Provincial.

From the Cobourg Star.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the Eastern parts of the Newcastle, and the Western parts of the Midland District, was held, pursuant to notice, at Mr. Jacob Ford's Inn, River Trent, on Saturday, the 15th ultimo, for the purpose of considering the propriety of following up, by petition, the notice inserted in the Upper Canada Gazette; when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:--

Robt. C. Wilkins, Esq. was called to the chair, and Adam H. Meyrers, Esq. chosen Secretary.

Wm. Robertson, Esq. should be set off as the said District.

Allen, Esq.

the public business by rendering of easy access to the inhabitants the place appointed for that purpose, it is of the utmost importance that a central part of the new District, combining this advantage with security from the incursions of a foreign enemy, be selected for the site of the necessary public build-

Moved by Thomas A. Corbett, Esq. seconded by Mr. T. Ketcherson.

That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to draught a petition to the Legislature, -that is to say, Major Campbell, Messrs. Hawley, Robertson, Allan, Crowe, Curran, Murphy, Biggar, Way, Johns, Fidlar, Brown, B. Cummings, Platt, Campbell, and Cooley.

Moved by J. B. Crowe, Esq. seconded by A. H. Meyrers, Esq.

That in consequence of certain reflections having been lately cast on the Legislative council of this Province, this meeting feet it their duty to express their dissent from any such doctrine as that one House of Parliament has not the undisputed right of dissenting from any measure that may be proposed by the other, and that this meeting do place the fullest reliance on the wisdom of the Legislative Council, as one of the Branches of the Provincial Legislature, and are convinced that that branch of the Legislature conduced as well to the protection of the rights of the people, as the prerogative of the

Mr. Wilkins having left the chair, and Mr. Hawley being called thereto.

It was moved by Mr. Johns, seconded by Mr.

That the thanks of the meeting be returned to Robert C. Wilkins, Esq. for his able conduct in the

A. H. MEYRERS, Secretary. River Trent, 15th Dec. 1834.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A DUTCH WITNESS-In a certain Court of Requests not on hundred miles from Goderich, the sapient Commissioners (green European ones, newly baked,) instead of non-suiting a plaintiff, and giving him time to bring a new suit against the proper person, granted a verdict against one of the witnesses. Mr. Michael Fisher, another of the witnesses, immediately exclaimed --- Py Got, I will take care never to be a witness again for fear they would tuck a verdict upon me."-Toronto Correspondent.

MURDER OF PATRICK BURNS- ARREST OF THE HIGH BAILIFF .- The Mayor of this city and other Magistrates have been, during the last fortnight, engaged in a laborious and painful investigation Wednesday, the 8th of October last.

Sheriff, backed by all the judgments, write and executions in his hands, -backed by the whole influence of the Government,-backed by the vast powers of his office, and the weight of a purse augmented about 1.200 sovereigns a year from the misery and poverty of the victims of dear law and Canada justice, was a candidate for the representation of its interests in the next general Assembly.

He was a candidate in defiance of the law of England-he was a candidate upheld by corruption, open and notorious corruption-supported by open houses, where the intoxicating draught, ready prepared, was at hand, free of cost, to delude the unwary, entrap the weak, and incite to acts of violence those partizans who have but a feeble coutrol over their passions. Thank Heaven he failed! But his defeat was marked by acts of violence, for which some of his partizans are now suffering, and by the blood of an old, kind-hearted and contiding itishman, in the public streets, while he, under the influence of the prevaling excitement, was cheering for his favorite candidate, the Sheriff's opponent.

Some enquiry was made by the coroner, whose jury returned a verdict of murder, but were unable to find proof sufficient to warrant them in utilizing the guilt on any one individual. And the Grand Jury, at the Assizes, composed on the usual unjust exclusive principle, so as to exclude every individual in the district, in whom the freeholders reposed trust and confidence, are said to have done a little in the same way, with just the degree of success that was expected under the circumstances.

