THE LIVERPOOL TRANSCRIPT.

GOLD GAZETTE.

In consequence of the mild, open weather this winter, gold mining has been continued to a much greater extent than it otherwise would have been; and not a week has passed last month without intelligence from the different districts, appearing in the newspapers, with statements of gold brought from them. It is gratifying to learn, from a statement compiled by the Gold Commissioner, that, during the last three months, the average earnings of *all* engaged in gold mining amounts to upwards of a dollar a day for each man. This exceeds what we have ever heard of from any other gold country, and is certainly encouraging.

The average yield of gold from quartz crushed up to the present time is 1 oz. 19 dwt. and 7 grs. per ton, and the maximum yield at some of the districts has been 6 to 9 oz. per ton. This considerably exceeds the yield of the Australian quartz, while the Nova Scotia gold is also finer. It must also be borne in mind that no crushers were in operation here until the month of June, and that many and great were the universal complaints of their inefficiency for a considerable time, miners often being able to extract from the quartz, by means of their own simple and crude process, more than was obtained by the crusher and amalgamator. These machines are now in a far superior state of efficiency, and have turned out nearly 7,000 ounces of gold; this is exclusive of what has been got in nuggets and otherwise.

The Acadia Gold Mining Co. have had 8 tons of quartz from their claim at Renfrew crushed, a sample taken from which, assayed by Mr. Rickards, gave nearly five ounces of gold to the ton.

When such returns of the precious metal are got from the shallow pits already dug,—the deepest, we believe, not above 80 feet—what may we not hope for when double that depth is reached! And even then, how far shall we be behind the Australian mines in depth!

A petition to the Legislature is now in process of preparation by the committee appointed at the public meeting of parties interested in lands and gold mines, on 15th Dec. last, praying for alteration in the Gold Act, the principal features in which are that rents should be abolished and royalties only exacted, and that no lands should be in any case invested in the Crown.

ASSAY OFFICE, 33 Bedford Row, }
19th January, 1863. }

The following results of seventy-seven assays of auriferous quartz, taken from various parts of the Province, and made in this office during the months of Oct., Nov., and Dec., are pleasing and encouraging facts illustrative of the intrinsic value of these gold fields, and showing what gigantic results may be anticipated when the present timid system of surface mining shall have given place to real and energetic mining operations :—

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                  o. d. g.   o. d. g.
36 samples shewed fm. 0  9  19 to 40  0  8 per ton.
 7   "    "           0  2  0  0  6  12   "
 3   "    "           0          traces.
 0   "    "                      no gold.
```

Average of 77 Assays, 2 16 14 gold per ton.
Value, $56.06 per ton of quartz.

This is a little higher than the average obtained from the crushers, recently reported by the Chief Gold Commissioner.

It will be perceived that nearly all the quartz veins are more or less auriferous *(only four per cent. being found destitute of gold)* while nearly one half will pay for working, by exercising proper precaution in making the necessary preliminary assays, &c., before commencing operations on the large scale.

I am, sirs,
Your very obedient servant,
W. T. RICKARD, F. C. S.

A letter dated at Goldenville, January 29th, says that a lot of one and a half tons of quartz from Kirk's pit, at Wine Harbour, recently crushed, yielded *forty-six* ounces of gold. Kirk's claim is next east of the Hattie claim, and on the same land.

The following letter is communicated by M. B. DesBrisay, Esq., to the *Church Record*, under date.

CHESTER, January 26.

