

The House then adjourned till 5 o'clock, to allow the Committee time to prepare their report.

Never perhaps, in the history of Nova Scotia has there occurred such an outbreak of deep impassioned feeling, as was given expression to when the Committee reported their resolutions.

Notwithstanding the suddenness of the measures adopted by the House, when the doors were opened at half past five o'clock, the lobby and gallery were filled to overflowing, by the crowds of inhabitants who had been waiting for admission. The report was then read, after some preliminary observations, by hon. Mr. Dodd, chairman of the committee. Here follows the Resolutions.

Much credit is due to the Gentlemen composing the Committee, for their prompt attention to this important subject.

The House received the report unanimously, after which, on motion of the hon. Mr. Dodd, the whole House, and the assembled multitude, arose and united in three times three cheers for the brave inhabitants of New Brunswick, and three times three for her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which were given with such rapturous and tremendous effect, that the solid walls of our Province Building seemed to shake to their foundation, and the sound was heard in the adjacent streets.

WEDNESDAY, February 27.

At three o'clock to-day, the House in a body waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Resolutions passed yesterday, and the Speaker having presented them, His Excellency was pleased to make the following gratifying reply:

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

It is impossible for me to convey to you in language sufficiently energetic, the sentiments of admiration and satisfaction with which I received the spirited and loyal Resolutions of the House of Assembly. They will show our fellow subjects in New Brunswick that the people of this Province are determined, and ready, to join their heart and hand, in repelling any outrage or aggression that may be attempted by any Foreign State upon our soil, or to occupy any part of that Territory which has, since the Peace of 1783 been acknowledged as under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

It is hardly possible that the General Government of the United States can be a party to, or uphold or justify the Governor and Legislature of Maine in, the outrageous proceeding they have resorted to, in invading a State with which they were at peace; but, should they unheppily do so, they will find that the inhabitants of British North America are, one and all, prepared and ready to repel from their soil any armed force which may attempt to occupy it. And they may rely upon, it that should it be found necessary, the whole strength of the British Empire will be brought forward, to guard, or to avenge, the faithful subjects of her Majesty in N. America.

For my part, Gentlemen, you may rest assured that my best exertions shall be used in giving full effect to your unanimous Resolutions, by putting the militia of this Province in an efficient state; and the confidence with which you have purpose, is most gratifying and acceptable, and every proper precaution and economy shall be used in its application.

It will be a most pleasing and satisfactory duty to me, to convey to her Majesty's Government sentiments so honourable to the Legislature of this Province.

WOODSTOCK, February 23.

Below we give the Spirited Address of Col. Maxwell, of the 36th Regt. to a few companies of the 1st Battalion Carleton Militia. The promptness with which our Militia volunteered their services to protect their country from a hostile invasion, and the enthusiasm with which the address was received, fully warranted the gallant Colonel in declaring that he had come among the right stuff.

Men of New Brunswick, and

Militia of the County of Carleton!

I have had the high honor of being sent here by your distinguished and talented Governor, to assume the Command of this District, and proud I feel of this commission, for I know I have come amongst the right stuff;—for your fame has spread far and wide as good woodsmen—good marksmen—and gallant warriors: and your devotion and loyalty to your Queen and your Mother Country and your Fatherland, is unequalled.

Circumstances may oblige me in a day or two to call for your active services in the field, when I feel assured, that all I have heard of you will be fully realized; for I know you have all the attributes of Soldiers, and that my duty will be more

to repress than to stimulate you should the occasion arrive when you are obliged to quit your own fire sides, which your daring spirits makes you so prompt to defend from encroachment. You will again prove what I have so often heard of the New Brunswickers—that they have bodies of adamant and souls of fire! and that they have the material within them for making the best soldiers in the known world!

Having said this much, I have only to remind you that the first qualities of the soldier are—good conduct—steadiness, and obedience to his superiors.

UPPER CANADA.—Our correspondent writes us from Adolphustown, that it had hardly ceased snowing for ten days; that the snow had accumulated in the roads, in many places, to five feet deep, and had fallen upon the dead level to fall three feet deep. Travelling had become exceedingly difficult, and the weather dreadfully severe.

LUNENBURG, JAN. 10.

THE BISHOP.—Letters have been received from his Lordship down to 5th December, at which time he was at Brighton. He continued busily engaged in preaching and attending public meetings in various parts of England, in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—Churchman.

