

thrown down to him, and his friend, the hon. member for King's County (Mr. Cooper).

Mr. A. MACLEAN said he thought he knew Belfast as well as his hon. colleague, and his opinion was, that the only way to make the tenantry contented was, to give them good terms; if he did so, he would find them good tenants, but until then, he would find them discontented. How can it be expected that contentment can prevail under such iniquitous terms as a lease of 21 years, for wilderness land, and full rent after two years' occupancy? He (Mr. Maclean) considered that the arguments advanced against his hon. colleague, as well as those of the hon. member for Charlottetown, charging the escheators with being the cause of these oppressive terms, were wholly without foundation. Was it the escheators that induced Mr. Worrell to give the short leases which Mr. Douse acknowledges he gives? In August, 1803, two vessels loaded with emigrants from the Isle of Skye arrived at Belfast, and they all purchased their land from the Earl of Selkirk, with one or two exceptions. These individuals put the colony to no expense.

Mr. FRASER had heard some hon. members assert that there were no distrains for rent to any amount throughout the Island; but he knew full ten distrains for rent within four or five miles of the district in which he lived; and the person distrained on offered cattle to the amount, but nothing would do but money; so that it was useless to say there was no distress. He (Mr. Fraser) nevertheless thought the proprietors were not half as bad as the agents. He did not think the agents were sufficiently extensive in their details.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said he had already acknowledged that distress exists throughout the country, and extends in some measure, to every other class as well as to the farmers. In all countries, rents will sometimes fall in arrears, and people will often find it difficult to meet their engagements. Many attempts were made in the former House to remedy the grievances complained of by the people. Escheat had been tried, but that was unsuccessful. The purchase of the rights of the proprietors had been tried, but it also had failed. He was convinced that embodying the substance of those Resolutions already agreed to in an Address to Her Majesty's Government, beseeching them to intercede with the proprietors, to induce them to cancel the back rents, and take produce in rent, was the best method within the power of the House to pursue at present for the good of the Colony, and for the benefit of the tenantry. He had prepared a Resolution, which he intended to submit to the consideration of the House; but as the substance of it was taken up in the Resolutions already agreed to, he would decline submitting it.

Mr. MACINTOSH would willingly give credit, where credit was due, and the hon. Speaker deserved credit, as agent, for the terms he had given his tenants; and he wished there were more like him in this respect. In King's County, on Lots 41 and 42, a tract of 40,000 acres, there are only seven legal leases; the other settlers have no security for their improvements; indeed, they were only tenants at will; and this is all the fault of the proprietor. A rent of two shillings an acre is demanded. Some of those persons have improved 40 acres of their land, and yet they have no security for it. Is this the way to encourage the people? Mr. Douse had alluded to preaching: He had perhaps forgotten that he (Mr. Macintosh) had preached in Belfast, and again he might find him holding forth in that quarter.

Mr. RAE said, he was aware that 70 writs were issued for rent from one agent; and he thought, if he enquired further, he would find more. He was sorry Mr. Cooper had called for the Committee; but he (Mr. Rae) was dragged into it. He would not, however, take the evidence before the Committee as a sufficient illustration of the state of the Colony. He had heard that such a thing as a Black Book existed among the agents, which they were glad to get rid of, and he thought, if their Ledgers were thrown open to the public inspection, a scene of greater chicanery would be unfolded than ever was exhibited in the Lower Provinces.

The chairman then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

APRIL 8.

Mr. COOPER reported, from the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the Solicitor General, taken against the Tenantry and Squatters, in his capacity as Land Agent; and also into the manner in which the Agents of Mr. David Stewart are settling the Inhabitants upon the Lands claimed by him.