On Saturday last Dr. Jamison went out on the Windsor road, and took with him Capt. Jas. Nass. Dr. Jamison had to prolong his journey to visit some patients, and Capt. Nass said, "Whatever is the reason, I feel as if I was going to the Western Shore to-day." Shortly after they left the shore, and when about a mile below Gold River bridge, they saw three persons on the ice, a long distance from the shore, one of whom disappeared. The others also fell through, and shouted for help. Dr. Jamison and Capt. Nass took a boat from the shore, and called for two men to assist. As they started with them, but one went immediately back ; the other—Nathan—remained. They dragged the boat some distance on the ice, until it broke through, and they, breaking through also, had to get into the boat to save themselves. After breaking through the ice and sculling the boat for some time, they reached the nearest man, Stephen Dauphiney, and got him into the boat. He was sinking when they saved him. The other man, Wm. Daniel, was also sinking, the water being up to his chin. He called out, "You have saved him, but you can't save me, I am gone," but by means of a pole they saved him also with great difficulty. It was then ascertained that the one who first disappeared was Ellen Morash, fourteen years old. Her body was found next morning, under the ice, face downwards, and clothes frozen to the ice. The boat was taken back to the shore, the rescued lying in water. The boat being leaky, those who went to their assistance were wet and worn out with exertion. Dr. Jamison had to borrow a change of clothes, in order to get home without being frozen. The little girl, who was returning home from a visit to Mahone Bay, was drowned, and the two men came thus near to sharing the same fate, in consequence of trying to shorten the last route. We are constantly hearing of such accidents, and it is to be hoped that their multiplicity of late will be a warning to the many who are too venturesome.

The St. John *Telegraph* reports a most daring outrage. While Mr. Peterson, Cabinet-maker, who resides on King street, near Block House hill, was in his own shop, a ruffian, with a mask on entered the dwelling, and drawing a shingle-hatchet from under his coat, threatened to take the life of Mrs. P. unless she gave him what money was in the house. The rascal succeeded in getting the few dollars there was in the house, and then dealt the poor woman such a blow on the head as rendered her insensible ; he then escaped and no trace of him has been discovered.

FIRE AT ASPINWALL.—A disastrous fire occurred at Aspinwall. New Grenada, on the 14th ult. The fire raged for twelve hours, destroying one half of the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at $300,000. The vessels in the harbor put out into the stream, and the United States frigate Lancaster narrowly escaped destruction.

The postage on letters passing between Nova Scotia and the United States, is at present optional.

From the United States.
BY TELEGRAPH TO HALIFAX.

ST. JOHN, February 3.

A report comes from Havanna that several gunboats engaged and sank the Confederate steamer Oreto, off that port. The report is credited there, and corroborated by the captain of the gunboat Cayuga. The Richmond *Whig* mentions the capture of the British propeller Princess Royal, whilst endeavoring to run the blockade of Charleston, with Whitworth, steam engines for gunboats, rifles, powder, etc. A party of English workmen, skilled in the manufacture of projectiles, was captured with the vessel. It is reported that the Harriett-Lane escaped from Galveston on the 19th. The Brooklyn and several gunboats had started in pursuit. The Memphis *Bulletin* says that the Confederates were marching on the Federal lines, with the evident intention of obtaining possession of Tennessee and Cumberland River. The water running through Vicksburg was cut off, but there were no signs of the channel widening. Morgan is reported with a considerable force to be crossing the Cumberland River above and below Ravenna. The Richmond *Despatch* says that appearances indicate the early renewal of the fighting before Vicksburg. Fifty thousand Federals were working in the channel where the water had been cut off, with the intention of floating transports through when the river rises, and landing below the city. A Richmond paper says that it has reliable information that the vessel that sank the Hatteras was the British man-of-war Spitfire. President Davis had a conference with Governor Vence of North Carolina. The latter insisted upon the reserve and recall of an adequate force for protecting the State from the Federal service. Colonel Connor had a desperate fight with the Indians at Bear River, Washington Territory, killing over two hundred of them. The Federals lost 15 killed and 130 wounded. The House of Representatives has passed the bill authorizing the formation of regiments of negro volunteers.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 5.

A Charleston despatch to the Richmond papers announce that on the morning of January 31, the gunboats Palmetto State and Chicora with three small steamers attacked the blockading fleet off Charleston, sinking Federal gunboat Mercidita of 11 guns, and disabling the steamship Quaker City. Another Federal gunboat is also supposed to be sunk. The blockade fleet outside, consisting of thirteen vessels, was dispersed. Gen. Beauregard issued a proclamation declaring the blockade raised. The foreign consuls agreed that the blockade was legally raised. Next day twenty blockaders were off the harbor. There were great rejoicings in Charleston over the event. News from Vicksburg states that the work of widening and deepening the "cut off" progressing satisfactorily. The reported capture of the Federal gun-boat "John P. Smith," on Stone River, is confirmed. A Chattanooga despatch says that Wheeler's cavalry attacked the Federal fleet of twenty-five transports, on Cumberland River, and destroyed five.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 6.

