British News.

BANKING AND MONETARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The movement of the Bank of England for the week ending on the 20th ultimo exhibits the following changes compared with the week ending on the 13th ultimo. In the issue department, the notes in circulation had increased £193,040, which had been produced by the purchase of £185,964 of gold coin or bullion, and £7,076 of silver bullion. On the debit side of the banking department the *rest* had decreased £6,040, the public deposits had increased £723,670, the private or other deposits had increased £374,038, and the seven-day and other bills had increased £16,503, making the total liabilities £36,559,441. On the credit side, the government securities remained the same; the other securities had increased £183,648, the notes had increased £261 995, and the gold and silver coin had decreased £83,468, which equalised the account. The bullion in both departments of the bank had increased from £13,268,771 to £13,378,343, being a difference of £109,572. The paper in actual circulation, including the seven-day and other bills, had decreased from £21,063,596 to £21,011,144, being a difference of £52,452.

The rates of exchange in London on some of the continental towns were a shade lower on Tuesday afternoon, but the difference was too trifling to demand attention. Amsterdam, three months, was 12 7½ 8; Antwerp, 26; Hamburg, 13 12½ 13; Frankfort, 12½; Paris, 25 85 90; Vienna, 10 7 8; Trieste, 10 8 9; Leghorn, 30 67½ 70; Madrid, 36½; Cadiz, 36; Lisbon, 53 53½; Oporto, 53½.

The premium on gold at Paris is 1¼ per mille, which, at the English mint price of £3 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25 43; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25 57½, it follows that gold is 0 57 per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is 433 per mark, which, at the English mint price of £3 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 14 9; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13 10, it follows that gold is 0 40 per cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of exchange at New York on London is 10½ per cent., and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 28-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is 1 06 per cent. against England; but the quoted exchange at New York being for bills at 60 days' sight, the interest must be deducted from the above difference.

The alarm and excitement which some weeks ago prevailed in monetary circles is gradually giving place to greater confidence. Business is beginning to assume a more cheerful and encouraging aspect. The progress of political events is considered to be more favourable to the interests of commerce and the stability of credit, than recent changes had led men of business to anticipate. Money has, accordingly, been more abundant in the discount market during the last week, and the rate of interest has rather had a tendency to decline. Much caution, however, continues to be exercised in regard to the character of the paper received by the discount houses, and this must continue to be the case until a more perfect knowledge is obtained of the probable demand that may arise from the importation of foreign grain. There is no reason, however, to anticipate, from the present position of affairs, that the value of money will diminish. On the contrary, it is imagined that it must, for some time at least rather continue to advance.

The League Swindle and the Conservative Press.—We extract from the speech of Mr. Wolton, the Mayor of Colchester, delivered at a large agricultural meeting held in that town, the following passage, by way of showing that the character of the League Swindle is beginning to be understood and the necessity for giving better support to the Conservative press acknowledged:—"The publication of the *League* newspaper had cost, during the year, the enormous sum of £11,388 13s. 4d., from which there was to be deducted for receipts for the sale of the paper a sum of only £1 227 6s. 3d. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) It was quite clear that if there had not been a free distribution made of that paper the circulation would be so small that its publication would have long since been discontinued. He himself was one of those who believed that the agriculturists did not sufficiently estimate the power of that great engine, the press, and that they did not support as they ought to do the journals devoted to their cause. He alluded to those journals which zealously faithfully and perseveringly defended their interests and which, he thought, had not hitherto received from the farmers and the country gentlemen the support they had a right to expect. (Hear, hear.) Their cause was so good that they would always find men possessing the ability, the wish, and the zeal necessary for the advocacy of their rights; but these men should receive the countenance and support which their efforts deserved."

HANDSOME LEGACY TO LORD BROUGHAM.—Under the will of the late Miss Mary Flaherty, after leaving charitable bequests and a few legacies, this benevolent lady has appointed Lord Brougham her residuary legate "out of respect and admiration for his unequalled abilities, public conduct and principles." The amount coming to his lordship, from the funded and personal property alone, will considerably exceed £20,000, the personal estate being valued for probate duty at £30,000. To his lordship's brother, Wm. Brougham, Esq., a Master in Chancery, she has left a legacy of £500; to the Rev. N. Conway, a chaplain of the Benedictine Convent at Hammersmith, £500; to the Associated Catholic Charities, £500; to the Benevolent Society for the relief of the Aged and Infirm, £500; to the Society of the Houseless Poor, £500; legacies to her executors, and to Mrs Lee and daughter, and a few other friends. Her death occurred on the 9th ult. at the advanced age of eighty-four, and she was buried in the Kensal green cemetry, in that part consecrated to Roman Catholics. Miss Flaherty was much interested in the great subject of the extension of education, without regard to any religious direction. In the year 1836 she presented the Council of University College with a donation of £5,000 Three and a Half per Cent. Bank Annuities, with which the "Flaherty Scholarship" was founded.—*Morning Post.*

