

at the time when these negotiations were in progress, and when they were completed, the disputed Territory Fund was kept altogether separate from the funds arising from the Casual and Territorial Revenue, and he did not think it could have been the intention of His Majesty's Government to take into account the Revenues to be derived from the disputed territory as any portion of the consideration in lieu of which the Civil List of £114,500 had been granted. The hon. member from Charlotte had alluded to this as being considered by some people a bad bargain for the Province. He did not know what these people would call a good bargain, but this much he knew, that from the year 1837, when that bargain was finally concluded, up to the present time, the Province had been the gainer to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds and upwards, and might possibly have been made still more productive. He thought that some hon. members had a disposition to confine all the economy of the country to Judges and other public officers. All that he should say on this point was, that the soldiers in the garrison were pretty well clothed and fed, and well taken care of, and if hon. members went upon the principle of trying how cheaply they could subsist the public servants, they had perhaps better put them all in a bar rack together, give them a new suit of clothes a year each, and subsist them on rations. This would certainly be the cheapest mode in which they could provide them. He considered that there could be nothing more important than for this country to pursue consistency in their legislation, and keep good faith in their public transactions. If they did not do this, how could they expect to get capital from other countries to assist them in their public undertakings? The Bill that had passed the other day was certainly not calculated to enhance the public credit, for if they went to Lombard street and asked one of those old capitalists who had his eyes every where and his money at command to purchase their scrip, or take stock in their undertakings, he would ask them where they came from, and on being told from New Brunswick, what would his answer be?—"New Brunswick, is it? O yes, I recollect that was the place where you passed a law in 1843, giving a gentleman a salary of £900 a year, and in 1849 you repealed part of that law and took £400 of his salary. No, sir—good morning; you are not the kind of people for my money." Seriously, the honor and credit of the Province should in all cases, and under all circumstances, be sustained.

Mr. TIMBBS thought that they should commence the process of reduction of salaries at once, and he for one did not see why they should not commence with the head of the Government. The hon. member brought forward a scale of salaries, commencing with £1000 per annum, for the Lieut. Governor, and graduated downwards at a lower rate than any which had been mooted during the debate.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

TUESDAY, 13th March.
The House went into Committee of the whole, at noon, and discussion after discussion arose on almost every article, but when the general ad valorem duty of 7 1/2 per cent. on the unenumerated articles came up for settlement, a regular and lengthy debate took place, which ended in the report or rather recommendation of the Select Committee being sustained. We have no space for further remark, but as the country will be anxious to see the final result of the deliberations, we have copied below the items agreed upon in the Bill which has now passed the committee. Several attempts were made to reconsider different articles, which all failed, and we do not think the Bill will be again disturbed.

SPECIFIC.	
Apples, per bushel,	£0 0 6
Butter, per hundred weight,	0 9 4
Candles of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax, per pound,	0 0 1
Sperm and Wax, per pound,	0 0 3
Cattle of all kinds over one year old,	2 0 0
Cheese, per hundred weight,	0 9 4
Clider, per gallon,	0 0 3
Coals, per ton,	0 1 0
Clocks or Clock Cases of all kinds, each,	0 15 0
Coffee, per pound,	0 0 11-2
Fruit, dried, per hundred weight,	0 9 4
Horses, Mares, and Geldings, each,	2 0 0
Lard, per pound,	0 0 1
Leather,	
Sole, per pound,	0 0 21-2
Upper Leather, per pound,	0 0 21-2
Harness and Belt Leather, per pound,	0 0 21-2
Sheep Skins, tanned and dressed per doz,	0 3 0
Calf Skins, tanned, per doz.,	0 6 0
Malt Liquors of every description, (not being aqua vitæ, otherwise charged with duty) whether in bottles or otherwise, per gallon,	0 0 6
Meats, fresh, per hundred weight,	0 9 4
Salted and cured, per hundred weight,	0 4 8
Molasses and Treacle, per gallon,	0 0 2
Spirits and Cordials, viz:	
Brandy, per gallon,	0 3 4
Rum and other Spirits and Cordials:	
For every gallon of such Rum or other Spirits or Cordials of any strength under and not exceeding the strength of proof of 26 by the Bubble,	0 1 6
And for every Bubble below 26 in number, an additional, per gallon,	0 0 2
Lemon Syrup, per gallon,	0 1 0
Soap, per pound,	0 0 01-2
Sugar, refined, in Loaves, per pound,	0 0 11-2
Refined, Crushed, per hundred weight,	0 9 4
Of all kinds, except Refined and crushed, per hundred weight,	0 6 0
Tea, per pound,	0 0 2
Tobacco, manufactured, except Snuff and Cigars, per pound,	0 6 11-2
Wines, per gallon, and 10 per cent. ad valorem added,	0 2 6
Wheat Flour, per barrel,	0 1 0