A despatch from Washington says, there has been no interruption of the Charleston blockade, and that no such assumption will be admitted on the part of the Federal Government. Intelligence has been received from Fortress Monroe via Charleston to the 3rd inst., at which period that port continued to be thoroughly blockaded by Federal cruisers. The Federal iron-clads were lying inside of the wooden vessels, and an attack on the city was momentarily expected. A week's later news from Mexico states that the French army was gradually advancing on Puebla, and the Mexican forces were enthusiastic in prospect of meeting the invaders of their land. An address in favor of the North has been read in the Eighth Chamber of Commerce from the operatives of Preston, Lancashire, hundreds of whom, the address says, desire to emigrate to America. The fall in gold and the improvement in public stocks is regarded in Washington as favorable to the passage of the National Banking Bill, and other financial measures of Mr. Secretary Chase.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 9.

A despatch from Cairo says the Federal ram steam vessel Queen of the West ran by Vicksburg on Monday morning last, being under fire of one hundred siege guns, in the Confederate batteries, for three quarters of an hour. A despatch to the New York Tribune says that the Federal blockading squadron off Charleston was divided into two circles,—the outer one being seven miles distant from Fort Sumpter, and the inner one on the Bar ; and that the Confederate iron-clads only drove off the latter division—that on the bar. The Federal commodore has given the non-combatants in Galveston twenty-four hours to leave that city. An official despatch from Fort Donelson says that four thousand Confederate troops attacked that place, but being mostly defended, the latter were repulsed with a loss of one hundred killed and three hundred taken prisoners. It is rumored that the French forces in Mexico have been defeated at Puebla, with the loss of three thousand men. It is reported that Admiral Farragut's (Federal) fleet has been so much reduced as to render an attack upon Fort Hudson impossible until it has received further reinforcements. It is reported that General Morgan contemplates a raid on Lexington, Kentucky. The iron prize steamer Princess Royal, from Charleston, arrived at Philadelphia, bringing information that attack on blockaders only disabled two Federal vessels. The iron-clad Palmetto State then attacked and disabled the Keystone State, which was towed into Port Royal. Most of the Federal vessels sailed to the Keystone State during the day to ascertain her condition, but resumed station at dark. Confederate statement of disappearance of blockading fleet not sustained. Richmond despatch says Secretary of State notified British and French Consuls of raising of Charleston blockade. Washington despatch to Philadelphia Transcript reports only 15,000 Confederates at Fredericksburg, the rest having gone to Blackwater or Vicksburg.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 10.

Official despatches from Admiral Dupont at Port Royal, give details, of the recent attack by the Confederates upon the blockading fleet off Charleston, but they contain nothing materially differing from the account given yesterday. The attack was made during a thick fog. The Mercidita and Keystone State have arrived at Port Royal. The Housatonic chased one of the Confederate rams. Admiral Dupont reports officially the capture of the gunboat Isaac Smith in Stone River. Charleston despatches state that the citizens are alarmed by report of British frigate Cadmus leaving rapidly. Confederate cavalry whilst attempting to capture the steamer John Adams on St. Mary's River was repelled by three Companies of negro soldiers. A reconnaissance made on Saturday by the right wing of the army of the Potomac. Richmond papers notice three executions that were to take place there, and that such things were so frequent in that city that they excited no attention.

Liverpool Transcript.

$2 per year, in advance ; otherwise $2.50.

LIVERPOOL, N. S., FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Europa* after a passage of 16 days, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. She excepted strong head winds during the passage. Dates to the 24th ult. A rise in the value of money and the continued efflux of gold, effected monetary and commercial transactions during the week. At the close however, there was a tendency to reaction.

A most destructive gale raged in England from the 24th to the 31st. The shipping suffered severely. A fine ship called the Permilia Flood is known to have foundered on the 20th, and all hands except the captain perished. A barque called the Spinner was lost off Formby, but the crew were saved by the lifeboat. There was some loss of life on the Mersey, and considerable damage was done to the new Birkenhead docks near Seacombe. But it is, nevertheless, clear that the warnings of Admiral Fitzroy had an excellent effect in deterring many vessels from putting to sea. These warnings are every day inspiring increased confidence, and by and by they will be reduced to a system so clear and unerring that nautical men will regulate their movements by them. Yesterday the first of the vessels reached the Mersey from America, laden with provisions for the distressed poor of Lancashire.

