

ric and Mensuration, Latin and Greek. The writing and cyphering books exhibited deserved great praise. The pupils manifested, by the accuracy with which they answered the questions put to them that they were well grounded in the various departments of study in which their attention was directed, and that they, thoroughly understood what they were taught.—Communicated.

THE SEASON.—For the last three weeks the weather has been extremely cold and boisterous, and a large quantity of snow has fallen.

Deaths.

At the residence of her husband, on Thursday evening last, of Consumption, Mrs. ROBERT KENT, third daughter of Mr. James White, in the 23rd year of her age, leaving a husband and an infant child with a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their bereavement.

Yesterday morning, JAMES HUDSON, son of John M. Johnson, Jun. Esq. aged 6 months.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH MAIL.

The mail due yesterday afternoon did not reach Chatham until eleven this morning. The Steamer Britannia, after a protracted and stormy passage of 19 days, arrived at Halifax on Thursday last—when she came up the harbour, it is reported, she was cased in ice.

Lord Falkland has been appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, with a salary of £10,000 a-year, and the Halifax papers report that Mr. Dodd has been appointed to the vacant Judgeship.

We delay the publication of our journal for some hours, to enable us to furnish our readers with a summary of the news, which we give below, copied principally from the European Times of the 12th February.

IRELAND.

Although the affairs of Ireland have not occupied a conspicuous share of public attention since our last publication, we are afraid that a vast amount of human misery has been secretly and silently suffered by the large masses of the Irish people. The special commission has been adjourned, after having passed the most severe sentences upon prisoners whose guilt has been proved. Upwards of fifty have been convicted of agrarian outrages, and sentences of death hangs over no fewer than sixteen, who have been found guilty of murder. Outrages of a frightful character continue to afflict the provinces; and the state of reckless immorality disclosed in evidence before the special commission is frightful to contemplate. As one instance, we may adduce that, within the last few years, out of the body of magistrates which usually attend the bench of Cuskel, no fewer than ten, either themselves or their immediate relatives, have been shot! It is lamentable to witness such a complete disorganization of all the bonds of society. In another instance before us, we have a desperate case reported, where a justice of the peace, a Mr. Herbert Kelly Waldron, of Ashford, near Drumree, in Leitrim, armed his retainers to resist the execution of a law process issued by one of the superior courts. The coroner advanced with the posse at his back—the gate was closed—the coroner demanded admission, but was pre-emptorily refused, Mr. Waldron stating that he had but one life, was an old man, and valued it little. Crow bars being applied to the gate, Waldron fired, and wounded one of the men severely; the affray became general, and no fewer than twelve or fifteen shots were exchanged, Mr. Waldron received a ball in the forehead and fell lifeless to the ground, and several persons on both sides were wounded. Here it appears that a reckless, unscrupulous man of extravagant habits, rather than submit to his inevitable fate, challenges the law, and proceeds with infatuated recklessness to the extremity of sacrificing his own life, and involving others, his relatives, in the highest penalties of the law. No legislation can reach such cases as this.

As another instance of the hardened ruffianism which exists amongst the wretches who have been admitted as approvers, one Gage, on his cross-examination, said he had agreed to murder Mr. Baily, because Daily and Connor, who had asked him to do it, were related to him. 'Then,' said the counsel for the prisoners, 'I suppose you'd murder me if they asked you?' 'By Gob, I would,' was the reply. We turn with disgust from these scenes of bloodshed and horror.

WEST INDIES.

