

ed. The tide subsequently fell below its lowest mark, and some of the Brooklyn Ferry boats suspended their late trips, and many of the residents were left in New York during the night. A coal barge from Philadelphia, worth \$4,000, with the coal, dashed to pieces, and some frame buildings were blown down.

At Albany, Buffalo, and all the intervening places, snow fell to a great depth, at Rochester it fell to the depth of thirty inches. Considerable damage was done, and the cars on the railroads were much impeded. On the Hudson River Railway, rocks and earth were blown upon the track, and a locomotive was considerably damaged. On Lake Erie the storm was very severe.

New York, Dec. 24.—We have a bright, cheerful day after the storm yesterday; but it is piercing cold.

The steamer Bay State arrived here at 12 o'clock. During the whole passage down the Sound the wind blew nearly a hurricane, and it was altogether the roughest time she ever experienced.

The trains from every quarter are detained from the severity of the storm, from 2 to 12 hours.

The arrest of the Fugitive Slave at the Passaic Hotel yesterday, caused a small gathering of the colored population, &c., in the Park this morning, but it was soon dispersed by the police, who arrested a white man, for exciting the blacks to arm and resist the law.

Extensive preparations are making in Philadelphia, to receive the first steamer of the new line between Liverpool and that port. The city has appropriated \$1500 for the purpose.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7.

The Courier with the Southern Mail arrived here about half-past eight o'clock last evening.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—By the arrival at New York of the American steamer Baltic, and at Halifax of the Royal Mail Steamer Niagara, we have obtained our British papers to the 21st December. The last named vessel came into Halifax on the morning of Friday last, encased in ice, on some parts nearly a foot thick.

We have devoted the greater portion of our available space to extracts, which embrace the most important items of news.

Parliament is to meet on the 4th February.

Her Majesty's Replies to the Anti-Papal Addresses.—The address agreed upon by the Corporation of the City of London was, on Tuesday, presented to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The Lord Mayor advancing to the foot of the throne, the Recorder read the address agreed to by the Court of Aldermen. The reading of the document having been completed, the Lord Mayor again advanced, and presented the address to her Majesty, who handed it to the Home Secretary. Her Majesty then in a firm voice delivered the following reply:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen.—I receive with much satisfaction your loyal and dutiful address. I heartily concur with you in your grateful acknowledgment of the many blessings conferred upon this favored nation, and in your attachment to the Protestant faith, and to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in defence of which the City of London has ever been conspicuous—that faith and those principles which are so justly dear to the people of this country, and I confidently rely on their cordial support in upholding and maintaining them against any danger with which they may be threatened, from whatever quarter it may proceed."

The mover and seconder of the address were then introduced to her Majesty by the Lord Mayor, after which the Corporation retired.

The deputation from the Court of Common Council, headed by Mr Wood and Mr Blake, was next introduced; and the former having presented the address from this body to the Queen upon the throne, her Majesty spoke as follows:—

"Gentlemen.—I sincerely thank you for your renewed assurance of unaltered attachment to my person and throne, and to the constitution of this country. Your tried and consistent advocacy of the equal enjoyment of civil rights by all classes of your fellow subjects, entitle the expression of your sentiments on the present occasion to peculiar consideration. You may be assured of my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty so justly prized by the people of this country, and to uphold, as its surest safeguard, the pure spiritual worship of the Protestant faith, which has so long been happily established in this land."

The Court of Lieutenancy of the City of London were next introduced, and having presented their addresses, Her Majesty acknowledged the same in a very gracious manner. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge followed with their respective addresses, and it was after two o'clock before the ceremony of presentation had concluded.

The Papal excitement is wearing out from sheer exhaustion, to be renewed when Parliament meets on the 4th of February. The 15th of March, when the culminating point will probably be attained, may prove as fatal to the Premier as to Caesar. He cannot approach the session without uneasiness; and he will assuredly miss the aid of the great

spirit who winged his way so unexpectedly to another world towards the close of the last session. It will be interesting to witness the change which the Papal aggression will have on the state of parties, for assuredly a great effect will be produced by it.