The Barn of a country Squire had been burnt in an instant our worthy Lieutenant Governor stept forth to offer one hundred pounds of the public money for the apprehension of the incendiary .-The blood of a friendly Irishman had crimsoned the streets of this city, but his Excell ncy, with characteristic discrimination, allowed the affair to drop into oblivion without offering one shilling of reward for the recovery of his murderers.

The Civic Magistrates felt the difficulty of their situation, and advertised 100% reward to discover the slayer of Burns. Still it was asserted to their injury that they felt inclined to screen their officers-that, altho' the citizens had given them ample powers, they had made no enquiry, and insinuating that if examined, they would bring to light such and

such facts bearing upon the question. It was wisely determined to sift the matter to the boitom-and the result of the information obtained has been the arrest of Higgins, the High Bailiff, on

a charge of murder.

The whole of the evidence is given in open court, and the party complained of has the most ample means of cross examining witnesses. We will place the whole testin, on before our readers.

The course pursued will have one good effect-it will shew constables in time to come, that their conduct will be subjected to the test of a thorough judicial investigation before the cometry-it will siew them that a citizen in a free country', even if he should take a glass extra and a stick in his hand, and thus furnished, hurra in the streets for his favorite candidate, may be apprehended and carried to prison by 14 or 15 constables, but must not be hewn down with a sword, and his blood spilt in the streets like a thing of no value.

In all this we wish to be understood as conveying no imputation on the prisoner-but there will be other popular elections, and other times of excitement, and an enquiry, like the present, may serve as a caution and warning to men in authority, in time o come, and save bloodshed and grevent crime.-ib

The public convenience is now materially increased by the improvements made in the line of else until the arrival of Sir Robert Peel. Stages from Kingston to Toronto. The Stages leave

teams are now employed throughout the whole line. and of completing the reform of the court of Chanmorning, instantly engaged a four-oared cutter, and only eleven volunteers; but afterwards, on a Conport of Chanconsequence of the channel to France during the night. The belong to that well known and spirited individual, William Weller .-- Kingston Chronicle.

We have learned from a private source that His Excellency Sir John Colborne has refused to comply with the Petition of the canal contractors for having military stationed here during the continuation of the works. His Excellency thinks Moved by Sheldon Hawley, Esq. seconded by that they can be carried on without the presence of intervention of soldiers, but promises that should That it is the opinion of this meeting, that from the Magistrates consider the means at their disthe great extent and large increase in population of posal for checking any turbulent proceedings that the Midland and Newcastle Districts, it would be might occur on the line, are insufficient, 3 or 4 desirable to petition the Provincial Parliament, that companies of militia might be selected, and supa new District, comprising for its frontage the town- plied with arms from Kingston. We trust the maships of Thurlow, Sidney, Murray, and Cramahe, gistrates will embrace this kind offer of Sir John's -In this town alone there can be sixty or seventy Moved by Major Campbell, seconded by Thos. selected & so organized as to hold themselves in readiness in at twenty minutes' notice to check any That as the object of this meeting is to facilitate unlawful proceedings that might occur in the neighbourhood .- Cornwall Observer.

Mr. Allan Roy McDonell, Postmaster at St. Rapevening, on suspicion on having robbed the mail in September last of money to the amount of £196,-it being a remittance from Toronto to Mr. Tredwell | Vor of the reigning power. Reports were in circulasession-Many things were elicited on the examination which would be invidious in us just now to mention .- ib.

BRECISH WHIG.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

And for sale at the Office of the BRITISH WHIG, -"Observaons on the Rideau Canal," by Edward J. Barker, M. D .-Inscribed (by permission) to His Excellency Sir John Colborne. Price, one shilling and three pence. Kingston, Nov. 3rd, 18:4.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The author of the long communication from Fredericksburgh, is

Our Camden Correspondent may rest assured that We are sorry that we cannot comply with the request of our exteemed

correspondent in Adolphustown. When the postage of the postry from Napanee is paid, it shall be put

KINGSTON, TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 13, 1835.