Parliament re-assembled on Thursday, 3d inst., and the affairs of the West Indies immediately occupied the attention of the House of Commons. Lord George Bentinck moved for the appointment of the committee of which he had given notice; and after an interesting debate of two nights' duration, the motion was carried without any objection, the only dissentients being Mr. Hume and Mr. Edward Alice, who argued that, as the government had predetermined upon their course of proceeding, the investigations of a committee would be useless. Lord George Bentinck has

submitted his motion in a very able speech, in which he supported all the various claims of the planters, with the exception of the contemplated alteration in the navigation Laws, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his reply, took the opportunity of stating what course the government intended to take. He commenced by declaring emphatically that it would be deceiving the West Indians if any thing he said, or which was done by the government, led them to believe that they had any doubt of the propriety of the course adopted in 1846, or that there existed any intention of altering the sugar act of that year. This was stated explicitly, after which Sir Charles Wood detailed the views of the government upon points of a subordinate character, which may be thus briefly stated:—The government propose to bring in the necessary bills as early as possible, to remove the existing fiscal restrictions against the use of molasses in distilleries, but still to prevent their use in breweries; sugar and molasses to be used separately, or in combination with malt and grain. The still subsisting differential duty on rum to be far her equalized, upon a just comparison of the conflicting claims of the colonists and the home distiller. Cane juice to be admitted at a duty equivalent to its bona fide value in sugar, the precise duty being a question to be agreed upon after the proper tests of the exact relative value of the two articles. A sum not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds to be advanced to the West Indians for the purpose of encouraging immigration of free Coolies, and natives of Africa; and farther that the liberated Africans, which after capture, have been located at Sierra Leon, would be removed to the West Indies at almost entirely the expense of the government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, also intimated that, further than the ten years already granted, an additional indulgence of five years would be conceded for the payment of the hurricane loan. Sir Charles Wood having recited the various proposed modifications of the present laws, commenting upon them as he proceeded, ending by hoping that the West Indian interests would consider these concessions sufficiently, although he admitted that he did not consider them enough, unless the colonies accompanied them with improvements in their agriculture and processes of manufacture.

COMMERCE.

The position and the prospects of commercial affairs continue to improve. It is indeed true that the progress is only slow; still as we before mentioned, there are valid reasons to expect that we have passed the worst points of the crisis. The failures of the last two weeks are not extensive, and will entail but little inconvenience among commercial circles. Money continues to be had on easier terms in the markets of foreign and colonial produce a good business has been transacted and at rather better prices. At the same time we may observe, that during the last few days there has been less activity in sugar, coffee, rice &c., and prices have rather a declining tendency. We note an improvement in the state of trade in the manufacturing districts.

The corn market since our last has continued without any striking feature to report. During the week ending the 5th instant, wheat second rate quality sold 1s. cheaper. The Liverpool market has received considerable supplies during the past week from Ireland. The trade is in a very languid state, and prices have again given way. Indian Corn meal has been taken at a fair extent at 14s per barrel. The transactions in flour have been also but limited; best Western Canal flour not fetching higher than 28s per barrel.

The accounts from Manchester and other Cotton districts has not advanced much in improvement since our last publication. This may be accounted for from the fact, that the price of the raw material has advanced in price.

The state of the Money market continues highly satisfactory. What has mainly contributed to this revival, has been the rapid reduction in the value of money. Within the short space of three months discounts have fallen from 10 to 12 per cent (at which the very best bills were difficult to negotiate) to 3 1/2 to 4 per cent for similar paper; while Consols have risen during the same time 10 per cent. A further improvement appears weekly in the Bank returns, and a large influx of bullion still flows into their coffers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Sicily has been the theatre of a general insurrection, which has terminated in a complete revolution. The King of Naples, in the hope of putting an end to the movement, decided, on the 24th ult., to concede various legislative and administrative reforms, including an amnesty and a law on the press; which measures, it was at first thought would effectually put an end to the revolt. In the mean time, Palermo was bombarded by the King's troops on the 14th; and, on the 15th, the bombardment continued, and shells were showered into the town. The consuls of Sardinia, Switzerland, Prussia, Russia, the United States, Austria, and England, endeavoured in vain to induce the Duke de Majo to cease firing. At length a brief suspension of hostilities was agreed upon. During this short respite, the French consul embarked the French residents on board an American three-masted vessel lying in the harbour. The people, at a parley granted, demanded the re-establishment of the Sicilian constitution. The concessions wrong from the King of Naples, did not satisfy the insurgents in Sicily, nor in the least degree tranquillise the country. The promulgation of the decrees at Naples

on the 24th was attended with no effect. The news from Palermo of the bombardment of that city, and the landing of the wounded soldiers on the quay of Naples, created a most profound impression. That silent communion between all classes, more dangerous than noisy turbulence, soon convinced the King's advisers that the monarchy was in peril. The infatuated King became at length convinced of the danger of his throne, and he yielded to the advice given him.

