

some day when they might go in committee upon it.

Mr Scoullar was quite willing to do so, and with the consent of the house he would name Wednesday the 28th inst.

Hon. Attorney General said the mere passing of a resolution would not have the effect intended, although it had the effect in the British House of Commons. Last Session the House passed a resolution similar to this in the morning, and rescinded it in the afternoon. After that the Government would not act, in a matter of so much importance, on the authority of a resolution. In Canada the object was effected by a bill.

Mr Earle thought they might as well go into committee on the resolution, and discuss the merits of the question. That would test the opinion of the House.

Mr Williston entertained the same opinion. If the resolution could be sustained the hon. mover could then follow it up by a bill.

Mr Scoullar said such was his intention.

Mr Johnson was favorable to the measure, but not until municipal corporations were generally established.

Hon. Attorney General begged not to be misunderstood. In saying that the resolution would have no effect, he did not wish to prevent the discussion, but that a bill would also be necessary.

Mr Porter did not see how the House could support a resolution, as the preamble censured them for squandering the public money.

Dr. Thomson spoke at some length against the resolution. He contended that the people did not want the change, and that it would be wrong for the House to go into consideration of the subject without first appealing to the people by a general election.

(The resolution was made the order of the day on the 28th inst.)

WEDNESDAY, January 21.

The House went into Committee in supply and passed several of the ordinary grants. On the grant of £10,000 for the Common Schools coming up, Mr Needham took objections on the ground that the said sum could be drawn under His Excellency's warrant in accordance with the law of the land, and that a special appropriation was unnecessary. Several hon. members expressed opinions pro and con. Mr Johnson replied to Mr Needham that by the law the Lieutenant Governor was not limited to any amount, and that an appropriation was necessary, as it restricted the amount. The grant passed without a division.

At precisely two o'clock, the Speaker having called the House to order, announced illustrious strangers from Canada were in waiting, whom he was about to introduce to the House. The Hon. Messrs. Hincks, Young and Tache, were then introduced to the Speaker by the Hon. Attorney General, and having been provided with seats in the New Lobby, they were afterward introduced, severally to the members.

UNITED STATES.

Revenue, Resources, and Expenditure of the United States.—It appears by the Report of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, that the Receipts of the current fiscal year, from Customs, Public Lands and Miscellaneous sources, were \$52,312,979 87—to which adding the balance in the Treasury, July 1, 1850, makes the total means of the nation \$68,917,524 36, or £11,783,504 17s. 3d. sterling. The expenditures for the same period were \$48,005,878, 68—showing a balance in July 1, 1851, of \$10,911,645, 68, or £2,182,229 2s. 9d. sterling, in the Treasury.

The aggregate estimates for the next fiscal year, are put down at \$63,259,743 09.

The Customs yielded the last fiscal year—\$40,017,567 92.

The estimate for ordinary wants of next fiscal year are \$33,343,219, 07. Those for new territories and treaty obligations, \$9,549, 060 12.

The public debt is \$62,560,395 26 and shows a reduction of more than a million and a half within the calendar year, exclusive of the Mexican indemnity.

The excess of exports for the present fiscal year over the last, is more than \$43,500,000.

The Cotton exports of 1850 yielded, with a short crop, more than the previous year by \$40,250,000.

Breadstuffs have declined more than one third in the aggregate exports since '48, and have fallen off from \$69,000,000 in 1847 to \$22,000,000.

During five months of the present fiscal year twenty seven and a half millions of specie had been exported.

SUNDAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.

Chevalier Hulsemann has written a letter to the President, remonstrating against Mr Webster's speech at the Congressional banquet to Kossuth. This is not only very foolish, but a violation of diplomatic etiquette. A Chargee, as Hulseman is, is not accredited to the head of the Government, whether king or President) but to the Secretary of State.

Mr Webster is preparing a response to the letter of Cavalier Hulsemann. Its tenor has not transpired, but it is not improbable that the Austrian Chargee may have his passport tendered to him.

The City.—Another appalling calamity, involving the lives of six persons, who were almost instantly killed, and many others who are severely injured, occurred on Monday evening, January 12, at half past nine o'clock, at the Emigrant Boarding House, No. 140

Centre street, under the care of one James O'Callahan.

The facts of the case, as nearly as could be ascertained by our reporter at a late hour, are as follows:

It appears that at half past nine o'clock in the evening an alarm of fire was sounded in the Fifth District, which was heard by an old woman in the fifth and upper story of the premises above named, which at the time contained nearly five hundred persons, most of whom had retired for the night. No sooner had the woman referred to raised the cry of fire, which she said was in the house, than the whole multitude were horror-struck, roused from their beds, and rushed for the narrow stairs to escape into the street.