The most telling speech which the agitation has produced against the Pope and his policy was that delivered the other day at Epsom by Sir Edward Sugden, whose greatness as a lawyer stands out in strong contrast with his feebleness as a politician. The illegality of the Roman hierarchy he put in a new and forcible light, and the legal argument was strengthened by the absence of all unbecoming vituperation. At Croydon, where a grand Protestant demonstration was witnessed, the proceedings were relieved by a dramatic episode, in which the Pope and the Cardinal, Monks and Sisters of Mercy, figured in their respective ecclesiastical trappings. For Pio Nono and Dr. Wiseman were reserved the honor of being burned in effigy, amidst a blaze which lighted the country for miles round, while the charms of music mingled discordantly with the shouts of approbation sent up by the enthusiastic citizens as the figures of the two culprits faded into nothingness. According to the Daily News, the late proceedings of the Vatican have not been pleasing to the Catholic priests in this country, who are said to be uneasy at the character which the agitation has assumed. How far this may be true, we have no means of judging; but the Catholic nobility and gentry are preparing an address to the Cardinal, for the purpose of showing that they have no sympathy with the views put forth by the Duke of Norfolk and Lord Beaumont. The address has received the signatures of several peers, a score of baronets, and nearly all the members of that body most distinguished for wealth and station. Sir Edward Blount, a Roman Catholic baronet, spoke at the Worcester meeting in the most contemptuous terms of the premier Duke, and described him as the too-celebrated personage who desired to feed the people of England on curry powder.

A partial disarmament of the late Prussian and Austrian levies having been effected, and the Berliners having acquiesced in the peace policy of Baron Manteuffel, or at any rate, having shown an apathetic indifference upon the whole affair, all Europe seems to take it for granted that peace will be preserved. The free conferences are to commence on the 23d instant at Dresden, and men of great experience and distinction have been selected to represent the various German states at this important assembly. Nevertheless, a deep seated suspicion seems to have occupied the minds of the lesser German princes at the sudden friendship sworn to at Olmutz by M. Manteuffel and Prince Schwartzburg representing Prussia and Austria. They seem to think that it bodes them no good. Accordingly the most energetic efforts are being made by Hanover and the north-western States to form a league of their own; and if Hanover, Oldenburg, Bremen, Hamburg, and the two Meclenburgs contract an alliance to defend and maintain their own interests, they must have no little weight in the approaching conferences. Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Baden will probably combine together in the south, and the Thuringian Provinces are said to be looking to England for her influence, to aid them in preserving their independence.

Our Berlin news is to the 16th instant, and from Vienna to the 14th instant. The dismissal of the Landwehr has been accomplished quietly, except in one or two of the Posen provinces of Prussia. Marshal Radetski has been permitted to leave Vienna by a very kind letter from the Emperor, and will immediately return to Lombardy. The states of central Germany are disarming, although in Hesse Cassel there appears to be some jealousies still subsisting between the Prussian and Federal troops. The new Austrian tariff, and the attempts made by Hanover to form a north-western union, are exciting great attention.

The compact made between the Legislative Assembly of France, and the President of the Republic, at the commencement of the session, that neither should make any aggression on the power and attributes of the other, appear thus far to have been adhered to. It seems however that Louis Napoleon again wants money; his creditors begin once more to be clamorous, and therefore he is upon his good behavior, until the Chamber shall have consented to a fresh Dotation Bill. The contending parties for power show a disposition to go on in a friendly manner.

The first battalion of Foot Chasseurs are about returning to France from Rome; but it seems plain, not exclusively from French statements, that the Pope could not remain a day upon the throne unless kept there by foreign bayonets. Nothing but religious ceremonies is going on at Rome. The loan for the redemption of the paper money is much sought after.