The Hon. Mr. PALMER said he would detain the House but a short time to comment on the matter at length submitted to their consideration. This Committee was granted for a specific purpose—to examine the Hon. the Solicitor General and Mr. Morpeth touching their conduct as Land Agents. He (Mr. Palmer) was not in his place when this Committee was granted, or he would have opposed it as strongly as Parliamentary language would have allowed him. He opposed the measure because the House possessed not the right to pry into the private affairs of individuals; it was in direct opposition to the spirit of the Constitution. We do not constitute a Star Chamber. And has not this Committee deviated from the intended purpose? It has gone into a great mass of evidence wide of the question. Surveyors have been questioned as to who and for what they had surveyed certain estates. A great number of tenants likewise had passed the inquisition, and he would now ask them what they intended to do? Were they going to turn one man out of his farm, and put another in? They had gone into cases of litigation, performance and non-performance of agreements; but in no case do they come to the point. They ought not to have been allowed to take cognizance of much that they have gone into. It is a most iniquitous proceeding, and he could not forbear saying it exhibited great ignorance in the House; and he protested against the idea of their being the proper tribunal to decide on those private matters they had gone into. He again asked them, what was their intention, particularly as to the Hon. the Solicitor General? They ought to say whether he is culpable or not—guilty or not guilty of the charges so profusely heaped upon him by certain hon. members, in their places in this House.

Mr. COOPER contended that reports had gone home tending to deceive the Government, and the House ought to go into the real state of the Colony, in order to contradict them. His opinion was, that the Report should be transmitted with the Address previously agreed to; then the Government could form their own ideas as to whether there were, or were not glaring acts of oppression chargeable to the Hon. the Solicitor General. We know the hardships many suffer. It may be lawful, but is it equity or justice? Is the Island settled in accordance with the original grants? No, it is not; and they could not say it was. The Home Government should be put in possession of the fact that many of those who have improved this Colony are liable to be ejected, and consequently to lose the whole of their many years' labour. Is this a state of things that ought to be tolerated? And yet the hon. Speaker would tell us they were wrong doers in settling thereon, and another hon. member questions our right to enquire into such matters. We are taunted with not having produced much against the Solicitor General; can hon. members be in earnest, when they themselves have successfully resisted our going into a personal examination of that hon. individual?

The Hon. the SPEAKER said that of all the documents he had ever seen, this was the most remarkable. Such a jumble of trash he had never, upon any previous occasion, perceived. If any discovery had been made, why not lay it before the house? Hon. members could not forget the pathetic appeal the hon. member for King's County (Mr. Cooper) made to this House, on alluding to the treatment, by the Hon. the Solicitor General, as land agent, of a poor man with a family of ten children. He (the Speaker) need not repeat the cruelty said to have been practised upon that family; but how had it turned out? Just as many other cruelties that we have heard so much of—it amounted to just nothing at all. Not a single fact did they make out, to call down censure on the head of the Solicitor General, whom he (the Speaker) must now consider as having been grossly calumniated; and the Committee ought to have known their duty, and have exonerated him from the accusations by which it was so unjustly attempted to affix a stigma on his character. He could not express himself otherwise. It ought to go abroad. Yes, it shall go abroad; it

will show the people how little heed they ought to take of what they heard. He (the Speaker) hoped it would have the effect of disabusing their minds, and teaching them to place a right value on those who endeavour to deceive them, and who have interested views in so doing. This mass of rubbish, this summary, or whatever it may be termed, is not according to the evidence. [Here the hon. Speaker enumerated what he conceived to be some of the principal discrepancies.] Justice demanded that they should declare the charges against the Solicitor General not proved. His mind now was quite cleared of the mist that surrounded it, for from what he had heard, again and again, in this House, he had had his doubts; but now he was convinced he ought not to have entertained them; and he believed the Solicitor General was prepared to prove that Eleven Pounds was the whole amount he had received of the tenantry on the great tract of land for which he is agent, during the whole time he had acted in that capacity. Mr. Stewart's management he had an unfavorable opinion of, previous to the sitting of this committee; but, in common justice to that individual, he most unhesitatingly declared his opinion to be considerably altered. They were not borne out by the evidence in the accusations so repeatedly preferred against the Hon. the Solicitor General, and if no other member would move a Resolution, he would, to the effect, that the Committee had failed to confirm their statements by sufficient evidence.

