

Summary of News.

PRINCE ALBERT'S HOUSEHOLD.—The following is a list of Prince Albert's household. It may be considered as an extraordinary circumstance that the name of Lord Alfred Paget does not appear upon it! Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P. for Chester, who was Comptroller of the household from 1830 to the end of 1834, to be Groom of the Stole, at a salary of £800 per annum; Lord Borriugdon and Lord George Lennox, Lords in Waiting—salary £300 per annum each. Colonel Bouverie, of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue,) and Col. Wyde, Equerries in Waiting—salary £500 per annum each. Sir George Anson and Mr. Seymour, Gentlemen of Honor, or Grooms of the Bedchamber—salary £300 per annum each. Mr. George Anson, Private Secretary—salary £800 per annum. From this statement it will be perceived that the Salaries to His Royal Highness's household amount to only £4,200, just half the sum named before the legislature reduced his income two-fifths.—*United Service Gazette.*

Louis Philippe has sent the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour to Prince Albert. He has sent Queen Victoria an autograph letter, congratulating her on her marriage.

Lord Glenlee has resigned his seat on the Bench in the Court of Session, which he has held for the long period of forty-five years, with a high reputation for sound judgment, impartiality and industry. He is to be succeeded by Lord Moncrief, as the senior Judge Ordinary.

We mentioned, in our last *Gazette*, that Rear Admiral the Hon. G. Elliot, C. B. would succeed Rear Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K. C. B. in the East India command; and we have since heard that Rear Admiral Briggs, G. C. M. G. will succeed Admiral Elliot at the Cape of Good Hope. The successor of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, G. C. B. G. C. M. G. in the Mediterranean, is, we believe, as yet, undecided. Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B. is said to have long had his eye on that station, and, if this rumour be correct, there can be but little doubt on whom the selection of himself and his brother Lords will fall.

Fourteen Members of Parliament claim to be excused from serving on Election Committees, on account of being more than sixty years of age.

In answer to an Address from the House of Lords, on the spread of Socialism, Her Majesty has informed their Lordships, that she will give directions that an enquiry may be made into the important matters which are the subject of their address, and that they may rely upon her determination to discourage all doctrines dangerous to Morality and Religion.

Petitions from the Universities, and many towns and parishes throughout England, have lately been presented to the House of Commons, for the extension of the Established Church.

An Address has been presented to the Bishop of London, suggesting the importance of a deputation of ministers of the Church of England, to the leading churches in the East, the Greek, the Armenian, Nestorian, Abyssinian and Coptic.

The directors of the London Missionary Society, assisted by their numerous friends throughout the country, are making vigorous efforts to realize the annual income of £100,000.

At the meeting in February, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge granted £200 to the Divinity School of King's College, Nova Scotia, on the application of the Bishop of the Diocese.

Dr. Blumenbach, the celebrated Natural Philosopher and Professor of Gottingen, died in that University a short time ago, aged eighty-eight.

An anti-slavery Congress is appointed to be held in London, in the course of next June, to concert measures for a general movement against the abominable system of slavery, still prevalent in various parts of the world. Delegates from France, America, Jamaica and other places will attend.

The British Government intend to send Steam Vessels up the great river Niger, with a view to promote a beneficial commerce with the natives, and to wean them from the horrid practice of the slave trade.

A courier from Seuz has brought intelligence to Alexandria of the Arabs meditating a third attack on Aden, and that they are expected to bring nearly sixty thousand men to act against that place.

A conspiracy has lately been discovered in Greece, in which persons connected with the Government of King Otho are implicated, for the purpose of revolutionizing Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, Candia, and the Islands, and dethroning Sultan Abdel Medjid.

It is confidently stated in well-informed quarters, that two months ago orders were transmitted over land to India, immediately to collect a force of 15,000 men, and embark them for Canton. Should satisfaction not be obtained, Canton is to be seized, occupied, or, if necessary, laid in ashes. It is also stated, that should these measures not produce the desired effect, a sufficient force would be conducted by the Yellow Sea to Peking, and dictate terms to the Celestial Empire, in the Palace of the Emperor.

