

the session, promised that this subject should be the first considered in the session which commences on the 2d of January. The Spanish government, however, will wait no longer. Twenty-five days are allowed to the Portuguese government to decide, and at the close of that period hostilities will commence.

The activity of the Portuguese in defensive preparations is somewhat surprising. The Queen on the 12th issued a decree, countersigned by Bomfin, Magalhaes, Dacosta, Cabral, and Ferrar, suspending for forty days the inviolability of the house of the citizen, and of the prohibition of seizure without proved crime, established by the 16th and 17th articles of the constitution. And on the same day another decree, ordering that all the public employes who have not as yet enlisted in the first and second battalions of the Commercial National Volunteers, and of the national battalion of the Queen's Volunteers, established in the city of Lisbon, by virtues of the decrees of the 1st and 3d of September of the present year, and who may come under the said law, be enlisted in the above mentioned battalions within the space of three days, reckoned from the publication of the present decree, with the exception of judges and chiefs of departments, under the penalty of being dismissed from their situations. I am also pleased to order, that there be formed in the city of Oporto a battalion of public employes, to be organised agreeably to, &c. A third decree, of the same date, declares all officers and soldiers who do not repair to their posts in fifteen days deserters, and all those who are on trial or proscribed for their share in any of the public events, are pardoned on returning to their regiments. To each decree is attached this salvo:—'The government will give an account to the Cortes, which are to re-assemble on the 2d day of January, 1841, of the motives which have required this measure and of the use that may be made of it.'

The proverbially thick fogs of England seem inclined to travel abroad. The navigation on the Rhine was suspended for two days, between 4th and 6th of December, in consequence of a remarkably dense fog; and the state of Rouen during the passage of Napoleon's funeral, would have done honour to our best home-brewed.

In the event of war; it is stated on good authority that Russia has offered to advance 150,000 men upon the Oder, backed by a reserve of double the number, to be stationed on the Vistula and the Niemen. So much for the Russo-French alliance!

It is now currently reported that the organization of a combined Prussian, Austrian, and confederate army has been resolved upon, and that measures are in progress which will enable the Germans to take the field with an overpowering force, if necessary, in the spring.

According to accounts from St. Petersburg of the 5th instant, the exports of Russia during the year 1839 amounted to 341,898,679 bank rubles, and the imports to 249,152,476 bank rubles. The exports accordingly exceeded the imports by a sum of 92,746,203 rubles.

In comparing the list of ships in commission at the present period, with the list of those in active service last January, we find the strength of the navy is increased by three three-deckers, two eighty-fours, three fifties, five sloops of war, and seven first class steamers, forming an addition to our defence of 794 guns and 6,800 men, the whole of which are in addition to any estimate proposed by Parliament, and is an expense which the pressure of the times has compelled the Government to incur, and under a full reliance on the emergency of the case justifying them in asking for the necessary supplies. The number of seamen marines, and boys now in employ exceeds 43,000.

Export of Manufactured Goods to the United States.—The export of manufactured goods to the various ports of the United States, the revival of which we noticed some weeks ago, is now extremely brisk. The Packet ships to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore have all had full cargoes, and the transient vessels now on the berth are likely to obtain fair freights. The New York packet ship Virginian, now wind-bound, is not only crammed full, but had to refuse nearly two hundred packages. Her freight reaches £1700, the largest, we believe, made by any New York ship since 1838. The packet ship North America, which sails on Thursday, will also, it is expected, obtain a full cargo. The year opens well for trade; let us hope therefore, that the export of goods will not only continue, but increase.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 4. TIMBER MARKET.—Pine—We have no alteration to

notice in the price of Pine during the last month, for though there have been some indication of improvement, yet no actual sales have been made at advanced rates. Cargoes of Quebec of common quality have been sold at 17½d. and 17¼d. per foot, and of good quality, at 18d. per foot. Two cargoes of St. John's Pine have been sold—one, of 47 feet average, at 19½d. per foot, and the other, 42 feet average, at 19d. per foot. A parcel of St. Andrew's Pine has been sold at 17d. per foot, and a cargo of Pictou Pine at 14½d. per foot for the yellow, with the usual deductions from the Spruce and Hemlock.

Red Pine.—This article continues on the advance. Several parcels of Quebec Red Pine have been sold with the cargo at 2s per foot; separate from the cargo, parcels have been sold at 23d. 2s. and 2s 2d per foot. St. John's Red Pine is worth 19d per foot.

Deals.—Quebec Deals have sold with the cargo at £9 per standard hundred, and Yellow Deals of good quality still bring £12 per standard hundred. Some parcels of Spruce Deals have been sold at 2½c per foot of two inches, and one large parcel from the yard below this rate. Two parcels of St. Andrews have since been sold at 2½d per foot of two inches.

Birch, of good sizes and quality, is very scarce; such would bring 20d. per foot.

Admiral Sir R. Stopford has accepted the Governorship of Greenwich Hospital, vacant by the death of Admiral Fleming.

Great Loss of Tea.—The ship Mangalore from China to England, with 1,300,000 pounds of tea, struck on a shoal off the island of Billiton, on 24th August, and went down—the captain and crew having barely time to escape in the ship's boats. The loss of this immense quantity of Tea will influence prices in home market.