Mr. DOUSE said that although such a Report gave him no surprise, he being one in the minority of the Committee, yet its result must cause a great disappointment to its majority, and to their constituents in the Colony. Something, surely, was expected, after the repeated accusations made by the hon. member (Mr. Cooper) and his friends against the whole body of proprietors and their Agents, but more especially against the Solicitor General and Mr. Morpeth, in such capacities. It was natural for some hon. members to infer that with patience, time would bring all their imputations to prove light. It was only to send for a host of witnesses to prove this, and all would be settled. However, the majority of such Committee, in this instance, failed, and it has ended, as he had premised, in "smoke." An epitome of such evidence being introduced, without any comments on the individuals alluded to, in the shape of a Report, shews this to be a total failure in agitation; but he would go farther, and state that such an epitome was a waste of paper, and did not contain many of the very essential parts of the evidence taken. [Here Mr. Douse took up the evidence, and read several important questions and answers, in proof of this.] Nothing was reported of Mr. Adams's (the first witness) being a man in good circumstances, or of his having asked £1000 for his property; but his inability to pay £2 15s. 7d. Currency, per annum, rent, was not forgotten. What became of the second witness, Mr. Hugh Macintosh's, statement, and the blunders he made in giving his evidence? Nothing was stated as to Mr. Peters having extended his liberality towards him, by letting him off for £7 rent in full, for 14 or 15 years' occupation of 60 acres of land, at 1s. 6d. per acre. Then, again, some important parts of Messrs. Henderson's evidence, relative to the pistols in the sleigh. Their statements were clear and distinct. It is admitted that these said pistols, which have been so much alluded to, as the dreaded instruments, were not even kept under lock, but that any person entering the barn where the sleigh was might have taken them away. So much for the safe keeping of pistols used in the collection of rents. He would state that were he unacquainted with Mr. Peters, he should have almost thought that he must have given the hon. member (Mr. Cooper) a very handsome fee for the very great pains taken by him to establish his character; or rather, that the understanding was, if the hon. member (Mr. Cooper) would act vindicator in his behalf in this House, the Solicitor General would return him the compliment in a Court of Law, should any matter arise which might compel his attendance there for the very many crimes of slander he has committed against others. However, viewing the length of time the Committee have been occupied, and the great host of witnesses examined, one might have almost fancied something of the kind had happened; but the most serious part yet remains to be told, namely, the large amount of expense incurred in this useless proceeding. The barren Report proves effectually that the hon. members (Mr. Cooper and Mr. Rae) have been using every effort to deceive the House, through the whole of this Session, by endeavouring to create excitement out of it; but the time has come when the Colony will no longer be deluded by such extravagant and he would add, ridiculous men, and their wild, visionary and expensive measures.

The Hon. the SPEAKER said the expenses of this useless examination will not cost the country less than from Two to Three hundred Pounds. He (the Speaker) did not envy the hon. member for King's County (Mr. Cooper) his present feelings; the mortification to him must be most acute; so lame is the Report, that it will teach the House to heed not his statements in future. This, however, would be the effect with him (Mr. Speaker)—he never would again notice them. When the hon. member applied for this Committee, he attempted the pathetic, the beautiful, and the sublime, in allusion to Haney and his family; but it was now by evidence found to be totally unfounded in fact. The whole Report tends to the ridiculous; not a single case is produced to confirm any one of the numerous statements so repeatedly brought under our notice. In short, it was so disgusting a document, that he would not be sorry to see it treated in a similar manner as a certain Petition the other day.

Mr. COOPER disputed that he was altogether wrong in his description of the treatment Haney had experienced, through the instrumentality of the Solicitor General. He had not vouched for the truth of what he said on this matter on a previous occasion; he had merely repeated, in his place, the information received from another party. Is it not in evidence that Haney and his family were peaceably leaving the premises when a minion of the law appeared, and desired them to be clear by the morrow; but he artfully concealed the fact from them that there was another approaching with a writ? Is such treatment as this to be held up also as commendable and praiseworthy?