Guano in the Islands of the Red Sea.—Extract from a letter written by Captain Withers, of the Colchester, at Aden, Nov. 9.—During our passage down the Red Sea we were more fortunate than in going up, as we discovered three islands with guano on. There the quality is more like the South American than that from Ichaboe. The quantity, however, is small, say from 20 to 30 tons on each, and it is scattered on the summits of the islands, which are from 400 to 500 feet high, and, as the trouble of collecting would be so great, we left it. A small schooner was examining these islands. We examined from 200 to 300 islands in all."

THE MAN AT THE HELM.—It is a remarkable fact that the Fairy steam boat which took the late ministers to and from the Isle of Wight was also employed to convey Lord John Russell to Osborn house for the purpose of seeing her Majesty.—The weather being rather boisterous, the captain advised Lord John Russell to lie down, as Sir Robert Peel had done.—"Ay, ay," exclaimed little John, "Sir Robert's berth will just suit me, so I'll at once turn into it."—*Punch.*

FRANCE.—The *Paris Constitutionnel* says:—"The expedition against Madagascar appears adjourned. Orders had been given to the maritime prefect of Brest to have the vessels ready to sail in the beginning of January, but now the time spoken of is the end of February, a period at which time the chambers will have said what they think of the project. The following is said to have been the arrangement—Fifteen hundred men were to have been furnished by the English and as many by us. Guns were taken from the infantry and marines and a company of engineers was added to them. General Duviver is at present inspecting them. The French contingent was to be raised to one thousand eight hundred men; for it was supposed that after a voyage of three or four months all the troops would not be fit for active service. Besides, allowance was made for the sickness that was to be expected in a new climate."

The French journals criticise the message of President Polk with some severity. The general feeling in Paris was, that France was more strongly insulted by the document than England.

ALGIERS.—The accounts from Algiers received by the last express state, that Abd-el-Kader was only an hour in advance of his deadly enemy, General Jousouff, whose indefatigable perseverance, cunning, and courage seem to menace the emir with capture or death. "No Indian ever followed the track of a foe," says one of our private letters, "with more pertinacity, sagacity, and resolution, than Jousouff displays in the pursuit of the heroic Abd-el-Kader. The *Semaphore* of Marseillus of the 23d ultimo, publishes a letter from Algiers of the the 18th, which states that General Jousouff, after his junction with General Bedeau, disguised ten of his spahis in the uniform of Abd-el Kader's regular troops, and despatched them in the direction of Goudja, where it was known that Abd-el-Kader had established his camp. These spahis met a small detachment of Abd-el-Kader's regulars to the number of ten or twelve, and hesitated not to attack them vigorously. All these regulars were put to death, with the exception of one, who was captured and brought to General Jousouff. This prisoner indicated the real place where Abd-el Kader was encamped, and at the same moment although the night was advanced, General Jousouff set out, and by means of a forced march arrived at twelve o'clock on the following day, at the camp which Abd-el Kader had quitted only an hour previously. The general found the fires still burning. The camp was situated near a morass, which was nearly impassible, and the French troops suffered much from the snow, which was falling in abundance; so that it will not be wonderful if Abd-el-Kader escaped after all. The *Presse* announces that Mahommed Ben-Abdalah, brother of the celebrated Bou Maza, who was condemned to death on the 15th of November last, by the second council of war at Algiers, for exciting the Arab tribes to revolt, had obtained from the royal clemency a commutation of his punishment to perpetual imprisonment in France, in the Ile Sainte Marguerite.

Letters from Rome mention the conclusion of a sort of concordat between the Pope and the Emperor of Russia. The latter it appears made numerous concessions. He protested that it was without his knowledge or consent the atrocities perpetrated of late against his Catholic subjects had been committed. and that if, on his return, he ascertained that the accounts published by the journals were well founded their authors should not remain unpunished.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The *Morning Herald* of Tuesday put us in possession of India papers in anticipation of the overland mail. This express is the most rapid that has as yet been accomplished, notwithstanding the boisterous weather that has long prevailed, and proves beyond a doubt that the route *via* Marseilles is the shortest route. The dates are—Bombay, Dec 1; Calcutta, Nov. 21; Madras, Nov. 22.