The Montreal Transcript of the 26th ult. announces the death of the Hon. Col. John Maitland, of 32d regiment, and brother of the Earl of Lauderdale.—The Honorable Colonel died in Upper Canada, with the regiment, which he has commanded for upwards of twenty years.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.

BRITISH FLEET AT VERA CRUZ.—It is reported that the object of the naval force in the Gulf of Mexico instead of being to counteract the designs of the French fleet against Mexico, is to enforce a similar demand on the Mexican Government for redress of the wrongs of British subjects, who have suffered deprivations on their property. Mr. Packenham has gone out with a demand of satisfaction, and if it should be refused the English squadron is to co-operate with the French in enforcing the blockade.

MONTREAL, FEB. 1.

The Kingston Chronicle states that the disclosure made in relation to the late expedition from the United States to Prescott, show that Mr. Hawley the postmaster at Oswego, was one of its most active promoters, although he had not the courage to take part in it.—He holds an important and lucrative office under the American Government, and his being allowed to retain it is a practical commentary on the sincerity of the Government as blazoned forth in proclamations and protestations of neutrality.

The following from the Louville Journal, displays a beautiful state of Society.—Judges tipping at bar rooms, and murdering their tailors with Bowie Knives.

A fearful rencontre occurred at the Galt House in this city on Saturday night.—Various conflicting rumors to it are afloat, and, to avoid errors, we shall only make a general statement of the occurrence.

On Saturday evening a difficulty took place between Judge Wilkerson, Dr. Wilkerson, and Mr. Murdo, all of Mississippi, and Mr. Redding, merchant tailor of this city, in regard to some coats that had been made by the latter for some of the first named individuals. Redding appears to have been roughly used, and he went to the Galt House after night to get redress, accompanied by three or four of his friends. In the bar room he met Judge Wilkerson, and some words passed by them. The Judge retired and in a short time returned with Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo, all armed with bowie knives.—A general fight almost immediately ensuing. Mr. Meek, a bar keeper in the Wall street House, was struck dead by a bowie knife. A similar knife passed through the lungs of Mr. John Rathwell, a hatter in this city, who died last evening. Mr. Holmes, a steamboat pilot or engineer, was also badly cut. In a short time a crowd had collected around the combatants, and the Mississippans retired up the steps of the hotel, and in going up the steps one of them received a wound in his shoulder from a pistol that had been in the contest. He returned the fire without effect. We learn that Mr. Redding and his friends were unarmed—at least they displayed no arms during the conflict. Judge and Dr. Wilkerson and Mr. Murdo were arrested and placed in confinement.

We had hoped that the examples which have been made of executing seven rebels would have had a good effect on the ignorant habitants in the country, and more especially on those individuals who

were arrested on Treason, and who have been dismissed for want of evidence against them or for some other reason equally valid. We are sorry to learn that the reverse is the case, and that the return of these individuals to their respective parishes, has been taken of to spread a belief that the Government approved of their rebelling, and disapproved of the conduct of those who fought against, and captured, them. The ignorance of the Canadians is so utterly deplorable, that it is difficult to believe the extent of it, even by intelligent individuals on the spot, and to people at a distance, the description of it appears like a burlesque or something worse. Their moral feeling are so blunted, and their prejudice and bigotry so deeply rooted, that nothing can have any effect on them but the evidence of their senses, and we think that instead of anymore executions taking place in Montreal, much good might result from the scene being removed to different sections of the country parishes which are peculiarly disaffected. Laideney has been tried *ad nauseam*, and has had a most mischievous effect. The Canadians in and around the city may be convinced by this time that the Government can, and will, punish for High Treason, but it is not so in the country, and as it is too true that terror has more influence over persons of no moral feeling than acts of forbearance, it is necessary to show these ignorant deluded men that the same hand which delights to wield the sceptre of forgiveness, can, when ingratitude compels it, exercise also the rod of punishment.

The protection of the loyalists in both provinces demands the administration of justice, both against rebels and sympathisers, at present examples are required. We have long enough suffered under the baneful Whig system of conciliation, have been absolutely sacrificed to it, and it is high time that our rulers should prove themselves what they always ought to have done, "a terror to evil doers and a protection to those that do well."

