

He had expressed his opinion decidedly when Mr. H. was elected before, and holding the same views now, he must vote against him. Mr. S. made several additional remarks in confirmation of his opinion on the whole question respecting the ineligibility of Government officers to hold seats in the Assembly.

Mr. Ryan replied briefly, and the Clerk then put the question. The following are the names and the numbers:—

Yeas—Messrs. Street, Partelow, Wilmot, Ryan, Parry, McLeod, Brown, McAdam, Boyd, Gilmour, Gilbert, Ferris, Lunt, Rice, Fisher, McPherson, Taylor, Connell, English, Tilley, Stevens, McLellan, Landry—23.

Nays—End, McNaughton, Smith, Ritchie, Johnson, Harding, Steadman, Sutton, Kerr, Hatheway, Cutler, Montgomery, Botsford—13.

Mr. Hanington was then conducted to the chair by Messrs Ryan and Wilmot, when he briefly returned thanks for his election; after which the House adjourned until the following day at 12 o'clock, when the Speaker will be formally approved of by His Excellency, and the Speech from the throne will be delivered.

It will be at once seen that the above division was altogether irrespective of parties—one of the Government members voting in the minority, and Messrs. Fisher, Brown, Tilley, and other prominent liberals voting with the majority.

After the delivery of the Speech the House sat about two hours. The principal business related to the appointment of the usual Committees, and other routine matters.

The Address in answer to the Speech was moved by Mr. Brown, and seconded by Mr. Lunt—Mr. Fisher then inquired whether it was to be discussed immediately, and it was to come up for discussion on Monday. The Attorney General and Mr. Ritchie spoke briefly on the subject. By mutual consent the discussion was delayed.

There was quite a debate on the appointment of the Library Committee. Messrs. Fisher, Wilmot and Johnston were nominated, but an objection was raised by Mr. Smith and others to the appointment of two members resident in Fredericton. It was contended that the Committee should represent as far as practicable the different parts of the Province. Finally the names were put individually to the House, and Messrs. Fisher, Johnston and Boyd were elected.

Two bills were introduced,—one by Mr. Cutler, to make persons holding certain offices under the Government ineligible to seats in the Assembly, and one by Mr. Fisher to amend the Municipal Act, so as to give the majority in a County the right to determine on Incorporation,—the present Act, which was introduced by Attorney General Street, in 1851, requiring the consent of two thirds.

Mr. Harding also introduced a bill relative to a supply of water for Carleton. A bill for the appointment of Sewerage Commissioners for St. John was also read a first time.

The papers connected with the treaty have not yet been laid before the House. Probably this will be done to-morrow.

Thus far all looks harmonious and pleasant. It is sometimes said that there is always a calm before an earthquake. Perhaps there may be more truth than poetry about this figure in its application to present circumstances. A few days will show.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Fredericton, Friday, 20th Oct. 1854.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to open the Session of the Legislature with the following Speech, having yesterday postponed its delivery to afford the House of Assembly an opportunity of electing a Speaker:—

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

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

"It is with great satisfaction that I now for the first time meet you.

"Our common feelings of loyal devotion to Her Majesty's Person and Rule, and the sincere desire which we alike entertain to promote the welfare of the People of this part of Her Majesty's Dominions, are sure guarantees for the maintenance of that harmony between us, which is essential to the public interest.

"I have deemed it necessary to summon you for the dispatch of business at an unusual period of the year; but I am confident that in the performance of public duties you do not regard personal convenience.

"I commend to your consideration the Treaty which has recently been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of America

"A copy of this Treaty, and of the Act passed by Congress in connection with it will be laid before you.

"By the terms of the Treaty, the consent of each of the Legislatures of the British North American Provinces is specially required, before its provisions can have full operation.

"You will, in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, rejoice in the assurance afforded by the Treaty for an uninterrupted continuance of the amicable relations which have so long existed between Great Britain and the United States; and I trust that you will see reason to believe that the large additional facilities of commercial intercourse with the United States, which are now offered for your acceptance, will open to the Trade and Industry of this Province new sources of wealth, and the prospect of increasing prosperity.

"Should you entertain these views, I shall readily co-operate with you in removing the impediments which the existing Laws of the Province now present to the full execution of the Treaty.

"A few weeks only have elapsed since Cholera prevailed in some districts of the Province, and especially in St. John.