The news from India is not important. Sir Charles Napier and the Marquis of Dalhousie are not upon speaking terms. India is tranquil, and the Governor General now proposes to revisit Calcutta. The news from China about the rebellion in the south is quite at variance with recent accounts. It was said that the rebels had been destroyed or dispersed; we are now told that the Government troops have been once more defeated, and one or two mandarins have been killed. A deplorable occurrence has taken place at Macao. On the Anniversary of the birth day of the consort of the Queen of Portugal, the Portuguese frigate Donna Maria fired the usual salute at noon. The captain and all the offi-

cers, except two, were on board, and it is said, some officers of the United States ship Marion, all of whom were to have dined at 3 o'clock on board the frigate. About half-past two, the Donna Maria blew up, and officers, and men, and all on board perished, with the exception of one officer and 15 men, who were picked out of the water by the boats of the Marion, which vessel may be presumed to be uninjured.

Trade.—We have to report a fair average amount of business in foreign and colonial Produce during the week, at generally steady prices. The home demand continues good, and the general absence of speculative feeling prevents much fluctuation in the value of produce.

Liverpool Timber Market.—We confirm the previous advices we so fully gave in detail, showing the important falling off in the importation of Colonial Wood to this port, and the active demand continuing, we see no reason to alter the opinion we have already expressed, that prices will be fully maintained, notwithstanding the advance that has recently taken place, especially as the season of import from Quebec is now nearly over, and that it still requires from other ports 40,000 tons more to arrive, to place the aggregate import of the year ending 1st February next equal to that of last; during the last six weeks of last import year there arrived only 14,000 tons of shipping; more than that amount cannot be expected before 1st February next. Two cargoes of Miramichi Fine Spruce Deals have been sold at £8 per standard, with the white Pine at 13½ per foot.

Novascotia.—The Halifax Sun says:—We have it in our power to announce to the country the Resignation of the office of Financial Secretary, by the Hon. H. Huntington, and the Provisional Appointment of the Hon. Hugh Bell thereto.

Steamer Baltic.—This vessel on her passage from Liverpool to New York, had to put into Provincetown on Saturday evening week, for coal. She was about 17 days in making her passage.

Captain Horan, of the schr. Herald, which vessel left Boston for this port with a general cargo, in November last, arrived here one day last week. He informs us, that after experiencing extremely boisterous weather, he was compelled to put into Wallace, Novascotia, where his vessel now lies, frozen in. A few hours after leaving Boston, he encountered a heavy gale, and lost a seaman named James Webster, overboard.

To Correspondents.—The communication from Edward Williston, Esq. came to hand last night. On looking it over we perceive it will occupy five squares, which according to our rate of advertising, will cost 25s. When he sends us that amount it will be published. In the mean time it shall lie on our office table, with one of the notes to which he alludes, for the perusal of all such as may have a desire so to do. If we have leisure we shall search for the other note to-morrow.

We have been compelled to omit several advertisements, to make room for the British news.

THE Northumberland Agricultural SOCIETY'S Annual Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, Grains, Dairy Produce, &c. &c. For 1856!

The Northumberland Agricultural Society's GENERAL EXHIBITION will take place in the Town of Newcastle, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of January.

The undermentioned Premiums will be offered by the Society to competition on that day, under the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. No premium will be awarded for any article of Domestic Manufacture, which has not been wholly manufactured and prepared for Exhibition within the County.
2. That the articles brought for competition were manufactured, raised, or produced within one year from the date of competition.
3. That the prizes for Domestic Manufactures only, shall be open to general competition; and that all persons entitled to a prize of Ten Shillings and upwards for the same, shall, before receiving the amount, pay the annual subscription of Five Shillings.
4. That no premium be awarded for Grain or Dairy Produce, unless to Members of the Society who have paid their subscriptions.
5. That all persons bringing for Exhibition any article of Domestic Manufacture, Grain or Dairy Produce, shall accompany the same with a statement setting forth, that the Exhibitor is the owner of the article produced. If Domestic Manufacture, that the materials were produced in the County, and manufactured and prepared by (naming the person) within the preceding year, and that the same had not before been offered for Exhibition. If Grain and Seeds,—that the article was raised by the Exhibitor on the premises occupied by him during the past year; describing, for the information of the Society, its culture and produc-

tion; and that the same had not before been exhibited for a Premium; and if Dairy Produce a similar statement, subscribed by the owner. These Certificates to be handed to the Committee when the article is being entered for competition.

6. That no individual who is awarded the first prize on any article exhibited on the occasion, shall be entitled to a second prize on the same description of article.

Premiums. PRODUCE OF THE DAIRY.

For best sample of Butter, not less than 30 pounds,	0 15 0
Second best do of do,	0 10 0
Third do of do,	0 7 6
Best sample of Cheese, not less than 20 pounds,	0 12 6
Second best do,	0 7 6

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For best Homespun Cloth, all wool, not less than 10 yards,	0 15 0
Second best do,	0 10 0
Best Homespun do, cotton & wool,	0 15 0
Second best do,	0 10 0
Best piece of Flannel, all wool,	0 15 0
Second best do,	0 10 0
Best wove Counterpane,	0 10 0
Best sample of Woollen Socks, not less than six pairs,	0 7 6
Second best do,	0 5 0
Best piece of Flannel, cotton and wool, 10 yards,	0 10 0
Second best do,	0 5 0
Best piece Plaid Tartan, all wool, 10 yards,	0 12 0
Best Straw Bonnet,	0 4 0
Second best do,	0 2 6
Best Straw Hat,	0 4 0
Second best do,	0 2 6
Best sample Mitts, not less than six pairs,	0 7 6
Second best do,	0 5 0

GRAINS, &c.

For best sample of Wheat (white), 2 bushels,	0 12 0
Second best do,	0 7 6
Best sample Wheat (Red), do,	0 12 0
Second best do,	0 7 6
Best sample Black Oats, do,	0 6 0
Second best do,	0 4 0
Best sample White Oats, do,	0 6 0
Second best do,	0 4 0
Best sample Barley, do,	0 8 0
Second best do,	0 5 0
Best sample White Pease, do,	0 10 0
Second best do,	0 7 6
Best sample Green Pease, do,	0 10 0
Second best do,	0 7 6
Best sample Buckwheat,	0 5 0
Second best do,	0 5 0
Best sample Timothy Seed, 1 bushel,	0 10 0
Second best do,	0 5 0
Best Clover Seed, do,	1 0 0
Second best do,	0 10 0
Best Red Carrot Seed, not less than 2 pounds,	0 4 0
Second best do,	0 2 6
Best Red Beet Seed, do,	0 4 0
Second best do,	0 2 6
Best Yellow Turnip Seed, 4 pounds,	0 5 0
Second best do,	0 3 0
Best Swedish do, do,	0 5 0
Second best do,	0 3 0
Best Indian Corn, not less than two bushels,	0 7 6
Second best do,	0 5 0
Best Beans, to be all of one colour, do,	0 7 6
Second best do,	0 10 0
Best Windsor for Broad Beans, one bushel,	0 10 0
Second best do,	0 5 0
Best sample Hops, not less than ten pounds,	0 10 0

By Order of the Board. JAMES CAIE, Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 8th March, 1848.

Resolved, That no Bill of a private nature, or petition for money or relief, shall be received by the House after the fourteenth day, from the opening of the Session, both inclusive; and that the Clerk of this House do one month previous to meeting of the Legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this Rule to be sent to each of the Clerks of the Peace in the several Counties for distribution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Royal Gazette, and two Newspapers in such County where Newspapers are published.

CHAS. P. WHETMORE, Clerk.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 7th April, 1849.

Whereas, The number of applications to this House from School Teachers for grants of Money have been from year to year increasing; and whereas it is desirable that such information should be furnished as would enable this House to arrive at just and equitable conclusions; therefore

Resolved, That this House will in future sustain no application for allowances to Teachers of Common or Parish Schools, unless it shall be certified by at least two Trustees of Schools for the Parish where such School has been taught, shewing the time actually taught—the Teacher to be licensed—the cause why such Teacher was not certified to the Sessions in the ordinary way—and that such Teacher was not compelled to discontinue his or her School on account of any improper conduct.

CHAS. P. WHETMORE, Clerk.