By further arrivals at New York we have still later intelligence from England. Sir Robert Peel had returned to London but nothing definitely was known at the date of the latest papers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Robert Peel had returned express to Engand, from Rome, via Paris. He had not indeed reached the British capital; but the London Courier of the 8th announces that Sir Robert slept the preceding night at Canterbury, and was expected in described as having been general and splendid. London on the 9th.

Lord Melbourne, in answer to an address from the Derby Reformers, has given a full explanation of the circumstances and manner of the late dissolution of his ministry, and according to the Morning Chronicle contradicts the authorized statement in the Quarterly Review. We shall insert Lord Melbourne's version of the catastrophe.

Earl Spencer, (late Lord Althorp,) gave up the seals of office on the 2d, and, in conformity with the precedents, Lord Demnan, the Chief Justice of Enginto the circumstances attending the violent death land, will be ex officio Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the late Mr. Burns, a citizen of Toronto, who until another appointment shall have been made. to have assumed an air of reserve, and to have rewas murdered in the public streets, in the presence, In 1721 Sir John Pratt, in 1754 Sir William Lee, in plied that he could give no answer to such an inquiit appears, of 14 peace officers, on the evening of 1757 Lord Mansfield, and in 1767 again Lord Mansfield, Chief Justices of England, held the office of During the week of the Election for this city, the | Chancellor of the Exchequer for a time, under circumstances similar to the present. On the last occasion Lord Mansfield continued to hold the office should take his own measures accordingly. The of Chancellor of the Exchequer for three months.

The King has pledged himself to continue the measures of reform—the Duke of Wellington stand. a quarter, became nore placable, assuring his visiing by, and assenting thereto. But we presume ter that he was by 10 means entitled to draw any both King and Duke intend to pursue the system as such inference from he answer which he had given; they understand it-a convenient method of getting that, in fact, till the cabinet was formed, no notice along for "military chieftains." His Majesty's avowal upon this subject, was made on this wise :--On the 2d of December, the city deputation waited on the King, with the address from the common council of London. The address was read by the Recorder as usual. His Majesty received the address on the throne, the Duke of Wellington being thought of it, unless the fact that a bet of a thousand at his right hand. After the address had been read, pounds has been decded by it, that the Duke of Welthe Duke of Wellington handed his Majesty the lington's ministry was beaten in the House of Comwritten answer, which he read in a distinct tone of voice. He was particularly emphatic in pronounc-ing the words "I," and "My." The answer was in substance as follows :- "It has been, and ever will be, the object of my most earnest solicitude to correct abuses and to improve the condition of the country; and I trust the ministers whom I may appoint, will, by the successful prosecution of this, the first as the mapires say on Tuesday morning, the 16th wish of my heart, justify my confidence, and entitle of November 1830; on which day, a few hours lathem to the confidence of my people."

The Globe, from which journal the statement was derived, says this answer was delivered with a tone

something like reproof.

pecially, active preparations are making for the an- close running, & if the spirit of the wager, rather than ticipated dissolution of Parliament, and rival candi- the letter, had been consulted, the "backer out" dates are every where addressing the electors. The would have been the vinner. We mention the cir-London Courier remarks-we hope and believe comstance merely to exhibit the coincidence of that the latter will do their duty; and that they will dates .- Morning Post return no members except those on whom the follest reliance may be placed for their determination to the Colonial Secretar ship, or the Mint, if he will enforce those reforms and changes in Church and State that are held by the majority of the middle classes to be indispensable."

The Morning Chronicle is stoutly arguing that the late dismissal of the whigs, was a work of preconcert, and quotes The John Bull as authority, as are appointed Lord Justices of Ireland. It is stated Joseph Hume to be a "measure," an attachment for a young man in the service of her follows:-

"Sir R. Peel, before his departure for Italy, not only privately, but publicly, avowed his readiness to put himself at the head of the ministry whenever his Majesty should see fit to command his services."

