proprietor of a Newspaper, in which at different times have appeared comments somewhat unpalatable to them.

of a more liberal and conciliatory policy. Lord Godolphin is nothing to them in his days, not about them in their narrow political views. Mr. Mackenzie, who is thus expelled without any other cause than that the Assembly do not like to have a newspaper proprietor among them, is the Representative of a wealthy, large, and populous county.

United States. THE MONSTER!! THE MONSTER!!! The Chairman of the Delegation addressed the President in the following terms: "General, you are, no doubt, aware that this Committee has the honor to be delegated by the citizens of Baltimore, without regard to party, to come to you, Sir,—the fountain head,—to make known the distressing situation of the currency of this country, and respectfully to ask from you relief."

"Relief Sir"—interrupted the President in a tone of excitement—"Come to me, Sir!—go to the Monster! Did not Nicholas Biddle come here, Sir, and on his oath, swear before a committee, that with six millions in his vaults, he could meet the wants of the whole people?—And now,—when he has wrung more than ten millions, from the people,—he sends you to me for relief!

"Sir," said the Chairman, "the currency of the country is in a dreadful situation. The State Banks have not confidence in each other,—they cannot give trade the facilities required. I have recently travelled to and from the Falls of Ohio to Baltimore, and can assure you, Sir, I have heard but one opinion on this subject. We are your friends,—not politicians. I have always been, up to the present moment, a decided friend of your administration."

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Now we do not state that this bill was passed (after the stand taken against it in the Legislative Council) through the influence of the Chief Justice; but we hesitate not to mention, that his influence in that body has been so notoriously great and overwhelming, that it was spoken of freely and without reserve by his own friends in the House of Assembly; and the subservience to him, or imbecility or whatever else it may be called, of all the other members of that house, was the subject of their ridicule and derision in debate and more than once on the floor.

Disputed with the Executive the right to the pension fund? At this time the President had grown into such a rage, that no object was to be gained by attempting to prolong the discussion, and as several of the delegation had already manifested their wish and their impatience to close the conference, the members of the delegation withdrew.

Provincial.

Our readers and the whole country are doubtless well aware that among the peculiar services of our faithful legislators in the House of Assembly, by which they have distinguished themselves beyond any that have preceded, or are likely to follow them, and for which they have such strong claims to the gratitude and affection of their constituents, was the law granting perpetual salaries to certain of our great men, commonly called the "Everlasting Salary Act."

One of the items which His Excellency then consented to ask the house to grant, was a salary to the speaker of the Legislative Council. This however was not then granted. The house was already paying to that modest and learned functionary in his character of Chief Justice the extravagant sum of £1500 sterling per annum, and was no doubt aware that a further annual salary to the same person, as Speaker of the Legislative Council would create "a fabulous spirit" as they call it in the country.

As the supply bill is merely a grant to meet the expenses of government during the current year, it is at least annual to put in a remuneration for past services; but the Assembly no doubt thought this case a splendid exception. To do them justice, however, it should be said, that some of them objected to its being in the supply bill, and preferred a separate bill, granting it permanently; but as this did not succeed, they submitted with exemplary resignation to the pleasure of their honorable brethren, and voted for the bill.

A positive declaration thus made by their Lordships of the honor that they would not pass the supply bill, unless their honors the Commons removed every cause of offence,—came into their views, and consented to their modifications, caused an effort to be made to carry a new supply in such a shape as could not fail to be agreeable to their Lordships; and all the arts and sorceries that would be consequent on its failure were most politically described, and of course played, by anticipation, to the account of those invidious and perverse members of the Assembly, who felt that they had such a thing as a conscience, and were determined to obey its dictates.

But this stratagem did not succeed, and the council was thereby placed in a sad dilemma; for if they passed the bill it was sent from the Lower house after all their laboring against it, where was their consistency or dignity? or what would be thought of any future threat they may make "to take a determined stand?"

Here, in a vehement manner, the President exclaimed: "The People! Talk to Andrew Jackson, Sir, about the People!—The People, Sir, are with me. I have undergone much peril for the liberties of this People,—and Andrew Jackson yet lives to put his foot upon the head of the monster, and crush him to the dust!"

"The Monster, Sir," replied the President in a violent rage, "has blest you! When I put him down, Sir, the other mounted institutions will meet all the wants of the people. It is folly in the extreme, to talk to me thus Sir. I would rather undergo the tortures of ten Spanish Inquisitions than that the deposits should be restored, or the monster be rechartered."

and a double session and admission followed; again he rose and could do no more than repeat the words of Mr. McNab, who said in full admiration, and wondered that "some small head could carry all he knew!" This, according to Mr. McNab, was the habit in the Legislative Council.