The death of the Viceroy of Egypt, whose presence in England in the summer of last year caused considerable stir, and whose visit to Liverpool produced a sensation, has startled the public by its suddenness, the more so as he was in the prime of life, and, judging from appearances, a very likely man to have enjoyed a lengthened existence.

A statement has found its way into print which is most extraordinary, to the effect that, through the medium of cotton warrants, the Confederate Government is doing a large business with the merchants of this country. "These warrants," says the correspondent of a provincial journal, "are undertaken to deliver so much cotton, at a fixed price—in the case mentioned to me of from 3d. to 4d. per pound,—so many days after sight, at any of the Confederate ports, after the recognition of the Confederacy. That these warrants should be taken by our merchants and traders, in payment of ships, arms and stores, bespeaks great confidence in the recognition of the South, and at no very distant period. Of course all holders of these warrants—and the amount that has passed I am assured is large—are vehement advocates for recognition, and each a centre for propagation of their doctrine. It is reported that the Confederacy have even addressed proposals to our Government for some such revisionary and speculative transactions in cotton on a large scale. This would be trying to rig the diplomatic market with a vengeance !"

FRANCE.

LARGE REINFORCEMENTS FOR MEXICO.—In addition to the 7th Regt. of the line, and three battalions of the Foreign Legion, further reinforcements are under orders for Mexico. The whole will amount to 6000 men.

The Moniteur denies that the French Consul at New Orleans has been superseded. He has merely gone on leave of absence.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—La France of this evening says—News received from Orizaba to the 16th ult. states that the concentration of troops continues to arrive in abundance and that the army experienced no difficulty in obtaining provisions at the position it then occupied.

The same paper asserts that the disturbances which have broken out in Rajpetana, in British India, have excited uneasiness in England.

The Pays of this evening says—We believe we are able to state that the Government of the Emperor has addressed a communication to Washington proposing, "officially," the means of an arrangement between the belligerents, which would fully protect the *amour propre* and dignity of the Americans.

FRANCE AND THE EGYPTIAN REGIMENT.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The Moniteur says, the Egyptian regiment has given vent to strange conjectures upon the despatch of a battalion of Egyptian troops to Mexico, experience having proved that negroes are not subject to yellow fever. The Emperor has not, like England during the war in India, requested permission to enlist soldiers in Egypt, but the temporary loan to France of 1200 negroes. The Viceroy could only dispose with 350 men, who are destined to garrison Vera Cruz. The measure has therefore been taken in the interests of humanity, and cannot give rise to the slightest criticism.

THE GREEK THRONE.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The *Neue Preussiche Kreuz Zeitung* of to-day says—It is asserted that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg protests against the candidature of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, on the ground that, as Uncle to Prince Alfred, he is quite as nearly related to the Royal family of England as the Duke of Leuchtenberg is to that of Russia.

P. E. ISLAND ELECTIONS.—Prince Edward Island has just been convulsed with a general election. The new House standing 17 Conservatives to 13 Liberals. The Conservative or Government party being in a majority of four. At the Island, the Liberal is the Roman Catholic party, and the Conservative means Protestant.

CROWDED OUT.—A couple of columns of matter intended for this issue is in type, but for want of room must lay over until next week.

☞ Thanks are due to Mr. VanBuskirk for assistance in placing the Governor's Message before the public.

☞ The "Knickerbocker" for January and February have been received. Read the prospectus on the fourth page.

SAD AFFAIR.

SAD AFFAIR.—From letters received in this town we deeply regret to have to announce the sudden death of Mr. ALBERT W. PERKINS, formerly of this place, under heart-rending circumstances. It appears that he had been for some time past engaged in mining in the Colorado region, California, in company with three others from Boston, who were working together in all harmony, and had agreed to take their respective turns in carrying the gold to St. Bernardo and purchasing what necessaries were required for their ranches. On or about the 4th of December last it was Mr. Perkins' turn to take the gold for deposit, etc. He left the ranches but never arrived at St. Barnardo alive. Melancholy to relate his lifeless body was found at the side of the road—he had been stabbed through the heart.

