

pearance. The Archbishop, in a pastoral letter, hath justified himself and the other two Catholic prelates who have agreed to act as commissioners under the bill, by showing the concessions which the Government in the new measure has made to the Catholic Church in Ireland—concessions, which they sought in vain when the Whigs were in power. Dr. Murray makes out a strong case. It is clear the act puts the Catholic body on a better footing than before—better, indeed, than the Protestant Church of England enjoys in the matter of bequests. For the first time since the penal laws, the titles of the Catholic Bishops and Arch-bishops are acknowledged in legal form, and they take precedence of an Earl who is named in the commission.

This is a measure which a minister less powerful than Sir Robert Peel would not have dared to propose. As it is the acknowledgement of the titles of the Roman Catholic prelates has provoked hostility amongst a section of his ultra supporters in both countries.—This feeling is likely to be increased by arrangements which are said to be in progress for opening a direct communication between the British Government and the Papal See.—The Government has long had to contend against the open and avowed hostility of the Irish clergy. If the Cabinet can influence the Roman Pontiff to prevent his clergy dabbling in the troubled water of politics, the Government will have accomplished much. But the clergy will be jealous of any undue influence on this head, and may probably resent it. The breach between Mr. O'Connell and the prelates who have accepted office under the Bequest act is already as wide as a church door. The breach may be widened so as to neutralize the Pope's authority, and defeat the intentions of Government. It is a ticklish affair, and may lead to important consequences. But ministers seem determined to propitiate, as far as they can, the Irish clergy and people. The grant to Maynooth is to be increased, and two universities are to be endowed at the public expence, where religious tests will be dispensed with,—so that all classes irrespective of creeds, may partake of the advantages therein.

State of Ireland.—Agrarian outrages and murders continue to disgrace the news from Ireland. The preceding remarks hold good with regard to the abject poverty in which the Irish peasantry are plunged. Idle they are not—extravagant they have not the means of being. The black catalogue of crime in that country is mainly swelled by the competition which exists amongst the pauper peasants, for the possession or retention of a bit of land, on which to grow a few potatoes for the sustenance of life. The cupidity of the middlemen—for the lord of the soil rarely troubles himself about anything so trumpery as the human cattle on his estate—prompts him to exact terms which the peasant cannot fulfil. Distraint and ejection follow—and in their train come revenge and murder. This is one of the primary causes of the assassinations and outrages of which we read. Essentially an agricultural country, there is not, as a whole, a more poorly clad and wretchedly fed people than the Irish in existence. Their wants compel them to export to England the food which ought to support themselves. Absenteeism—the want of capital—small wretched farms—religious dissensions—political agitation—the grinding tyranny of the landlords' factotum—these are at the root of Ireland's miseries. The anomaly is, that, covered like a pall by the gloomiest misery, which bids him hope no more, and bars out all prospect of amelioration, the peasant of this otherwise beautiful land should present, in the exuberance of his animal spirits, in the warmth of his feelings, in the generosity of his nature—traits of character which would ennoble the most prosperous and happy nation in the world. The ways of Providence are impartial. It would seem that when life appears most repulsive—when its path is strewn with thorns and briars, which to those in a happier state would render it insupportable, Providence manifests His goodness in dispensing to the present the blessings of a physical temperament so unctious, that riches cannot purchase it, nor luxuries create, nor any amount of enjoyment call into being. But a better day dawns upon Ireland. The introduction of railroads will render labour more valuable. Capital, in its diffusion through the country by their instrumentality, will irrigate districts, and shed the rays of contentment over homesteads that have long been strangers to the comforts of a well spread table.

Spain.—From Spain we have melancholy accounts of the issue of Zurbano's insurrection. The chief himself is supposed to have escaped either into Portugal or France; but his second son and brother-in-law have been captured and shot without a trial. Great efforts were made by all classes to save their lives, but the Government was inexorable, and another sanguinary chapter has thus been added to the history of that unhappy country. General Araoz also has been sentenced to death at Cadiz without a trial. General Prim has been banished to Cuba; and eight other general officers have been ordered to quit Madrid on the mere suspicion of their guilt. In addition to these rigours it is said that orders have been issued for the execution of several additional partizans of Zurbano, including his eldest son, who have fallen into the hands of the government forces since the dispersal of the insurgents.

Twelve of the insurgents in upper Arragon have been shot. The senate was engaged on the discussion of the establishment of an hereditary peerage.

Insurrection in Switzerland.—The Constitutionnel publishes a letter from Berne of the 9th inst., announcing that the Executive Council had sent Colonel Zimmerli to assume the command of the troops in the Emmenthal, and ordered another battalion to take arms, and a second to hold itself in readiness to march. The Government of Lucerne had in the mean time written to that of Berne to protest against those armaments; and the authorities of Friburg, the head quarters of the Jesuits, had despatched one of their colleagues to Berne to demand explanations relative to the object of the measures adopted, and, in case those explanations should not be satisfactory, to declare that Friburg would immediately call out its contingent. The deputy, it appears, left Berne with a reply little calculated to satisfy his Government. Zurich was likewise assembling troops, and had expressed a wish that an extraordinary session of the Diet should be convoked. An estafette had reached Berne at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 9th, bringing an account of the defeat of the Liberal party in the canton of Lucerne.