Mr. THORNTON thought the hon. member, the Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Cooper), at all events, must now be satisfied that the principal part of what he stated to us on this matter was not founded on fact. The Special Committee was granted by the House to inquire into the alleged malpractices of certain parties. When its long sitting had terminated, he (Mr. Thornton) enquired of the Chairman (Mr. Cooper) what his intentions were, or what he could do with the evidence—whether he would make any charge, &c. He (Mr. Cooper) merely replied, that a Committee of the whole House might determine to whom he should leave its consideration. It was proved by the surveyor (Mr. Ball), that he was not employed by the Solicitor General when he gave offence to the parties at the East Point in placing the stakes. Thus the latter was in no wise instrumental in the occurrences that had happened in that neighbourhood. We ought to determine what course should be pursued respecting the Hon. the Solicitor General. We are bound to declare him guilty or not; it is due from us to him. He (Mr. Thornton) must declare that there were several facts in the evidence, tending to exculpate that individual, not copied into this Report—whether designedly kept out or not, he would not say; but he considered they ought to have been embodied in the Report. The hon. member stated the reasons why he disliked the Report generally, and declared its intrinsic value to be of such a nature, that it might as well be committed to the flames.

Mr. COOPER contended that the Committee had not exceeded the bounds of their duty, or gone further than they were authorized to do when the Committee was granted. The hon. member here read, from the Journal of the House, for what purpose it was appointed.

Mr. RAE wished to hear the law laid down by the hon. member for Charlottetown (the Hon. Mr. Palmer), as to whom a Committee could or could not examine. Then he (Mr. Rae) might possibly have a little more to say.

The Hon. Mr. PALMER denied that they had a right to inquire into the private matters of any individual; they could not justify themselves in exceeding the bounds of their duty. "Search," said the hon. member, "the Parliamentary reports, and see if there can be found any thing similar to this; it is a mass of dry, insignificant trash." It appeared to him (Mr. Palmer) that they knew not what to do with it,

after their labours were closed, as nothing whatever compatible with their previous statements came out in evidence. An attempt had been made to evade the point, by not coming to any conclusion. He must, however, condemn it as inexcusable, and highly censurable, in taking up the time of the House, and causing so great a waste of the public money. There is not an iota of evidence against the Solicitor General, whose proceedings they were to inquire into, as connected with tenants and squatters.

Mr. RAE remarked, that the question he wished answered was, whether or not this was a constitutionally appointed Committee? He would contend that it was, and that they had not departed from their duty. They possessed a right to call parties before them; but he did not say that power was reposed in a Committee to inflict punishment; but we may represent persons found to be acting wrong to those who employ them. He (Mr. Rae) could point out, from the Journals of the House of Commons, where fifty persons similarly situated have been examined. We have a right, which cannot be successfully disputed, to inquire into matters between man and man, relative to so weighty and public a thing as the land of this Colony. It was absurd and ridiculous in the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr. Palmer) to insinuate that we were anxious to convict the Hon. the Solicitor General, in order to punish him. Here the hon. member slightly touched upon the statements made by the hon. member for King's County (Mr. Cooper), which, in some degree, tended to exonerate the hon. member from an intention of misrepresentation. He (Mr. Rae) did not think the Solicitor General's conduct was quite so white as snow, though he would admit nothing very oppressive had been proved. Yet it must be admitted that the tenantry are put off, from time to time, and have not received their often promised leases. It was very easy to produce evidence to shew that we were fully warranted in going into Committee.