Of the truth of this statement, adds the Chronicle, there can be no doubt: and the question which arises upon the fact is this -- Upon what occasion did Sir R. Peel thus "privately avow his readiness to put himself at the head of the ministry?" The answer is obvious. It could only have been upon some one of the numerous occasions in which the fate of the Melbourne cabinet was discussed, and its doom fixed. As Shakspeare says, the phrase "denotes a foregone conclusion."

The Standard says the meeting in Westminster against a Wellington ministry, was, "the most deplorable of all the failures. There were about 400 persons present, the indigenous population of Cocnt-Garden, porters, and basket women included. Of course we need say nothing more of the proceed-

It is stated that Lord Brougham has withdrawn his offer to take the office of Chief Baron under the new ministry. The London Globe publishes the following copy of the lecter containing his Lordship's "second thought:"-Paris, Saturday, Nov. 29.

My Lord-I had the honor of receiving you Lora'ship's letter, announcing the state it, which government at present is, and that nothing of all v kind can be settled either as to measures or any thing

from persons in whose judgment I entirely confide, give me room to think that my accepting a judicial situation, though without any emolument whatever, might appear to others to interfere with my parliamentary duties, I feel myself under the necessity of desiring that the tender of gratuitous service formerly made should be considered as withdrawn. My own clear and unhesitating opinion is, that, following the example of Lord Loughborough and others, I could attend as much to Parliamentary duties when on the Bench as when in a private station. But in these times I have no right to take any step which has any tendency to discourage the efforts of those whose principles are my own, and whose confidence I am proud to enjuy. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) BROUGHAM.

Lord Brougham was yet at Paris, attending the French courts, literary and scientific Institutions, the chambers, &c.

The news from Spain is, as heretofore, involved haels, was committed to the jail of this town last in doubt and contradiction. So far as we have been able to disentangle the snarled yarn, it would appear that the balance of guillera conflicts was in faof the Ottawa. Five \$50 bills were found in his pos- | tion of a great battle between the opposing Generals Mina and Zumalacarreguy, and that the latter had been defeated with a loss of 1800 men; but their authenticity is justly doubted. There is, however, no reasonable doubt of the discomfiture of a batallion under the command of a Carlist Colonel; which although numerically inconsiderable is yet, in Spanish warfare an item of no little consideration. It is contained in the following extract of a letter of the 2d of December from the Aludes :-

"The news of the execution of Lieut. Col. Manche and the defeat of the 9th battalion, which was under his command, is confirmed. About the middle of November, Brigadier Linares attacked this Carlist battalion wien least expected; which being mountains. Mancho was distinguished by his red cap, was pursued and taken by the sharp-shooters of Linares, and immediately afterwards shot. Cancho, at the commersement of the insurrection, was Alcade of Ochagavia, his native town; was very number of the yourg men of the neighboring vallies to form the 9th battalion, the command of which was given to him by the Carlist Junta."

Mina has determined to bring the troops of Carlos, under Zumalacarreguy, (who has been waiting to measure strength with him) to a general engage-

Lisbon advices had reached Falmouth to the 2d of December, annouacing that the Queen Donna Maria was married by proxy to the Duke of Leuchtenburg (the Duke of Terceira officiating) on the 1st, when the greatest enthusiasm was displayed by all parties in Lisbon, and the public rejoicings are i'ortuguese corvette, with the Duke of Leuchtenburgh on board, arrived at Gibraltar, on the 16th