The Sandwich Herald mentions a rumor about a thousand invaders being about to visit that part of the country, and we are sure they will be well received. The Toronto Herald says, that Colonel Prince has received threatening letters from that unchangeable villain, Thelmer, which states, that he will soon visit Canada with two thousand men, and wash his hands in his (Colonel's) blood. Extensive collections of banditti are collecting and organizing in the interior of Michigan.—Courier.

Lord Brougham has published a note in the new number of the *Edinburgh Review*, complaining bitterly of being taxed with the authorship of the "Letter to the Queen."

The Marchioness of Breadalbane is to succeed the Countess of Durham as Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty.

It is currently reported in Dublin that disclosures have been made to the Government, from which it appears that the murder of Lord Norbury was the commencement of an organized scheme for the assassination of a large body of Irish protestants.

The Bayonne *Phare* says, "Her Catholic Majesty's lieutenant in Valencia, General Van Halen, has decided that his wounded prisoners shall be taken care of, and that as they are successively cured, they shall be removed from the hospitals and immediately shot!"

The Liverpool papers state the loss of the New York packets Pennsylvania and St. Andrew, the reported wreck of which vessels is confirmed, at from £400,000 to £500,000, but this is considered here as a great exaggeration. The value of the two cargoes cannot, it is conceived, much exceed £100,000 each, unless they include some amount of specie, which is not, we believe, the case.

There has been a considerable fall in potatoes throughout England.—*Dublin Register*.

The Britannia flag ship, in this harbour, has 500 supernumeraries on board for general service who are daily exercised; they are principally intended for the Canadian Lakes.—*Hamp. Tel.*

The town of Patropawisk, in Russia has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Twenty-two bodies have been taken from the ruins; and 8000 persons had been rendered homeless.—The loss is estimated at £135,000.

The destruction done to the manufactories at Manchester, it was supposed would deprive from 12 to 15,000 persons of employment for several weeks.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 2.

DREADFUL GALE AT NEW YORK.

The storm commenced about half past two o'clock, A. M., and increased in force till about five in the afternoon, when it blew a perfect hurricane.

Large quantities of timber, barrels ice, &c., were floated up Broad street to Pearl Street, the tide flowing up as far as Marketfield street in Broad.

Several houses were unroofed and many chimneys blown down.

The roof of the large tobacco inspection building were taken off, as were also the roofs of several buildings on Long Island, opposite Blackwell's Island.

Two or three sloops sunk on the East River side, and heavy damages were done to the Shipping. The ship *Louis Philippe* was supposed to be injured to the extent of 1000. dols. The tin roofing in some places was loosened, and rolled off like a piece of broad cloth, at the time the boat left, was a scene of havoc and confusion. Two or three lives were reported to have been lost, and several persons had been seriously injured by the falling of chimneys and roofs.

In New York, besides the particulars already published, we learn that four three story buildings, situate on First Avenue, were unroofed, and their chimneys blown into the streets. Many thousand barrels of naval stores were swept from the wharves. Several vessels were driven on shore at Rockaway and its neighborhood. All the small bridges on the mail routes to the North of New York have been carried away, and it is utterly impossible to get the mails on.

At Newark, N. C., the wind was sufficiently powerful to propel an eight wheeled car on the railroad, with great rapidity, up a rising grade, and which was only stopped by its entering a deep cut. The mail from New York to Newark, lost its way during the storm, and the mail bags were all submerged.

At Philadelphia the storm appears to have been very severe, and the destruction of property great. The water rose in the Schuylkill 10 feet above its ordinary level, which was equal to the great freshet of 1798. In some of the streets the water completely flooded the lower stories of the houses, from which the inmates were taken in boats, which rowed along the streets for the purpose.

The floating bridge at Gray's ferry was entirely swept away, as was also about 200 feet of the new bridge recently erected by the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Company. There were several rumours afloat on Monday as to the number of lives lost, but we see nothing definite on the subject. No estimate can as yet be made as to the value of the property lost.

At Manayunk, Pa. the damage sustained was likewise considerable. In consequence of the destruction of the mills and manufactories, hundreds of the people will be thrown out of employment.

A letter from Allentown, Pa., says that the Lehigh at that place was much swollen. The driver of the mail from Philadelphia was drowned together with one of his horses, and the mail lost.