The Hon. the SPEAKER felt bound to acknowledge that considerable credit was due to the hon. member who had just resumed his seat, for the tact he displayed to clear himself; and it seemed now pretty evident the hon. member was disgusted with the Committee a very few days after its formation. It was appointed to examine into transactions alleged to have been committed by the Solicitor General. Reluctant as was the hon. member (Mr. Rae) to acknowledge his share in being a part and parcel of this ever-to-be-remembered inquisition, it was a fact that after the lapse of a few days, the hon. member ceased to be active. The hon. member for King's County (Mr. Cooper) imagines he can perceive a loop-hole wherewith to creep out, because, forsooth, the hon. individual (the Solicitor General) was not examined by this tribunal; but it was unfortunate for him that in Committee he did not wish such to take place, though the hon. member for Belfast (Mr. Douse) was desirous that it should; so that this seems to be an after-thought of the hon. member, who, if he were not ashamed of the thing, he (the Speaker) believed he was the only one on the Committee who was not. Be this however as it may, he ought to acknowledge his fault, and if this course is not taken, we must do it for him.

The Hon. Mr. PALMER said, if the Committee wished to find out the enormous and numerous grievances we hear so much about, they should have shaped their resolution accordingly. When the hon. member for Prince County (Mr. Rae) goes into the evidence submitted to the House of Commons, relative to the Duke of Argyle, it will be found to turn out, as this has, very different to what some wished, and had stated—he would not say expected. Now, said the Hon. Mr. Palmer, let us see whether the hon. member (Mr. Rae) or myself have been guilty of sophistry. [Here the hon. member read from the Journals the purpose for which the Committee was granted.] From this it appeared that the Committee was appointed for a specific purpose, and not for that general enquiry they had gone into; and whether or not they now say the charges against the Solicitor General are disproved, he (Mr. Palmer) was convinced he stood completely acquitted.

Mr. RAE said the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr. Palmer) had before told us the Committee was not in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. Now he says it was for the purpose of proving charges made against the Solicitor General, but he had failed to convince him (Mr. Rae) that the right was not possessed by the Committee to enquire into the matters they investigated. We were not bound to report, but the evidence obtained ought to be transmitted to the Home Government; then would they be enabled to judge of the real state of the Colony. He (Mr. Rae) supposed his sight was not so vivid as some hon. members' seemed to be; for he must confess, in his humble opinion the Solicitor General was not so completely cleared of all blame. Were not the distrains at New London some stain that at least had not been washed out? Some hon. members did not hesitate to declare that distress existed only in the imagination; but he (Mr. Rae) knew how different this was to the truth, for many tenants would not, of themselves, be enabled to seed their land this season.

The Hon. Mr. PALMER said, in common fairness, the Committee ought to have set forth the number of tenants there are in the Island; but this they have kept out of sight. The small number of distrains would bear no comparison with the great number of tenants; it would have appeared truly insignificant. Let it for a moment, for the sake of argument, be supposed that 50 distrains had taken place—would it be the means of causing that great amount of distress said to prevail, so magnified was it that one might almost suppose thousands to have been so dealt with, and that they were now quite destitute? [Here the hon. member read from a Newspaper the speech delivered on a former debate, wherein the hon. member (Mr. Cooper) deplored the state of misery said to be experienced by the man Haney, his wife and 10 children, and also attributed to the cruelty of the Solicitor General.] This, too, turned out to be a highly painted picture, for the fact was, he had been allowed to remain on the premises two years after his lawful time had expired. He had likewise refused a lease ("Here it is," said the hon. member, who then read it.) Does this make out the hardship talked about? Is it not on liberal terms? If the enquiry was to exhibit a distressed state of the Colony, it was a complete failure. They try to escape from that position by saying it was only to inquire into the proceedings of the Solicitor General; and there again, to use a homely phrase, they have not a leg to stand upon—only one trifling case discovered, and that unsubstantiated. He (Mr. Palmer) could not speak with too great contempt of the Report, if it could be so designated, saying nothing of the worse than useless sacrifice of time and the money of the public.

