

Imperial Parliament.



HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, January 26.

At two o'clock a Royal salute and a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of Her Majesty, who shortly afterwards, having stopped in the library for a few minutes, entered the House, led by Her illustrious consort. Her Majesty looked somewhat paler than usual, but there was nothing else in the Royal appearance that betokened the slightest deviation from the good health of which the continuance is the most earnest wish of all Her Majesty's subjects. The Queen was dressed in white satin embroidered with gold, under an ample robe of crimson velvet. Her Majesty wore the well-known diamond tiara, with a profusion of diamonds, otherwise disposed with tasteful magnificence about her person. Prince Albert appeared in Field Marshal's uniform, with the collar of the Garter, and looked remarkably well.

Her Majesty received the royal speech from the hand of the Lord Chancellor, and immediately proceeded to read it with her accustomed emphasis and graceful enunciation. The following is a copy of the document:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I have the satisfaction to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

"The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, a convention intended to effect a pacification of the Levant; to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire; and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

"I have given directions that this convention shall be laid before you.

"I rejoice to be able to inform you, that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view are on the eve of being completely accomplished.

"In the course of these transactions, my naval forces have co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill.

"Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, to demand reparation and redress for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, I at the same time appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese Government.

"The plenipotentiaries were by the last accounts in negotiation with the Government of China; and it will be a source of much gratification to me if that Government shall be induced by its own sense of justice to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

"Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by those Powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honourable to both.

"I have concluded with the Argentine Republic of Hayti treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I have directed the Estimates of the year to be laid before you.

"However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—Measures will be submitted to you without delay, which have for their object the more speedy and effectual administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to insure for it your early and most serious consideration.

"The powers of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for the amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to enactments which so deeply concern the interests of the community.

"It is always with entire confidence that I recur to the advice and assistance of my Parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism; and I humbly implore of Divine Providence, that all your councils may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote by enlightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects."

As soon as the Queen had concluded the Speech, Her Majesty was handed from the Throne; and, accompanied by Prince Albert, she left the House in the same form as upon her entrance.

The Penny Postage, which it was prophesied would not pay its expenses, has yielded £141,000 net revenue in the first year of its experiment. So that, judging from the revenue returns of Post office expenses already published, and making an allowance for increased expenditure occasioned by the extended use of railways, the first annual gross receipts under the new system have been more than half the annual receipts under the old. A correspondent of the *Chronicle* "presumes"—and quite erroneously, we believe—that the receipts for post-

age collected by stamps have not been included in the quarter's returns of the Post office revenue; and seems to regard the total receipts of the year with some alarm. It is true that the net revenue has been nearly stationary during the year, whilst the letters have steadily increased. We believe the explanation given by the *Globe* of this apparent contradiction is correct.

"Everybody is aware, that under the old system few letters were paid in advance; but that since the introduction of penny postage, owing to the additional charge on unpaid letters, a great change in this respect has taken place, and that now very few indeed are paid on delivery. This change, however, has been gradual. Immediately after the commencement of penny postage, the number of inland letters paid on delivery was probably about 20 per cent. of the whole; now it is, we believe, less than 5 per cent.; early in the year, therefore, 20 per cent., and at the end of the year only 5 per cent. of the whole correspondence, was charged double postage; and it is manifest that unless the number of letters had in the mean time increased at least 15 per cent., the revenue must have fallen."

Another explanation is found in the increased expenses arising from the extension of railway conveyance; which have diminished the net revenue. Thus, nearly simultaneous with cheap postage, the public has had greatly accelerated conveyance of its letters.

We hear the recent reduction in the fees of money orders has proved quite successful. The numbers in London are reported to have threefolded in less than two months.—*Spectator*.

The Queen Dowager has given £2,000, the Bishop of London £1,000, the Christian Knowledge Society £10,000, the Propagation of the Gospel Society £5,000, and the Colonial Church Society £400, towards establishing and endowing a Bishoric in the Colony of New Zealand.

The Earl of Fingall has quite recovered from his accident on the Eastern Counties Railroad, and is now enabled to resume his duties as Lord in Waiting on the Queen.