AD VALOREM.	
On the following articles, for every one hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof; videlicet:—	
Boots, Shoes, and other Leather Manufactures,	20 0 0
Carriages, Waggon, Sleighs, and other Vehicles,	20 0 0
Chairs, and prepared parts of or for Chairs; Clock Wheels, Machinery and Materials for Clocks; Household Furniture, (except the property of Passengers and Emigrants, for their own use, and not intended for sale); Looking Glasses; Oranges and Lemons; Whale Oil, (except the return cargoes of vessels fitted out for fishing voyages from ports in this Province); Wooden Wares of all kinds; Corn Brooms, and Brushes; Hats and Hat Bodies,	20 0 0
Piano Fortes; Snuff and Cigars,	20 0 0
Bread and Biscuit,	10 0 0
Ready made Clothing, Iron Castings, Bricks, Axes, Mandilla Wope,	10 0 0

ONE PER CENT.	
Anchors, As'bes, Barilla, Beans and Peas, Burr Stones, Canvas, Chains and Cables for ships' use, Cordage, except Manila rope, Composition Nails and Spikes for Ship Building, Cotton Wool and Cotton Warp, Copper in sheets and bars for ship building, Coal Tar, Dye Wood, Dog Stones, Duck, Hemp, Hides, green and salted, Iron, in bolts, bars, plates, sheets, and Pig Iron, Nets and Sines	
Oakum, Ores of all kinds, Pitch, Sheathing Paper, Sail Cloth of all kinds, Seeds of all kinds, Ship Tackle, and Apparel, Spikes, and Sheathing Nails,	
Tallow, Tar, Tobacco—manufactured, Tin in Sheets and Blocks,	
Wool, Zinc,	
All other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, not otherwise charged with duty, and not hereafter declared to be free of duty, for every hundred pounds of the true and real value thereof, £7 10s.	

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.	
Baggage and Apparel not intended for sale.	
Books, Printed.	
Carriages of Travellers not intended for sale.	
Coins, Bullion and Diamonds	
Corn, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Barley, Oats, Rice ground and unground, and Buchwheat unground, Barley Meal, Rye Flour and Meal, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Corn Broom Brush.	
Eggs,	
Furniture, Working Tools, and Implements, the property of Emigrants, not intended for sale.	
Lines and Twines for the Fisheries.	
Manures of all kinds.	
Oil, Blubber, Fins, and Skins, the produce of Creatures living in the Sea, the return of vessels fitted out in this Province for Fishing Voyages.	
Oil—Seal, Cod, Porpoise, Palm, and Rape.	
Plants, Shrubs, and Trees.	
Printing Paper, Types, Printing Press and Printing Ink.	
Rags, old Rope, and Junk.	
Rock Salt.	
Salt.	
Rails and Rigging saved from vessels wrecked.	
Scrap Grease.	
Wood and Lumber of all kinds, except Cedar Spruce, Pine, and Hemlock Shingles.	

WEDNESDAY, March 14.

Mr. WOODWARD moved the recommitment of the Revenue Bill, for the sole purpose of getting the article of Stoves included in the higher list of ad-valorem duties, begging those who had any idea of opening up the bill for other purposes, to vote against his motion, as he would certainly oppose the reconsideration of any other article.

The motion was put and lost by a large majority. [The entire day was occupied in discussing the bill to provide for the improvement of the River St. John, and progress was reported without a division being had.]

[From the Reporter.]

THURSDAY March 15.

The Discussion on the Bill for the improvement of the River St. John was resumed, and continued during the day. Mr. End moved a postponement, and the House divided; yeas 9, nays 22. The hon. mover of the Bill, Mr. Fisher, next proposed filling the blank with £2000, and Mr. End having moved £1000, the house divided with almost a similar result. The grant is to be repeated for five years. Mr. End brought all his tact to bear in opposition; and was supported by Mr. Gilbert—himself a resident on the River St. John (!)—to the best of his ability.

[From Mr. Hill's Reports.]

FRIDAY, March 16.

This morning the House went in Committee of the Whole on a Bill to amend the City Charter of Fredericton; after a brief but warm debate, this Bill, which had been introduced by Mr. Taylor, was set aside and certain other amendments adopted. As the debate was uninteresting to the general reader, we did not report. The House then went in Committee and passed a Bill relative to the erection of a bridge across the river St. Croix. The next bill committed was one to compel shipbuilders to import a certain number of seamen for every new ship they fit out for sea. Upon this progress was reported. The debates were uninteresting.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.—FALL OF MOUNTAIN—SANGUINARY BATTLE BETWEEN BRITISH AND SIKH FORCES.