"Trade was disturbed, Industry partially suspended, and, in a short period of time, a large number of persons fell victims to the disease.

"It has pleased the Almighty to relieve us from this cause for disquietude and alarm; and we owe unfeigned gratitude to Him for the restored health of the community.

"An opportunity is now afforded for the timely adoption of those precautionary measures of sanitary regulation and improvement, which may, under Providence, be expected to prevent the recurrence of the Epidemic; and I invite your attention, and that of the People of this Province in general, to this important subject.

"You will, I am well assured, at all times, be guided by a spirit of loyalty to Her Majesty, and of zeal for the public good; and I trust that Providence will prosper our united endeavours to promote the welfare of this Province."

Proposed Address in Answer to the Speech.
To His Excellency The Honorable JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. We, Her Majesty's faithful Commons, thank Your Excellency for the Speech delivered at the opening of the present Session, and beg to express our gratification at meeting Your Excellency as the Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

2 We think, with Your Excellency, that the best guarantee for the maintenance of that harmony between Her Majesty's Representative and this Branch of the Legislature, so necessary for the public interest, is a common feeling of devotion to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and an earnest desire to promote the welfare of the People.

3. Although a meeting of the Legislature at this unusual season of the year may be attended with some personal inconvenience, yet we feel with Your Excellency that private interests should always be subservient to our public duty.

4. The Treaty which has recently been concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States of America, will receive our best consideration, and we sincerely trust it will prove advantageous to this and the other North American Colonies: We shall thankfully receive from Your Excellency a copy of this Treaty, and of the Act of Congress passed in connection therewith.

5. The assent of the Legislature of the respective Colonies, affected by this Treaty, being necessary to its full operation, we hail as an additional mark of that liberal policy pursued by Her Majesty's Government towards the North American Colonies.

6. A continuance of the amicable relations which have so long existed between Great Britain and the United States of America cannot but be a source of gratification to the people of this Province, and we hope this Treaty may have the effect of cementing and continuing that amity between the two nations, so essential to the welfare of both. We shall not fail to lend our aid for the accomplishment of any measure calculated to increase the commercial resources and the wealth and prosperity of the Province.

7. While we are fully alive to the direful effects

of the Cholera which has so recently visited many parts of the Province, and deplore with Your Excellency the loss thereby of so many valuable lives, we feel truly thankful to the Almighty for having restored the health of the community, and thus relieved the Country from disquietude and alarm.

8. We shall not fail to turn our attention to the adoption of such sanitary measures and regulations as may be deemed best calculated, as far as human means can accomplish, to prevent the recurrence of a disease so fatal to life and injurious to the business of the Province.

9. In all our deliberations, Your Excellency may be assured that we shall be guided, as we trust the Commons of this Province have ever been, by a spirit of loyalty to Her Majesty and a fervent zeal for the Public good.

House of Assembly, 20th October, 1854.

The following Amendment is rather significant, and we have no doubt that the Government feel its full force. We have not seen any of the Speeches on the question, but have heard that the subject has been ably discussed on both sides.—

The Government, we learn have threatened a dissolution of the House should the Amendment be carried. We do not see what they can gain by such a course, for we are confident that a new election will only give a greater majority against them. They had better submit with a good grace, for the day has arrived when "the spirit of our Colonial Constitution" must be carried out.

Notice of Motion by Mr. Fisher, as an Amendment to the 5th Paragraph of the Address in answer to the Speech:—

"It is with feelings of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government, that we recognize in that provision of the Treaty which requires the concurrence of this Legislature, a distinct avowal by the Imperial Government, of their determination to preserve inviolate the principles of self government, and to regard the Constitution of the Province as sacred as that of the Parent State. We regret that the conduct of the local Administration during the last four years has not been in accordance with these principles, and we feel constrained thus early most respectfully to state to Your Excellency, that your Constitutional advisers have not conducted the Government of the Province in the true spirit of our Colonial Constitution."

22d October, 1854.

We were not aware until too late for this week, that the Mail for Fredericton, by the eastern side of the river, is now despatched from Woodstock on Friday instead of Saturday. We shall make our arrangements accordingly, and hope that our readers will make due allowance.

English News.