The Duke of Lincolns has signified his intention of abandoning his official connexion with the Irish Board of Education. The cause assigned is, that his attention is so much occupied at the Poor Law Board of Guardians in his own county, that he has not time to attend to the duties of the Board of Education. The Duke's son, the Marquis of Kildare, succeeds to the vacancy caused by the retirement of his father.

We observe that the Dean of Durham has resigned his large living in Yorkshire, which was tenable with his Deanery; and we trust such an example of disinterestedness, in so high a quarter, will not be lost on the Church.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The subscription for erecting a public monument to the memory of the late Lord Holland, is, we are happy to say, proceeding with considerable spirit; and will enable the Committee to raise a memorial to the excellent nobleman whose valuable character and services it is designed to record, in some degree worthy of its subject.

THE CHINA EXPEDITION.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman resident at Macao to his brother at Edinburgh:—"July 25, 1840.—Of the likelihood of a settlement of the existing differences with the Chinese it is difficult to form an opinion at present; but if one may judge from the recent proceedings of the Chinese Government, the nature of the demands about to be made, together with the half-conciliatory tone, and apparently undecided measures, of our authorities here, their adjustment will be a matter of very many months. The Chinese can offer no effectual resistance to our troops, but their Government exercises so wonderful a power over the people (who are the most submissive on the face of the earth), that a sort of passive resistance will be made, much more perplexing and difficult to overcome. At one time, when the coast of China was threatened by some foreign enemy, the Emperor issued an order withdrawing the population from the whole line of coast 60 miles inland. Nothing on record is equal to this. The population on the coast is enormous, several of the seaport towns containing from 200,000 to 300,000 people. If the expedition do not proceed against Peking, I fear little real good will be done. To reach this city the Gulf of Pechi must be crossed; but the north-east monsoon sets in there towards the end of September with such overpowering violence that the water is actually forced out of the Gulf to such an extent as to render the navigation dangerous for the smallest vessels. Thus, for six weeks, most operations then cease; and I should not be surprised if the whole fleet are compelled to winter in Chusan harbour, without having effected any thing further than the taking of that island."

DEATHS AMONG THE GREAT.—During the past year the following members of the Peerage of the United Kingdom have died:—The Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis Camden, the Earl of Durham, the Earl of Ducie, the Earl of Mansfield, the Earl of Rariff, the Earl of Stair, the Earl of Seaford, Viscount Keppel, Lord Headley, Lord Garvagh, Lord Holland, Lord Arden, Lord Ashdown, and Lord Castlemaine. In addition to the above, the Countess of Burlington, the Dowager Viscountess Harcourt, the Dowager Lady Rodney, Lady de Vesci, Lady Skelmersdale; General the Hon. Sir Henry Fane, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, Lord Bruce, Lady Frances Beresford, Lord John Churchill, Lord Arthur Chester, Lady Charles Churchill, Lady B. Newdigate, Lady Mary Saurin, the Hon. James Stuart, and the Bishops of St. David's, Chester, Lichfield and Coventry, and Meath, have also died within the year. The baronets deceased since 1839, are Sir Francis Lynch Blisse, Sir Charles R. Blunt, Sir William J. Brabazon, Sir W. Burdett, Sir Frederick Grey Cooper, Sir William Dick, Sir Charles Drake Dillon, Sir George Pocock, Sir George B. Prescott, and Sir Watkin Williams Wynne.

DEATH OF REAR ADMIRAL SIR PHILIP P. BROKE.—The above gallant naval officer died on Sunday week, at Broke Hall, his seat in Suffolk. The deceased Admiral was son of Mr. P. B. Broke, and was born in 1776, and married, in 1802, Miss Middleton, daughter of

the late and sister of the present Sir William Middleton, Bart. The date of his entering the navy is January, 1789. When Midshipman, he was in L'Eclair at the reduction of Bastia, and in the *Romulus* in Lord Hotham's actions in 1795. Was Lieutenant of the Southampton when she so gallantly cut out the French corvette L'Utile from under the batteries of Port-au-Prince in 1795. Was at the battle of St. Vincent, and was in the *Amelia* at the capture of La Hôche by the squadron of Admiral Sir J. Warren. When commanding the *Shannon* was actively engaged at the surrender of Madrid, and subsequently commanded that frigate in its memorable engagement with the American frigate *Chesapeake* in 1813, when he was severely wounded. For his brave conduct on that occasion he was created a baronet and received a gold medal. He was also presented with the freedom of the City of London, and received many other public testimonials commemorative of that hard earned victory.

