

state of suffering." (Hear, and Cheers.) He was quite ready to abandon his opinions respecting the currency, if it could be proved that they were erroneous, but after the best deliberation they could give to the subject, Ministers were resolved to adhere to the present system, and not expose the country to fresh evils by unsettling it.

no other than the Duke of Cumberland.] It is with extreme sorrow that we announce the death of a very amiable nobleman, Lord..., who in a fit of delirium last night, put a period to his existence at his house, in the neighbourhood of Hanover-Square. His Lordship had for some days, we understand, suffered great distress of mind on account of a recent occurrence, of a delicate nature, in his family, and to which we can only thus slightly allude.

have been agreed to by the Assembly.—The principal amendments, which we substitute for the qualification as to property the value of £300 free of incumbrances, to which the person acting swears, in place of a clear income of £50 annually. Besides this qualification, we believe, residences are required. New commissions will follow the law.—It.

The voting of the several items of the supply has been gone through, after three or four days sitting. Several salaries, allowances and contingent expenses, now or before disallowed, were rejected, but the question as to supply having been decided, His Lordship was discovered lying on his back, with the blood running in streams from the wound, but life was not extinct.—Medical assistance was immediately sent for, and in a very few minutes three gentlemen were in attendance; but the jugular having been divided, and also the trachea, surgical skill was unavailing, and before six o'clock his Lordship was a corpse.

same moment, the death struggle and spouting blood of those who had received their wounds; while the shrieks of the wounded and the dying were mingled with the general confusion. Our citizens rushed spontaneously to the scene of disaster, and by their activity and exertions, rescued many a poor fellow from a watery grave. Houses were thrown open, oiled, lint, bandages and blankets freely furnished for the use of the wounded, and some were seen even contending for and claiming the responsibility of nursing and protecting such as they have been instrumental in saving.

pressing their deep regret, that any of their rotestant brethren should ever have deemed it advisable to transfer to this happy portion of the British Empire public exhibitions commemorative of the ascendancy of one Religious brother over another, Societies assuming a higher degree of Liberty than their Christian brethren of another faith.

THE CANADAS AND THE UNITED STATES. Mr. ROBINSON—I have a question to ask of the Right Hon. Secretary for Home Affairs of great public importance; and I trust that he will have no difficulty in giving such a reply as will remove the uncertainty that exists among parties in this country who are interested in the point, and others who live in the Canadas. My question is, whether any negotiation is pending between this country and the United States, with a view to the renewal of a direct intercourse between the United States and our possessions in Canada?

Mr. FRY—My answer to the Honourable Gentleman's question is this—that a communication has been received from the Minister of the United States on that subject, and that this communication is still under the consideration of His Majesty's Government.

Mr. CHRISTIE offers his services anew for the County of Gaspe. The following is an extract from his printed address:—"Gentlemen—The Assembly having again vacated the seat of your Representative on the same grounds as at the last Session, you are again recalled to the exercise of your elective Franchises, and I therefore submit to you some observations on the manner in which you should exercise the rights of your Representative, and in which you should discharge the duties of your office."

Mr. BARRY—The Parliament of Lower Canada, after a useful session of two months and four days, was to be prorogued on Friday last. Among other appropriations of money, upwards of forty thousand pounds have been granted for Roads, Bridges, &c. and about nine thousand pounds for the purposes of education.

It will be seen that Mr. CHRISTIE has again offered his services to the Electors of Gaspe. On the subject of Mr. Christie's re-election we find the following article in the Acadic Recorder (a Halifax paper) of the 20th February:—"Under our Colonial head may be seen an article detailing this occurrence. The expulsion of Mr. Christie from the House of Representatives was a matter of some importance, and the re-election of the one and the re-adjournment of the other, are now contrasted by several persons. We imagine that there is little similarity between the cases, and that on the very ground of Mr. Barry's re-election, Mr. Christie should be again expelled."

Mr. HARRIS—The Charter of the Bank of Montreal, which was passed by the Legislature, has been the subject of much public indignation, and is excused in Lower Canada by the Attorney General, for his prosecution of political dictations, contrary to the recommendation of the Committee of the Imperial House of Commons on Canadian Affairs.

NOTICE OF MOTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THE SESSION OF 1830. Lord J. RUSSEL—Bill to enable Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham to send representatives to Parliament. Marquis of BLANFORD—To move for a Committee to inquire into the cause why the people are not represented in the House according to the spirit of the constitution; or to bring forward some specific measure to restore the purity of representation.

Mr. GREENE—Bill to enable the Incumbents of Living in England and Wales to commute their Tithes, by agreement, with the owners of land within their respective parishes.