The insurrection commenced at five o'clock a. m. on the 8th, and was suppressed at 5 in the evening. The insurgents, wanting artillery, were obliged to retreat. In an attack against the arsenal they had lost a number of killed and wounded, and two of their chiefs, Dr. Steiger and Captain Aufder Maur, were taken prisoners. Colonel Guggenbuhler, the Ex-Councillors of State, Baumaun and Isaac, succeeded in quitting the town, and the struggle recommenced in the country; but, notwithstanding the assistance afforded by volunteers from Argau, Soleure, and Basle, there was little hope of their being able to maintain themselves.

Algiers.—Dispatches have been received from Algiers to the 10th. In many parts of Algiers a great quantity of rain had fallen, and caused much sickness in the army. The hospitals were crowded.

Egypt.—Alexandria, Dec. 6.—Great rejoicings took place here on the 28th ult., on the occasion of the opening of the new docks. From an early hour the thoroughfares approaching the arsenal were thronged with people, and at ten o'clock a. m., the Pacha arrived, accompanied by his principal ministers, and followed by a numerous train of attendants, and an unusual cortege of private carriages containing the families of the chief native and European residents. On taking his place in a pavilion, erected within the gates for his accommodation, the ships in harbour and fortresses hoisted their flags and fired a salute of 21 guns, during which the steam frigate Nile was admitted into the dock. On the gates being closed, and the pumping engines being set to work, as the rapid decrease of the water indicated the success of the project, the firing was renewed, and kept up for several hours by musketry from the military, which were arranged along the wharfs.

The Pacha has presented Mr. Mongel, the engineer, by whom the docks have been constructed, with a present of 50,000 francs; and further, it is said, authorised him to proceed with the construction of the long talked of barrage of the Nile. Orders are about being sent to France for four pumping engines, of 100 horse power each, and the other machinery necessary for the work.

Colonial News.

Nova-Scotia.

Halifax Chronicle.

Cry of Wolf again.—We understand yesterday, that within the last ten days one wolf, has been taken in a trap, and another shot, in the neighbourhood of Hammonds Plains. The story is as follows.

An Indian had set a trap for a fox, a fisher, or some other animal; and on going to ascertain what success had attended his attempt to seduce one of these animals into iron jaws, he found it had secured a creature with which the astonished Indian was unacquainted. While standing and gazing upon the unknown captive with wonder, two other animals of the same species went rushing along, near the spot where he stood; and having a loaded gun in his hand he shot one of them. What to make of the animals he did not know; but on coming into the settlement, bearing them on his back, some person familiar with the picture of the animals, informed the delighted Indian that they were wolves.

New Brunswick.

Fredericton Head Quarters, Jan. 15.

Incorporation of Fredericton.—We understand that a Bill to incorporate Fredericton as a City was read at the last General Sessions, by the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, which will doubtless be fully canvassed in the Legislature of this Province.

New Brunswick Reporter!

Reporting the Debates.—In issuing our Prospectus we announced our intention of Reporting the Debates during the ensuing Session of the Legislature. They will be published weekly in the Reporter, and we shall likewise furnish under our Editorial head a summary of all the interesting proceedings of the House down to the day of publication. By these means, and with proper attention to the most important Debates, we trust to be able to furnish our readers with as fair a record of Legislative proceedings as they may require; giving them to know at the same time how their Representatives discharge their duty.

No additional charge is made to our yearly subscribers for this service, and the amount for the winter half year will be 7s. 6d. payable either to ourselves or to our Agents. Persons at a distance wishing to subscribe in this way, can forward the money through the Agents or the Post Office, or by the members of the Legislature, when they come to the opening of the House.

For Sale.

The Subscriber has for SALE the undermentioned articles— 100 Bbls. Canada Fine FLOUR, 100 do. do. OATMEAL, TEA in Chests & Boxes, TOBACCO in Boxes, SUGAR in Hds., MOLASSES, SOAP, Superior ALE in Barrels, 3 1-2 dozen. Port and Sherry WINES of Superior quality.

H. CUNARD.

Chatham, Jan. 21, 1845.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Newcastle Post Office, December, 1844:

- Archibald Burk McMillan Thomas
Atehon James Moir George
Avery Charles Malachy John
Abell John or Wm McKibbin Wm
Broad J W Malone Lawrence
Brown Andrew McTavish John
Bale John McCullam Andrew
Brown Joseph McArthur John
Bartel C Potter Henry
Bohin Jeremiah Quinn Judith
Cain John Reid Andrew
Campbell Marshall Russell James
Cheswick Charles Rust John
Clerk John Stewart George
Cullen Ellen Smith Joseph
Clark Widow Surgeon James
Clark Elredge Surgeon John
Davidson James Simon Jonathan
Dermond Humparty Sanderson Jannet
Dean Thomas Sullivan Elijah
English James Sulivan
Furlong Patrick Travis Moses
Ferguson John Toyer David
Fisher Francis Tanna James
Fitzgerald James Timmouth Wm
Foley Peter Underbuk Jane
Garish Samuel 2 Ullock Jonathan
Hiscomb George Ullock James
Henderson Ann Whitney George
Harrigan Denis Whitney Sarah
Hogan Wm Walsh Edward
Kelly Daniel Wallace James
Lallo John Williams Catharine
Maxwell Samuel Wetherburn Wm
McDonald Angus Winter Francis
McGrath Francis

All Letters not called for within the Months from this date will be sent to the General Post office as Dead Letters.