A report is current in the moneyed circles to the following effect. The Duke of Wellington had scarcely received his new appointment from his royal master, than he was waited upon by the leviathan of the Stock Exchange; who, without ceremony, required his Grace o inform him whether any and what changes were likely to take place in the foreign policy of the country? on which the Duke is said ry. The questioner, nothing daunted, is represented as having immedately said, that he should take his Grace's refusal as a tacit acknowledgment, that some important changes were contemplated, and Duke, the report gors on to state, feeling somewhat alarmed at this inteligible threat from so influential

of its general policy could be known or ascertained; but that, as far as te could ut present perceive, no material change in the present foreign policy was likely to take place.-Morning Herald. It is a singular cicumstance, and one which has

not yet been noticed nor perhaps should we have mons on the 15th of November, 1830, and Lord Melbourne's ministry was dissolved on the 14th November 1831. A bet of a thousand pounds was taid by a nobleman well known in the political and sporting worlds, that the whigs would not hold office four years. He has singularly enough lost; the division upon the c vil list took place on Monday night, or. ter, the Duke resigned. Lord Melbourne's ministry was, to all intents and purposes, put an end to before twelve on the 14th Nov. 1834; but the King being at Brighton, the ministers had no opportunity of In every part of the country, but in Scotland es- giving up the seals until Monday the 17th. This is

Lord Stanley may tave, it is said, the Admiralty join the Administration .- Courier.

mate (Lord John Bresford,) the Commander-in- we sacrificed? Is it that of "reform?" Perhaps to draw tears from the audience. The story of this in the Dublin correspondence of the Times, that he is an empty one, we opine.) But because we father, named Charles Stuart, he was banished from Mr. Blackburn and Ir. O'Loghlen, the Irish At- have all along maintained, as clearly and invariably the house of his employer, and it is supposed sailed torney General and Solicitor General, resigned as language could express our sentiments, that we for America. It appears that she became so ardenttheir posts on Tuesdar. The resignation of the for- would never abandon the principle or system of re- ly attached to him, that she assumed man's apparel mer created some suprise, as he is believed to be form, and would support the Duke of Wellington of the Orange tory party. Lord Chancellor Plun- not one moment longer than he agreed with us in pro- engaged as a common sailor, and sailed in search kett announced his r-tirement from the Bench on moting the cause of reform, this gin-monger chatwas to be his successif-

Sir John Campbel moved the Court of King's ed!" Bench, on Tuesday, to order sentence of death to of Mr. Ashton, who had been removed from Ches-Mr. Dunn moved that the consideration of the case should be postponed or three days, in order to give him time to communicate with his wretched clients, man said, that although they did not see -that the delay required could in any manner benefit the prisoquestionably become the duty of that court to order of the case, however and anxious to give that learnto stand over until Thursday morning.

Considerable improvement has also been made in the office of Vice Chancettor (a subject on which transmitted a full memorial to Duke of Wellington has despatched three other mesting the vone Lordship from Description and any high I had sent sengers to the different courts of the continent, apthe vehicles, horses, drivers, &c. That part of the subject on which I transmitted a full memorial to buke of transmitted a full memorial to buke of transmitted a full memorial to sengers to the different courts of the continent, approach to the Trent is your Lordship from Dover, and on which I had sent sengers to the different courts of the continent, approach to the Trent is your Lordship from Dover, and on which I had sent sengers to the different courts of the continent, approach to the procession! This beats the "force of a part of the continent, approach to the procession of owned by Mr. R. Monro, formerly of Belleville, a memorandum before I left the Great Seal,) yet prising them of the change, and assuring them that in the procession! This beats the "farce of county of Belleville, a memorandum before I left the Great Seal,) will in consequence take place in the meetings" hollow.—Times. some communications which I have since received no alteration will in consequence take place in the meetings" hollow .- Times. relations between England and foreign powers.

The Earl of Kenmair and Earl Killeen, two Catholic noblemen, have been appointed Irish Privy Councillors, the first of that creed so, appointed for the last century and a half. The Earl of Dunmore, the Earl of Leitrim, and Mr. Dominick Brown, M. P. have also been appointed to the Irish Privy Coun-

sources from which they are derived, and the objects | delivered the following reply :to which they are generally applied. In the execution of this task, Mr. Croly has displayed a deal of talent, est and most grateful thanks for this address. With be lighted in it. -Globe. The Common Council of London met yesterday and passed resolutions, of which the object was to