THANKS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.—The Army of the Indus has accomplished its object! Its returning footsteps already tread the frontier state of the Sikhs, and the Governor General has poured forth his congratulations and acknowledgments of its victorious career—victorious, not so much in the employ of its arms—for one signal opportunity here has only been offered—but rather in surmounting toil, difficulty, privation and suffering, with a patience and fortitude, we do not say unrivalled, but it is high praise indeed to say equal to what the energies of any occasion have brought into display.

PROSPECT OF WAR.

MAINE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 26.

A Message from the President of the United States was received in the Senate, transmitting documents and correspondence in relation to the occupation of a part of the State of Maine by British troops. The tone of the correspondence is serious. The matter has assumed a new aspect, and it would seem that, if we would escape national disgrace, we must do something besides talking in this business. I did not hear the correspondence read, if it was read, but I understand it is now openly avowed by the British authorities, that they have taken possession of what they call the "disputed territory," and intend to maintain it; and they demand that the *posse*, which has always been kept there by the State of Maine, shall be withdrawn. In the event of neglect to withdraw it, they distinctly threaten us with the "consequences." The amount of this is, that if we do not abandon the territory to them, they will drive us out of it.—Mr. Forsyth demands the withdrawal of the British troops, and adjustment of the question of right to the territory.

The matter seemed to produce no excitement in the Senate, because the character of the correspondence has been known for some days.

Mr. Williams, of Maine, said, he was glad the question was thus brought to an issue.

Mr. Davis, of Mass. said, it was now evident that we could temporize no longer. We must assert our rights or abandon them. We should no longer admit that any part of our territory was in "dispute." He regretted that we had ever allowed the use of the phrase "disputed territory." There was no dispute about it; there was an intrusion upon it by the British authorities.

Mr. Webster expressed his deep regret that the two countries were likely to come in collision, not on the Maine question, but on intermediate and collateral matters. It was unfortunate, that however pacific might be the disposition of England or of this Government, the question was one that was likely to fester and become a matter of collision between the inhabitants on the two sides of the line. He had, therefore, endeavoured, formerly, to impress our Government with the necessity of settling the question. There was no reason to doubt the sincerity of the often repeated professions on the part of the British Government of a desire to settle the question amicably and justly. But so long as the question was open, it would be irritating to the inhabitants on both sides of the line, and would become more and more dangerous every day.

This correspondence, earnest as was the tone that it assumed, turned not upon the Maine question, but on the manner in which the agreement respecting the occupation of the territory *ad interim* had been fulfilled. These questions would become more and more exasperating the longer they were left open. It was important to both countries to settle the ulterior question. It was necessary that the adjustment of the question should be urged, so far as the power of national intercourse would permit.

Mr. Williams, of Maine, said, for twenty-five years, we have heard of the pacific disposition of the British government on this subject; and she would be of the same disposition 25 years longer, if we could permit the question to remain as it is. But the period has arrived when she can no longer occupy the territory peaceably. What does she do now? Why, she persists in the occupancy. Would any American citizen consent to this? He concurred with Mr. Davis that it was an error to allow that any part of our territory was in dispute. There was no dispute on the subject till 1814. Great Britain made the dispute. The moment we attempted to bring it to a close she threatened us with "consequences." He was anxious to put the question in such a shape that the right to territory would be settled. The time, he repeated, had arrived when Great Britain could not delay the settlement of the question, and finding that, she took possession of the territory and threatened us with consequences. He was glad that it was so. He rejoiced that the matter was now in such a state that it must be settled.

Mr. Webster concurred with his colleague, and the gentleman from Maine, that there was no dispute as to the territory, and that we ought not to admit that there was any dispute. He was unwilling that the issue should be changed. He did not wish to divert it to a question of temporary possession; and when this Government acted, he hoped that they would act on the original question.

The Message was referred to the Committee on foreign affairs, and ten thousand extra copies ordered to be printed.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.—Brigadier General Eustis has been ordered to the command of the United States' troops at Houlton, in Maine.