The deceased was a son-in-law to Augustus Knaut, Esq., of this town, with whom, his family, and friends, and especially the widow, we deeply sympathize.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The will of the late Capt. Jacobs, of this town, has been entered at the Probate Court and proved. We understand that he has made the following munificent bequests, which differ somewhat from those given in the city papers.

Acadia College Endowment Fund, (including $400 due on note.) - - $4000
Infirm Ministers Fund, (between Western, Central, Eastern Associations.) - 2000
Baptist Foreign Missionary Board, - 2000
Nova Scotia Baptist Home Missionary Board, (Halifax.) - - - 1000
Nova Scotia Western Baptist Association. - - - - 1000
The Baptist Church at Liverpool, - 1200
hereafter. 1200

Mr. Charles Davies, also of this town, deceased on the 22d of Dec., made a bequest of property by which the Baptist church will be put into possession of an excellent parsonage.

☞ A telegram was received in town, last week, announcing the arrival of the schr. "Minnie Arnold" at Gloucester, U. S., and the death of her captain, William M. Arnold, the day after reaching port. Capt. Arnold leaves a wife and family at Sable River.

☞ A musical soiree, in aid of the Lancashire fund, will come off to-morrow evening at Mill Village. The Liverpool Brass Band will perform on the occasion. A liberal supply of refreshments will be provided.

THE CAPTURE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The Richmond *Whig* of last Saturday has the following :

"After our form was sent to press on Thursday night, a telegraphic dispatch was received, announcing the capture of the British steam propeller Princess Royal, Captain Lawson, while attempting to run the blockade into Charleston : At the time of the departure of the Princess Royal from Halifax for Bermuda, Northern papers announced the fact and gave a description of the vessel and cargo. The Federal cruisers were therefore on the lookout for her and as she was making her way in before daylight on Thursday morning she was suddenly surrounded, and her officers were compelled to run her on Long Island beach, where she was captured."

The Princess Royal, captured off Charleston, had on board 600 barrels of gunpowder, 2 Armstrong guns, a large lot of machinery, 880 bales of sheet iron, 500 boxes of tin, 1 steam bakery, 144 bales of ordnance, 75 cases of boots, 229 bags of coffee and other valuables.

TEMPERANCE.

The temperance cause is progressing favorably in this county. We understand that the Rev. Mr. Howell assisted in organizing about one hundred into a temperance Society, at Pleasant River, last week. All the Divisions in this county are in a flourishing condition, and we learn from the organ of the Sons of Temperance that there is a prospect of a new Division being organized before long—making the fifth in this county. We have not heard that there were any applications to the Grand Jury, at the last General Sessions, for the sale of intoxicating liquors for the present year, in Queen's ; however, whether there were or not, no licenses were granted—nor has there been since 1848.

The Grand Jury in the adjoining county—Lunenburg—have refused to recommend the granting of licenses for 1863 ; A writer in the "Abstainer" refers to the inactiveness of the Divisions in Lunenburg town, and intimates that the Division at Mahone Bay contemplates holding meetings in different localities for the purpose of strengthening the cause. The same writer states that four persons belong to what vicinity, Mahone Bay, have filled "a drunkards grave" during the past year—some of them in Halifax—having lost their lives while under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Francis Beattie, of Pictou, has been employed as a lecturer by the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, and will immediately commence his duties by a tour in the County of Halifax. We are also given to understand that P. G. W. P. Rev. A. McArthur will commence a lecturing tour next week in Hants County.

We learn from the "London Canadian News" that the temperance cause is progressing rapidly in the British army. At Woolwich, since the Garrison Temperance Society was formed last year, 519 non-commissioned officers and men have signed the pledge ; and at Warley barracks, within little more than a year, upwards of 700 have become teetotallers.

By Telegraph.
TO THE LIVERPOOL TRANSCRIPT.
OPENING OF THE
Provincial Parliament.
THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Halifax, Feb. 12, 8, P.M.