The following summary of the intelligence we take from the *Bombay Times* of

"Intelligence of a warlike character was received yesterday from the Panjaub. The Sikh government, it appears, have become incensed at the reported intention of the British authorities to appropriate the territories on this side of the Sutlej, and have urged the soldiery to march towards the river with the view of repelling the expected aggression. By the last accounts some cavalry had actually proceeded in the direction indicated, and though opinion was divided as to the policy of the movement more men were expected to follow. In the meantime strong measures of defence have been adopted at Ferozepore, and as Sir Henry Hardinge may now calculate upon having a well-disciplined force of 50,000 men at his command, there can be little fear of the result, whatever course the reckless spirit of the Sikhs may impel them to pursue. Goolab Singh remains at Jumboo; the Ranee continues to conduct the affairs of the state; and the army has been separated into three divisions, and placed under the respective commands of Sirdar Tej Singh (the ex-governor of Peshawur), Rajah Lall Singh, and Sirdar Jewun Singh. Lall Singh is still unpopular. Several deserters from our army have been taken into the Sikh service. Our news from Scinde is of a favourable complexion, the troops continuing healthy, and the country tranquil. Islam Khan, the Boogtie chief, is said to have surrendered himself to Captain Tabor, at Shahpoor. Sir C. Napier was to leave Kurrachee in the beginning of December on a tour of inspection. The proposition for an exchange of territory with our ally Meer Ali Morad is before government. Nothing positive has as yet transpired in regard to the conspiracy recently discovered at Gwalior. An official investigation into the circumstances is still, it would appear, going on. The kingdom of Oudh and the dominions of Nizam seem to be still vieing with each other in the extent of their internal mismanagement, and the degree of oppression to which their inhabitants are subjected. The Nizam continues to struggle with pecuniary difficulties, which not even the practice of unparalleled extortions can overcome.—There is no intelligence of striking interest from Affghanistan."

It does not appear that there were any material difference in the state of the Indian markets.

The festivities at Cairo on the occasion of the marriage of the Pasha's daughter are to be most splendid, and are to continue for eight days, commencing on the 21st instant. It is said a sum exceeding £50,000 has been expended in preparations for public show and amusement, besides the dowry which is to be bestowed on the husband of the young princess, which is variously estimated, in jewels and other property, at sums closely approximating £1,000,000 sterling.

The papers bring accounts of a collision at sea at midnight on the 29th Nov. last, in about twenty degrees north latitude, and ten or twelve miles from the shore, between the steamers Sir James Carnac, Captain P. Davenger, and the Parsee, Captain Grisdale; the former was on her voyage to Tankaria Bunder, and the latter returning from that port laden with opium and treasure, to the amount of £15,000 rupees (£31,500.) The crew and passengers of the Parsee were all saved, but the vessel and cargo went down on the spot.

UNITED STATES.

THE "ARMY OF OBSERVATION."—We are sorry to hear, through different channels, very unpleasant reports of the more than uncomfortable condition of the detachments of the Army now concentrated and stationed at Corpus Christi. The particulars stated in the following extracts from the New York Sun, taken from an editorial notice of the matter, offer a picture o deplorable and revolting that we cannot but hope that it is greatly overcharged. If one-fourth of it only be true, however, it is high time that that encampment was broken up:—

"Few of the men or officers look well. All murmur at being compelled to remain at a boisterous bay, poorly equipped, without camp-fires, without protection, hardly wood enough for cooking, and a third of the army on the sick list. Bad as this is, both as to position and accommodation, it is nothing to the moral depravity which exists in the neighbourhood of the camp, which gives a foretaste of what may be expected from war. A correspondent of the New Orleans Tropic says that every arrival of new troops pouring in from all parts of the Union was promptly followed by an arrival of some scottions of that vast horde of liquor selling harpies which bring up the rear of an army, and is ever ready to prey upon the poor soldier. More than thirty grog-shops, constructed of frail materials, have been erected. All the outlaws, thieves, and murderers, from the United States seem to have found homes in these temporary structures. Their savage yells and horrid oaths and imprecations can be heard at all hours of the night. Their bacchanalian revels usually terminate in a bloody affray, in which these ruffians show their intimate acquaintance with bowie knives and revolvers. To the philanthropist, no sight can be more truly distressing than that of the blosted and sin marked visages of these men, as they listlessly lounge by day through the precincts of this modern pandemonium concocting their hellish plans for the night. But not content with confining their murderous attacks to their own worthy fraternity they have recently laid their ruthless hands on the soldiers. A soldier of the 4th Artillery was shot dead by one of these outlaws. The murderer escaped simply because no efficient measures were taken for his apprehension. Two days after a soldier of the 21st Artillery was found dead in a pond, about a quarter of a mile from the encampment, with the indisputable marks of violence upon his body. No means whatever have been used to discover the fiend who perpetrated this deed. Several soldiers, known to have money in their possession, have been enticed into the grog-shops, then drugged with some infernal potion, and robbed of their dearly-bought savings whilst in a state of stupor. A soldier left the encampment a few days since with a hundred dollars in his pocket, his hard earnings for two years, and was missing for several days; he was at length found in the "Chapparal," almost entirely denuded minus his hundred dollars, and still stupid from the effects of the drug which had been given him."