Another of those murderous conflicts, which have rendered our hostilities with the Sikhs so conspicuous, has occurred on the left bank of the river Jhelum, between the army of the Punjab, under Lord Gough, and the Sikh forces under Rajah Shere Singh; a struggle in which the British have to deplore the loss of at least 93 officers and 2500 men killed and wounded, four guns captured, and four or five regimental colors taken by the enemy—a struggle which terminated in victory, but which was disgraced by the flight of the Bengal cavalry regiment, and the retreat—as yet unsatisfactorily explained—of two British corps of dragoons—a struggle finally, which left both the contending hosts so weak and shattered, that it was doubtful which had sustained the greater injury from the conflict, and which yielded so few of the badges of triumph for the victors, that their opponents took up a new position, and fired a salute in honour of its termination.

On the 12th January, Lord Gough, after his long interval of inactivity, was made acquainted with the fall of Attock, and of the advance of Chuttur Singh to join Shere Singh, who was in front of Lord Gough, on the south bank of the Jhelum, with an army of 30,000 to 40,000 men, and 62 guns. Being urged by Major Mackeson, the political agent, to give the enemy battle, Lord Gough set his troops in motion, and advanced through the jungle on the 12th. He continued his march on the 13th till later than noon, and at two o'clock had determined to encamp his troops for the night, when some of the enemy's round shot reached within the ground marked by the English flags. Whether this irritated Lord Gough, or induced him to fear that the Sikhs would surprise his encampment and force him to battle, his Lordship suddenly, without any previous reconnoissance, resolved to anticipate him, and accordingly formed his troops in line, and deaf to all remonstrance, rashly gave the word of command to advance. Accustomed as we have been as historians to describe the heroic exploits of our armies during the last century, we try in vain to discover any settled plan of action such as it is the duty of a general to conceive and execute in the face of an enemy so brave and resolute as the Sikhs. The never-failing pluck of the English troops seems to have been the only resource of Lord Gough, and although it prevailed as heretofore, the victory was achieved at the most disastrous sacrifice of human life. During this fearful encounter, in which the Sikhs, posted advantageously in a well-selected position, poured from their batteries on all sides the most murderous fire, a panic seems to have seized a body of the 9th lancers, who, instead of charging the enemy as ordered, faced about, and rushed pell-mell through our own artillery, upset the wagons, and never pulled up till they reached the hospital. The enemy, seeing this disorder, followed up their advantage, got amongst our artillery, cut down 75 gunners, and carried off six of our guns. Col. Lane seems to have poured in his grape and put a stop to the disorder. With this inexplicable exception and some defection of a regiment of Sepoys, the gallant fellows seem to have behaved most nobly. Feats of heroism and of individual bravery are described in every line of the despatches and letters.—The Sikhs were beaten in on all sides, twelve of their guns were captured, and the British remaining masters of the field, might put an end to the engagement. We have to deplore the loss of no less than 93 officers and about 2500 men. Amongst the general officers who have perished in this indecisive, fruitless battle, we find the honorable names of Brig. Gen. J. Pennycook, Lieut. Col. R. Brookes, Brev. Maj. C. Ekins, Dep. Adj. Gen.; Generals Pope and C. Campbell were also wounded, the first severely. In the 24th foot 11 officers were killed, and one half the regiment was either killed or wounded. Whilst some of our colors have fallen into the hands of the enemy, he was active enough to retrieve during the night six of the guns we had captured, and Lord Gough says, "I did not feel justified in remaining longer out. The night was dark. I knew not how far I had advanced." The loss of the Sikhs is not known, but they must have suffered severely. Indeed we perceive some symptoms of their desiring to come to terms. If, however, Chuttur Singh comes up with his army before Gen. Whish can reach the Jhelum, the Sikhs will probably hazard another conflict. Besides the fall of Mountain and this sad battle of Chillianwallah, which we have reported, an action has been fought by Wheeler's division, under the heights of Dullah, on the Ravee, in which the position of Ram Singh was attacked and carried with considerable loss. The affair was signalised by great individual bravery, but the inaccessible nature of the place seems to have enabled Ram Singh not only to make a vigorous resistance, but further to effect his escape with all his band. Here again our officers suffered severely. These unwelcome tidings created the deepest sensation throughout England. It was felt that the suggestion we made a month ago, that Sir Charles Napier should be sent to India to assume the command of the army of the Punjab, ought to be acted upon without an instant's delay.

The House of Commons re-echoed in a manner not to be misunderstood the universal opinion out of doors.—The Ministers of the Crown were not behind. They have superseded Lord Gough; Sir Charles Napier reached London on Monday last. On Tuesday he had an interview with Lord John Russell and the Duke of Wellington; his appointment was ratified by the Court of Directors, and he will proceed to India on the 20th instant, invested with full command, and backed by the approving voice of the whole United Kingdom.

IRELAND.

The question of the Irish Poor-law and the means whereby further lands are to be provided to meet the