At half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon, His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of MULGRAVE came in state to the Council Chamber, in the Province Building, and being seated, the gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command to let the House of Assembly know that it is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House, who being come with their Speaker, His Excellency was pleased to open the session with a Speech to both Houses as follows :

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly ;

While neighboring States are still disturbed and impoverished by civil war, and large and populous districts of Europe are threatened with destitution, it becomes us reverently to thank Almighty God that we can resume our Legislative labors in a country where peace reigns,—where capital increases,—where the industrious can find employment and the humblest classes food.

A bountiful harvest—a moderately successful fishery—a yield of fruit almost unexampled—an expanding coal trade, and the fair results of our experiments in gold mining, have supplied the materials for commerce, and it is satisfactory to know that among all classes of the people the happy results of a year of profitable exertion have been very generally diffused.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly ;

The public accounts shall be laid before you without delay. The increase of revenue has been most satisfactory. The ordinary services have been met, the interest on our debentures and the sums borrowed under the Act of last Session have been paid,—leaving at the close of the year a considerable surplus in the Treasury.

The income from the Provincial Railway has rapidly increased. Four years ago it was necessary to draw a large amount from the Treasury to pay their working expenses. During the last year the income has not only met the outlay, but yielded, besides, a sum nearly one sixth of the interest on the cost of construction.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly ;

It affords me much satisfaction to inform you that the Volunteer corps throughout the Province still maintain their organization and efficiency. The period which has elapsed since the passing of the Militia Bill, last session, has not been neglected. Active measures have been taken for the re-organization of the Militia ; and although much difficulty and some delay were unavoidable in this reconstruction of a force entirely disorganized by long neglect, the result has proved that the loyal inhabitants of this Province are not unwilling to assume the responsibility of contributing to their own defence. In 41 out of 49 battalions the enrollment has been completed, showing an aggregate of more than 43,000, and measures are now in progress for the thorough organization. Eight hundred officers and appliances for commissions are at present under instruction, while nearly four hundred have passed for their commissions. The report of the Adjutant General of Militia will be laid before you, and will shew in detail the steps which have been taken. Much has been done, and much still remains to be accomplished ; but by steady perseverance I doubt not that the Militia will shortly attain an amount of discipline sufficient for the present requirements of the Province.

To pay and maintain the Militia at that force is maintained in England ; but by a constant and efficient enrollment—by maintaining a thorough system of regimental organization—by careful training of the officers, and by occasionally mustering and training the men in their own districts, a force may be secured without pressing unduly on the resources or industry of the country—at all time available for active service in the event of war. I confidently rely on you to make such provision for this branch of the public service, as its importance demands.

A despatch was received, after the close of the Session, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying a proposition from her Majesty's Government, with a view to the construction of the Intercolonial Railroad—a that proposition has, throughout the year, formed the subject of anxious deliberation to the Governments of the three provinces concerned. A conference was held at Quebec in September, and the great interests involved were subsequently discussed with her Majesty's Government, by delegates despatched to England. All the papers connected with these negotiations will be properly laid before you, and I shall rejoice if a common measure can be matured for the early realization of the hopes entertained from the completion of this great enterprise. Your attention will be invited to a

measure having for its object a fairer adjustment of the division lines of the districts, and a more judicious and creditable distribution of the franchise.

You will be gratified to know that at the Industrial Exhibition, Nova Scotia was honorably distinguished, that her court was attractive and that those who contributed to the illustration of her resources have not in the distribution of prizes been overlooked. The experience of a year has enabled the proper officers to collect such information as will aid the Legislature to improve the measure passed at the last Session for the regulation of our gold fields. When the Commissioner's report and records have been laid before you, your attention will be called to the consideration of the changes and modifications which would seem to be required. For many years a stream of migration has been passing the British Provinces into the United States. The governments of Canada and New Brunswick have made every creditable efforts to draw into those Provinces some portion of the surplus labor of the Northern Country, and it is desirable that we should follow their example. You will be asked to consider a measure to provide for the distribution and settlement of industrious immigrants, who may be attracted into this Province. By the new light recently thrown on its resources, through the agricultural interests of the Province, we are steadily advancing the annual exhibitions, which in other countries create a generous circulation in all branches of husbandry and in the improvement of stock, are much required here. Your attention will be turned to the means by which it is hoped the want may be supplied in connecting to your charge the great interests of the country, I confidently rely upon the zeal, intelligence and public spirit with which I know your high duties will be discharged.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor by the advice of the Executive Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Archibald Patterson to be a member of the Honorable the Legislative Council of this Province.