HUGH MORRELL, P. M.

The Head Quarters.

The HEAD QUARTERS will during the sitting of the Legislature, contain a Report of the Debates in the Assembly, and a Second Edition will be published weekly, for which subscribers who choose to take such, will be charged 2s. 6d. extra. Non-subscribers who wish to take both Editions for the period of the Legislative Session only can have them forwarded for one Dollar payable in advance.

The Loyalist!

We intend to report the debates of the House of Assembly during the ensuing session. The plan we intend to adopt is this:—To report only the most important portion of the debates in full, with a synopsis of the rest; and to give a weekly summary of the proceedings. Also to review the same as they progress.—A supplement to the Loyalist will be issued weekly during the session.

DOAK & HILL.

Fredericton, Nov 21st 1844.

FARMERS! Take Notice!

JOHN McDUGALL has for sale a Select Assortment of DRY GOODS, Suitable for the season, also LIQUERS, GROCERIES, &c, at his usual low prices for Cash. He will also receive Hay, Wheat, Oats, &c, in exchange for Goods and Cash. Chatham, 19th December, 1844.

Five Pounds Reward.

About the 26th of OCTOBER last, the subscriber handed to one of the Clerks, in the Counting-house of Messrs. J. Cunard & Co., at Bathurst, a letter addressed to Mr WILLIAM FEUR, of Charlotte-town, and in which was enclosed THIRTEEN POUNDS, in five notes of the Central Bank, viz.—two of five Pounds and three of one Pound each. At the same time requesting of the Clerk to transmit the letter to the Hon. J. Cunard, to be forwarded to its address. The letter is reported to the subscriber to have been enveloped to Mr Cunard, and together with other despatches from the establishment of Messrs. Cunard, at Bathurst, handed to one SHERWOOD PECK, to be brought to their establishment in Chatham. Now, the Subscriber not being by any means satisfied with the Report of the said Sherwood Peck, viz. "that he lost his Pocket-Book containing the aforesaid letter, together with the other despatches before reaching Chatham;" hereby offers a Reward of FIVE POUNDS to any person who will give him such information as will enable him to recover the said sum of Thirteen Pounds, or to prosecute to conviction the party who stole or purloined it.

A. BARRON.

R. G. Missionary at Bathurst.

Chatham, Jan. 20, 1845.

Chatham, 21st January, 1845.

Mr. Pierce.

I this morning observed a Handbill posted signed by Mr Barron. Should the substance of this Handbill appear in your paper, you will oblige me by inserting this letter and the enclosed Affidavit, in order that the Public may not too hastily form conclusions prejudicial to my character.

Your obedient servant,

SHERWOOD PECK.

mark

Witness—JAMES JOHNSON.

SHERWOOD PECK, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, maketh oath and saith: that about the 26th day of October last, he, this deponent, received a package from one of the Clerks of Messrs Joseph Cunard & Company, at Bathurst, addressed to Messrs. Joseph Cunard, & Company, Chatham, which he placed in his Pocket-Book, and on arriving in Chatham, he discovered that he had lost his Pocket-Book, together with the packages; deponent immediately caused inquiry to be made for them, and informed Messrs Cunards of the fact and on his return to Bathurst he learned for the first time that the package contained money. Deponent immediately waited upon Mr Barron, (who he was informed owned the money) and informed him of the loss.

And this deponent further saith, he is not aware of the said Pocket-Book, or packages having been found, nor has he since heard of it.

SHERWOOD PECK.

mark

Sworn to at Chatham, this 21st day of January, 1845, before me.

HENRY C. D. CARMAN, J. P.

Mail Stage

BETWEEN

Miramichi and Fredericton.

This Stage will leave Chatham at 8 o'clock, A. M., on every MONDAY, and arrive in Fredericton on the afternoon of the following day; will leave Fredericton every THURSDAY at 7 A. M., and arrive in Miramichi on the afternoon of FRIDAY.

Passengers will be entitled to carry 40 pounds weight of Luggage—anything more will be charged 2s per pound.

Books kept at the Store of Mr Joseph Thompson, Chatham; at the Subscriber's, in Newcastle; and at Mr John Kelley's, Regent Street, Fredericton; in which all persons desirous of securing Seats will please enter their names.

The Subscriber pledges himself to keep on this line, comfortable covered Stages, good Horses, and to afford every convenience and attention to persons travelling the above route.

W. KELLY.

Miramichi, Jan. 20, 1845.