Constantinople, Dec. 2.—The Marchioness of Londonderry was presented to the Sultan on Monday. She was accompanied on the occasion by the lady of Captain Walker, or Walker Pacha, as he is now generally styled, and both were very graciously received. To Mrs Walker, the Sultan spoke in the most flattering terms of the services of her husband, whom he looked upon, he said, as the right arm of his navy. Captain Walker has, since his return, been presented with a magnificent snuff-box in brilliants.

There was a great hurricane at Constantinople on the 1st ult. A rumour prevailed that fifteen ships were lost in the Black Sea.

Renewed Martyrdom in Madagascar.—The Evangelical Magazine for this month gives the melancholy intelligence that sixteen of the persecuted Christians of Madagascar, who had for a long time succeeded in concealing themselves from their pursuers had been apprehended, and that nine of their number were cruelly speared to death on the 9th of July, among them were Raminahy, the wife of David, one of the refugees now in England, and Paul and his excellent wife, of whom mention is made in the 'Narrative of Persecutions in Madagascar.'

TEMPERANCE NEWS.

Temperance in Ireland.—What are the results of the extraordinary teetotal movement in Ireland?—We answer:—By the report of the police authorities of Dublin, there were closed within their boundaries, from the 1st January to the 15th of November, 1840, two hundred and thirty-seven places licenced for the sale of intoxicating liquors! The comforts of the people are proportionably increased. Again:—There were two hundred and thirty cells unoccupied in Richmond Bridewell, on the morning of the 16th Dec., and only twenty-three prisoners confined in the Smithfield, which is the City House of Correction. A leading article in a Dublin morning paper of the 18th inst., states that the Smithfield Bridewell is closed! there is no longer any pretence for keeping it open! Only three years ago, a separate wing had to be erected to accommodate the females, in order to make more room for the male criminals. In addition to these, the Lord Chief Baron Brady, in charging the grand jury on opening the late commission for the city and county of Dublin, said:—'After an interval of two months, we are assembled here to decide upon the graver class of offences, committed in a district inhabited by nearly 400,000 persons, and comprising a large and crowded metropolis, and there is not presented a single case of homicide, nor a single case of assault affecting the public peace, nor a single case of assault endangering life, or of committing malicious injury on person or property. Another fact worthy of notice is, that the man-

agers of the City of Dublin Savings' Bank have had to appoint an extra day in the week in the central district, for receiving deposits. Will any one say, after this, that the cause of Total Abstinence has not proved a valuable blessing to Ireland.

Temperance Festivals.—On St. Stephen's day a great Temperance demonstration took place within view of the ruins of Quin Abbey, Newmarket-on-Fergus. The persons who attended represented the temperance societies of Ennis, Newmarket, and the districts in the south of Ireland. As I am upon the subject of Temperance, I may mention that a teetotal temperance festival will take place in the Rotunda this evening, at which Mr. O'Connell will preside; after the speechifying, a variety of dances will be introduced, and the company will amuse themselves on 'the light fantastic toe.' Another temperance display took place in Cork on Thursday.—Dublin Correspondence.

Father Mathew stated the other day, in the course of a speech at New Ross, that the number of Irish teetotallers is 3,300,000!

Mr. Buckingham's Arrival in England.—The British and Foreign Temperance Society held a large tea-meeting at Exeter Hall, to give a welcome to Mr. J. S. Buckingham, on his return from the United States, after an absence of three years. Mr Buckingham addressed the meeting in recommendation of total abstinence; he had tried it himself during his sojourn in America, under cold at 20 degrees below zero, as well as when the thermometer was up to 104 degrees, and he found himself as well as ever he was in his life.

Novascotian, Jan. 27.

Father Matthew.—This most successful apostle of Temperance, has lists of his disciples—who have taken the pledge, and held tickets, or medals—to the number of nearly two millions,—besides lists kept by others in provincial towns. He has gained by his immense labours and self-satisfaction, the mental reward which springs from noble exertions in a good cause, the delight in feeling that he has been instrumental in performing vast good to his country and his species; but as regards pecuniary emolument—the spring which actuates so many, and by which they measure all reward—as if the value of gold were eternal,—he has nothing to show. His clerical pittance is made sufficient for his wants, while he wields an influence which emperors might well envy. His early exertions were found to be inimical to the worldly prospects of some of his relatives, who remonstrated with him, that his course would 'cause their ruin.' But he was not blinded by that sophistry which looks around a narrow circle only,—he did not shrink from general good lest partial evil might follow,—but persevered until he had the satisfaction of seeing large establishments for the production of ardent spirits, in which his family were deeply interested, idle, and crumbling into ruins, or turned to some other purpose, at a loss of thousands of pounds sterling. This perseverance was only a performance of duty; but it was heroic, considering the circumstances, and the commonly received notions on such subjects. If this extraordinary man exacted only one penny from each of his pledge-takers, supposing the number to be two millions, the proceeds would be above 8000 pounds,—but instead of this he has only made pecuniary sacrifices, and has been even a large contributor to the temperance funds; he causes the saving of millions of money yearly to his countrymen, without any of the golden shower descending on himself. If like Gideon's fleece, as alone is unwatered, in this respect, he will partake of that precious dew which makes glad the garden of the Lord.