The Sun (which we should hardly venture to quote in favour of a pacific policy were it not an opponent of the Whigs) takes advantage of the occasion to moralize as followeth:

"If this is a fair picture of a few regiments (less than four thousand men) quartered in Texas, what would be the demoralizing effect, under such officers, of an army of two hundred thousand men spread on the Northern and Southern frontiers?

"All kinds of vice all kinds of crime, the demoralization of youth and age, a hardened indifference to results, a sanguinary and vindictive temper, a love of broils, quarrels, and bloodshed, gambling and libertism, and drinking to ruin and destruction, follow in the train of war. *War is the great altar of despotism and crime, and the deadliest enemy of progressive democracy.* It is all very well for Members of Congress, who leave a quiet home, and find themselves peaceably and comfortably sitting near a good fire in the splendid Capitol of Washington, talking in the most indifferent manner of war; advocating it, inviting it, as a member did from Missouri, who said 'he and his two sons would like to have a little fighting!' Fighting for what? A principle which can be honourably adjusted by pacific negotiation. Can the mind of man discover a more paltry cause of war, a less moral, a less humane reason for killing our fellow creatures, and hazarding the lives of our own fellow citizens?"

MONEY.

"Oh what mirth and what misery does money make in the world!

Look at the hubbub among the crowd! what bustling to and fro, what rising early, and late taking rest! what compassing of sea and land! What is the meaning of it? what is all about? Nothing more than this, that mankind are all actuated by one prevailing desire, and that is the desire to get money.

One person is mounting up into the air in a balloon, another is descending into the bowels of the earth; some are roaming abroad, others are remaining at home; hundreds are labouring hard with their heads, and thousands with their hands; but the object is the same with them all; they are all trying to get money.

There are those who profess to love money, and there are those who affect to despise it; but all strive to get it. He who has little would have much and he who has much is equally anxious to have more. Some use it with discretion, and it tends to their comfort; others abuse it without restraint, and it renders them miserable. Oh what mirth and what misery does money make in the world! What good and what evil is it the means of producing!

Without money we could hardly preserve peace, nor could war be carried on without its assistance. Fleets are built and armies organized by it. It keeps the bailiff from the cottage, and preserves the palace from danger. It enables the bad to do mischief, and the good to scatter blessings abroad; want is relieved, ignorance is enlightened, and good and glorious institutions are supported by money.

Its influence is felt at the same time in the east and the west, the north and the south; but in private life it mingles with the concerns of every day, and almost of every hour. The house we live in, the company we keep, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the time we labour, and the leisure we enjoy, all appear dependent on the money we possess.

What cunning and grinding, what planning and contriving, does money, and the want of it, occasion! Some lay out thousands, some expend money on a smaller scale, and others learn how to divide a shilling into a great many parts. Other subjects occasionally engage our attention, but to get money seems to be too often made the business of our lives.

The rich man is so accustomed to possess money, that he looks upon it as his own, forgetting that it is only lent him for a season by Him who has said, "The silver is mine, and the gold is mine," and who alone can render it a blessing.

The poor man, feeling the evils to which the want of money subjects him, foolishly concludes that the possession of money would render him happy. Fatal mistake! By some unexpected event, he is suddenly put in possession of wealth. Overjoyed by his unlooked-for property, he plunges into a giddy round of dissipation, his feeble brain is excited, delirium follows, his mirth is turned into madness; and that money which he had regarded as the chief means of obtaining happiness, becomes the source of his irremediable misery.

Let not the love of wealth be encouraged, for the possession of it has a sad tendency to harden the heart. The reckless spendthrift consumes in his pleasures what would clothe the naked and feed the hungry. The rich landlord orders out his carriage for a drive of pleasure in the park, while the widow and the orphan walk to a jail to visit; and the miser grasps his bags and clutches his bank notes even in death, while his poor relations require the necessaries of life.

There are many advantages and disadvantages in the possession of money.