It soon became apparent that the feelings of the Neapolitans could not be controlled by their leaders. Thirty thousand of the populace assembled in the afternoon of the 26th ult., in the Via Toledo, and demanded a constitution. The red flag was hoisted on the Castle of St. Elmo, and the troops under the orders of the Government attempted a charge upon the mob. They were soon unhorsed, but the people offered them no violence. General Statella was permitted to enter the crowd, and promised them a constitution. The King, however, hesitated to the last. But on the 27th ministers resigned, and a liberal and enlightened administration was immediately formed. On the 29th a royal ordinance was issued, decreeing a national constitution for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, to be founded on the same principles as the French charter of 1830, including two chambers, the royal inalienability, the responsibility of ministers, the liberty of the press, and the national guard. Religious toleration alone is withheld. The Roman Catholic remains as before, the national religion exclusively.

Advices from Parma and Modena state that these duchies are still occupied by the troops of Austria.

From Milan we have the most deplorable accounts of the continued excesses of the Austrians, personal persecution and the system of arbitrary arrest being practised by the police without any legal remedy.

The Diet of Switzerland continues its sittings. The decision of the 3rd September last, concerning the expulsion of the Jesuits, has been confirmed in those forms adapted to present circumstances, as well as to the expulsion since effected by the four cantons, in which they have fixed their residence. Uri and Unterwalden keep the question open. Neuchâtel and Bale town both refuse to cooperate in the decree, but the Catholic states are almost unanimous.

We rejoice to observe that his Holiness has seconded the praiseworthy efforts of the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Earl of Arundel in condemning the late altar denunciations in Ireland. A Papal Rescript from the Propaganda at Rome has been addressed to some of the Catholic prelates of Ireland, requiring an explicit explanation of the charges alleged against certain members of the Irish Catholic body, of having incited crime by denunciations from the altar.

Connected with the important question of our relations with the See of Rome, we perceive that the Marquis of Lansdowne has placed a short bill on the table of the House of Lords, to enable her Majesty's Government to open and carry on diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

The sentiments expressed in every part of Europe, respecting the equivocal conduct of the French Cabinet towards Abd-el-Kader, have exerted from Mr. Guizot, a formal declaration that the pledge of General Lamoriciere, ratified by the Duc d'Annam, to Abd-el-Kader would be faithfully observed, and that if the ex-Emir persisted in his demand to be sent to Alexandria, he would be transported thither, provided the Viceroy of Egypt would consent to accept such a responsibility towards France. It is however hinted that M. Guizot is secretly managing matters in the East, so as to close the asylum chosen by the Emir against him. The decision on the paragraph relating to Switzerland was carried by 206 against 126, being a majority of 40 in favour of Ministers; the Chamber afterwards proceeding to the discussion of the paragraph relating to Algeria.

LATEST NEWS.

Our latest advices from Paris, which are up to Thursday afternoon, 5 o'clock, brings news of the stormy termination of the debates in the Chamber on Wednesday. The Minister of the Interior declared the Reform Bill illegal, and his resolution that no other meetings of the kind should take place. M. Odillon Barrot exclaimed, 'You are worse than P. Lignac and Peyronet!' A tremendous scene ensued. The Ministerialists would not hear any more speeches. The Opposition therefore quitted their seats, and the President pronounced the discussion at an end amid uproar, confusion, and mutual defiance.

Instead of at once resigning their functions, the opposition Deputies had determined on going to the adjourned Reform Dinner in costume and in procession; and that, after being refused permission to enter the banquetting hall they would resign.

Rumours of defections from the Ministerial ranks were current in Paris on the 10th. On the other hand, Ministers were represented as determined to carry matters with a high and strong hand, and that with that view Marshal Bugeaud was to be immediately named Minister of War. This significant intimation did not, however, obtain universal credit.