The scene at this time, as described by some of those who witnessed it, was truly awful. At the head of each flight of stairs the frantic emigrants appeared, and in their haste to escape were precipitated to the bottom, and in such numbers piled on top of each other, that six persons, three of whom are named John Glennan, John William Dalton, a boy about ten years of age, and Mary Murphy, were suffocated. The names of the other three persons who lost their lives in the same manner, could not be ascertained.—New York Tribune.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Austria and the United States.—At the recent congressional banquet at Washington, Mr Webster delivered a lengthy and able speech in favor of Hungarian independence. It appears that Mr Hulsemann, the Austrian ambassador at Washington, took offence at the speech, and it was reported that he had demanded his passports. The New York Courier of last Friday contains the following in regard to the affair:

We learn by special telegraphic despatch from our Washington correspondent, that the particular object of Mr Hulsemann's letter to the President was to ascertain whether the views of the latter, in regard to the relations of Austria to her revolted Provinces correspond with the sentiments expressed by Mr Webster at the Kossuth dinner. He wished to know the feeling of the President in this respect, that he might apprise the Cabinet at Vienna. He did not regard the Government as committed by these declarations, and until they should be sanctioned by the President, he should consider the relations of the two countries unchanged. Inasmuch as the President never answers such communications except through the appropriate departments, the letter was referred to the Secretary of State, and the question now is, whether Mr Hulsemann's breach of official propriety in thus slighting Mr Webster shall be followed by a delivery to him of his passports, by silence, or written reply. The Austrian Charge has showed, on a former occasion, that he has no desire to leave his station; but perhaps recent instructions have changed his inclinations. It is uncertain what course Mr Webster will adopt in the premises, he has long intended resignation, but has withheld it from a regard to the public interests, and these new complications, will probably postpone it still longer.

The late Snow Storm at the West.—The storm ceased at Buffalo on the night of the 14th, after continuing more than two days.—The depth of the snow was such that a train from Batavia, 43 miles, with six engines, was 23 hours in reaching Buffalo. On the Erie Railroad, the trains from Dunkirk were unable to run for three days, on account of the great depth of snow, which was seven feet deep.

Provincial Revenue.—The total Revenue of this Province, from the first January to the 30th November, 1851, amounted to £117,363, and there was collected at St. John in December, £2,228—showing an increase over the Revenue of 1850, of £17,711.—Saint John New Brunswicker.

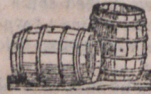
Lord Palmerston.—The London Morning Advertiser states that the cause of Lord Palmerston's resignation was the interference on the part of the Prime Minister with the affairs of the Foreign Secretary. That Lord Palmerston, on ascertaining the fact, was indignant, and demanded an explanation. The answer of the Premier was vague and shuffling, and the result was a lengthy correspondence between the Foreign Secretary and the Premier. At the Cabinet meeting only 9 out of 15 members were present. Lord John Russell stated that in consequence of some misunderstanding about foreign affairs, Lord Palmerston had thought fit to resign. His resignation was agreed to without the real cause being understood.

The Prince Edward Island papers state that such a continuance of extreme cold weather, as has recently been experienced there, has never been known so early in the winter.—Not only is the harbour of Charlottetown one complete sheet of ice to its entrance, but that of Georgetown also—which is very unusual—from the same cause, barred up before the town. A number of vessels from Boston and Halifax have been prevented from reaching the Island, and are at Arichat or other places in or near the Gut of Canso.—Halifax Sun.

A CARD.

DR. JOHNSTON, formerly of Point de Bute, informs the inhabitants of Chatham and the surrounding country, that he intends practising the various branches of his Profession in this place.

Residence.—In the house adjoining Mr George Johnston's. Chatham, November 3, 1851.



NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscribers beg to inform the inhabitants of Miramichi and the surrounding country, that they have on hand a large STOCK of the following GOODS, which they offer for sale cheap for Cash or approved credit.

- Chests, half chests, and boxes TEA, Hhds Brown SUGAR, Barrels Crushed Sugar, Puncheons Molasses, Puncheons RUM, Boxes Tobacco, Boxes Soap and Candles, Barrels CORN MEAL, Barrels BEEF and PORK, Boxes Raspberry and Lemon SYRUP, Boxes assorted CONFECTIONS, Half boxes assorted Window Glass, Boxes Starch, Boxes, half boxes, & quarter-boxes Raisins, Boxes Ground Pepper, Boxes Ground Ginger, Kegs Green and White Paint, Barrels Pilot and Navy Bread, Barrels ONIONS, Kegs Cut Nails, Boxes Cigars.

With a good assortment of Mens', Boys', and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, Satinets and Tweeds, Printed and unbleached COTTONS, Tick, and Striped Shirting, ROOM PAPERS, Chairs and Trunks, Looking Glasses, Wool Cards, Corn Brooms, Buckets, and a great variety of other articles.

BURKE & NOONAN.

Chatham, Miramichi, Dec. 30, 1851. On hand—a few dozen PALE ALE and PORT WINE.

Fall and Winter Goods.

GLASGOW HOUSE, Commercial Building, Chatham, Miramichi.

The Proprietor of this Cheap Store, returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Chatham, and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage he has received since he has been in business, and begs to inform them that he has received a large and well-selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

per brig Marsden, from Liverpool, which he is determined to sell at unusually low prices.