Money, if rightly employed, will greatly increase our comforts; preserve us from many temptations; enable us to bind up the wounds of the afflicted, and to spread abroad the glad tidings of salvation; but though money may do much, there are many things which it never will do. It will never convince us of sin, nor lead us to the Saviour. It will never overcome our infirmities, nor subdue our passions; it will never bring us peace at the last, nor procure us a seat in the realms of glory.

Money is one of God's creatures, which we must use, not abuse; the proper use of it may render a great good to us, but the inordinate love of it will prove "root of all evil."

A time is drawing near when the rich and the poor must lie down in the dust together; when all distinctions will subside, and money itself be worthless. Let us bear, then in mind the words, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal; but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal. For where your treasure is there will your heart be also," Matt. vi. 19—21.

Old Humphrey's Observations.

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THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, FEBRUARY 6, 1846.

OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Fredericton, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1846.

This being the day appointed by Proclamation for the Meeting of the Legislature, at two o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following

SPEECH:

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

"In calling you together at the usual period of the year, it has been gratifying to me to find that, however important are the interests depending on your deliberations, the situation of the Province has not required that I should subject you to the inconvenience of meeting earlier in Session.

"From the reports which I have received in regard to the failure of the Potato crop in the last year, which will be laid before you, I apprehend that in some districts the scarcity will be severely felt; but the harvest being otherwise favourable, I indulge a hope that with other precautions, and the prospect of continued employment for the people, the distress apprehended in the ensuing season may, in a great measure be averted.

"The Fisheries may henceforth be expected to constitute a valuable resource to the Province, under the encouragement you have given to them; and I have the satisfaction to inform you, that on the representations made to her Majesty's Government, the further extension of the privileges sought by the American Government will not be conceded.

"From recent occurrences, some defects in the Criminal Laws have been made apparent, which I recommend to your attention.

"Some further revision of the Election Laws will also be required.

"The Act of 1844, for the settlement of the Indian Reserves, has been found to be defective, without amendment, for the attainment of the objects contemplated.

"The views of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the Act of the last Session for the regulation of King's College will be communicated to you, and I hope will meet with your concurrence and support.

"Abstracts of the Reports of the Inspectors of the Parochial and other Schools having been printed for the greater facility of reference, I rely on your adoption of effectual measures to remedy their acknowledged defects.

"Various reports relative to the erection of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum, will be laid before you, and which, from the condition of that afflicted class of persons in the present defective establishment, will claim your early consideration.

"Some improvements will be required in the Provincial Penitentiary for the better security and accommodation of its inmates.

"The Survey undertaken by her Majesty's Government, with a view to the opening of a Military Road through these Provinces, having been ably executed by the Officers employed upon it, a proposal has for some time been under consideration for the construction of a Railway, for which the country has been found to present great facilities. The intercourse arising from the completion of such a work, and the vast impulse it would give to the settlement of the Province, and the developement of its resources, entitle it to all the encouragement you may be prepared to afford the undertaking.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

"As the Revenue of the last year has considerably exceeded an average amount, giving proof of the growing prosperity of the Province, I hope that it will be found practicable to effect such a reduction of the Import Duties as will tend further to extend its Commerce, and lead to the liberation of the intercolonial Trade in particular from the injurious restrictions imposed on it.

"The Provincial Accounts made up for the past year and duly audited, will be laid before you, with the estimates for the current year.

"Some Reports which I have obtained from the Supervisors and Commissioners of Roads will be communicated to you, and will suggest the advantage of acquiring accurate information as a guide in making appropriations for such works.

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

"The Commissioners appointed to carry into effect the Fourth Article of the treaty of Washington and who have prosecuted their labours with great assiduity, have made several Reports to me for the information of her Majesty's Government, copies of which will be laid before you.

"I regret that it has not been found practicable to effect a satisfactory arrangement with the Government of Canada, for defining the Boundary between the two Provinces. The negotiation having been finally closed by the Governor General, after a protracted correspondence, the question has been again referred to her Majesty's Government, by whom the claims of New Brunswick, will, I doubt not, be duly considered. Meanwhile the jurisdiction of this Province, which has been hereofore exercised over the Territory in dispute, has continued to be maintained.

"In the present aspect of affairs, and from the many and urgent claims upon your attention, I rely on your application to the business of the session with that cordial unanimity which will evince at once your public spirit, and your regard for the welfare of a people so distinguished for loyalty to their Sovereign and attachment to the Institutions of their Country, and who, I earnestly hope, under Providence, may be secured in the peaceful possession of the blessings, which as British subjects they have so long enjoyed and so justly appreciated.

After the return of the Hon. Members of Lower House, the Speaker read His Excellency's Speech, after which Committees on Trade, Lumbering, Great and Bye Roads, Agriculture, Printing the Journals, Public Accounts, Parish Schools, additional Grants, and that on his Excellency's speech (to be held on Tuesday next), were formed.