Temperance in Halifax.—We heard the pleasing announcement, this week, that Father Mathew had come to Halifax; meaning that a portion of his spirit had appeared among us, and was producing its beneficial operations. In St. Mary's Church, on Sunday last, Rev. Mr. Loughlan, and Rev. Mr. Dease, administered the Temperance pledge and medals, to 500 persons. This is a good beginning, and with other similar movements, forms one of the best features of the opening of 1841, in Nova Scotia. It would be difficult to overrate the beneficial effects, to public prosperity and to individuals, of those eminently benevolent exertions.

The Temperance Societies in Montreal, under the superintendance of Roman Catholic clergymen, number nearly 4000 members. The Quebec Gazette, speaking of the details of crimes which occupy so much of United States papers, and the unfrequency of such evils in Lower Canada, says: 'And we are in hopes, that the progress of the temperance cause amongst us, will aid in preserving us from the distressing announcement of crimes of any sort.'

United States.

From the Nova Scotia. BOUNDARY.—Some correspondence has passed between Governors Harvey and Fair-

field, respecting acts of occupation on the territory, and the order of troops to the boundary by the Governor General. Nothing of consequence seems to have resulted. Sir John considered that a civil posse was enough to keep the peace, and intimated his belief, that on his representations to the Governor General, the troops would be withdrawn. In this it is said, his Excellency has been disappointed, and that Lord Sydenham sees cause for the continuance of the military force. Some warmth, as might have been expected, has been exhibited on the subject. From a communication of Governor Fairfield to the President of the United States, we take the following:

It will be perceived that Maine is again subjected to the mortification of having foreign troops quartered upon her territory. That the alleged cause is entirely insufficient to justify so direct and palpable a breach of the subsisting agreement between the authorities of this State and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, is clear. Indeed they hardly afford a decent pretext for adding another to the long catalogue of insults and injuries which the citizens of this state have been compelled to endure, at the hands of the British Government for the last quarter of a century. I trust that the Executive Government of the United States will forthwith take measures to ensure the withdrawal of these troops from our territory, or expel them, should the candid and reasonable suggestion which it seems has been made to the Governor General of the British Provinces by Sir John Harvey, prove unavailing.

Maine.—On Wednesday the 13th inst. in Convention of the two Houses of the Maine Legislature, Edward Kent, the Governor elect, took the oath of office and was formally proclaimed Governor of the State.

Governor Kent delivered his inaugural address on the 15th instant, of which the North Eastern Boundary, of course, forms a leading topic. After alluding to various obstacles and delays in its settlement, he says:—

'The time cannot be far distant when the question must assume a more definitive shape, either peaceable or warlike; and much as we may depreciate the awful evils and miseries of war, we ought to be prepared to meet the issue, if such, after all, is the determination of our opponents, with the firmness of men who feel that they have the right, and who will not yield to threat or force the inheritance of our fathers and the rightful territory of our State. The unanimity which has characterized our State on this question, in the midst of all our political excitement, is a sure guarantee that the people are ready to sustain their rulers in all judicious, temperate yet firm and decided measures, and that it is regarded by them as too sacred and too solemn a subject to be made the instrument of any more party schemes and movements.'

He adverts to the occupation, by order of the Governor General of Canada, of the posts at Temiscouta Lake, &c., by British troops, and adds:—

'If the British troops are permanently located at Madawaska, I shall feel it my duty to reiterate the request already made to the Government and to urge upon that government the justice and expediency of taking military possession on the part of the United States of the territory in dispute.'

Great Fire in Chicago.—A fire broke out in Chicago on the morning of the 28th instant, in a small grocery occupied by Mr. Day, near the corner of Lake and La Salle streets, which was immediately communicated to the adjoining buildings, and before it could be stopped, destroyed all the buildings to Mr Cobb's saddlery store on Lake street, and to the house of W. H. Taylor on La Salle street, occupied by Messrs. Wilson & Cobb, destroying all the intervening buildings and out houses, with many goods and considerable furniture. One man, who was sick in bed at the house of Mr Day, was so badly burnt as to be pronounced beyond recovery.

There were many losses sustained by the removal of goods, making a clear loss to our citizens of about \$25,000.

CENTRAL BANK STOCK.

Public Notice is hereby given, that Six Hundred Shares, of Twenty-Five Pounds each, amounting to the sum of

Fifteen Thousand Pounds,

being the remainder of the additional Stock of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, will be put up to sale by Public Auction, in lots of Four Shares each, at the Bank in Fredericton, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of MARCH next. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Five per Centum of the said said Capital Stock, to be deposited with the Cashier at the Bank, on Monday, the 15th day of the same month; and to be forfeited if the purchaser retracts or makes default in payment of the subsequent instalment. Ninety-Five per cent together with the whole premium or advance to be paid into the Bank on Wednesday the 9th day of June next, during the usual Banking hours.

W. J. BEDELL, President.

Central Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, 14th January, 1841.