

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

[From *Willmar & Smith's European Times*]
Liverpool, Feb. 4.
LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The London papers of last night contain no news of importance. Up to the hour of the mail leaving no intelligence of the overland mail had been received. Parliament has as yet scarcely got to work. In the House of Commons last night, Sir Robert Peel said, in answer to a question from Mr. Villier, that he did not think a fixed duty on corn would be so beneficial as the present law. He was in favour of a graduated scale of duty. He had no intention whatever to alter the present law, (hear) and he intended to resist any attempt to alter it (hear). When he said this he did not pledge himself not to make any change in any great measure affecting commercial interests if there should be occasion for so doing. But with respect to the corn laws at present he should oppose any alteration.—Lord Howick gave notice that on Monday he would bring the subject of the distress which existed in the country before the House.

QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament was opened by commission on Thursday evening, the 2nd inst. when the speech from the throne was delivered as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that her Majesty receives from all Princes and States assurances of a friendly disposition towards this country, and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance of general peace."

"By the treaty which her Majesty has concluded with the United States of America, and by the adjustment of those differences which from their long continuance had endangered the preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable relations of the two countries have been confirmed."

"The increased exertions which by the liberality of Parliament her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China have been eminently successful."

"The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty."

"Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect that by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people."

"As soon as the ratification of the treaty shall have been exchanged, it will be laid before you."

"In concert with her allies, her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining from the Christian population of Syria, an establishment of a system of administration which they were entitled to expect from the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country."

"The differences for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but as each of these states has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted."

"Her Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be laid before you. Her Majesty regards this treaty with great satisfaction, as the foundation for increased intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and those of the Emperor."

"Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Afghanistan."

"Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which those operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been manifested by the European and Native forces."

"The superiority of her Majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scenes of her former disasters; and the complete liberation of her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity, and for whom her Majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected. We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation by a military force of the countries to the westward of the Indus."

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you."

"Such reductions have been made in the amount of the naval and military forces as have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of the public service throughout the extended empire of her Majesty."

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty regrets the diminished receipts from some of the ordinary sources of the revenue."

"Her Majesty fears that it must be in part attributed to the reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depression of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so long prevailed and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented."

"In considering, however, the present state of the revenue, her Majesty is assured that you will bear in mind that it has been materially affected by extensive reductions in the Import Duties, which received your sanction during the last session of Parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of the supplying the deficiency from that and other causes."

"Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue will be sufficient

to meet every exigency of the public service."

"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you that her Majesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyal and affectionate attachment to her Majesty which were manifested on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to Scotland."

"Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously disturbed, and the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence. The ordinary law, promptly enforced, was sufficient for the effectual repression of these disorders. Her Majesty confidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of her loyal and peaceable subjects for the maintenance of tranquillity."

"We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for your consideration."

"Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavours to promote the public welfare, and fervently prays that the favour of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your counsels, and make them conducive to the happiness and contentment of her people."

The proceedings of the first night were, of course, only parliamentary addresses in answer to the Queen's Speech—a mere echo of it—were moved in both houses, and the opposition moving no amendment, they were agreed to after a good many longwinded orations.

AWFUL HURRICANE.

Our coasts were visited, on the 13th and 14th of January, with a most fearful hurricane. The exact amount of the loss which it has occasioned will perhaps never be ascertained. To a brief notice of some of the most disastrous incidents of it we are compelled to limit ourselves. The damage done on shore was not considerable. The Boston steamer *Britannia*, Capt. Hewitt, was overtaken by the gale when about 500 miles to the westward Cape Clear. This noble and well-tried vessel encountered it bravely; and, although neither observations had been made for five days, nor land seen till Bardsley Island was made, she arrived in Liverpool in gallant trim, in fourteen days. Upwards of seventy fishing boats, with all hands, were lost off Galway Bay, and the distress which this calamity has inflicted on the population of the place is truly melancholy. On the coast of Morne, several fishing-boats were overtaken by the gale, and, together with the crew of a boat which mercifully attempted to rescue them, were utterly lost. The vicinity of the catastrophe which has left fifty families destitute is described as one wide scene of mourning. The Steamer *Monk* was lost in Carnarvon Bay, and more than thirty souls perished. The vessel which was freighted with a heavy cargo, was to say the truth, hardly sea-worthy. A magnificent ship, the *Conqueror*, of 800 tons burthen, on her voyage from Calcutta to London, was wrecked off the coast of Boulogne; of the 80 persons on board her, all, with the exception of a boy perished. Little of the valuable cargo with which she was freighted was saved. The mishap (the third which has happened to Indians in the course of 15 months) is attributed to the faintness and inadequacy of the light exhibited off the coast. We are sorry to add that the bodies of the crew and passengers were stripped by the natives, and the pillaged property exposed to open sale in the neighbouring villages. The *Jessie Logan*, 1000 tons burthen, from India to Liverpool, after encountering fearful hardships in the channel, was totally lost off the Cornish coast. The captain and crew were saved by the *Lynx*, which conveyed them safely into Cork. The *Percy Steamer* from Tynemouth to London, was totally wrecked in the gale off Tynemouth. All the crew with the exception of a boy, saved themselves by swimming ashore. The American packet-ship *Samarang*, was, on the same fatal night, wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. The vessel has totally disappeared. These are a few and but a few of the incidents of the hurricane. For the details of it we refer to the daily English Journals. But this circumstance we must not omit to state, that in the opinion of well-informed men the tale of the direful mischief which this visitation has caused, when it shall be accurately known will prove to be one of the most melancholy ever narrated. The intelligence of every day's post does but swell the list of its calamities.

CHINA.—The news from China received by the last overland mail, adds little to the information we have already learned. The arrival of Major Malcolm was anxiously expected, and in the meanwhile speculation was kept alive as to the result of our negotiations with his celestial Majesty. By some it is thought that the Chinese will attempt to wear out the patience of their conquerors by the adoption of a system of dexterous passive resistance. Others imagine that the defeated Chinese will compromise their dignity by refusing to traffic with any other nation than that by whom they have been so utterly discomfited.

The British are actively engaged in building residences and warehouses at Hong Kong, with the acquisition of which they seem no little satisfied.

PORTUGAL.—The Lisbon dates of the 26th of January, have just been received, report the adjustment of the negotiation between Portugal and Great Britain to have made no progress. The Portuguese Budget declares a deficiency in the revenue of upwards of £295,000.

GREECE.—The recent advices received from Greece represent the financial condition of that country as most deplorable. In fact, Otto's subjects are on the eve of a wholesale bankruptcy. To this condition

the people have been driven by the stubborn imposition of high and impracticable duties. Legitimate commerce is nearly at an end. The revenue of the last year exhibited a deficiency of one-third beneath the returns of the preceding. The expenses of the State, it is said, far exceed its income.

INDIA.—The Afghanistan war—the most harmless and iniquitous which the lust of power or the pressure of emergency ever inspired or compelled a nation to challenge—is ended. The British troops effected the passage of the Kyber on the 7th of November. The outraged Mohammedans did not fail to annoy the "infidel" army in their retreat. The first division accomplished their passage safely. The second were annoyed in their march by the freebooting enemy, and with difficulty and loss achieved their escape. It was incumbent on Great Britain to prove that in India, at least, her power is indomitable. That the Hindostanee can outmatch us, is an idea which we cannot allow or afford to be entertained. If we lose that reputation of omnipotence which we have acquired in our Eastern colonies, their secession follows certainly and speedily. It was politic, therefore, though it was unjust, to inflict upon Cabul a signal memento of British vengeance. Its far-famed Bazaar was razed to the ground. Within its walls the most horrible indignities had been perpetrated upon the corpse of Sir W. M'Naughten, and of that pretext the invaders availed themselves to inflict upon the Afghans the most direful wrong they could endure.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

From Mr. Warr's Reports.

Monday, Feb. 13.

Mr. Brown, chairman of the Committee of Finance, made a Report; by which it appeared that the liabilities of the Province, were in round numbers £162,000; and that the assets are £87,000, leaving a deficiency of £74,000. That the most urgent demands of the Province amount to £115,969; less urgent £35,000, leaving £81,841 to be provided for. By this report, it appeared that the decrease in the revenue during the past year, was £61,719; and that there is due the Crown Land Office £48,666, exclusive of what reverted to the crown. It therefore recommended that as the Province is at present paying interest on £80,841, a loan should be negotiated for £80,000 sterling, the revenue being received for the payment of the interest half-yearly, by which an annual saving of £1000 would be effected.

Upon motion of Mr. Brown, it was agreed to take up the report of the Committee on Wednesday next.

Hon. Mr. Simonds by command of the Lieut. Governor, laid before the House a Report of the Treasurer, which in addition to the statements of the revenue of last year, suggested various alterations in the duties in future; which after some objections as to the irregularity of the proceeding, was ordered to lie on the table. He also brought down the Treasurer's accounts, they having been audited by the Auditor General.

Mr. Partelow inquired when the Treasurer's accounts would be laid before the House.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said they were in the hands of the Auditor General, and could be obtained when called for. The accounts which hitherto audited had been printed; and it was desirable that some gentleman who was acquainted with the subject, should examine the Auditor's account, and if it were deemed expedient they should be published.

Mr. Hanington moved that they be referred to the Committee of Accounts.

Hon. Mr. Simonds also presented two Messages from the Lieut. Governor; one of which referred to the Treasurer's Report.

Col. Allen said if the rule were that the report could not be received, certainly the message referring to it ought not to appear on the Journals of the House.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said the Governor did not recommend the scale of duties; it was the recommendation of the Treasurer, with a view of obviating the smuggling which at present takes place. It was only communicating information which the Committee of Ways and Means would require. Things had surely not come to that pass, that the Executive had no right to place information before the Legislature. It was desirable to obtain it from an impartial source, and members generally he was satisfied were desirous of obtaining it.

Col. Allen rose to explain. He said the last paragraph of the message referred to the scale of duties; and it would be a great discrepancy, were the House to receive a message which had reference to a paper, that ought not to appear on the Journals; but was merely laid on the table.

Mr. Partelow considered the proceeding as a novelty to say the least of it. Had the Treasurer a right to recommend a scale of duties?—If the message appeared on the journals, the enquiry would naturally be made as to where the paper was to which it alluded. He thought His Excellency had acted incausally in sending down the Report connected with the message.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said there was a misconception.—The scale was not what His Excellency recommended; but it was what the Treasurer thought would be secured by an alteration in the duties. He would ask if the government did not recommend the alteration of the corn-laws in England. It was the duty of the government to recommend any measure that would remove the pressure on the people. It surely had a right to do this. The present was quite a new doctrine.

Mr. End said there were a great many new doctrines at present abroad. The hon. member for St. John, Hon. Mr. Simonds, would have effereced had such a document been

sent down during Sir A. Campbell's time. He did not blame the Lieut. Governor for what had happened; but he censured his advisers, and he considered His Excellency as having been improperly advised. He was not acquainted with the tone of the House; and he read statements that were made, and inferred that they conveyed the public sentiment. He Mr. E. hoped some means would be devised to get rid of the message; because though such a proceeding might be constitutional in England, yet it was not constitutional here. His Excellency doubtless meant well; but he obtained his advice from a wrong quarter. He was most desirous that some way would be devised for giving the go-by to the message, because it had been decided by a large majority, that the initiation of money votes, and the sending down a budget, were not adapted to this country.

Mr. Payne was not willing to give the message the go-by; but would receive it with courtesy. As to the document which had been laid on the table, and to which the message referred, if the one appeared on the journals the other should accompany it. He said he differed from the learned member as to a majority of the House being opposed to the initiation question. It had never yet come before the House; and he was not aware in what manner it might be decided, with reference to a subject which had occupied much of the public attention. He was aware that the government could not originate taxes; yet if information could be procured by which the session would be shortened, it ought to be received with courtesy.

Mr. Fisher had no doubt as to the propriety of receiving the report, and placing it on the Journals, and he had so expressed himself at first. He was glad to hear the learned member from Gloucester, Mr. End, express himself as he did, because it was the true constitutional doctrine. And he would go with him as to a vote of confidence or no confidence.

Mr. Brown did not understand hon. members. The question before the house was simply this.—Some days ago, the document alluded to was handed in for the information of the Committee of ways and means, but was not placed on the Journals. In this a scale of duties was pointed out, by which it was estimated that a revenue £76,000 could be raised. A message had since come down calling attention to the scale which has been recommended to be levied on the constituency of the Province. This proceeding to say the least of it, was novel in this country; and was very properly referred to by the father of the House. It certainly would be a discrepancy, if both documents did not appear on the Journals. If a person at a distance were to read the message, and then look for the scale, he could not find it; if one appeared therefore so must the other. And if the one did not appear, neither could the other.—But if the message appeared on the Journals it would show that the government recommended a scale of duties; which would not be consistent with the existing order of things. He thought the House had better go according to the old system, till a new one were established. He therefore was opposed to putting the message on the Journals; as if that were done, it would be allowing the Executive to recommend a scale of duties.

Hon. Mr. Simonds wished distinctly to state that the report did not come down, but as conveying the opinion of the Treasurer, as to the amount of revenue that could be collected according to that scale. He would further state as one of the Executive that the scale did not meet his views, as it proposed a duty of five per cent on British goods. But if the House saw a better mode than the Treasurer's, they would adopt it.

Hon. Speaker said the message must appear on the Journals, as coming from His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. But the difficulty was created by a document having been referred previously, to which the message referred. But he repeated, the message must go on the Journals, and the proper course would be to refer it to the Committee on Privileges.

Mr. Hanington coincided with the view taken by the hon. Speaker; and was in favour of referring the message to the Committee on Privileges.

Col. Allen should be sorry to see it so referred. The report of the Treasurer contained a recommendation which seemed to be adopted by His Excellency in his message. It might be thought be withdrawn; and if a report come from the Treasurer, he had a right to make it.

Hon. Mr. Simonds said the address would not bear the construction which had been put upon it. The scale came down as recommended to the Executive by the Treasurer. The message might have been differently worded but that was what was intended.

Mr. Burns thought the Treasurer had travelled out of his duty; and the report came from an improper quarter.—It should have been made by the Committee of ways and means.—If this course were permitted the House might be troubled in the same way every session.

Mr. Partelow said the irregularity of the proceeding, did not admit of a question. He did not however impugn the motives of His Excellency, who had been erroneously advised to adopt a new principle in colonial legislation.—The message says an estimate had been prepared, which it recommends; and certainly the House ought not to receive such a document.

Hon. Speaker again stated that the message could not be withdrawn. Suppose it had come down from His Excellency as formerly in the ordinary way; and after the message had been received, the House deliberated on the subject it contained. Who

he would ask, was to take it back. It must remain with the House.

Mr. Hazen should be sorry to see any hasty steps taken with reference to the question before the House. The hon. member for St. John, Mr. Simonds, might view the subject as he pleased. But the fact was, the Executive had sent down a scale of duties which it was recommended should be levied on the people of the Province. This amounted to a dictation, and involved a principle of the greatest importance. It was striking at the source whence taxation should proceed. He should be sorry however, if the House under excited feelings, were to take any hasty step. He hoped hon. members would be cautious as to what manner they would proceed.

Mr. End said there was no two ways about it; the message should be referred to the Committee of Privileges; and was about to move a Resolution to that effect, when Mr. Partelow proposed that the subject should lie over till the following day, when the Journals would be read. He subsequently moved that the Messages of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor should be taken up the next day.

Hon. Speaker said the message must remain on the Journals; and he trusted there would be no disposition in the House to take it off.

Mr. Partelow presented a petition from 240 inhabitants of the County of York, complaining of obstructions at the late election, and praying that it should be set aside.

Mr. Wilmot hoped the petitioners were ready to enter into recognizances; as he was prepared at once to go into an investigation which would lead to disclosures that would be for the benefit of the public at large. He felt quite satisfied as to the result with reference to himself, and he only hoped the petitioners were determined to proceed.

Mr. Partelow was not authorised to enter into any agreement; and should merely move that the Petition lie on the table.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

In our supplement of Tuesday, we alluded to some difficulty that existed with reference to a message of the Lt. Governor; and part of the debate that took place thereon, will be found in our columns of to-day; the remainder will appear on Tuesday. The Resolution proposed by Col. ALLEN, was carried by a large majority. The intervention of responsible advisers, between the Representatives of the Sovereign and the Representatives of the people, could not be rendered more evident, than it has been by this occurrence.

On Wednesday the House went into Committee on the Treasurer's Report, and a Committee was appointed to prepare a Law, for authorising the obtaining a Loan of £80,000 sterling. The nature of the security to be afforded, will be the subject of discussion, when the Bill is brought in. There is evidently a determination in the House, not to relinquish the initiation of money grants.

A Bill for preventing imprisonment for debts under £5; which was debated on Monday, was taken up again yesterday; and passed after considerable discussion.

The question of Mr. BAILEY's retirement upon a pension of £600, which was made the order of the day for yesterday, has been deferred till after the despatch referring to it shall have been printed, and placed in the hands of members.

A Bill passed the House on Wednesday, fixing the pay of the members at 15s. per day while in session. An attempt was made to include the pay of the members of the Legislative Council in the same Bill; and to subject it to the same reduction; but did not succeed.

It will be seen by our Reports, that Mr. PARTELOW moved the Resolution for deferring the consideration of the Bill, relating to the constitution of the Legislative Council, instead of the Speaker, as stated in our editorial of Thursday; the object of both those gentlemen being to proceed by address.

Upon motion of Mr. BARNERIE, a committee has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. BARNERIE HILL and FISHER, to prepare an address to the throne, complaining of the exaction of a charge for transmitting Newspapers and Printed Papers through the Post-office; it being now admitted as we have always contended, that there is no law authorising such exaction; and that it has no sanction than the authority of the Department General whose perquisite it is.—*Sentinel*.

Frederickton Sentinel, Feb. 17.—In consequence of a rigid exaction of the charge for the transmission of this Paper, thro' the Post office, not having been promptly complied with; the Postmaster at Frederickton has refused to forward the *Sentinel*, till a satisfactory arrangement shall be made. In the meantime, therefore, we shall use every exertion to transmit the paper by private conveyance; and from the great irregularity that has occurred in its delivery by the mail-carriers, we feel satisfied the information which at the present moment the public are anxiously awaiting, will not be received less regularly, altho' there may be some delay.

Crown Land Office, February 4, 1843.

The right of Licence on the Timber Bertha applied for by the undermentioned persons, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at this Office, on Monday the 6th day of March next.

John Budd, Trout Brook, Maguadavic.
Peter Clinch, Sr., Pocologan River.
Wm. McCann, Canoes River.

The undermentioned tract of vacant Crown Land will be offered for sale by Public Auction at this Office, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday the 3rd of April next.

CHARLOTTE.

200 acres on Saint Andrews Road, Penn-

field, application o
200 acres on Ca
John Finley, Up

KING'S COLLEGE
tinel, the followi
New Brunswick,
Church of Scotland
ing that such a C
this Institution as
lar and efficient, t
under the exclus
The Petition of th
Elders of the S
connection with
Scotland, now
Humbly SHERVEY
That feeling a
of Education, an
actual improvement
Your Petitioners
that this Province
of an Academic
education may
rate.

That your Pet
large portion of
vince, have felt
tions imposed by
Jegé, which alth
from funds to wh
ty a loyal subject
tributed, is place
trol of members
and confers pu
Church.

That your Pe
opening up of th
party views, or
England, but by
College made us
wish to avail the
might afford, for
al education to t
ny. And your
that this long as
satisfactorily ac
obtained for this
both popular an
May it therel
and Honours, a
an Act for abol
sent existing in
College afores
in duty bound v

James Hanne
James Stever
Robert Arch
John Reed,
J. M. Brooke
W. T. Wain
Andrew Stei
J. Souter, A
Wm. Hende
A. M. Harte
A. McLean,
G. McDonn
Wm. MacP
James McK
Frederickton, F

Mr. Hill pri
Woodward, v
corruption, an
lawful oath, b
tion for the C
House to take
may be thoug
cussion it was
merits of the
scrutiny betw
Mr. End pi
Burns compli
interference
Customs at th
Election—M
were bound
The Petition
Mr. Partel
Inhabitants o
the late Elec
void, in cons
of the Friend
chen; and p
the House.
tion had com
brought sour
subject.

LEG

Hon. Mr.
Petition:—
Petitioners
Alms Hous
praying a re
in support o
from John I
field, prayin
School, whi
Table.

His Exci
lency the G
had night, a
this mornin

Governm
Februar
Messrs. I
vers, left K
afternoon:
be dying,
night or M
tion he had
pain. His
Kingston:
2 o'clock,
We fear
us the mel
op's death
The tow
the prece
scalps.