Indeed the existence and extent of his influence in the council, and even in the House of Assembly, were not denied by any one in the House, but on the contrary, were admitted and defended by his supporters on the ground of his alleged talents and services! One cannot help inquiring, therefore, whether this supply bill would have got through the Legislative Council, after their declaration against it, communicated to the Assembly, if it had not contained such a forcible appeal to his Lordship's feelings, or if it had not been the head of that body.

We hope the public attention will be directed steadily to this matter. When the influence of an individual becomes so great that he can procure a perpetual salary, which in three years yields him \$20,000, and in ten years an addition to it of \$2,100, granted in an unusual manner, and by a body which had previously and deliberately refused on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and even more so on the ground of its unreasonableness, we may without presumption be permitted to inquire, whether for the people, welfare and good government of the province, it is not essential that some change should be made.

The effect which would be produced in our polity by a separation between the judicial and legislative characters, is so important to be hastily passed over; but neither our time nor our readers' patience will permit us to discuss it at length for the present. Yet we cannot but inquiring, whether a most intriguing, selfish and influential partisan, is exactly the most suitable person to preside in a court where a political opponent may be a party, or even a counsel? The very Tories of Lower Canada answer in the negative.

Some idea may be formed of the evil consequences of allowing a judge to be the head of the legislature from the circumstance, that during the late annual session, a measure was introduced by the Chief Justice, and forced through both houses by his influence, giving him and his brother judges, almost arbitrary power in trials regarding landed property. In such cases extensive jurisdiction can now be exercised by the judge at his own discretion, not regulated, nor directed by any known or prescribed rules. We are informed that nothing like this can be found in the laws of England, nor in those of any other country.

A murder of a most barbarous nature was lately committed at L'Assomption under rather unusual circumstances. Two brothers, Raymond and Olivier Brien dit Desrochers were enamoured of and paying their address at the same time to the deceased Donatille Perault.—Olivier, however, soon discovered that his brother Raymond was the favored swain, and under the influence of jealousy flattered his brother, that if he married the young lady, he would not long enjoy her society.

During the evening between Saturday and Sunday, he entered into the bed chamber of his brother, and destroyed his sister-in-law by striking her several blows on her head with an axe. The husband also received a blow from the axe on his arm. The murderer has been committed to the goal of this city. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and a verdict returned that she came to her death by the blows of an axe inflicted upon her by a man suspected to be the prisoner now in custody. We derive our information from the columns of the Ami du Peuple of yesterday.

HORSE THIEF TAKEN!—A man by the name of William Morrison, stole a horse, the property of Dr. Duncombe, of the London District, brother to the Member of Parliament, with which he carried off a quantity of goods under seizure by distress. He was pursued by Mr. Drake, Bailiff, under a warrant from—Ermatinger Esq, when it was ascertained he had crossed to Detroit. On satisfactory evidence being produced to affix a strong suspicion of guilt upon Morrison, application was made by Charles Elliot, Esq. to Governor Porter for the surrender of Morrison, who was accordingly delivered to our authorities, and is now lodged in the goal of this Town. It must prove highly gratifying to the people of both countries to observe the perfect understanding which exists between the two Governments relative to such offenders. We should think that it would also a salutary check against the commission of crime.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 22nd March, 1831.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, has been pleased to appoint THOMAS NASH, Esq., to be Clerk of the District Court of the District of Prince Edward.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 25th March, 1831.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has been pleased to make the following appointments: RICHARD BELLOCK, Esq., Sheriff District Prince Edward—Commission dated 12th February, 1831. SIMON WASHBURN, Esq., Judge of the Surrogate Court of the District of Prince Edward—Commission dated 15th March, 1831. DONALD BETHUNE, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the District of Prince Edward—Commission dated 15th March, 1831.

BERLINGTON BAY.—For some days past our bay has been perfectly free from ice, and steam-vessels may now come to our wharves in safety.—On Saturday last the schooner Minerva, Captain Zealand arrived at Mr. Gunn's wharf, and has, we are informed, taken in a cargo for York. Schooners at steam-vessels, we presume, might now ply between port of Hamilton, & York, Niagara & Colborne without the least danger of obstruction from ice, or risk of those storms which usually take place this season of the year; as it appears the late heavy breezes were the regular equinoctial gales.

Peter Paterson, Dr Widmer, C. Stotesbur, George Duggan, Thomas Helliwell, Grant Power, Robert Stanton, and half a grove of old obstinate rascals like themselves are to contest the city election to day. They will be defeated, utterly defeated, as a matter of course, and then the people of Toronto that now is will set their feet no more. It may be allowed that the Tories do herd. We regret that Mr. Berman and Lawyer King playing see-fiddle among their aide-de-camps.—Toronto Herald.

Reformers! If you expect any good to be derived from the New Charter, do not select two or three favorites but vote the whole of the reform tickets your several wards. To send a few sincere reformers to the city council and surround them by the same stamp as those who composed a majority of the House of Assembly, would be to subject them to insult and you to serious injury. We heartily recommend to your favourable consideration, the following citizens: