

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Three days later from Europe.—The Pacific Ship *Montreal* arrived at New York from England, with intelligence three days later. The news is not very important. The Bank of Messrs. Wigney & Co., for forty years the most eminent banking establishment at Brighton, stopped payment on the 5th of March. The Hampshire Standard of the 6th says that the *Selma* had been captured on the coast of Africa and sent in charge of an officer to England. The Captain of the *Selma* jumped overboard after his vessel had been captured.

The House of Commons was engaged—March 3—upon a subject connected with the Exchequer bill frauds. The proposition before the House was to appoint a commission for the investigation of all the circumstances attending the issue and circulation of the fraudulent bills; the Chancellor of the Exchequer alleging that there were many suspicious matters which ought to have put the parties who advanced money on the bills up on their guard, such as high and unusual offers of interest and the like. He advised that until this investigation had been made the House should give no assurance respecting compensation to the holders of the fraudulent bills. After some discussion the proposition was adopted and leave given to bring in a bill for the appointment of a commission.

March 4, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Clarendon asked for information respecting the conspiracy said to be maturing in Spain, for the overthrow and assassination of the Regent Espartero.

The Earl of Aberdeen said there was such a plot in progress, but it was known in all its movements to the Spanish Government and would be met with efficiency. Assurances had been received from the French Government that it took no part in the conspiracy, and that measures would be taken to remove all suspicious persons from the frontier and prevent others from going thither. He did not think there was any concert of action between the conspirators and the adherents of Don Carlos; and he assured the House that the British Government would take all proper and necessary steps to help the Government of Spain in putting down insurrection.

In the House of Commons official notice was given that the return of Mr. Gregory, from Dublin, where he defeated Lord Morpeth, would be contested.

After a conversation between Sir R. Peel and Sir C. Napier on corn imports from America.

Sir C. Napier moved for a return of the number of vessels laden with corn which had arrived from America, from the 1st of January, 1841, to the 1st of January, 1842, at the port of Liverpool; and also a return of the number of days occupied by each in the voyage.

Sir R. Peel immediately laid the returns on the table amidst considerable laughter.

Mr. S. Herbert brought forward the navy estimates. He states that the number of ships in commission would be, probably, slightly reduced, but he should not propose any decrease in the number of seamen; by which means the government would be enabled to send the ships to sea in the most perfect state of equipment. The estimates differed a little from those of last year, there being in some departments a decrease, and in others, a small additional expense had been incurred in providing securities against fire in the dockyards, and in another by carrying out the contract of the Halifax line of steamers. In fact a large sum that came under the head of naval expenses might more strictly come under the head of Post office expenses. The honorable gentleman concluded by moving that 43,000 men be voted for the service of the ensuing year.

Ladies' Gallery at the House of Commons.—It is but little known that a small enclosure, behind the stranger's gallery, has been erected "under the rose," for the accommodation of political ladies desirous of hearing the debates. A space about the breadth of a hand has been opened through which the ladies peep, totally unobserved. There is not room for more than 12 or 13 of the fair sex, who are admitted by orders signed by Sir William Gosset, the Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. Wm. Grant, of Manchester, died at his residence near that town, on Monday, in his 73d year. He was the prototype of Cheeryble, in *Nicholas Nickleby*.

The Chinese Sycee Silver.—The officers at the Royal Mint have been busily engaged during the past week in melting the Sycee silver lately brought to this country from China. This curious coin contains a small portion of gold, and the value is ascribed in Chinese characters. The Sycee silver now being converted into English money is worth about £400,000, and the proportion of gold mixed with this quantity is estimated at about £10,000.

CHINA.

The Hanchuan, Capt. Scott, from China, brings news up to the 11th December, the details are not important. Kienan has been restored to his rank, and has been sent to hold communication with Sir Henry Pottinger, but there is not anything to be expected from the mission. The Chinese hold out; they are depositing stones, to obstruct the passage of vessels up the river of Canton, and preventing the exchange of commodities between that city and Macao. On the other hand the British squadron has commenced a war of annoyance, by taking possession several small and trading craft of the Chinese. This, which would really do rather harm than good in the end, would probably be stopped by the British Plenipotentiary upon his arrival at Hong Kong. Feels were entertained for the safety of the *Medusa* steamer, as she was on the 11th Nov. considerably forward on her passage from Macao to Canton, and had not subsequently been heard of.

There were hopes that she might have put into Sing pae, but nothing was known farther.

UNITED STATES.

Resignation of President Tyler.—We have received intelligence from Washington of such a curious character that we hardly know what opinion to form of its authenticity, or to conjecture what may be the issue of the present session of Congress.

At the beginning of the session, a secret club consisting of certain members of Congress, was organized, whose duty it was to manage this project, and to carry it out as far as it was possible. This plan is to do nothing—pass no laws at all—provide no means to meet the public expenditures. This is to be effected, not by direct opposition, but by delay, confusion, stratagem, and various other arts of able politicians. In this singular project, both ultra whigs and ultra democrats have joined; each party having their own purposes in view.

The origin and purpose of this conspiracy, in forcing John Tyler to resign, is to procure from the present Congress the following measures:—1st. An old fashioned United States Bank of \$50,000,000 capital; 2d. Issue of United States Stocks to take the place of the repudiated state stock, \$200,000,000; 3d. A high tariff system, so as to allow the land distribution to take effect.

The only obstacles to these measures is John Tyler, and it is calculated that the great stock jobbing interests of England and the United States, would make a sum of \$1,000,000 or more, if he could be induced, persuaded, or forced to resign before the present session of Congress, have closed the time for which he was elected.

Public Creditors.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer remarks, that members of Congress cannot be aware of the intensity of suffering caused by their failure to pass the usual appropriation bills. He says that it is well known that persons in Washington to whom the Government is indebted, are paying eight per cent. per month for money to support their families. In addition to the delay of the appropriation bills, a further cause of embarrassment is the vacancy of the office of Comptroller of the Treasury, as no warrant can be paid without his signature. The President has no power, during session of Congress, to make a temporary appointment. It seems from these statements that the government is not only destitute of funds, but has not the power to pay out even what it has in the treasury.

Temperance is Ours.—The N. Y. Commercial says:

"**Temperance Celebration.**—One of the most imposing processions that ever passed through the streets of this city, we looked on this morning, as it passed through Wall street. It was composed of the several temperance societies which have been formed, including military and fire companies. We do not know the numbers that were in the line, but we understand that its extent was over two miles. Every few minutes the scene was enlivened by a band of music, of which there were some dozen or more, with numerous and elegant banners floating in the breeze." The editor of the New Haven Herald says that every family should have a black board in it, for the benefit of the young folks. He is right. Every family should be a school house, where the heart, and the will, as well as the head are to be cultivated.

Later from Texas.—By the arrival of the steamer Neptune at New Orleans, we have received the *Galveston Gazette* and *Advertiser* to the 21st ult., eight days later than before received.

The greatest spirit and enthusiasm prevailed throughout the Texas Republic.

Austin had not been taken, and the Mexicans had plundered and evacuated San Antonio.

The Texas troops were in pursuit of the Mexicans and it was confidently expected that the latter would be completely routed.

It appears that the Mexican invading army was much smaller than reported. It gives the Texans a better chance to retaliate.

The general enthusiasm of the community was so great that it extended even to the fair sex, and several of the ladies of Galveston were industriously engaged in moulding bullets and making cartridges for the use of the army.

It is worthy of remark, that the large amounts contributed in Galveston were entirely voluntary—all has been a spontaneous fervor will offered on the altar of patriotism.

If this is a specimen of the spirit of liberty which pervades the whole republic, the Mexicans have good cause to quake with fear at the prospect of a combat with such a people.

McLeod number one is married.—and out of the way. McLeod number two, or J. S. Hogan has contrived to get arrested at Rochester on the "Caroline affair," and has created some excitement. He talked big—asked no favors—requested no friends—placed his trust and confidence "in the power of his country—the wooden walls of Old England"—saying "my country can protect me."

Hogan has since been acquitted.

Boston, April 9.—Flour.—The demand of the past week has not been large, being chiefly to supply the immediate demand. Sales comprise Philadelphia \$6 12; Howard street \$6 12 a \$6 25; Fredericksburgh, \$6; Baltimore City Mills, \$5 87 per bbl. 4 mos. er. Ohio, \$6 12 a \$6 37, cash and 60 days; Genesee, good, common and fancy brands \$6 02 a \$6 75 per bbl.

The Surveyor General of Prince Edward Island, Hon. George Wright, died on Sunday, 13th March, in the 63d year of his age. He was the Senior Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 24.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

Mr. Brown said, that he felt much embarrassed in attempting to state his views upon the great and grave question before the Committee. His Honour the Speaker, had drawn a melancholy picture of the state of the Province, and made a solemn and pathetic appeal on behalf of the sufferers. He, Mr. Brown, distinctly recollected, that many years ago, when applications were made to the House for a Bank, which was afterwards established by Royal Charter in spite of the House, that His Honour the Speaker predicted most minutely the ultimate disastrous consequences. It was truly astonishing to observe the coincidence between those predictions and the sad reality. The City of Saint John had been visited by fire and fire, and a large amount of property had been destroyed. That was a dead loss, and tended so far to the present state of things, but that was by no means the only cause. The present crisis had been brought about chiefly by folly and extravagance. The speculative mania was well remembered. The pressure from without was irresistible. Bank after Bank, and Corporation after Corporation, was established by law, followed by almost boundless facilities for obtaining credit, and the injudicious application of that credit when it was obtained. The expensive and unprofitable milling establishments.—The carrying on of this building to an extent unwarranted by the demand in the market. The importation of Goods beyond the proper limit of consumption.—and the introduction of habits and modes of living altogether beyond the natural means of the country. Let hon. members just look around. Every young man who could obtain a little knowledge must needs be a Lawyer, or a Doctor, or a Minister, or at least a Merchant. Only look at the multitude of dealers. If so many were to be sellers, who were to be the buyers? If so many were to be non-producers, who were to support them? Then again there were swarms of Lawyers rising up in all directions, and immense loss of time and expenditure of money in litigation all over the Province at all seasons of the year. He, Mr. Brown, begged to be understood.—He meant no disparagement to the profession. Lawyers were necessary, and so were merchants, but both those callings were overwhelmed with multitudes out of all proportion to what ought to be the necessary business of the country. In fact all these glaring evils and misfortunes had been brought on by the credit system in the first place, and by the reckless commercial gambling, speculation, overtrading, and extravagance, which had grown out of it. This, said he, is the state of things—these are the causes, and now what is the remedy? He, Mr. B. was anxious to relieve the distresses of his fellow creatures from whatever cause they might arise; and he was sorry that there was not the means of making a grant of money, especially for the employment of the suffering working men, but he could not consent to borrow a sum of money having for its object the patching up the rotten system which had just been described. The best remedy would be to pass a Bankrupt Act, and allow every unfortunate man to give up all, and begin the world again. Those who cannot stand, let them fall; let them go down; submit to imprisonment for debt, and let the surplus of the merchants, and the lawyers, betake themselves to manual labour as farmers or mechanics, and earn their own living. The day of adversity had come for good as well as for evil; men would be likely to learn a salutary lesson, and schemers, and speculators, and experimentalists, would be converted into useful members of society for want of credit. With respect to the state of the finances, he would collect what could be collected out of the £110,000 now due to the Province, and pay therewith such portions of the £93,000 as were most needed, and leave the rest unpaid, taking care to limit the appropriations of the present Session within the estimated revenue of the current year. Borrowing money was a dangerous expedient. It had generally a bad effect upon individuals, and a worse effect upon nations. He was sorry, on a former occasion, to hear the Mother Country quoted as an example of what had been effected by loans of money. The national debt was enormous, and its consequences fearful to contemplate. The wealthy capitalist lent his money to the Government, and lived in splendour upon the interest; the poor operative, the real bone and sinew of the country, was burdened with taxes to pay that interest. On the one hand was unbounded wealth and dazzling splendour, on the other object poverty and incessant toil; and let it not be forgotten, that this state of things had originated in the first instance, in the borrowing of a sum of money. He could not but regret that the system of prompt payments which had existed so long in the Province was likely to fail, but he would submit to almost any thing rather than to borrow money and deliberately lay the foundation of a public debt.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

April 4.

This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and having commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, the House attended accordingly; when, after giving his assent to the several Bills passed this present Session, His Excellency was pleased to close the same with the following

SPEECH:

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"The great importance of the business

which has engaged your attention has protracted your labors to a later period than usual, and bringing the Session to a close, I cannot omit to express to you my congratulations on the successful accomplishment of several measures, the value of which will be generally appreciated.

"The amelioration of the Criminal Laws, the improvement of the Provincial Prison and its Regulations, and the Act for the Protection of Commercial Credit in cases of Bankruptcy, are evidence of the spirit by which you have desired to assimilate the Laws and Institutions of the Province to those of England, and I cannot too emphatically express to you my own conviction that in pursuing this course and securing to the people the full benefits of the British Constitution, you will afford the most effectual guarantee for their freedom and happiness.

"I lament that the Commercial difficulties to which I had occasion to allude at the beginning of the Session, have not yet subsided; and that the sufferings of the laboring classes in Saint John, from want of employment, continue, although alleviated by the consideration and aid you have afforded them.

"I have to assure you of the deep sympathy of Her Majesty in the trials to which Her Loyal Subjects have thus been exposed, and which I earnestly hope will be of short duration.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"I thank you for the supplies which have been granted, and which, so far as may be practicable, will be applied in such a manner as to secure the interests of the Province in the objects for which they have been provided.

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"The postponement of much business till the next Session, will afford to you an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the people, in regard to several measures of great importance to their future welfare; and if circumstances should require that I should call you together at an earlier period than usual, I shall rely on your support in sustaining the credit of the Province, and in seconding the exertions of an enterprising people, in developing its great resources.

"In such pursuits their success, under Providence, cannot be doubtful, while they seek to raise their prosperity on the basis of Christian morality, which as an inseparable part of the Common Law of England will be an unfailing guide to them in all the relations of life."

The General Assembly was then prorogued until the last Tuesday in June next.

Merit Rewarded.—A few months since a large sum of money in specie, belonging to the St. Stephen's Bank, which was being conveyed into the harbour in consequence of the Saint Andrews Mail Stage and horses running off the Steam Ferry Landing. Through the intrepid and persevering exertions of Thomas M. Smith, Esquire, Agent of the Ferry Steamer, and Captain John Leavitt, of the steamer *Neve Scotia*, nearly all the whole amount was recovered and restored to Mr. Up-ton, the Cashier of the Bank. Messrs. Smith and Leavitt having nobly declined to receive remuneration for their arduous services on the occasion, we are pleased to learn that the Board of Directors of the Bank have presented them with valuable and handsome tokens of approbation of their conduct; namely, to Mr. Smith, a Silver Pitcher, and to Captain Leavitt, a Silver Snuff Box, inscribed with Gold, both bearing appropriate devices and inscriptions.—*Courier.*

The Municipal Elections which have agitated the public mind for some time back, took place on Tuesday last, and resulted in the return of all the old members except those of King's ward, they have declined offering again.

Below will be found a statement of the polls at the close of the Elections in the different Wards.

We reserve our remarks on the result of the Election for the present, as we intend to enter fully into the subject at no very distant period.

A meeting of the Members of the old Board took place in the Council Chamber immediately after the close of the election, at which, we understand, several important appointments were made, among which was that of the re-appointment of Mr. Patelow as Chamberlain. Salary £500.—*Mirror.*

KING'S WARD.

For Alderman—John V. Thurgar, Esq. There being no opposition to Mr. T., that gentleman was declared duly elected. State of the pole at closing, 6 o'clock.

For Assistant—Mr. Samuel Hallett 265—Mr. Joseph Fairweather 251—Mr. John Jackson, resigned.

QUEEN'S WARD.

For Alderman—B. L. Peters, Esq. 213—John Humbert, Esq. 191.

For Assistant—Mr. Robert Ray 218—Mr. S. K. Foster 143—John Knollin, resigned.

DUKE'S WARD.

For Alderman—Thomas Harding, Esq., no opposition.

For Assistant—William Hagarty, no opposition.

SIDNEY WARD.

For Alderman—John Sandall, Esq., elected. G. Van Horne, Esq., resigned.

For Assistant—Mr. E. W. Greenwood 76—Mr. Ewen Cameron 43.

Guys and Brook's Wards the same as before.

Halifax, April 6.—The Unicorn, which left here on the 25th ult. for Boston, with the Mails brought by the *Columbia*, returned on Monday last.

FREDERICTON, 4th April, 1842.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the undermentioned promotions, &c.

1st Battalion Charlotte County.

Major William Garnett, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Colin Campbell, who retires with his rank.

TO BE CAPTAIN.