The Stock consists of—black, brown, blue, and other shades of heavy Beaver and Pilot CLOTHS; superfine Broad Cloths; plain, checked and striped double milled Cassimeres, and Doeskins; heavy twilled Flannels; red, blue, green, yellow, and printed Salisbury Flannel; Blankets, and heavy flannel Quilts, wadded and quilted; mens' and boys' glazed, cloth, Tweed, fur, Geneth, plush, Venetian, sable, and seamens' comical leather CAPS; India-rubber and glazed Sou'-westers; plain and figured Orleans, Coburgs, Alpaccas, and Lama Cloths, all shades and colors; black flowered Aprons; 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 quarter wool handkerchiefs and shawls; 7-4, 8-4 long shawls; black Indiana handkerchiefs and shawls; printed calicoes, all prices and patterns; blue and white turo blues, and blue and orange stout calicoes; heavy Scotch Gingham; apron check; striped and fancy regatta shirting; bed tick, grey and white cottons, long cloths, Scotch holland long lawn, cambric and muslin handkerchiefs, laces, edgings, blonds, sprig and plain nets, check, medium, mull, book, Swiss, tarleton, striped and flowered window blind Muslins; brown and white stays, umbrellas, carpet bags, cashmere and cloth gloves, lambs wool and worsted socks and stockings, childrens' Paisley socks and mitts, warm shaded cravats and mufflers, cotton, silk and cotton, and all silk pocket and neck handkerchiefs, satin scarfs, ladies' black straw, colored and grey Manila Bonnets, cap and bonnet frames, bonnet and cap ribbons, cuffs and victorines, gals and worsted plaids, ladies' made cloaks and cloak materials and trimmings, twilled and plain colored linings, Sileseas, Casbans, black and brown hollands, bleached Irish Linens, plain and check'd drills and mole-skins, tailors' trimmings, buttons, threads silk twist, bindings, black, drab and colored silk and cotton Veivets, black, white and colored cotton spools, pins needles, hooks and eyes, knitting, cotton and worsted tapes, &c.

Ready-made Clothing,

Consisting of plain, striped and check doe skin shooting jackets, camels hair, mixed, whitney, brown, beaver, and blue over coats, flushing, pilot and beaver reefers, dark valentia, black satin, tweed, and other warm sleeve vests; ladies' and gents' boots, shoes, and slippers; gentlemen's long wollen plaids, &c.

Business will be carried on as usual under the fair system of no second price.

M. RYAN, Proprietor.

Chatham, October 6, 1851. N.B.—Having arranged with a first-rate Tailor, to make for the establishment, persons wishing to select the cloth for themselves can get Coats, Vests, and Trowsers made to measure, cheap, and a good fit warranted.

M. R.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MILLER & BELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said Firm will make payment to, and all claims against the said Firm will be presented to Benjamin Miller for payment.

BENJAMIN MILLER. GEORGE B. BELL.

The Business will be carried on in the same shop, by Benjamin Miller. December 31, 1851.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened the shop adjoining the store of Mr Wm. E. Samuel, where he intends keeping a stock of every description of LEATHER for sale, wholesale and retail. Purchasers can obtain any quantity, from a hide to a half-sole. He expects shortly to receive from Boston an assortment of

SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS

of all kinds, which he will dispose of at low prices. Cash or leather given for Hides.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

Chatham, October 18, 1851.

FOR SALE.

All that Valuable FARM and Premises situate near the town of Newcastle, owned and lately occupied by the Hon. J. A. STRICK, containing about 200 acres, 60 of which are fenced, cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. The premises are well watered, and have a good, comfortable Dwelling House, and the necessary Barns and Outhouses thereon. Also, together with the above, or separately, the Wood Lot, containing 200 acres, situate in rear thereof.

Also, the Lot A, situate on both sides of the Semiwan River, in the Parish of Nelson, containing 250 acres, granted to Mr Street, and known as the Semiwan Meadows.

Also, the Lot of Land, containing 295 acres, situate between the Semiwan and the South West branch of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Nelson, known as Lot No. 1, granted to George McGrigor, deceased.

If the above premises are not disposed of by private bargain on or before the First day of May next, they will on that day, at twelve o'clock, noon, be offered for sale by Public Auction, in front of Hamill's Hotel, Newcastle. For terms and particulars apply to the Hon. J. A. Street, Fredericton, or to Messrs Street & Davidson, Newcastle. If by letter post paid.

Newcastle, December 1, 1851.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just claims against the Estate of JAMES FOREIN, late of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested, to the Subscriber, within three months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARY FOREIN, Administratrix. Bathurst, December 8, 1851.

Notice.

All persons having just claims against the Estate of JOHN MANDERSON, late of Chatham, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE KERR, Administrator. Chatham, December 19, 1851.

NOTICE.

All persons having any just claims against the Estate of JOHN LYNCH, late of the Parish of Newcastle, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscriber, within three months; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ALEX. GOODFELLOW, Administrator. Newcastle, 11th October, 1851.

New Brunswick.

House of Assembly.

The following were adopted as Standing Rules in the Session of 1851:

37th. 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 the opening 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.

38th. That this House will sustain no application for allowance 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 licenced—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. WETMORE Clerk.