condemn his Majesty for having dismissed his late Ministers, and for having called the Duke of Wellington and his friends into office. Often have we repeated our sincere concern at the removal from the Government of Lord Melbourne, and those of his colleagues whom he esteemed, and in whom he con fided, because it is our firm belief that they meant well by the rights and liberties of England. The change of Ministers, however, if we are (as we believe ourselves) accurately informed, must, when placed on the right footing, be described as a thing that was-not praiseworthy in the Sovereign, for panick struck, fled in the utmost confusion to the he had no choice-but, morally speaking inevitable. The question was, whether the King ought to have dissolved the late Cabinet when he did, or to have waited until it should be self-dissolved, in the midst of a Session of Parliament. Failing the late Ministry, on what other could the Sovereign fell back?rich, and had sufficient interest to introduce a great | On the Ultra Tories? -on the O'Connell rump, and and tail of two-score joints appended !- on the Ultra Tories?-or, finally, on that party which he did at once appeal to? We mean that division of the Conservative party which has always borne the name of "moderate," softened down and mellowed, as they have been, by years of exclusion from official powment. He marched from Pampeluna on the 27th er by the recollection that they were expelled for Nov. at the head of 5,000 men, with a corps de re- the want of sympathy with the people, and want of that grave lesson of experience, the disregard of which would be as surely fatal to them, and now even more irreparable, than their previous ignorance or apathy. What can be the specific purpose of the city orators who moved and seconded the resolutions for an address to his Majesty, does not very plain!; appear. They grieve over the appointment of the present Ministers, but they do not venture to tell the Sovereign where he ought to hunt for others. Lord Grey is gone.

> The present Lord Spencer, it ought to be stated, is, for the present, gone. Whom would the City orators recommend? Lord Durham could not construct a ministry comprising any efficient portion either of Lord Grey's or Lord Melbourne's Cabinet; the objections to his Lordship in both those quarters appear, on reperted and recent trial to have been of a nature almost insurmountable; nor, direct and manly as we admit his political declarations to have been, is any sufficient evidence adduced that the property and intelligence of the nation would vet accept him for Prime Minister. Last comes Lord Melbourne; and let us, with all the useful qualities for which that Noble Lord is to be respected, ask whether he could form a Ministry more united, powerful, or stable than the last; -- or would be, if ever so warmly solicited, again undertake the difficulties and troubles from which the Royal pleasure has released him? As a practical question, therefore, we should like to know from the statesmen of the Common Council, how they would act if the cards were given them to shuffle and deal round. We think too reasonably of them to suppose that they would drag the kennels for an Administration of gin-burnt revolutionists, the writers & distributors of unstamped rubbish, or the mountaineers of the House of Commons. The practical remedy, allowing the change to be an evil, we are at a loss to find. Still less can we in our consciences affirm that any remedy is wanting beyond that which the Reform Bill itself

If the Reform Bill have really the virtues ascribed by freeing them from reproach, and rendering them to it-if it really has deposited in the hands of the people the substantial power of self-government, what in the name of Heaven have we to fear from the Duke of Wellington or his unknown colleagues? Can they out-vote us in the Commons House? If they do, they must have the country with them; which case there is no rational cause for complaint; and to affirm that they still can legislate for England against her will, is to libel grossly the law by which Parliament has been reformed, or to prove that reform was intrinsically good for nothing. seems that a leather-headed personage of the name of Stevens, who is also, we are told, a seller of gin and bitters, will not understand the use of his mother tongue, but harps pertinacionally on the same cracked string as the hired newspapers of certain discarded placemen, assuring his hearers of the Common Council, that the Times at present sacrifices its principles, and advocates the very measures which it has most loudly decried in former days. Why, does this dolt conceive the meaning of the word "princi- philanthropy, volumeered his services in behalf of ple?" Does he comprehend the difference between Marquis Wellesleyis recalled; and the Lord Pri- a "man" and a "measure?" What principle have with extraordinary ability, and with such effect as Chief, and the Chief lustice of the King's Bench, he lancies Lord Brougham to be a "principle," or poor girl is pathetic and romantic. Having formed Wednesday, and stand that Sir Charles Wetherell ters about our "sacrificing old principles," and "advocating measures that we had before condemn-

