

Mr. E. A. Pike and Mr. Joyce were nominated for Sergeant at arms. On ballot there were for Mr. Pike 34, and for Mr. Joyce 16. Mr. Pike is consequently Sergeant-at-Arms.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5th.

The Address was taken up on the opening of the House and read clause by clause. No opposition being offered it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Archibald then addressed the House on the subjects mentioned in the Speech. He had not intended to offer any factious opposition to the Address.

When the house had again resumed for business, Mr. McLellan presented the petition of Lewis Smith, against the return of Charles Allison.

The following gentlemen were named to nominate the various Standing Committees, Hon. Prov. Secretary, Mr. Blanchard, Hon. Sol. General, Messrs. Locke, Killam, Archibald and Tobin.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6th.

The House met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table a dispatch announcing the birth of the young Prince.

A committee was appointed to join a committee of the Legislative Council to prepare an address to Her Majesty on that subject.

Committee of Privileges—Attorney General, Archibald, Solicitor General, S. Campbell, McFarlane, Locke, Pryor.

Public Accounts—Jost, McLellan, Longley, G. S. Brown, E. L. Brown.

Education—Prov. Secy., Archibald, Shannon, S. Campbell, Dr. Brown, Caldwell, Jas. McDonald.

Mines and Minerals—Bourinot, S. Campbell, McFarlane, Miller, Slocomb, Ross, Tobin.

Navigation Securities—Robichau, Locke, C. J. Campbell, McLellan, Whitman, Moore, McKay.

Trade and Manufactures—Tobin, Annand, Financial Secretary, Coffin, Cowie, Jas. Fraser, Bill.

Railways—Killam, Locke, Tobin, Blanchard, S. Fraser, Archibald, Kaulback.

Law Amendments—Archibald, Shannon, S. Campbell, S. McDonnell, Miller, Kaulback, J. McDonald.

Human Institutions—McLellan, Dr. Slocomb, Allison, Coffin, Lawrence, King, James Fraser.

Private Bills—Shannon, John Campbell, Lawrence, Blackwood, Donkin, S. McDonnell, Pryor.

Penitentiary—Hill, Heffernan, Cowie, Parker, Churchill, McKay, Allison.

City of Halifax Bills—Pryor, Blanchard, Donkin, Annand, Miller. Indian Affairs—McKinnon, Ross, Bill, Robertson, Smyth, C. J. Campbell, D. Fraser.

MONDAY, Feb. 8th.

The Revision of the Statutes occupied the whole of the afternoon.

On the clause respecting the Franchise Law of last session being read, some remarks were made by Mr. Archibald.

After His Excellency had withdrawn from the Council Chamber, Hon Mr. Almon presented a Bill to amend the law relative to Justices of the Peace in civil cases.

Hon. Mr. Dickey moved an Address in reply to the Opening Speech which was seconded by Hon. Mr. Holmes.

Hon. Messrs. Almon, McCully, and Brown were appointed a Committee on Reporting.

Samuel Chipman, Esq. presented the commission appointing him a member of the Council, and was duly sworn in by the Provincial Secretary.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

The Council then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.

The Council met at half-past two p. m.

Hon. Mr. McCully contrasted the state of the Provincial Treasury with its condition when the late Government came into power, and claimed credit for that Government accordingly.

Hon. H. B. Dickey contended that the prosperous condition of the country was not the result of legislation at all—the excellent crops, the large imports and exports, and the increase of the yield of gold were beyond the reach of legislation.

Hon. Mr. Brown and Hon. Mr. Patterson spoke briefly, and the Address passed without amendment.

Despatches concerning dismissals and appointments were laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. McCully gave notice that he would at an early day move the House into committee on the general state of the Province to take up these despatches.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.

Despatches and papers relative to the Inter-colonial Railway which had passed between the different Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Imperial Government, were laid on the table.

Hon. Mr. Holmes asked the Government to lay on the table of the House a return of the names of all persons dismissed from office, and of the persons appointed in their stead, with the dates, counties, and titles of office, during the years 1860, 1861 and 1862.

Religious Intelligence.

MIRAMICHI, N. B.—Mr. Wm. Gremley writes from Newcastle, Jan. 30, 1864: "We trust the cause of God is prospering in Miramichi, as the attention of the people is called to the preaching of the word. Our large meeting house is crowded at times, and our Union Prayer Meeting is well attended. Diphtheria has been very prevalent. Scores of children have died, several persons of riper years have also died of this

dreaded disease, however, thank God, there are not as many cases reported at present as have been. May our Divine Lord pour out His Spirit on the people, that as His judgements are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants may learn righteousness."

BAPTIST CHAPEL BUILDING IN LONDON.—The addition of nearly a thousand people every week to the metropolis is a fact that at once appeals to the energy of every Christian denomination to supply the necessary accommodation for religious worship.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE STATES.

[From Telegrams to morning and evening papers.]

TUESDAY (Evening), Feb. 2.—The World's Washington despatch says it is rumored in high official circles, that the United States is on the eve of war with France, on account of Seward's demand upon the French government relative to the iron-clad building there.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 2.—Expedition of ninety men went up James River 31st to Smithfield, and encountering five hundred of enemy retreated on board transport "Smith Bragg's," on which enemy opened their artillery—crippling, capturing and destroying her. Expedition lost, killed, wounded, and missing, 80, enemy lost 150.

THURSDAY, Feb. 4.—An expedition from Newbern to the interior captured twenty-five men and two hundred thousand pounds of beef, &c.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5.—The "South Carolinian," of Columbia, reports a disastrous fire there on Tuesday week, which destroyed three millions worth of cotton, a large portion of which belonged to the Confederate Government.

SATURDAY, Feb. 6.—The Confederate campaign in West Virginia is a failure.

SUNDAY, Feb. 7.—Federal loss in Skirmishes in the vicinity of Newbern about 120.

Times' Chattanooga letter says Confederate deserters are pouring into Federal lines by hundreds, and open mutiny is feared in consequence of conscription.

Memphis advices report an expedition on a grand scale on its way from there—destination not divulged. Great Cavalry Expedition also on foot under Grierson.

A private despatch was received from Boston stating that Mobile has been taken by the Federal forces.

Enemy is active in vicinity of Newbern, and at latest advices, Tuesday Evening, they had possession of Newport, cutting off communications with Beaufort, and giving them command of the approaches to Newbern by the Neuse River.

A reconnaissance in considerable force has been made in front by Army of the Potomac. The Washington Star says considerable loss was experienced on the return of troops, several pontoons being captured on the Rapidan, and 2 regts. being intercepted by Confederate cavalry and compelled to fight their way through.

Reports of wide spread mutiny in Confederate Army near Chattanooga are afloat; deserters come in freely. There were over a thousand registered in the month of January.

U. S. IMMIGRATION.—One of the most remarkable facts connected with the American war is the vast emigration to the United States from the Old World.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BRITISH TROOPS ORDERED TO COPENHAGEN.

London, (via Queenstown), Sunday morning, Jan. 24th, '64.—Consols after official hours last evening closed 90 7/8 exactly.

The Opposition in the French Legislative Body were able to muster fourteen votes against the extraordinary credits demanded by the Government; 232 members voted on the other side.

Letters from Paris say that great irritation prevails in high quarters on account of the discussion of the Address. It was feared that some violent measure might be taken against the Corps Legislatif.

Signor Mazzini has addressed to the English press a most emphatic denial of the horrible accusation made against him by the Paris police.

FRENCH CIRCULAR TO THE GERMAN STATES.

Berlin, Jan. 12.—France has addressed a circular note to the secondary German States, explaining her position in reference to the proposal of England for the assembling of a conference on the Schleswig-Holstein question.

It is asserted that France states in this circular note that the London Conference of 1852 had only created an impotent work, which has been condemned by events. A new conference must be