Mr. D. MACLEAN said his opinion was, as yet, unshaken, and that was, that the Solicitor General's severe measures were the ground-work upon which was built the whole of the commotions of the Colony that had been of recent occurrence. He endeavours to exact from poor tenants to the utmost farthing, by threats and a display of fire arms. Since the Committee had been closed, he (Mr. D. Maclean) had been told the writs issued, instead of being a few only, as we are now told, amounted, in reality, to near one hundred.

Mr. Douse said, if the Committee on the State of the Colony (as the hon. member (Mr. Rae) states) was constitutional, he should have remarked, that it was also a very expensive proceeding. But was it constitutional to submit a partial selection of evidence to the Committee. He thought not; but he this as it may, it was dear-bought experience, without effecting any good results, save establishing the characters of land agents, which some hon. members were desirous to repudiate; but had the least flaw been observable against any of them, in the examination of such a host of witnesses before the Committee, he felt confident there would have been a report brought in of that extreme length that its end and complication would almost have been undiscoversable. He had no desire to make that Committee appear more despicable than they had made themselves, nor did he wish to lower the dignity of the House, by having such a mass of trumpery printed in the Newspapers; but at the same time, he regretted that some of the constituencies of the Colony, who had been so deluded by agitation, should be deprived of its perusal—they might well ejaculate, "Keep your hands out of our pockets, ye hungry and rapacious agitators."

Mr. RAE was fully persuaded that if the Solicitor General had been examined, the Committee would not now be taunted as having proved nothing against him. He (Mr. Rae) had been informed, it was carried in the Committee Room, that the examination of that Hon. individual was to be gone into, but that he knew when the question was moved in this place, the hon. member for Charlottetown (Mr. Palmer), if he (Mr. Rae) could be allowed to use an old saying, "took up the cudgels and beat us out of the field." Under these circumstances, he was rather at a loss to know wherein this triumph consisted, now so vauntingly set up, that the Solicitor General's conduct was free from spot or blemish. (The remainder of this Debate will be published in our next.)

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, April 1.—The Somers Court Martial.—The Naval Court Martial which has been occupying for many weeks in the trial of Commandr. Mackenzie, closed on Tuesday, and transmitted its proceedings and judgment to Washington. The importance of the public will be intense until that judgment is known. The Court, we believe, cannot dissolve itself, and therefore stands adjourned until Saturday next.

We are informed that McKinley, one of the most prominent in the Somers mutiny, and who was brought to this port in irons, yesterday commenced an action against Com. Mackenzie for false imprisonment, in damages for \$10,000.

WEST INDIES.

EARTHQUAKE.—The official report, up to the 20th of February, states, that the number of dead bodies found at Point Petre is 5349, and they are still digging more out of the ruins.

A letter from Guadaloupe states that the mouth of the harbour has been so altered, that several large French vessels, now there, are completely embargoed. Several American vessels are in the same predicament.

THE COMET IN THE WEST INDIES.—The Comet was seen at St. Thomas on the 2d of the past month; it was so brilliant as to cause considerable alarm to the inhabitants. A shock of an earthquake was also felt at St. Thomas, on the 5th ult., about half past nine o'clock at night. No material damage done.

SECOND EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.—A second shock of an earthquake was experienced at Guadaloupe, on the 3rd ult. A captain of a vessel off the North Point of the Island at the time states that it shook his vessel with more severity, that it was with difficulty the crew could keep their feet. A dense cloud of smoke ascended from the vicinity of Basseterre, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of that place. It was quite sickly at Point Petre.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 4. THE REVENUE BILL FOR 1843.—We have seldom noticed so much excitement in the City as this famous Bill has occasioned, and the strongest expressions of vexation and disgust are heard on all sides, at its incongruities and absurdities, some of which we shall briefly notice:

Under the head of "fresh pork," we find a reference to "fresh meats," for the rate of duty; but there is no such head in the tables as "fresh meats," consequently fresh pork, with fresh mutton, and fresh veal, being non-enumerated articles, will, under the general clause, pay a duty of 4 per cent. on importation from Nova Scotia, and 10 per cent. if foreign produce. All fresh fruit, whether British or foreign, (except apples) is subjected to 4 per cent. Therefore pears, plums and cherries from Nova Scotia, as also cheese, cider and eggs, and many other "notions" from that quarter, as non-enumerated articles, will pay 4 per cent. This will doubtless give facilities to the trade between this port and Nova Scotia the present season, and add considerably to the revenue—to say nothing of the extra tide-waters it will require, to look after the coasters and prevent frauds upon the treasury.—New Brunswicker.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 15.—Mr. Keefer's correspondent at Bermuda, in a letter dated the 2d inst. states, that the passengers of the W. I. Mail Steamer Medway, were startled by two very severe shocks of an earthquake, at an interval of ten minutes, at half past three o'clock, a. m., on the 22d ult. they were near Cuba, on the passage from Jamaica to St. Thomas, when the shocks occurred. It is mentioned in the same writer, that Jamaica was visited by an earthquake on the 12th, as well as on the 7th ult., and it was reported at Kingston on the 15th, that the Grand Cayman had entirely disappeared! We doubt the correctness of these reports, for there is not a single word about an earthquake on the 12th, or the Grand Cayman, in the Kingston journals.—Recorder.

THE LATE HON. MICHAEL TOBIN.—We noticed the decease of this gentleman last Tuesday. His remains were attended to the grave on Thursday following, by a large concourse of persons, and by the Charitable Irish Society, of which he was a zealous member. Mr. Tobin was of Irish descent, and a Roman Catholic, and his success in life is at once an example of industry, and a refutation, if any were needed, of any charge of intolerance that may have been brought against the community in which he lived, during his whole career. From an humble mechanical occupation he raised himself by his good natural abilities and active industry, as has been the good fortune of many in this city, to a high mercantile station, and along with his brother, the late Hon. James Tobin, carried on an extensive business for many years, and amassed a handsome fortune. Finally, he was appointed a Member of Her Majesty's Council. Mr. Tobin was a man of singular good humour, of a generous and charitable disposition, and though uncompromising in his principles, political and religious, always acted with a due regard for the dependence of character in others. He has left a large family (sons and daughters) amply provided for, and mortally in the first circles of Nova Scotia society.—Halifax Times, April 18.

The Royal Mail Steamship Britannia arrived yesterday morning, in 13 days from Liverpool.—She brought 63 passengers, 20 of whom are for Halifax. Lieut. Col. Estlin and Mr. Featherstouhaugh, Commissioners for running the Boundary Line in accordance with the Treaty of Washington, came passengers in the Britannia, and proceeded inland to Boston.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor General of Canada, arrived at Kingston on the 29th of March.

The Royal Mail Steamship BRITANNIA arrived at Halifax on Monday morning last, after a fine passage of 13 days, bringing London dates to the 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th inst. Among the passengers in the BRITANNIA were Andrew Duncan and W. W. Lord, Esqrs., of this town. These gentlemen arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning, having been landed with the English Mail at the White Star by a boat belonging to the Steamer ALBION. Owing to a large quantity of ice in the Gulf, that vessel was unable to reach either this port or Georgetown, and after successfully landing her passengers and the Mails, as above stated, returned to Pictou.

A decided improvement, it is said, has lately manifested itself in the trade of the Mother Country, but the necessity is not of much importance. Some of the most interesting items of intelligence will be found below—

Dr. Southey, Poet Laureate, and celebrated for his varied productions in prose and verse, died on the 21st of March 21, at his residence at Keswick. For the last years he had been in a state of mental darkness, and by excess of mental labour, and was not able to read those who had been his companions for his youth.

The Thames Tunnel was opened on Saturday last. It has cost nearly three quarters of a million. The trial of M. Naughton, for the murder of Mr. Brougham, had terminated in the acquittal of a lunatic during the remainder of his life. Lord Brougham