Mr. Partelow then rose and put a question to the Members of the Government—two of them being present—wishing he said, to ascertain the position of the present Executive; as various reports had been in circulation, and it was necessary that the House should be made acquainted with the truth.

Mr. End thought as the opening Speech would come under consideration so soon, it might be as well to postpone the question, which at the present moment might be considered premature.

Hon. Mr. Allen rose and informed the House that His Excellency's present advisers had tendered their resignation, and that under these circumstances His Excellency was determined with as little delay as possible, to form such an Administration as would always consult the best interests of the people. This announcement was received with some sensation by Hon. Members, after which some routine business was done and the House adjourned.—*N. B. Reporter.*

On motion of Mr. Partelow,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters which may in any way affect the Trade of this Province.

Ordered, that Mr. Partelow, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Stewart, Mr. W. H. Street, and Mr. Botsford, do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Thomson, Resolved, that a committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters affecting the Lumbering Interests of this Province.

Ordered, that Messrs. Thomson, Taylor, Wark, Perley, Hannington, and Scoullar, do compose the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Resolved, that a committee be appointed, consisting of a Member from each County, to take into consideration the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, and to report to the House what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing as well the Great as the Bye Roads.

Ordered, that Messrs Fisher, Connell, Scoullar, Earle, M'Leod, Partelow, Palmer, Brown, Wark, Rankin, End, Barbarie, and Mr. Smith, do compose the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Wark, Resolved, that a committee be appointed, consisting of a Member from each County, to whom shall be referred all matters which may be brought before the House in any way affecting the Agricultural interests of the Province.

Ordered, that Messrs Wark, Perley, Wilmot, Barker, Gilbert, M'Leod, Jordan, Brown, Smith, Palmer, Rankin, End, and Barbarie, do compose the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, Resolved, That a Standing Committee be appointed to examine and report upon Public Accounts.

Ordered, that Messrs. Partelow, Taylor, Boyd, Rankin and Botsford, do compose the committee.

On motion of Mr. Botsford, Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all Petitions for allowances to Teachers of Parish Schools who may not have received any part of the Provincial Grants, to report thereon.

Ordered, that Messrs End, Jordan, Gilbert and Hill, do compose the said committee.

On motion of Mr. Hannington, Ordered, that the House do on Monday next, go into Committee of the whole in consideration of the Speech of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor at the opening of the Session.

On motion of Mr. Thomson, Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to examine and report to the House what Laws have expired or are about expiring.

Ordered, that Mr. Thomson, Mr. S. Earle, and Mr. Fisher, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. End, Resolved, that an Humble Address be presented to his Excellency the Lt. Governor, in answer to his speech at the opening of this present session.

Ordered, that Messrs. End, Wilmot, and Brown, be a Committee to prepare the Address.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Fisheries and to report thereon.

Ordered, that Messrs. Boyd, Payne, Allen, End, and Smith, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Brown, Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with the Education of the Youth of the Province, and to report thereon to the House.

Ordered, that Messrs. Brown, J. Earle, Wark, Wilmot, and Rankin, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Ordered, that no Bill be brought in, or Petition received after the 23d day of February next, except by special leave of the House.

On motion of Mr. Wark, Resolved, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to the Finances of the Province, and to report thereon to the House.

Ordered, that Messrs. Wark, Brown, and Gilbert, be a Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. End, Resolved, that a standing Committee be appointed to whom may be referred all matters affecting the Privileges of the House.

Ordered, that Messrs. End, Hill, Fisher, Hannington, and Barberie, do compose the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to take into consideration all matters relating to Light Houses, and to report thereon to the House.

Ordered, that Messrs. Boyd, Partelow, Rankin, Hannington, and Stewart, be the Committee for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, Ordered, that the Clerk be instructed to make up an account of the Contingencies of this House, at as early a period as practicable the present session, and that the same be reported upon to the House by the Committee on Public Accounts, for the action of the House thereon, before a Grant be made therefor.

FRIDAY, 30th January, 1846.

Mr. Jordan, by leave, presented a Petition from Robert L. Saunders, formerly teacher of the African school at Loch Lomond, in the County of Saint John, praying to be reimbursed a sum retained from him out of the Grant passed at the last session for his services; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the committee on school petitions to report thereon.