be executed on Garsile and Mosley, the murderers their nonsense. We regard their rant as much as ter Castle into this court by writ of Habeas Corpus. ly discoursing over their meal of thisdes. As for to New Jersey on her way to Philadelphia and hathe majority in the Common Council on behalf of ving stopped for the night at a barn near Kingston, men, and in contempt of measures, it was not we the prisoners. After some conversation, Lord Den- the approach of St. Thomas' Day. Rabble talk is the only end of her sufferings. But from this dreadcorporate elections, but three months hence (we circumstances altogether unprovidential, ners, yet as they were desirous of giving the case have no objection to a wager,) the gentlemen will every possible consileration, the court had deter- change their tone. Moreover, a city wag assures mined on granting it. He, however, wished to cau- us that an address to the King has always charms, tion the wretched men before him, not to entertain for your Corporation grandees, inasmuch as there New Brunswick; the other horse followed. Cir the most distant hope that this indulgence would, in accrues to them some prefit on what may be termed cumstances (and her own confession) all go to prove any manner, benefit them; for it would most un- the draught of that important document. Half-a- that she meant to make herself amenable to the sovereign a-piece for coach-hire to the gentry in law :- ind horse-stealing being in her own country execution to be made. Under all the circumstances black gowns, who honor his Majesty with their at- punishable by death, she sought it as an end to her tendance on such occasions, enables them we dare sufferings and sorrows. ed counsel who appeared for them an opportunity say to pocket half of it; thus enjoying the sight of of solemnly arguing the case, they should direct it of a Sovereign-and-a-half for the mere trouble of nion was expressed) concerning this poor unforted every day (Sundays excepted) and four-horse the two objects of saving a large sum to the public finding there would be no steamboat before the mourner must pay his own coach-kire, there were rative."

Lord Melbourne's Address.

London, Nov. 28 .- Lord Melbourne arrived at his seat at Melbourne on Tuesday, and the same evening a numerous meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of Melbourne was held in the National School Room, to consider the propriety of presenting an Address to his Lordship, declaratory of their feel. ings respecting the late change in the Administration A considerable sensation has been excited in Ire- After an animated discussion, an address was unani. land by the appearance of a small pamphlet from mously agreed to, and on Wednesday the inhabithe pen of Mr. Croly, a Roman Catholic priest. The tants proceeded in procession, with bands of music. object of the writer is to prove the necessity of a banners, etc. to the Hall, to present it to his Lord. Catholic church establishment in Ireland. He takes ship, who received them in the lawn. J. Dolman. a review of the present revenue of the priests, the Esq presented the address, to which his Lordship "Gentlemen- I beg leave to return you my warm.

an intimate acquaintance with his subject, and a respect to the events which have taken place, and candor which is likely to prove most detrimental to which are the immediate cause of your address, you his interests. The writer has been suspended from will not, I am sure, expect that I should enter into his duties as a clergyman, by the Bishop of his di- any detail or explanation. Suffice it to say, that I ocese; and such is the degree of hostility excited do not feel myself in the slightest degree, personagainst him, that the very chapel in which he was ally aggrieved by any thing that has taken place. wont to celebrate mass, was on Sunday beset by his The question of who shall be the Ministers of this parishioners who refused even to permit a candle to country at this period is one of so much importance. and pregnant, possibly, with such serious consequences, that any considerations connected with it, personally affecting an individual, whatever may be his rank, station, or talents, sink in comparison into utter nothingness and insignificance. You have mentioned in your address the Act for the better representation of the people in Parliament-and Icotirely concur with your observations on that subject, After many years of apprehension, of doubt and of more than doubt, whether it would be prudent and expedient to make so large and sudden an alteration, I deemed it to be my duty to promote and support that measure, because I felt it to be demanded by a great majority of the respectability & intelligence of the community. At the same time it is a rery rapid and extensive change, and rapid and extensive changes in human affairs can never be regarded without uncasiness and anxiety. It gives to the people at large much greater power than they before possessed, and the resolution of the question, whether power had been wisely confided depends entirely upon the manner in which it was employed, and the effects which it produces." "The people, as well as kings and ministers, are