☞ In consequence of a letter, mailed at Liverpool on the 15th January, not reaching Halifax until the 20th, we were disappointed in not receiving a supply of paper by the packet Rival, which sailed from Halifax on the afternoon of the latter date. There being no other arrival from that port, since then, until last Tuesday. In the meantime our paper giving out has put us to considerable inconvenience and expense in having a quantity brought overland.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Like good wine this casket of literature improves with age, and although this magazine has been published by Mr. Godey for upwards of thirty-two years, he is yet a young man. The spirit with which he caters to the literary taste of the ladies is certainly wonderful.

☞ We have delayed the publication of the "Transcript" until late in the evening in order to give the particulars of the opening of the House of Assembly, this afternoon, as well as the steamer's news.

☞ An opportunity which seldom occurs, is now afforded those desirous of a good watch, at a low figure. Read the advertisement of the "MAGIC TOWN OBSERVER," of which the Hubbard Bros., of New York, are the sole importers. The "Magic" is receiving the most flattering commendations of the press.

Deaths.

At Black Point on Tuesday evening, WILLIAM, son of Mr. Robert Smith, aged 17 years.

In this town, on Saturday the 24th ult., WILLIAM S. JACOBS, Esq., aged 72 years.

In this town, on the 20th ult., of diptheria, WILLIAM HENRY, eldest son of Mr. Robert Ryer, aged 6 years and 11 months.

Drowned at Pleasant River, on the 24 ult. JAMES HENRY, second son of Mr. Thomas H. Heckman, aged 8 years. [Halifax and Yarmouth papers please copy.]

At Bridgetown, on the 16th ult., of paralysis, THOMAS SPURR, Esq., postmaster at that place, aged 52 years.

At Brooklyn, Yarmouth, on the 17th ult., after a somewhat protracted illness, Mr. SAMUEL GRAHAM, in the 80th year of his age.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL.
ARRIVED.

20th—Schr. Greyhound, Fraser, Barbadoes, ballast to J. L. Brown.
Brigt. Rothsay, Parker, St Thomas, ballast to J. Cowie & Sons.
Brigt. Trackless, Williams, St Thomas, ballast to master.
2nd—Brig Saguna, McIntosh, Trinidad, ballast to T. R. Pattillo.
Schr. Hector, Healy, Yarmouth, hay and leather to J. Collie and others.
3rd—Brigt. Industry, Hood, Grenada, ballast to A Knaut.
5th—Brig J. W. Johnston, Day, Veracruz, ballast to Sponagle, Day, and others.
9th—Schr. Zebra, Smith, Halifax, general cargo to master and others.

CLEARED.

20th—Schr. Planet, Hain, Ragged Island, market island by J. E. Bruce & Bro. and others.
Brigt. Neander, Crouse Barbadoes, fish, lumber &c., by D. Kellahar.
Barque Pandora, Wharton, Demarara, fish and lumber by T. Day.
31st—Barque Jane, Kenney, Demarara, fish and lumber by A. Cowie & Sons.
6th Schr. Rival, Innes, Barbadoes, fish and lumber by D. & J. Dunlap.
7th—Brigt. S. B. Johnston, Titus, Demerara, lumber by J. Collie.
11th—Schr. Daniel, Dunlap, Halifax, leather, boxes, &c., by D. & J. Dunlap.

PORT OF PORT MEDWAY.
ARRIVED.

22nd—Schr. Native, Foster, Halifax, general cargo.
25th—Brigt. Caroline, Saunders, Sandy Cove, ballast to E. C. Seely.
28th—Schr. Sea View, Menac, Boston, ballast to master.
31st—Brigt. Undaunted, Foley, Gandaloup, ballast to E. C. Cobson. Master and two hands sick.
9th—Brigt. Florella, Pirie, Dominica, ballast to E. C. Seely.

SAILED.

9th—Brigt. Caroline, Saunders, Barbadoes, lumber & staves by E. C. Seely.