Mr. Rankin, by leave, presented a petition from the Rev. Michael Egan, P. P., Thomas Drinan, and six hundred and seventy-nine others of the County of Northumberland, Members in communion with the Church of Rome, praying that an Act may pass to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of New Brunswick, for the purpose of holding Lands in perpetuity, for religious purposes connected with that Church; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

Mr. Boyd, by leave, presented a Petition from William H. Mowat, Robert Stephenson, J. H. Whitlock and William Whitlock, Commissioners of Highways, together with sixteen others, inhabitants of Saint Andrews and Saint Stephens, in the County of Charlotte, praying for an alteration in the line of Great Road between those Parishes, and that a Grant may pass towards making the same; which he read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and lie on the Table.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

A communication from Henry Blake, Esq., the Agent in London for the Province of New Brunswick, addressed to his Honor the Speaker, was laid on the table of the house, accompanied by copies of a correspondence which that gentleman had with Lord Stanley, on matters relating to this Province. His Honor the Speaker, in presenting this communication, spoke in warm terms of the zeal and ability of Mr. Blake, in discharging for a long period the duties of Provincial Agent, and stated that that gentleman now declined any longer receiving the Salary which he had been formerly allowed, but wished to be continued as Agent for New Brunswick, without any remuneration whatever.

MONDAY, Feb. 2.

Mr. End from the Committee appointed to prepare an Address, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, reported that they had attended to that duty. The same after some discussion, passed the Address, and appointed the usual Committee to wait upon his Excellency.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

The house, to-day, were occupied in receiving Petitions and transacting routine business, until—

Mr. End from the Committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency, said that they had attended to that duty, and that his Excellency had been pleased to intimate, that he would receive the House of Assembly at Government House at 3 o'clock that day. The Members proceeded to Government House, and soon after their return adjourned.

Important from South America.

VICTORY OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH EXPEDITION OVER THE ARGENTINE TROOPS.

[*From the Boston Mail of Tuesday last.*]

By the arrival at Baltimore of the brig Argyle at Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 18th Dec., and the brig Saldana, also from the same place having sailed on the 20th Dec., the American has advices of an important character. It will be seen from the annexed letters that the combined forces of the English and French had achieved a victory over the Argentine troops, and captured the forts at the mouth of the river Parana.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th Dec. 1845.

The all-absorbing topic of the day is the late tremendous engagement between the Anglo allied forces at the river Plate, and some of Rosas batteries at the mouth of the river Parana. The papers will doubtless teem with the particulars of the proceedings on both sides. On the part of the English and French the victory was complete indeed; not, however, without serious losses as regards life and property in the way of shipping.

The English brig of war Dolphin alone received 107 round shot in her hull and rigging during the engagement. The French steamer Fulton 104 shot and a French vessel was completely riddled. The total loss of the allies amounts to about 150 killed and wounded, while on the part of the enemy no correct statement has yet been made public. Report says that upwards of 800 men are missing. Certain it is that in the fort no less than 250 bodies were found, and in another some 150 or 160, and what is still more strange, they were all blacks To account for this, it is said that as fast as a white man fell killed or wounded, he was immediately carried off, while the poor blacks were kept at it and lay where they fell.

Montevideo advices to the 1st ult. say—We have news from Parana, stating the entire destruction of the principal batteries of the Toneleta. The loss of the French and English amounted to about 150 killed and wounded.

Once or twice these miserable wretches attempted to flee from the forts, but no sooner did they attempt it, than Rosas' cavalry charged on them, and compelled them to return to their guns at the point of the lance. Rosas seems to have anticipated the flight of his men, and placed the cavalry there on purpose to keep them in check; for on the landing of some 450 men from the vessels of war, they met with very little opposition.

Appointment of Earl Cathcart as Governor-General.

MONTREAL, Jan. 28, 1846.

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that the mail brought by the Hibernia, brings the appointment of His Excellency Lord Cathcart as Governor General of British North America; and that his Lordship has been pleased to accept the high office in question. Under ordinary circumstances, we might be inclined to doubt the policy of uniting in one person the powers and duties of Civil Governor and of Commander of the Forces in these important possessions; but, looking at the present aspect of our foreign relations, we cordially concur in the wisdom of the appointment.—*Montreal Her.*

We are enabled to announce to our readers that Her Majesty has been pleased to offer the Governor Generalship of Canada to His Excellency Earl Cathcart, and that his Lordship has accepted it.—We presume that the noble Earl will not be sworn in until the arrival of the commission from England.—*Courier.*

The making out of the Commission only awaits his Lordship's signification of his acceptance of the important trust conferred upon him, and this will be conveyed by the next mail. so that, by the return one, the Earl of Cathcart will be formally installed as Governor General of these Provinces.

