

Extracts from late English Papers.

The Queen, it seems, has exerted her prerogative to bestow upon her husband that precedence which the House of Lords had refused to grant him. An order was Gazetted on the 6th of March, declaring that Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe, &c. &c. should, on all occasions, take place, pre-eminence and precedence next to Her Majesty.

Lady C. Somerset has succeeded the Marchioness of Westmeath as Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen Dowager, the Marchioness having fixed her residence in Italy.

The London Courier states that Lord Durham is in a very precarious state of health, so much so as to cause great uneasiness to his friends.

Another approaching royal marriage is announced: that of the Princess Januaria, sister of the Queen of Portugal and of the Emperor of Brazil, to the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Kohary, brother to the Queen of Portugal's husband.

It is said that Sir R. Peel and Lord J. Russell will be proposed as Sheriffs of London for the ensuing year. They are both citizens, and, if elected, must serve or pay a penalty of £600.

The Duke of Wellington has determined to retire from active public life at the close of the present session. This fact, which is now pretty well known amongst his Grace's friends, has produced the deepest gloom amongst the conservatives. You will be happy to learn that his Grace is daily improving in health, but his medical advisers have declared that he requires great and systematic relaxation.—*Correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post.*

A multitude of Addresses had been presented to the Queen on the occasion of her marriage.

Emigration was setting in strongly to the United States. Great preparations were making at Portsmouth, Woolwich, Chatham, Plymouth, and all the dock yards, to fit out vessels of war for immediate and active service.

Orders were received, on Friday last, at the Royal Dock Yard at Woolwich, for the speedy completion of Her Majesty's ship Trafalgar, 120 guns, which has been building 12 years. Orders were likewise received for the immediate construction of a large war steamship of 900 tons burthen.

Falmouth, in Jamaica, and Port Melbourne, New South Wales, have been appointed Free Warehousing Ports.

The Morning Chronicle asserts that the French were engaging openly in the Slave Trade.

The Naval force of France, according to the latest returns, is 350 vessels, carrying 10,000 guns; 46 are ships of the line, 65 frigates, and 36 steam vessels.

The Portuguese Government have dissolved the Cortes. Petitions were presented in the House of Commons for additional means for Protestant religious education in Nova Scotia.

A sort of official announcement has been made in Parliament, that new taxes are to be imposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, immediately after Easter.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th of March, Mr. Hume asked if the office of Chief Justice of Upper Canada was vacant; the gentleman who held the office had been in England a year and a half, and if he was not wanted in Canada the office had better be abolished. Lord J. Russell said that he had suggested to the Chief Justice the propriety of returning to his post, and he had been assured that in April he would leave England.

The debate on the privilege question was resumed, and continued at immense length. Finally it was resolved to liberate the Sheriff without bail, until the 6th of April, by a vote of 118 to 31. The minority voted to discharge him altogether. And Lord John Russell had leave to bring in his bill, giving summary protection to the publishers of parliamentary papers, by a vote of 250 to 54. Lord Stanley, (conservative,) is roundly lashed by the Tory papers, in company with Sir Robert Peel, who had both taken sides with the Court in this matter. The Times, in allusion to Sir Robert, asks, "is a man so morally weak fit to be a leader of a great party?"

**NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.**—In the House of Commons, March 9, Lord John Russell, in the course of some remarks upon the estimates and the army, said—"the whole difficulty with respect to the boundary question in America, was the failure of his noble friend and the Government to make a reply to the ultimatum sent from the United States. His noble friend, in the course of last year, had transmitted a project for the purpose of finally settling this question with the American Government.