The gale was severely felt at Albany and other places on the North river. The steamboat North America valued at 90,000 dollars was sunk—the lower stories of the stores on the streets and wharves near the river were overflowed, and thousands of barrels of flour destroyed. The ferry boats, and a large number of schooners and sloops have been either sunk or carried away by the ice. A schooner with 74 and a canal boat with 28 persons, were carried down the stream, and fears are entertained that all of them perished. The bridge at Waterford was carried away, and the railroad bridge slightly damaged. The lumber was swept from the wharves at Troy, and vessels sunk at the wharves. The whole loss of property is estimated at upwards of a million of dollars.

The following is an extract of a letter received by Messrs. Topiff, dated

"BELLINGS FALLS, Jan. 26.—Last Sunday we experienced a most unprecedented freshet. The strong south wind with rain, commenced on Friday, continued all Saturday, and blew a most tremendous hurricane—the river rose 30 feet, in a few hours. At 7 Sunday morning, the ice began to start, and came down in a most terrific and sublime manner, and I am sorry to say, that at nine o'clock, the first section of Charles-town bridge, four miles above me, came down, about 100 feet long, and in an upright posture, and so perfectly was it balanced, it came over the dam with great majesty and still kept its upright form. In this manner it approached our bridge, and a vast many spectators came to witness the scene of its passing through one of the arches of the bridge, at the eddy just above the Falls. The ark seemed to doubt which arch it would take. Fortunately it took the one on the New Hampshire side, and in a second of time dashed into pieces not larger than a shingle. The second section of the bridge grounded two and a half miles above the Falls.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—The Court Martial continues its sittings here (London). Up to this date twelve prisoners have been put on trial. Mr. Adjutant Linn was hung on Monday last, Captain David Bedford, of Norwich, will be executed on Friday next, and Albert Clark, an American, is ordered for execution on Monday next. Linn was worthy of a better fate, being decidedly the most respectable among the Brigands. We have something like 30 more for trial, this morning comes on the trial of Capt. Joshua G. Doan, of Yarmouth, for whom a reward of £250 was offered by Sir Francis Bond Head.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 2.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec having been pleased, upon the suggestion of the Lieut. Governor, to send a second Missionary, who is presented to him as being a well qualified Clergyman, as an assistant to the Priest, stationed in the Madawaska Settlement, chiefly for the purpose of giving his attendance to the Tobique or other Indians, established in the neighbourhood of that Settlement, the Lieut. Governor recommends some moderate allowance being granted in aid of the services of those gentlemen.

The Montreal Transcript of the 26th ult. announces the death of the Hon. Col. John Maitland, of 32d regiment, and brother of the Earl of Lauderdale. The Honorable Colonel died in Upper Canada, with the regiment, which he has commanded for upwards of twenty years.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have resolved on sending out, with the least possible delay, a large additional number of missionaries to the North American, West Indian, and African Colonies; the appointments, for which at the present moment the society is especially desirous of obtaining the services of good and able men, are those of travelling missionaries, to be employed under the direction of the Bishop of Nova Scotia and Montreal in the North American Provinces. The Missionaries will receive an annual salary £150, together with a

grant for outfit and pass expense of travelling with funds. We are glad which has already attracted the attention of friends of this Society, in expectation that continued to its resources, as the religious wants of the C

From a recent publication, it appears that in the metropolis ring last year (the lion value of) consumed by fire in

Mr. Lawson, the Times, was judgment in the Bench on We reached to one ment, and a libel on Sir Jo

The magnificence was burnt the night of the sed to have been ing a fire in an and not prop. Raphoe is out sees, and since late Bishop, I pended great in, the place h a care-taker at ed by the Ecc sioners, whose

WEDNESDAY

To do "O. P." remain at some future opportunity. It is possible variations upon the Education," in

We have received Papers to the 18th 4th March.—Some with confidence of JESTY to her cousin bourg.

The whole Count ment on the Corn taken place in the the purpose of pett ject. Lord John Earl of Durham, favourable to a cha is, that a material place.

NEWFOUNDLAND Office I an answer to and able to the considera by the mer connected with the trade of not pretended suggest is ch apprehension they entertain vague. The the governm their power distracted co condition of has been ear directed, eit It now on loyalist popu land should by enrol them pledged to d of that union and the mo the timid government discovered. merchants o consent to s to the impa the lives of t nections to tender merc bred priests their implic doubtful m of the House

NEWFOUNDLAND rived at Liverpool foundland have b