We understand that Her Majesty's pleasure was signified to His Lordship in terms most complimentary to himself, and which must have been in the highest degree gratifying to his feelings. His Lordship's high character and abilities were acknowledged, and he was assured that the uniting in his person the civil and military authority of the Province was the result of no accidental combination of circumstances but of a mature and deliberate conviction of his high qualification for the administration of both.—*Gazette.*

The Washington letter writer has the following:—

We have advices here, which I do not see stated in any compilation of the news, that the government of France is extremely indignant at the language applied to it in the message, and will demand of this government an explanation. This news finds corroboration in the fact that the speech of the King on the opening of the Chambers made not the slightest allusion to this country.

The latest news from Mexico is less warlike than had been anticipated, from the fact that Paredes in his circular address to the people in summing up the evils which had prompted him to accomplish the recent revolution, among which were the imbecility and corruption of the recent government, characterizes its loss of Texas as *irreparable*, without making any intimation that an effort will be made to recover it.

General Cass, if opportunity shall offer, presents his views to the Senate, and to the country, of the present state of our foreign relations as indicated by the information brought by the *Hibernia*. In his opinion they are no more pacific than heretofore.

ANNEXATION of the NORTHERN STATES to the BRITISH EMPIRE.

Pursuant to a notice addressed to the inhabitants of Montreal, by authority of the Constitutional Committee, a meeting was held in the large Hall attached to the St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday, the 16th instant, which was attended by more than two thousand of the most respectable and influential of our citizens.

The Honorable James Fraser was called to the Chair, and Captain Malden requested to perform the duties of Secretary.

The Hon. Chairman, after a few preliminary observations regarding the object of the meeting as previously conveyed by the notice, called upon those gentlemen who were prepared with motions relating thereto to enter upon the business of the evening, when the following resolutions were adopted without a single dissentient voice in the vast assemblage.

"1st, That, judging from recent events in the neighbouring Republic, it is not improbable that a dissolution of the American States is not far distant; and this meeting doubts not that those favorable to true liberty, both civil and religious, would gladly avail themselves of an opportunity of dissolving a connexion with men of habits and feelings diametrically opposed to their own, that approaching rupture affords a favorable occasion of securing them an alliance with our peaceful Colony."

"2d. That impressed with this conviction, it becomes our imperative duty to hold out the right hand of fellowship to our brethren in the Northern States, and to assure them of our ardent desire to co-operate with them in effecting a connexion with an Empire where the advantages of Liberty restrained within due limits, are fully enjoyed, and yet where the law is neither trampled under foot, nor made subservient to the vox populi."

"3d. That a correspondence be opened, through the Constitutional Committee, with such States as, from their geographical position, and the tone of political feeling generally evinced by them would be likely to appreciate such a change."

"4th. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the boundary between the British possessions and the American States best calculated to ensure an unbroken permanent peace on this continent, would be, a line commencing at the Atlantic with the city of New York, extending along the Southern boundary of the State of New York, to its junction with

the Northern boundary of the State
continuing the same along the N
of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Ill
and thence following the 42d par
the Pacific Ocean."

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Gunner
Royal Artillery, stationed in this
Jackson, servant to Lieut. Phill
while engaged in his duties was
this morning, fell down upon his
minutes was a corpse. We lea
possessing a powerful frame of bo
in a few minutes of his death app
fect health.—*Head Quarters.*

FOLLARTON.—A Correspondent
us that there is no truth in the
the time stated for the execution
which we published last week.

Another correspondent infor
time ago, a bottle of aqua fortis
Fullarton, which the Sheriff dis
The late Grand Jury, after
matter made a presentment, u
Warrant was issued for the a
guilty parties, one of whom is a
dered man.—*Miramichi Gleaner*

CAUGHT.—The lad first take
having some cognizance of the
who, the other night attempted t
premises has turned Queen's ev
a man named Cline was appreh
and is now in jail with the lad C
that Cline had been heard to sa
premises in consequence of an
against Mr. Bosson. A man by
had also been taken into custody
there did not appear sufficient
him. The police are now in a
individuals supposed to be imp
—*Halifax Chronicle.*

From *Sierra Leone* the U. S
to Aug. 30, containing we belie
have not already given, but pro
details concerning the slave
interesting. Among the slaver
was the 'Africano,' which had
of which 28 died on her passa
30 more on the first night of her
were killed in a sanguinary fight
dered wretches engaged during t
The Gazette has the followin
"The officer of the Navy, wh
cano" to Sierra Leone, state
Lagos, on the slave coast, hav
destroyed. A chief, who was
by the King about three years a
last, with a force of 10,000 men,
ing king and his people, and
rivers and town of Onco. It is
test, upwards of *five thousand*
and during several nights, t
towns illuminated the air,