After the lapse of a considerable period, the American Government sent back a different one, called a counter-project, with various provisions of their own. At the same time that these provisions reached this country, there at the same time arrived gentlemen who had been ordered to make a survey of the part of the country in which the disputed boundary existed. These gentlemen were now employed in making a report of their survey, and as soon as their report was received, an answer would be given to this counter-project of the American Government. That was the state of things at present, which would show hon. gentlemen that there was not the want of any attention in making an answer to the ultimatum, as the hon. member called it, of the American Government. There was another question—namely, of claims made by citizens of the State of Maine to parts stated to belong to this country, which had led to proceedings between the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick and the authorities of the State of Maine. That had led to some correspondence which had appeared, and it had led to the necessity of protecting the road and the shores by which our troops moved from New Brunswick to Canada, and which it was necessary to provide against, as gangs of persons roved about on parts held not to belong to either party. He would not go now into the general statement which his right hon. friend, the Secretary of War, would presently make, and he thought that Mr. Macaulay would show that they were not liable to be charged with asking for too great an estimate, if they were to retain the means which were necessary for preserving this great Empire in a state of safety, and at the same time of resisting aggressions, from whatever part they may come."

**LONDON, MARCH 10.—SPAIN.**—Espartero's despatch of the fall of Segura, states, that it surrendered on the 27th ult. the garrison remaining prisoners of war, consisting of the governor, 13 officers, an almoner, a commissary, and 274 soldiers. There were 6 pieces of artillery, 80,000 cartridges, 25 quintals of powder, and plenty of provisions and military effects.

The Eco de Arragon of the 3d instant, states that the head quarters of Cabrera were still at Maicas, but that the army was in motion. The first division was at Muniesa, the second at Cortes, and the third at Pelou. The heavy artillery had arrived at Cortes on its way to

Muniesa.—The report that the fort of Aliga had been taken by the Christinos was still in circulation. The Catalonian Carlist band had entered Berrabarre. The garrison retired on the fortified points.

**LONDON, MARCH 13.**

**INDIA AND CHINA.**—The overland mail from India reached London on Friday morning. It brings Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay papers, and letters from private correspondents, to the 31st of January. The intelligence from China comes down to December 15. No formal declaration of war has yet been fulminated against the Chinese. Instructions were, it is true, forwarded to the Governor General to make extensive preparations for such a contingency; but the Indian papers, although they report the progress of these preparations, do not contain any formal declaration of war. All that at present appears to be certain in reference to such a course is, that a powerful and most efficient expedition is to appear before Canton, and that, if war should succeed this demonstration, the entire cost is to be borne by the Government, and not by the East India Company; and that, whether there be war or not, a large expense will be incurred before the "untoward" quarrel can be adjusted. The Calcutta Courier states, that the European force to be employed on this occasion will consist of not less than ten Regiments; six of which will be sent direct from England, two from Calcutta, and two from Madras.

Captain Elliot still maintained his position at Kongkoo. It was stated, in the Indian journals, that Lord Auckland intended to accompany the expedition in the capacity of Ambassador. Our belief is, that there will, after all, be no war at all, unless the proverbial pig-headedness of the Chinese, coupled with the conviction that they have justice on their side, should stimulate them to a fool-hardy determination to oppose force to force.

The Chinese cannot be insensible to the tremendous consequences of attempting to resist such an expedition as is now in preparation. The commander of the 30 war-junks engaged with the Volage has since died of his wounds; and Commissioner Lin, having sent off an express to Peking for further instructions, another Commissioner, possessing, it is to be hoped, a little more discretion, has come to his aid, and has, it is said, already exhibited a disposition to treat—a disposition which will, no doubt, be still further increased when the British expedition heaves in sight of Canton. We may add, too, that the Chinese are by this time informed of the result of the campaign in Afghanistan. A pacific termination of the affair is on all accounts to be desired, the more especially as a frightful loss of life must be contemplated in the event of a hostile collision; and the might which belongs to a righteous cause is unquestionably not on our side.

Meantime the Chinese are making vigorous preparations for a desperate resistance, should such a course be decided on. Large bodies of Chinese troops have landed at Macao. The chop, declaring that the trade with Great Britain is stopped for ever, does not appear to have been very rigidly enforced; another confirmation of our impression that the dispute will eventually be arranged without the necessity of resorting to arms.

The intrigues of Russia have been effectually interrupted, so far as China is concerned; the idea of invading which, if ever entertained, has been abandoned. The newly conquered districts of India are tranquil, and seem likely to remain so.