Mr. LENNARD—Bill to repeal the third and fourth clauses of the Act 10 Geo. II. c. 28, which empowers the Lord Chamberlain to prohibit the printing of any new play or entertainment on the stage.

Mr. LUSHINGTON—Bill to declare that all Slaves brought in Great Britain shall thereupon be free in all British Dominions. Mr. STANLEY—Bill to amend that part of the Poor Law relating to the employment and relief of able-bodied persons, and for the better rating tenements which are under a certain annual value.

Mr. SAUNDERS—Introduction of measures with a view to bettering the condition of the Labouring poor. Mr. OTWAY CAVES—To move a resolution that children born of slaves in the West Indies, after 1825, should be free, and that the part of the Poor Law relating to the employment and relief of able-bodied persons, and for the better rating tenements which are under a certain annual value.

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NEW BRUNSWICK.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. March 8th, 1830. A Message from His Honor the President by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, requiring the immediate attendance of the House in the Council Chamber, the house attended. And being returned, the Speaker reported, that he had addressed his Honor to the following effect:—"May it please your Honor, The House of Assembly have made suitable provision for the payment of the Ordinary Services, and they have provided liberally for other Public Services, as the funds of the Province would warrant."

Mr. BERZBY, Member for Kent in the Parliament of the Upper Province, arrived in town on Saturday, and was introduced to the House by the Speaker, and occupied his sitting. Mr. BERZBY's object in visiting Quebec, is to solicit additional pecuniary aid for the Welland Canal.—It.

The Government transport of stores, &c. by steam, between Quebec and Montreal, has been taken by the St. Lawrence and Tow Boat Companies, in equal proportions at reasonable rates.

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The Charter of the Montreal Bank has been renewed for six years.

On the 17th the foregoing petition was read, and referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomson, McLean, Morris, Fothergill, and Doherty, who subsequently reported a Bill, which is the following is a copy.

THE LAW INSTITUTION.

The members of this institution and their friends celebrated yesterday the commencement of their new building, and the practical establishment of the institution, by a dinner at Freeman's Tavern. This institution, which was projected in 1825, is limited to attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, in England and Ireland, and writers to the signet, and solicitors of the courts, in Scotland. Its object is to increase the respectability of the profession, and to promote the general convenience and advantage of its members; with which view it is proposed to provide a building, to consist of a hall open to all at one day, and another public building, with desks or enclosed tables, like Lloyd's Coffee-house, with newspapers, and other publications; an ante-room for clerks and others, in which it is to be kept an account of business connected with the profession; a library, which is designed shall contain a complete collection of law books, an office of registry, a club-room, &c. Lectures on the different branches of law are also contemplated. The new building is to be in Chancery Lane; the site is now cleared; its front will consist of a plain, but handsome, Ionic portico. The total expense of it is estimated at £25,000. To carry these views into effect, a capital of £50,000 has been raised in 2,000 shares of £25 each.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—"Having now given my assent to all the Bills, which, with indefatigable ability, diligence, and harmony, you have passed during the present Session of the General Assembly, I regret exceedingly that any circumstance should have arisen, which rendered it necessary for me to close the same with an adjournment of the House."

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LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC. We have been informed by a gentleman who was present yesterday in the Legislative Council, that that House have amended the bills for the independence of the Judges, and their exclusion from the Council, and that these measures are considered as passed. Yesterday the question was brought again under their notice by the hon. Mr. Cuthbert in a series of Resolutions in substance declaring some resolutions analogous to the matter contained in the bills. Mr. Cuthbert supported his Resolutions with great spirit and maintained that the opinion of the country ought to be respected, that confidence in the Council was lost, and in answer to a question from Mr. Richardson whether one person could be found who distrusted the Courts, he replied that he himself had no confidence in the Courts of Justice as at present constituted. The three bills, which after several amendments were agreed to, declare in substance that the Judges should hold office during good behaviour &c. The fourth excluding the Judges from the Council was rejected.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—"Having now given my assent to all the Bills, which, with indefatigable ability, diligence, and harmony, you have passed during the present Session of the General Assembly, I regret exceedingly that any circumstance should have arisen, which rendered it necessary for me to close the same with an adjournment of the House."

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DEATH OF LORD GRAVES. The following extract announces the unfortunate end of this Nobleman—the illustrious person alluded to, can, we think, be

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THEATRE.—Last night, a performance of the new opera, 'The Two Brothers', was given at the Theatre-Francaise. The piece was well received, and the performance was highly successful. The audience was large, and the actors performed with great skill and energy. The music was also well executed, and the overall effect was very pleasing.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, James Cuthbert, Esq., of the Law Office of Messrs. Galt & Co., has the honor to inform the public that he has been appointed Solicitor-General for the Province of Lower Canada. He is qualified to attend to all legal business, and will be happy to receive the business of the public.