1st Lieutenant John Aymar, of the Sea Fencibles, vice Colin Campbell, who retires with his rank.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

2nd Lieutenant William Milloney, of the Sea Fencibles, to be 1st Lieutenant in the same, vice Aymar, 4th April.

John S. Jarvis, Gent., to be 2nd Lieutenant, Sea Fencibles, vice Milloney, 4th April.

Wellington Cameron, Gent., to be 2nd Lieutenant, vice Wardlaw, removed to Saint John, 4th April.

John Irwin, Gent., to be Ensign, 4th April.

Captain W. Whitlock, of the N. B. Regiment of Artillery, to be Quarter Master, retaining his rank of Captain, vice Rail, deceased.

New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

Lieutenant Thomas B. Wilson, to be Captain of the Company stationed at Saint Andrews, vice Whitlock, appointed Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion Charlotte County Militia.

2nd Lieutenant Henry Frye, to be 1st Lieutenant, Commission to be dated 6th December, 1837, he having been transferred by mistake to the Sea Fencibles.

By Command,

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

Secretary's Office, March 31, 1842.

The following persons are appointed Supervisors of Great Roads for the ensuing year:—

Alexander Goodfellow, Saint John to Nova Scotia line, and Bellisle to Saint John.

James Gilmore, Fredericton to Newcastle.

George Anderson, Saint John to Saint Andrews.

William Fosbury, Fredericton to Saint John, via Nerepis, and Nerepis to Gagetown.

James Wallace, Junior, Dorchester to Shediac, Shediac to Petitcodiac, and Saint-John to Hopewell.

David Crocker, Richibucto to Chatham, Newcastle to Bathurst, Bathurst to Campbell Town.

James Keithum, Fredericton to Woodstock, Woodstock to Arctostock, Arctostock to Grand Falls, Woodstock to Houlton.

Nathaniel Hubbard, Fredericton to the Finger Board.

Lawrence B. Rainsford, Fredericton to Saint Andrews, Waweg to Saint Stephens, Oak Bay to Eel River.

William Chandler, Shediac to Richibucto.

James A. MacIsaac, Grand Falls to Canada line.

The following persons appointed Commissioners for the undermentioned Roads:—

Alexander Goodfellow, Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac.

William Fosbury, Oromocto to Gagetown.

By order of His Excellency in Council

WM. F. ODELL.

The *Columbia*, Packet, started for Liverpool on Monday afternoon. It being impossible to repair the broken shaft here, a new foremast was put into her which would admit of much additional canvas being spread—and, as she will have the use of one of her paddles, there is every prospect of her making a fast voyage.—*Gazette.*

The establishment of the Line of North American and West India Steamers, appears to have greatly alarmed the Citizens of the United States. Something more they apprehend is intended than the mere conveyance of Mails and Passengers between Charleston, Savannah and New York, by the employment of them. We cannot but think they should view the establishment in a very different light, and highly appreciate its importance to their Commercial Interests by the convenience it affords in a prompt and regular communication between them and the Southern Hemisphere. It is, we believe, quite true, that Her Majesty's Government have reserved the right, in their Contract with the Company who own them, to employ them in the service of the Country as Vessels of War, in the event of hostilities occurring between Great Britain and any other Nation—but we trust no necessity will arise, for some time at least, to render such a measure necessary, and that there will be no interruption to the object in which they are now engaged.

Highland Society.—At a Meeting held at the Kirk in St. James, on Monday last the 4th inst. for the purpose of considering the expediency of joining the Charlotte County Highland Emigration Society.

Rev. Mr. Reid having been called to the chair, and having explained the object of the meeting, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

1st. That a Society to be called the Saint James Highland Emigration Society, be formed, independent of the County Society, with respect to its officers and the management of its funds. And that the meeting have been led to this determination by the great inconveniences of attending meetings at Saint Andrews.

2d. That all present subscribe their names in support of the objects of this Society.

3d. That the Rev. Mr. Reid, Col. Marks, and Wm. Porter, Esq., be appointed a Committee to draw up Regulations to be laid before the meeting to be held in the Kirk in St. James, on Thursday the seventh current at 2 o'clock p. m.—*St. Stephen's Courier.*

Fire.—On Tuesday morning last about 10 o'clock, the new School House at Millbrook, near Wm. Todd's Esq. was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the roof of the building was completely destroyed.