As a consequence of the late arrival, we may mention that there has been a considerable decline in the price of Tea. Company's Congou, which was yesterday at 3s. 1½d. is to-day at 2s. 7d. per lb. and not saleable to any extent at that price. The loss of the ship Sunda, in the Chinese sea, of which intelligence has just been received, will be severely felt by the underwriters; her cargo was insured for nearly £200,000, of which £70,000 was taken at Lloyd's, and the remainder by other offices—one office, we understand, has suffered to the extent of £34,000.

The Countess of Durham and Lady Mary Lambton, in consequence of the improvement in his Lordship's health, came up to town to attend the Queen's evening party at Buckingham Palace.—*Morning Advertiser, March 13.*

**LONDON, MARCH 14.—PRINCE ALBERT.**—Friday night's Gazette announces, that the Queen has invested Prince Albert with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. It is also announced to be her Majesty's pleasure, that the 11th Regiment of Light Dragoons should be armed, clothed, and equipped as Hussars, and be called Prince Albert's Own Hussars.

Mr. Leader's motion for an address to the Queen, to pardon Frost and his two companions, was lost, only five voting in its favour.

Captain Pringle, Governor Thomson's private secretary, had arrived in London from Upper Canada, with drafts of the re-union and clergy reserve bills.

**HAMBURGH, MARCH 8.—ANOTHER ROYAL MARRIAGE.**—A letter from London, communicated to the Leipsic Allgemeine Zeitung, speaks of a marriage of Prince Ernest, of Saxe Coburg, with the daughter of the Duke of Cambridge; it is represented as a favourite measure with Queen Victoria.

**AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.**—The following from Alexandria of the 23d ult. is from the Mediterraneo of Malta.—Preparations for war daily increase. The Civil Guard is formed, and not long ago the Pacha received from Cairo 400 chests of muskets and dresses for his guard, which have already been distributed, to the consternation of the inhabitants. Two engineers and instructors of artillery, have arrived from Belgium, obtained through their Consul in Egypt; and also, twelve medical men, French and Italians, have arrived from Marseilles, engaged by means of the Tuscan Consul, De Rossetti, for the army of Mehemet Ali. The Pacha has formed a line of cannons from Aboukir to the Lazeretto, a place easy for landing in case of war. It appears that the Pacha intends to disarm the two squadrons within the arsenal, having already sent to the fortress of Rosetta 500 marines as cannoniers, who daily exercise themselves in manœuvres. He has enrolled all the marines as soldiers, and conferred grades of rank, so forming different regiments of infantry, who exercise daily in the square of this city. Bedouins are expected every day, which will form the irregular cavalry of 20,000 men, and skirmish about the coast. All the fortresses and the coasts around this city are well fortified, and want nothing, neither with regard to ammunition, for the Pacha has that of the squadron, which in a few days will be landed; nor with regard to men, for he has at his disposal, twenty or thirty thousand men, between Marines and Troops; besides 12,000 men of the Civil Guard, and 20,000 Bedouins; so he may easily defend the coasts and fortresses of Alexandria; and in Cairo, in addition to the regular troops which are there, he will have 32,000 men of the Civil Guard.

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Assembly, the following Addresses to the Queen have been passed:—

THE LOYALIST CLAIMS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Representatives of the people of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty, in order to represent the numerous grievances which, during a series of years, Your Majesty's truly loyal subjects, the American Refugees, the disbanded Provincial Troops, and their Representatives, now inhabitants of this Island, have experienced. After the termination of the American Revolutionary War, they were induced to repair to this Colony, in consequence of the circulation of a Proclamation then issued by its then Governor, Walter Patterson, Esquire. On their arrival in this Colony, they applied to the said Governor for a portion of the Lands surrendered to the Crown by certain Proprietors of this Island. The said proprietors received a remission of the Quit Rents then due and payable to His Majesty, as also an abatement of the Quit Rent thereafter payable of such Lands as remained in their possession, which Lands so promised them in said Proclamation they were to have received on the same liberal terms as were assigned to persons of a similar description in Nova Scotia, and in the other British Colonies—in proof of which, this House humbly begs leave to refer your Majesty to a Statute of this Colony, passed in the year 1790, which Statute still remains in force. On reference to the Records of the Executive Council of this Colony, wherein are set forth the proceedings adopted by the said Governor Patterson, from which it will appear, that although the said Governor and Council imparted to the said Loyal Refugees the apportioned tracts of Land they were entitled to receive by the terms of the said Proclamation, they studiously evaded giving Grants for the same, with a very few exceptions, and the Proprietors before mentioned adopted the most coercive measures in order to compel the said Refugees to abandon the locations assigned them, by which measures the majority of said Refugees were compelled to surrender the lands in question, as also all their improvements, for which they have not received any remuneration. They have, therefore, under the pressure of adverse circumstances, been reduced to the necessity of becoming Tenants to the said Grantees, and to enter into such agreements and to pay such Rents for wilderness Lands as have proved to them highly detrimental and embarrassing.