The force there will not exceed 500 regulars, but their presence, and that of so discreet and intelligent an officer as Gen. Eustis, will, it may be anticipated, have the effect of keeping things quiet.—*N. Y. American.*

Another fire, by which ten buildings, chiefly brick, and large quantities of goods were consumed, has taken place in New York. A great part of Louisville, Ky. has also been destroyed by fire. Estimated loss \$300,000.

Mobile was visited by an awful hurricane on the 21st ult., by which a number of buildings were overthrown, and some lives lost.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CELEBRATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S MARRIAGE.

HALIFAX, April 15.—On Friday, the marriage of Her Majesty with Prince Albert was celebrated by His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., &c. &c. Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia—the official accounts of the marriage having been received here by the last Packet.

At 12 o'clock the troops in Garrison, consisting of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, 8th (King's), 37th and 23d Royal Welsh Fusilier Regiments, were reviewed on the exercising ground, and a royal salute was fired from the Citadel. The Forts, H. M. S. Vestal, and all the ships in the harbour, displayed their colours in honour of the celebration, and it was observed as a holiday at the Public Offices.

It should also be noticed, that among the public demonstrations of rejoicing, not the least substantial nor the least creditable to the Director and Donor, was a plentiful supply of roast beef, bread and beer, to the poor in the Asylum, and the prisoners in the Jail, from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for which the receivers expressed much gratitude.—*Recorder.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Magistrates and principal inhabitants of St. John have agreed to request Sir John Harvey to appoint a public holiday on Her Majesty's marriage, and to celebrate the same with appropriate sports, and a ball, to which the Lieut. Governor, his Lady and Suite, and other guests, are to be invited, and as a permanent memorial, to institute a charitable fund, to be called the Queen's Nuptial Fund, for the sole purpose of aiding respectable widows, in reduced circumstances, in payment of the rent of their dwellings.

BOUNDARY.—Extract of a letter from Fredericton, dated April 9:—"Four companies of American Artillery arrived at Houlton last week. These companies complete a regiment, a part of which are to march to Fort Fairfield, and some are expected to move to Lake Tamisquata."

COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

SATURDAY, April 4.

Mr. D. Macdonald, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the several rates and duties imposed by the Act, 2d Vic. cap. I, intituled "An Act to further continue for one year, and to amend an Act passed in the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, for raising a Revenue in this Island," be continued for one year from the Seventh day of May next, and no

longer, except on the article of Molasses, which shall hereafter be imported free of Colonial Duty.

Mr. Thomson moved, as an amendment to the said Resolution, that the articles of Canvas, Chain and Hemp Cables, Anchors, and Copper, be also imported free from Colonial duty.

The House divided on the motion:
YEAS—Messrs. Thomson, Montgomery, Pope, Yeo, Gorman, Young, J. S. Macdonald, Beck, Longworth, Palmer, Hudson—11.
NAVS—Messrs. Clark, Macintosh, D. Macdonald, J. Dingwell, Macneil, Macfarlane, Forbes, Le Lacheur, Dalziel, Rae, Fraser, W. Dingwell—12.

So it passed in the negative.
Mr. Longworth moved, as an amendment, that the article of Copper be exempted from duty.

The House divided:
YEAS—11. NAVS—12.
So it passed in the negative.
The question being then put on the main motion, it was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Clark reported the draught of an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relative to outstanding Bonds in the Treasury—agreed to.

After some other routine business had been dispatched, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 6th.

The Lunatic Asylum Bill was read a third time, and after several verbal amendments, passed, and sent to the Council for concurrence.

Messrs. Palmer, Longworth, J. S. Macdonald, Thomson and Young were appointed a Committee to examine and report on the State of the Charlottetown Jail.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to the Bill to amend the Act relating to merchant Seamen.

Mr. Palmer, by leave, introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to Apprentices. The object of the Bill was, to allow any Magistrate or Charitable Society to bind out pauper children as apprentices, during the lifetime of their Parents; and the said Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

TUESDAY, April 7th.