The following from the London Times of the 3d instant embraces everything that is known of the actions reported, and shows in what light the news is regarded:—

"Despatches of the 23d of September was received on Saturday by the Government from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople by way of Belgrade, stating that the entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked by the allied troops at 1, P. M., on the 20th Sept., and carried by the bayonet in an hour and a half, with a loss of about 1400 British killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French, the Russian army being driven into full retreat. In the course of yesterday a further despatch was received by the Duke of Newcastle direct from Lord Raglan himself, confirming this intelligence, and stating that the heights above the Alma had been carried after a desperate battle by the valor of the allied forces.

Lord Raglan estimates the main body of the enemy at from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry, and adds that two Russian General officers and two guns were taken on this occasion, by the English army.

Thus far, then, our intelligence is positive, and the Battle of the Alma may be ranked with the most brilliant achievements of the two valiant armies which met and fought for the first time side by side on the field of battle.

But this exploit, gallant and momentous as it undoubtedly is, seems to be already surpassed by the magnitude of its immediate consequences.

Telegraphic despatches of a less certain and official character, but nevertheless of high probability, have been received by the way of Varna and Bucharest, stating that the fortress of Sebastopol itself surrendered on the 25th ult., to the allied

armies, together with all the vast stores of war it contained, the fleet, and the Russian garrison. It will be scarcely possible to receive the official confirmation of this intelligence through Constantinople and Belgrade for a day or two, but it purports to have been conveyed to Varna by a steamer which met at sea the steamer conveying the news to Constantinople; and from the rapidity with which communications of less importance have twice before been received from the seat of war, it is by no means impossible that such an event as this could be known in time. The public must form their own opinion for the present as to the credibility of this statement, but we are enabled to say that it is regarded with great confidence in the highest quarters, and when the same despatch reached the Emperor of the French, at the Camp of Helfaut, he instantly announced to the troops that Sebastopol had fallen."

BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN!!

New York, October 20.

Africa arrived at 4 o'clock. News by Baltic was a stupendous hoax! Sebastopol not taken! Reported destruction of Russian fleet and capture of Fort Constantine. Omar Pacha's despatch a forgery. Discovery of the falsity of the news excited immense sensation throughout Europe. Sebastopol is being formally invested by the allies. Fighting continues uninterrupted. Markets—Western Canal Flour, 32s—Ohio, 36s. Wheat firm. Corn quoted 40s. Consols 95 7-8.

Boston, Oct. 21.—Little important news per Africa.

The allies have commenced formally investing Sebastopol.

(By Telegraph to the Sentinel)

LATER STILL.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, October 25th, '54.

The loss of the Arctic Steamer caused profound sensation in England. Nothing definite known respecting the recent failures in Liverpool. English papers interesting, but contain little news excepting the war. Sebastopol not yet taken. It is supposed that the siege Artillery of the Allies was mounted around Sebastopol on the 24th when the bombardment commenced. The place was completely invested on the South side. The Allies have destroyed aqueducts and cut off supplies of water from the city. It was expected that the assault would be made soon, probably on the 8th. The Russians have erected sand batteries with ships guns, but the range of Allies artillery was greater. Trenches of the Allies within 1600 yards of the walls and already mounted 50 guns.—Mensichoff, on hearing news of the battle of Alma, sunk five of his line of battle ships and two of his frigates in eight or ten fathoms of water, thus completely blockading the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol, and preventing the possibility of an attack by sea.

Russians hold remaining ships ready to be sunk and the crews, amounting to 10,000, are added to the garrison of Sebastopol. Admiral Dundas has sent marines on shore to join the army.

A letter in the Times suggests that the powerful iron steamer Simoom, which under steam is equivalent to a force of four thousand men, should be employed as a steam battering ram to force a passage over the sunken ship—this expedient will be tried.

All the allied reserves had left Varna for the Crimea, also two French and one English ships from Malta will occupy Piræus. Russians reported to have sent 15,000 men to reinforce Mensichoff. Paris Debats estimates the Russian force in the Crimea at 85,000, and the allies at 50,000, including seamen.

Marshal St. Arnaud is dead from disease of the heart. Lord Raglan is Commander in Chief—General Canrobert commands the French. Admirals Napier and Martin were at anchor in Revel. It is almost certain that no operations will be attempted.

Asia.—Schmyl has been defeated by Pr Andronikoff, who again threatens Kars.

Austria and Prussia notes have been received from France and England to Prussia, by Austria. Berlin correspondence Austrian note compels the Pr to declare its intentions as to the offensive and defensive.

(Continued)