In the midst of the uncertainty that prevailed respecting the consequences of the debate, and of the thousand rumours in circulation, was perceptible, we are told, a very serious feeling of alarm, as the scene in the Chambers forcibly called to mind the terrible conflicts of the Convention.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury expired at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday morning at Lambeth Palace. Had he lived another day his lordship would have completed his 82d year.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.—We believe there is no immediate prospect of an arrangement of this matter. The fault, for there is a fault, now rests entirely, we are led to believe, with the American Government; who not contented with terms of entire reciprocity want it seems something more, over and above fair reciprocity, which is never likely, we think, to be granted.

The Timber Trade progresses satisfactorily, at recent public sales Quebec Pine has brought 13 1/2d. to 14 1/2d per foot. Quebec red Pine has realised 19 1/2d to 21d. Some Quebec Elm has found buyers at 17 1/2d to 20d. Nova Scotia birch sells at 11 1/2d. to 12 1/2d per foot. For Miramichi yellow pine planks there are buyers at 1d. to 2 1/2d per foot; thin boards are disposed of at 3d. per foot, superficies.

House of Lords, February 7.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.

Earl Fitzwilliam had a petition to present, to which he wished to draw the particular attention of their lordships. It was a petition for the grant of a loan of money for the construction of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec. It would be recollected that at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion in Canada, there was great difficulty in transmitting the army and ordnance stores into the interior of Canada, and had there then existed a railway from Halifax to Quebec there would have been every facility for the transport of these stores. It was also important, as affording increased facilities for the transmission of Emigrants to their places of destination in the interior of Canada from this port of disembarkation, that every facility should be afforded them of railway accommodation. The sum of £62,000 was asked for as a loan, and in return for the loan, the petitioners would carry the mail for nothing and thus the sum now paid to the American Government for conveying the mails would be saved.

Lord Ashburton considered that while the United States were traversed in every direction by railways and telegraphs, our American Colonies which did not enjoy the same advantages, were placed in an unfair position; therefore he trusted that the Government would give every encouragement for the construction of Railways in Canada and Nova Scotia. The noble lord presented a petition from two townships in New Brunswick, praying aid towards British North American Railways.

Earl Grey assured their Lordships that the importance of railways in Canada had not escaped the attention of Government. They considered it of the greatest importance to establish a line of communication between Halifax and Quebec. The engineering officers engaged in surveying the country had, he was happy to say, succeeded in finding a practicable route, but until their report was in possession of the Government he could not give any opinion as to the propriety assisting any particular company. At the present moment there were most pressing demands from every one of the colonies on the Government for assistance in the construction of great public works, but the circumstances of the country did not permit of large advances being made for this purpose. With regard to furnishing employment for emigrants, he could say that although upwards of a quarter of a million of persons emigrated last year to New Brunswick, there was no lack of employment in that colony, and the Government had actually been obliged to send home for labourers to be employed in the construction of certain public works which were necessary to the public service. Certainly many of the emigrants were in a destitute condition, not because there was any lack of profitable employment, but because they were unused to, and incapable of performing the work required by the wants of the Colony.

Meeting of the Canadian Parliament.

The Governor General of Canada met the Provincial Parliament on Friday week. The House of Assembly elected Augustus Morin, the Liberal candidate, as Speaker. The Inspector-General proposed Sir Allen McNab, which was seconded by Col. Prince, but he was defeated, having only 19 votes in his favour.

Musical Entertainment.

The Members of the Amatur Band, being desirous of raising a FUND for the purpose of procuring Instruments and Music, will give a

CONCERT OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

in their BAND ROOM, in Chatham, on the evening of

WEDNESDAY, 15th MARCH.

Door open at half past seven and the performance to commence at eight o'clock. Single Tickets, 1s 3d. Persons purchasing more than one Ticket, 1s. each. Children half price. To be procured at the stores of Johnson & Mackie, and K. B. & W. F. Rea, in Chatham, and of Mr. Weatherly, in Duglastown.

Chatham, March 6, 1845.