

wick, which may appear to be requisite and practicable, with reference to the state of the Revenue, but sufficient time must be allowed to test the effect of the recent alterations.

I have, &c.

STANLEY.

Lieut Governor Sir W M G Colebrooke, &c.

J. A. Street presented a petition from the Cordwainers of Miramichi, praying that a further protective duty may be placed on boots and shoes imported.

March 8.

The house in Committee of supply, voted the following sums:—

£60 for services of a Tide Waiter in Miramichi; £500 to encourage the destruction of Bears and Wolves; £75 for keeper of Escuminac Light house; £22 10s. for Tide Surveyor for Shippegan and Carquet; the same amount for a ditto at Bathurst; £30 for a ditto at Dalhousie.

The Post Office Department has given the following answer to the request of the Memorial for placing a courier between Bathurst, Carquet and Shippegan.

General Post Office, 2d November, 1843.

Sir,—I have laid before the Postmaster General your report of the 14th ultimo, and His Lordship desires you will acquaint His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in reply to the Memorial addressed to his Excellency by certain inhabitants of New Bandon, Carquet, and Saumarez, that it is not in his power, in the present state of the postage Revenue of the Province, which he greatly fears will not meet the present expenses of the Department, to establish any new posts; but should a surplus at any time arise, his Lordship will be most happy to take into consideration the case of the present memorialists.

I am, &c.

W L MABERLY.

John Howe, Esquire, &c., St John, N. B.

February 9.

A petition was presented from Mr John Miller, Deputy Treasurer for Bathurst, praying for compensation for past services, and contingent expenses of his office. On motion of Mr Fisher—

Resolved—That a humble address be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to lay before the house, copies of any Despatches he may have received from the Right Honorable Lord Stanley, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to the address of the house on the subject of the composition of the Legislative Council; and also any correspondence his Excellency may have had with Her Majesty's Government relating to appointment of any member or members of the Legislative Council, since his appointment to the Government of this Province.

Ordered, that Messrs Fisher, End, and Payne, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency with the address.

February 12.

Read a second time the following Bills, viz:—a bill to authorize the Justices of peace for the county Gloucester to raise a sum of money for paying off the county debt: a Bill to empower the Justices of the peace for the county of Gloucester to regulate the Fisheries in the said county: and a Bill, explanatory of an act, intitled "an act for erecting a parish in the city of Saint John, and incorporating the Rectors, church Wardens and Vestries of the church of England in the several parishes in this Province."

Mr Brown, from the committee appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the address of the house of the tenth instant, upon the subjects of amendments in the Statute of King's college, and any correspondence had with the Visitor of the said college relative to such amendments, reported—That they had attended thereto, and that his Excellency was pleased to say, he should reply to the same by message.

February 14.

Read a third time, and passed, a bill to lay a tax on Dogs in the towns of Dalhousie and Campbellton, in Pestigouche.

February 15.

Read a third time, and passed, a bill to empower the magistrates of Gloucester to regulate the Fisheries on that coast.

February 16.

A petition was presented by Mr Street from a number of the inhabitants of Newcastle, praying for continuation of grant to the grammar school in that place, taught by Mr Severright. It was referred to committee of supply, the house having previously decided on its reception—14 to 12.

February 20.

Mr End, presented a petition from Mr Blackall, praying for increase of salary for acting as sub collector for the port of Shippegan and Carquet.

Colonial News.

Nova-Scotia.

From the Halifax Morning Post, February 24.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February 22.

The House then resumed consideration of the address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency, and after a few preliminary observations by Messrs McLellan, Ross, and G. R. Young, the honble Mr Dodd rose and gave a lengthy reply to the arguments which had been advanced and the charges brought against him.

Mr Howe followed in a sarcastic strain, ridiculing the positions taken by members of the

government, and energetically but in a friendly spirit, ruing upon them some course of conciliation instead of pressing the House to a division on the amendment.

The honble gentlemen closed at half past 6 o'clock, and the house then adjourned till 8 o'clock, P. M.

The House met again at eight o'clock, and at half past eight o'clock the honble attorney General commenced his address to the committee. He continued for precisely two hours, reviewing the arguments which had been advanced in support of the amendment, and appealing to the House for the passage of the address.

At the close of the attorney General's speech, a division was called for, and the committee dividing on the amendment, it was negatived—26 to 24.

Mr Wilkins then moved the address.