responsible to God and to man, in heaven and ou earth, here and hereafter, for the exercise of the power committed to their charge, and if any of them are tempted to abuse it, depend upon it, in this age of intelligence and inquiry, they will not long be able to retain an authority, of which they prove themselves to be unwordly. The cautious and temparate tone of this address is to me a sufficient proof and guarantee, that the portion of political power which is placed in your hands will be exercised with temper, circumspection, moderation and justice .-It is undoubtedly true, as stated in your address, that it was the intention of myself and my colleagues, if we had remained in office, to have proposed such reformations both in the ecclesiastical and civil departinents of the state as appear to be demanded by existing defects. You are all doubtless aware that a controversy has lately been carried on between men of great eminence and weight in the country upon the subject of the progress of reformation, whether it should be slow or fast, whether much or little should be proposed in the next session of Parliament. I can only say for myself, that I know not whether it should have been considered much, or whether it should have been considered little, but I should have been for bringing forward as much as was sufficient, as much as could remedy the most pressing evils, as much as would have been digested and matured, as much as in all circumstances it could be considered as safe, prudent, and practical

sion of confidence contained in your address. I shall strenuously endeavor to deserve it. I shall persevere in the course which I have hitherto invariably held; I shall support such alterations as appear to me to be well founded, and likely to be beneficial. It will be my anxious desire to remove every inconvenience which may press upon any portion of His Majesty's subjects, citter in their civil or their religious capacity, either as citizens of the State, or as members of any particular sect, to extend and enlarge the institutions of the country, so as to render them commensurate with its increasing numbers, instruction, and intelligence; to enable them, as far as it is consistent with human nature, to comprehend within their scope all classes and conditions of men, and to ensure their stability and permanence more powerful and efficient for those purposes which they are intended to promote."

"Gentlemen-I am much gratified by the expres-

From a later arrival we learn what follow:

" Sir Robert Peel arrived in London on the 9th. agreeably to the anticipations of the Courier, published by us vesterday. Of course there had been no time to graceout with ministerial accompanies. or even for consultation, when the evening paper of that day went to press. Lord Palmerston, at a public dinner, had declared his opinion that the new Ministry to be organised could not sustain itself.

From the New Brunswick, N. J. Fredonia, Dec. 24. The present term of Middlesex Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions has been one of extraordinary interest. On the 20th inst. the trial of Catharine Dingwall came before the Quarter Sessions, on a charge of horse stealing.

The Court House was filled with anxious spectators. Joseph Warren Scott, Esq. with his usual the unfortunate strang r, and distinguished himself -travelled from Yorkshire to Liverpool, where she

She arrived safely at New York, and after wandering for some time through the streets of that city, she travelled to Boston, from thence to Philadel-Such animals are not worth the type that spells phia, and even to New Orleans. After a fruitless search there, she returned again to New York, and we should the braying of a herd of donkeys, eloquent- still meeting with disappointment, she came over inwearied, broken-hearted, dejected, and in a foreign are told, so great as might have been expected on land, the horrible idea of suicide presented itself as usually predominant at this season, just before the ful and meiancholy alternative, she was diverted by

Instead, therefore, of pursuing her original intention, she caught one of the horses in the field in which the barn was situated, and rode off towards

crying "aye" instead of "no," and getting credit for nate stranger, whose generous love and enduring at The King's messanger, who was despatched for patriotism in the bargain. At poor Waitham's fu- tachment (to use the language of another) "seem Although I felt extremely anxious to accomplish Sir R. Peel, reached Dover in the evening, and neral, when at first it was understood that each more like the tales of romance, than the truth of ner