Such policy compelled the said Loyalists to make repeated appeals to the Colonial Legislature for a redress of the wrongs done them through the mal-administration of the aforesaid Governor Patterson, and also by the line of conduct pursued by his immediate successor in office, whom it appears, from the testimony preferred to this House, not only omitted protecting the Loyalists in asserting their rights, but became in turn also their assailant.

That the said American Refugees and Disbanded Provincial Troops preferred a petition to this House last Session of the Colonial Assembly, praying relief, upon which a Bill was passed and transmitted for your Majesty's Royal Allowance, but was rejected for the reasons stated by your Majesty's Minister for the Colonies, the Right Honorable Lord John Russell. The said Loyalists again submitted a Petition to this House at its present Session, praying the long deferred redress, and a Committee was appointed fully to investigate the grievances complained of; and after duly examining the same, the said Committee made such a Report as induced this House now to address your Majesty, in the earnest expectation that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to remove those grievances that have so long retarded the improvement of so deserving a class of your Majesty's subjects.

May it therefore please your Majesty to take the premises thus submitted into your most gracious consideration, and make such order thereon, as will enable so deserving a portion of your Majesty's subjects to obtain such a location on the Lands surrendered to the Crown as aforesaid, as their valuable services in defence of British interests, and the sacrifices by them made for the maintenance thereof, entitles them to expect, or to be graciously pleased to award the aforesaid Loyalists a suitable settlement on the Crown Lands of this Colony.

FISHERY RESERVES.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

We your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, in Colonial Parliament assembled, humbly submit to your Majesty's Royal consideration two Despatches received by His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, K. H., the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, from the Right Hon. Lord Glenelg, your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to certain Fishery Reserves in this Island—the second of which is as follows:

(No. 66.)  
Downing Street, 14th September, 1838.  
Sir—I have received your Despatch (No. 27,) of the 26th July, recommending the adoption of the alternative suggested in my Despatch of the 10th May last, (No. 43) of throwing open the Fishery Reserves on the shores of Prince Edward Island to all British subjects engaging in the Fisheries. I have to convey to you my authority for carrying this measure into effect, in the manner which you propose. I have, &c. &c.,  
(Signed)  
GLENELG.

Lt. Governor, Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, &c. &c.  
The House of Assembly humbly submit, that in conformity with the communications which took place between the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, and the Right Honorable Lord Glenelg, and in conformity with the Despatches (No. 43,) 10th May, 1838, (No. 27) of the 26th July, 1838, and (No. 66) of the 14th September, 1838, in its last Session passed a Bill in accordance with the views entertained by his Lordship, as expressed in the said Despatches. And, aware that the boon thus confirmed by your Most Gracious Majesty was of the utmost consequence to the inhabitants of this Island, they framed a Bill with the greatest care to guard the rights of all persons interested in the Colony, and calculated in their view, to meet all the emergencies which the case required. Notwithstanding which, the Legislative Council, in passing the Bill, clogged the details thereof by amendments, which made it utterly unavailable to persons carrying on the Fisheries, and consequently the House of Assembly on receiving it back was under the mortifying necessity of rejecting it altogether.

The House of Assembly afterwards transmitted the Bill as passed by them, together with the Amendments made by the Legislative Council thereto, to your most gracious Majesty, to which communication your Majesty was pleased to answer by a Despatch from the Right Honour-