The Bill to authorize the Crown to purchase the Lands, and to regulate the Settlement of the Inhabitants, was again committed to a Committee of the whole House, passed with amendments, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Le Lacheur, the House came to the following Resolution:

RESOLVED, That the Committee to whom was referred the Despatch of Lord John Russell, of the 17th September last, together with a copy of the Bill passed by this House at its last Session, for the settlement of the Inhabitants, do report the evidence by them taken—and also, that they be authorized to examine such further evidence as to them may appear necessary, and report the same to the House.

Messrs. Young, Le Lacheur, Dalziel, J. S. Macdonald and Clark were appointed a Committee to prepare an Address to the Governor, to know what has been done with the proceeds of the Glebe and School Lands.

The Bill to amend the Act relating to Apprentices was read a second time, and passed to be engrossed.

A Message was received from the Council, agreeing to the Bill relating to the performance of Statute Labor; also, returning the Bill to amend the Act for establishing the times and places for holding the Supreme Court in King's and Prince Counties, with amendments—which amendments were of such a nature as to induce the House to reject the Bill altogether.

A Committee was appointed to search the Journals of the Council, to ascertain the proceedings had in that House on the Bill to authorize the opening of Roads to Farms excluded from access to any public Road, who, returning, reported, that the said Bill had been rejected by the Council.

Mr. Palmer, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of J. H. Down and James Pollard, claiming an allowance in addition to the amount of their contract, for work performed at the Jail of Charlottetown, presented the Report of the said committee, recommending that the sum of £25 be allowed them, in addition to the amount of their contract.

A motion being made, that the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply, it was opposed by Mr. Clark and others, upon the principle that as James Hickey's petition, praying to be remunerated for the loss sustained by him on his contract for extending Princetown Wharf, was deemed inadmissible—therefore that the present Report ought to be rejected, as being of a similar nature.

The motion for referring it to Supply, however, prevailed, on the following division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Palmer, J. Dingwell, Fraser, Thomson, Macneil, Le Lacheur, Forbes, Young, W. Dingwell, Beck, J. S. Macdonald, Dalziel, Hudson, Longworth—14.

NAVS—Messrs. Clark, Montgomery, D. Macdonald, Gorman, Macintosh, Macfarlane—6.

The remainder of the day was spent in Committee of Supply.

WEDNESDAY, April 8.

The House having gone into Committee on the Expiring Laws, a Bill was brought in for continuing for another year the Act of last Session, granting a Bounty on Vessels engaged in the Fisheries of this Island.

Mr. Fraser, by leave, presented a Bill to prevent the circulation in this Island of Notes issued by private individuals; and the same was received and read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and after several hours spent in Supply, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 9.

A Message was received from the Council, desiring a Conference on the Lunatic Asylum Bill, which was immediately agreed to; and Messrs. Young, Montgomery, Palmer and Longworth were appointed a Committee to manage the said Conference—who returning, reported, that the subject of the Conference was, to suggest some alteration in the mode of appointing Trustees, and also that a Clause be added to the Bill, suspending its operation until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon shall be known. The Council also gave it as their opinion, that the President of that Body should be, *ex-officio*, one of the Trustees.

The Bill for continuing the Bounty on Fishing Vessels was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Council for concurrence.

The Bill to prevent the circulation of private Bank Notes was read a second time, committed, and passed to be engrossed, with some verbal amendments.

A motion being made, that certain Accounts furnished by the Attorney General and Solicitor General, for legal opinions furnished by them to the Committee of Grievances last Session, should be referred to the Committee of Supply—and the question being put thereon, it passed in the negative.

The Order of the Day, for the House in Committee on the State of the Colony, being read, the House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee—the Hon. J. S. Macdonald in the Chair of the Committee.

On the House resuming, the Chairman reported the following Resolutions—all of which were unanimously agreed to:

I. RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is much to be regretted, the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia have not deemed it advisable to make any provision towards the support of a Steam Packet, to run between that Province, this Island and New Brunswick—while such a measure continues to be so much the mutual interest of each Province, as well as this Island, and of Nova Scotia no less than either this Island or New Brunswick; yet this Committee cannot but view with every satisfaction the provision made for that purpose by