

Several States have not retained their entire prerogative."

We also make the following extract from an Order, issued by the Commander of the Forces, dated Head Quarters, Columbia, December 20, 1832.—"The Legislature having, at their session which has just closed, passed an act authorising the Governor to accept the services of Volunteers, who will hold themselves in readiness to take the field at a moment's warning, should it become necessary to call upon them to suppress Insurrection, repel Invasion, or support the civil Authorities in the execution of the laws. Public Notice hereby given to all the patriotic citizens of the State, that their services as Volunteers will be accepted either individually, by companies, troops, battalions, squadrons, or regiments of artillery, cavalry, or life men."

The House of Representatives of the United States has refused to call upon the resident for a copy of his Proclamation. A new Tariff Bill has been reported, reducing and otherwise altering the duties on importations.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Legislature of this State was to adjourn on Thursday the 10th Dec. 200,000 dollars had been appropriated to the contingent fund, for 'carrying on the war,' and 200,000 dollars for the purchase of arms.

COLONIAL.

The investigation into the events of the 1st of May, at the Montreal Election, was still going on by the Legislature of Lower Canada.

Mr. Robert Christie, in an address to the electors of Gaspe, published in the Mercury of the 8th inst., and dated Restigouche, 24th November, 1832, declines being considered as a candidate at the next election for that county. He promises, however, "cordially and indefatigably to co-operate with the inhabitants of the district in emancipating themselves from the yoke of the Assembly of Lower Canada."—*Quebec Gaz.*, Dec. 13.

Dec. 21.

Lord Goderich's Despatch of the 20th Sept. 1832, refusing to advise His Majesty to disallow the Lower Canada Act for taxing the masters of vessels bringing emigrants has been published. The act will therefore remain in force another year.

It appears that the difference between the Upper Canada and Lower Canada Commissioners for settling the share of duties to be paid to Upper Canada was 3½ per cent: The Upper Canada Commissioners insisting on 3¾ per cent, and the Lower Canada Commissioners offering 30 per cent.

ALBION MINES.—We are concerned to state that on the morning of Saturday, the 29th ult, the Albion Mines were discovered to be on fire. Two men volunteered to go down and explore them—when it was found that all the horses, about fourteen in number, had perished, and that the fire had communicated to every chamber but one.

There is little doubt that the whole has been the work of incendiaries. Whether or not sufficient evidence can be obtained to convict them, remains to be proved, but we should hope that such miscreants would not be allowed to escape the punishment deserved by their superlative rascality.—Richard Smith, Esq. accompanied by the Solicitor General, (who goes up as an officer of government to take part in the enquiry) left town for Pictou on Sunday morning.

The consequences of this piece of mischief will be—first, the gratification of a malicious spirit, or of a patriotic dislike to the evils of monopoly—and secondly, to throw several hundred persons out of employment, put the lessees to an enormous expense, and risk the certain injury, and possible destruction, of the most extensive coal field in the country. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to state, what are the steps to be taken in order to subdue the flames—to fill the pits with water, however, is we believe, the last resort. This, from their proximity to the East River, could be easily done; but for a variety of reasons, (not the least of which would be a consequent mineral fermentation to a vast extent, will, if possible, be avoided. We look anxiously for some further intelligence.—*Novascotian.*

THE WEST INDIES.—A war of Despatches appears to be raging between Admiral Dupotet, the French Governor of Martinique, and General Farquharson, the Governor of St. Lucia; who, all unmindful of the friendly alliance subsisting between their cabinets at home, appear to be indulging feelings of hostility, that would have been all right 20 years ago, but are now rather out of unison with the spirit of the times. It would appear that the English Governor, being an emancipationist, though he tolerates slavery in his own Island, will not seize and send back the slaves who run away from Martinique—although the French Admiral has set him a good example, by a civil exportation of those that escape from St. Lucia; and upon this theme they vituperate. "I sent your Excellency," says Monsieur Dupotet, "ten negroes belonging to your Island—they had asked leave to reside in Martinique, with the assurance an hundred more would join them in a few days, if we would receive them. This conduct was not even

taken notice of by your Excellency: you have in your possession more than 300 slaves belonging to Martinique, and you are not perhaps aware that more than 600 of these deluded creatures have lost their lives, by trying, during frightful storms, to gain that liberty which to them appears so engaging.

On the whole, Martinique has suffered a loss of upwards of 1200 slaves, of which, perhaps, only 400 now exist! What good has humanity obtained by this? These unfortunate people regret the loss of their first situation. In Castries there are 300 of them, detested by all the inhabitants, and even by the slaves themselves; they live by plunder, and perish miserably in prisons and in the streets.—What must be their regret when they recollect that in Martinique they had some sort of property—such as a house, a garden, &c. &c. No sort of fear for their subsistence, and their masters' certain care when they were no longer able to work.

They are now wanderers without a home, and without any protection for the future, but that of their companions in misfortune. Here then, is the welfare which misplaced philanthropy has procured for these wretches! If the slaves of Martinique could become aware of the state of existence which their comrades lead in St. Lucia, and the other colonies, I should no longer fear their absconding—on the contrary, I would award as a punishment, that they should be sent to enjoy that false liberty, which has charms but for a moment."—*Id.*

CAUTION TO DUTCH SHIPS!—The St. John Observer observes, that orders have been received by the Custom House officers at that port, to detain all Dutch ships that may enter the harbour. We suppose a similar direction will be given here; and should a seizure take place, we shall claim it for the Museum of the Institute, for certainly a Dutch ship in our waters would be a curiosity.—*Id.*

N O T I C E.

As it is the Subscriber's intention to wind up his business this winter, he will sell off his present Stock, consisting of British and India Merchandize, Groceries and Spirits, on the lowest terms ever offered to the public.

All Persons indebted to him, will get no further notice, but their Accounts will be put into his Attorney's hands for recovery.

N.B.—The highest prices given for good Wheat, Flour, and Potatoes.

JOHN FULTON.

Jan. 15.