Mr J. B. Uniacke rose for the purpose of moving another amendment. He took exception to the wording of the same clause of the address, to which the previous amendment had been moved, and was going on to remark in what respect the course pursued by the friends of the address was contrary to British practice, when

Mr Wilkins, interrupting, said, "ah, We are not Britain, we are a colony."

Mr Uniacke—"ah, not British! not British!—The honble member for Hants says we are not British! It may do very well for him to trace his origin through the democratic sources of the neighbouring Republic; but I am a BRITON! and seek to establish for myself and my children, British principles that date their birth in hoary antiquity and are dear to my heart."

Before the honble gentleman had concluded had concluded the sentence, the rumbling of applause in the gallery commenced—rolled on—and heightened in one long, loud, enthusiastic, and irrepressible burst of soul stirring cheers—amid which,

The Speaker took the chair for the purpose of sustaining the order of the house.

A scene of confusion ensued. Several members crying—"clear the gallery."

Mr Howe—I rise to move, Sir, that the gallery be cleared.

Mr Hall—I second the motion.

The honble attorney General—No, no, Mr Speaker. Why should the gallery *new* be cleared? for this is merely the effect of the course pursued by the Speaker through the whole of the past fortnight, in permitting popular ebullitions!

The Speaker—Mr Sergeant at arms—direct strangers to withdraw; and I hope there yet remains among the people of Nova Scotia, sufficient respect for their own character, and the rights and dignity of this House, to prompt them immediately to obey the order of its Speaker.

Mr Hall—Who are strangers, sir?

The Speaker—all who are not members of the House.

The gallery was then cleared—the dense crowds moving out with reluctant steps—and the doors for public admission were closed.

The house adjourned half an hour afterwards—their proceedings, *ad interim*, being unknown to the public.

It was understood outside that the amendment was not put after the galleries were cleared, and the division on the address stood as follows:

For the address—the honble attorney General and Mr Dodd, Messrs Marshall, Holmes, Dickey, Fulton, Ross, Flemming, Crowe, A. M. Uniacke, B. Smith, Fraser, Wilkins, E. Young, Thorne, Whitman, Hall, Dewolf, Beckwith, Budd, Fairbanks, Taylor, Freeman, Heckman, Owen, Creighton—26.

Against the address—Messrs J. B. Uniacke, Turnbull, McKeagney, Martell, DesBarres, Power, Brennan, G. Smith, G. R. Young, McLellan, Logan, Howe, McNab, Doyle, Ryder, Dimock, Benjamin, Huntington, Clements, Crowell, Spearwater, Wilson, Bournouff, Co-meau—24.

Halifax Times, Feb. 21.

Approval of Lord Falkland's proceedings by the Home Government.—We stated a few weeks since that the proceedings of His Excellency the Lieut Governor had received the full approval of the Home Government. This referred to the Dissolution.—We have now much pleasure in stating that His Excellency has received Despatches from the Colonial Secretary, conveying a further approval of his acts—the acceptance of the resignations of Messrs Howe, Uniacke, and McNab—and the appointment of Mr Almon, which is confirmed. The retirement of the above named members of the Executive, at a time when their secession could not but be embarrassing to the Governor, is we understand, dwelt upon with no ordinary degree of reprobation.

New-Brunswick.

St. John Courier, February 24.

From the Chronicle of yesterday, we copy the address from the corporation of this city to Sir Charles Metcalfe, with his Excellency's reply thereto, which was laid before the common council on Wednesday last. It will be observed that Sir Charles pays a well merited compliment to the Loyalists of 1783, and their descendants.

Saint John Chronicle.

Major Evanson.—This gentleman, a resident of Sussex Vale, has sailed for England, on a mission of patriotism. It is his intention to use his best endeavors to induce a better class of Emigrants to come to this Province, by explaining to them the local advantages of this portion of her Majesty's dominions. Mr E. thinks that practical agriculturists with small capitals, while they improved in a very great degree their own circumstances, by settling in this Province, would also materially assist in improving the

state of this country, both in a pecuniary and in a scientific point of view. We think so too, and offer up our best wishes for success in his truly laudable undertaking.

European News.

From British Papers to the 4th February, received by the Hibernia, Steamer.

NEW ZEALAND.—New Zealand papers to the 21st September have come to hand, according to which the excitement caused by the late fearful massacre in the Wairon country, near the Cloudy bay, had in a degree subsided. It appears that no steps were to be taken against the natives till the will of the Colonial Secretary through the new Governor, Captain Fitzroy, was made known, and his arrival is most anxiously looked for. A committee of public safety had been formed, and other plans of protection adopted to resist any incursion that might take place; but no alarm is expressed on the subject, and it seems that the magistrate who accompanied the expedition to capture the offending chief, Rhangaita, is blamed for some conduct or other, which is supposed to have occasioned the unfortunate result of the journey. Of the four missing persons alluded to in the previous accounts, one had returned to his settlement, one was found dead in the bush, and the other two remained absent. This unfortunate massacre seems already to have prejudiced the minds of the public, since the papers allude to the refusal of emigrants to leave Hobart town and Sydney, as they first had intended to do, for permanent location in the Bay of Islands, after receiving the news of the conflict, and the hope is expressed that this affair will not be allowed to influence settlers respecting the general security of the colony.

The most interesting information received by this arrival is the commencement of the export trade of the colony, the Nelson, the vessel bringing these papers, being the first ship coming home with a full cargo of oil, whalebone, and flax. The manufacture of the latter article has been resumed by the natives, with the prospect of getting a better price for their labour than previous endeavours yielded, and many hundreds of them were employed, in preparing it on the shores of Cook's Straits, while as many thousands, it is said, may be employed, should proper encouragement be afforded. The estimated value of the flax is £20 per ton, and some small parcels had sold at Hobart Town for £25 per ton. The whale fishery had also been very successful, and five or six vessels were expected to be dispatched to England with its produce. A complaint is made of the lack of a supply of proper casks to carry out the intended shipments. It is hinted that this want may for the present be satisfied by parties in England taking every opportunity of sending goods as far as possible, "in first rate London oil casks."

FRANCE.—The obstinate battle of the French Deputies over the address to the King has come to an end, and Ministers have won by a narrow majority. The closing struggle lay between the ministers and the legitimists; but of course all parties took the opportunity of playing a game for themselves. It lasted for two days, amid a din and disorder worthy of our own house of Commons. The concluding paragraph of the address proposed to "brand with disapprobation" the expedition to London, and the legitimists strove to induce the chamber to reject or modify that expression; but in vain. However, the royalists had at least the power to make a great deal of noise. Their show of reasoning was as meagre as could be. M Berryer argued for his right to promote opinions which he thought best for the country; forgetting that he had so far advanced beyond the bounds of abstract principles as to have paid a quibbling homage to a pretender—a pretender that braved the discountenance of the English Sovereign and every dictate of discretion, in order to hold royal seeming "levees" and to speak in kingly language to the enthusiasts collected around him. The Marquis de la Rochejacquin admitted that a friend of his had called the Duke of Bordeaux "King of France." The Marquis defended himself more strangely than M Berryer: he placed extraordinary restrictions on meaning of his oath of allegiance, which he said was not at all like the old oath. One strong point was to attack M Guizot for his expedition to Ghent, as a parallel enterprise. The two cases bear no resemblance—they are opposite. The return of Louis the Eighteenth was inevitable; but it was of some importance that he should return with liberal and constitutional views rather than attempt to restore the untenable old absolutism, and M Guizot went to explain the right course. The return of Henry of Bordeaux is anything but inevitable, and he is by position the antagonist of established and constitutional monarchy. The legitimists cut a very shabby figure in the debate, but less so in the vote than might have been expected. Ministers had a clear majority of 30; but then, besides that about 20 legitimists had retired, the majority includes M Dufaure and some 20 "Doubtfuls," as we should call them in England. The result may be expected to revive troublesome hopes. The legitimists will fancy that they are not so very despicable a force, and in place of quietly succumbing, they may still assert a fruitless existence as a party. The mere Anti Ministerial Opposition and rival place hunters will think that Ministers may be ousted within some tolerably early period.

Roman Catholicism in Great Britain.—The

total number of "churches and chapels" in England and Wales is 506, and in Scotland 72, besides 27 stations where divine service is performed. Allowing an average congregation of 300 persons to each of these places of worship we find that in England, Wales, and Scotland, the entire Roman Catholic worshippers amount to about 150,000, in a population of 19,000,000. Lancashire contains by far the largest number of Romish chapels. In that county there are 97; while in Bedfordshire there is but one, in Gloucestershire seven, in Oxfordshire seven, in Herefordshire three, in Wiltshire three, and in Worcestershire, thirteen. It also appears that there are eight Roman Catholic colleges in England, and one in Scotland; 26 convents, and three monasteries. The number of "missionary priests" of this faith in Great Britain is seventy four.

Col. Stoddart Alive.—We understand that what may be considered authentic intelligence has reached town, to the effect that Colonel Stoddart is still alive, and at large, though strictly watched, by orders of the Khaw of Bokhara. It is said that he has been employed by that Prince in the drilling of his troops. We also learn that Captain Conolly is dead; but whether he has fallen a victim to imprisonment and disease, or been put to death, is not positively ascertained.

The Frankfurter Gazette contains a letter from the frontiers of Russia, dated Dec. 16, which says:—"The Ukase, ordering the removal of the Jews from the frontier districts into the interior, is at this moment being carried into effect. Nearly 100,000 persons are affected by this measure. They receive passports which indicate their place of residence, and they are expected to have all their property sold off within a few days after."

Monthly Meeting of the Anti Corn Law League.—On Thursday night the monthly meeting of the league was held in the Free Trade Hall, Peter street, Manchester. The chairman then read a list of the towns at which meetings were held, and the amount subscribed:—Macclesfield 500l; Todmorden, 611l; Warrington, 340l; Wigan, 440l; Accrington, 200l; Bury, 1,120l; Oldham, 840l; Bacup, 1,345l; Burnley, 1,000l; Bolton, 525l; Ashton, 3,800l; Bradford, 2,000l; Barnsley, 220l; Pudsey, 200l; Otley, 100l; Hebban Bridge, 1402; Nottingham, 1,580; Leicester, 1,800; Derby, 1,965; Carlisle, 1,400; Glasgow, 1,300; Edinburgh, 1,120. The total aggregate amount of the subscriptions collected within the last month at public meetings was upwards of £22,000.

Thunder Storms.—The state of the weather recently has been most extraordinary in all parts of the country. In Lancashire and Cheshire it has been very variable—heat, cold, snow, hail, rain, almost on alternate days. The typhus fever and other diseases are very prevalent. On Monday evening last these counties were visited by a heavy thunder storm, accompanied by hail and rain. The flashes of lightning were terrific, and the thunder shook the house almost to its foundation.

Russian Deserters.—It has been frequently asserted that the number of Russian Deserters (or fugitives) from Poland is but small; this, however, is by no means correct. Accounts deserving of credit state, that since the cessation of the cartel nearly 14,000 have come over to the provinces of Posen and Prussia. They are for the most part robust young men, who are readily taken by the farmers as labourers, and are almost all employed.

Substitute for Wood.—A singular substance has reached this country from Singapore, and promises to become of some importance as a material for the handle of knives, tools, and all instruments which require great strength. It is a pale greyish salmon coloured material, rather stringy, capable of being moulded into any form. It is hard, compact, and not very unlike horn in texture. We believe it has been found to be analogous to India rubber in its chemical constitution.

SPAIN.—The news from Spain may very briefly be summed up. The latest date from Madrid is the 11th instant. Mr Bulwer had presented an autograph letter from Queen Victoria to Queen Isabella, in reply to the notification of the Queen's majority. The Government had issued a decree restoring to Queen Christina the pension allotted to her in 1841. Narvaez declined to be promoted to the rank of Captain General of the Spanish armies, on the plea that he wished to afford no pretext for supposing him to be actuated by ambition or other corrupt motive; but the Queen commended his acceptance. The elections for vacancies in the Cortes, proceeding through the country, were in favor of the Progressives, Figueras surrendered to the Government troops on the 11th ult. Most of Ametier's officers took passports for France. The only intelligence brought by the Madrid mail today is to the effect that on the 25th ult. the troubles at Saratoga were at an end.

COMMERCIAL.—Trade is brisk, and the general tone of commercial affairs is cheering: money is abundant and discounts low; the cotton market is in a feverish state of excitement, and the sales at Liverpool for the week ending yesterday amount to the unparalleled number of 109,560 bales. The business has been chiefly speculation, the trade having taken only 25,360 bales; prices have advanced during the last month, 3d per lb. on American, 2 on Brazil, and 1 on Surat. The general feeling is that prices will still go higher. Remarks on this state of things we forbear to make. Great exertions are being made to obtain a reduction of duty upon that great staple of American produce—Tobacco—and it is generally believed that some considerable modification will be made during the present session of Parliament.