WONDERFUL BIRTH AT WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE.—The noble British lioness on Sunday week, gave birth to five remarkably fine cubs, at Wombwell's menagerie, now in Canterbury. There are two females and three males, and these interesting curiosities of nature are all in perfect health. Such an occurrence as the bringing forth of five young ones is unprecedented, four being the greatest number ever before recorded as being produced at one birth. Mr. Wombwell is the greatest lion breeder in the world. He has bred upwards of 120 of those animals within the last 25 years. The lioness is a very fine one; she was caged in the town of Keighley, in the county of York, on the 17th of December, 1833, and has within four years produced no less than 16 lions and lionesses. Thirteen of her produce are now living.—*Kentish Gazette*.

NEW MODE OF LIGHTING PULPITS.—Persons who sit at the sides of churches and chapels, often complain of the inconvenience of the pulpit sconces or lamps interrupting their view of the preacher. After various experiments, Mr. Pritchett has succeeded in remedying the evil in the pulpit of Lendal Chapel, York, by a very simple mode. It consists of lowering the internal part of the book board and cushion, (the external part appearing as before,) and placing under the front edge of the cushion a cast-iron box about six inches deep and three inches wide; the upper half of the side next the preacher is glazed with ground glass; inside the box are three gas cocks, which not only throw a strong light on the book board, but also on the preacher, without the slightest inconvenience to any of the congregation.

THE PARIS FORTIFICATIONS.—It is believed that the final project for the fortification of Paris will become a law;—this is to construct walls, the inner circle of which will be eight leagues or twenty English miles, and the outer twenty five leagues or sixty two English miles. Their only utility, as we have before demonstrated, is to save the Parisians the trouble and the possibility of effecting any more revolutions against the powers that be. Louis Philippe has herein shown himself a wise man—he may yet live to be feared by the frothy blockheads who are so anxious to forge their own fetters. The Napoleon of war controlled France by a military despotism—the Napoleon of peace is not indisposed to profit by a lesson his two predecessors had not cunning or courage enough to adopt—if they had perhaps Louis Philippe reflects he might still be the mere Duke of Orleans. The most serious danger as regards the fortifications lies in the cost—M. Humann's demand, in the Chamber of Deputies, for extraordinary expenses, amounting to 534,000,000 francs.

NEW COINAGE FOR 1841.—A beautiful specimen of new coins has just been issued from the Mint, consisting of penny pieces. They are materially different from those now in use, as there is no lettering upon them, with the exception of the date. On one side is a most excellent medallion likeness of her present Majesty, richly and elaborately finished, and as it nearly occupies the whole of one of the sides of the pieces, has a magnificent effect. On the obverse is a figure of Britannia, similar to those on the fourpenny piece, under which is placed the date. The outside of the rim is perfectly smooth, but it is raised in such a manner as to afford ample protection to the figures on the body when in use. The die from which this new issue has been made is highly creditable to the advanced state of the arts in the country, and the finish of the coins produced in working from it cannot be excelled in the most valuable metals.

THE LATE LORD COLLINGWOOD.—We understand, by the *Newcastle Gazette*, that the inhabitants of that town are about to erect a monument to the memory of their distinguished townsman. The monument will at once be an honourable memorial of his splendid achievements, and, at the same time, prove a beacon to mariners in navigating their vessels through the dangerous entrance of the River Tyne.

The negotiations relative to the duties at the Sound are said to be broken off in consequence of the Russian Cabinet having changed its mind on the subject.—*Globe*.

A great fire had occurred at Dundee. The venerable Cathedral which had weathered 700 years, and two of the other churches, were entirely consumed—the damage being estimated at between 30 and £10,000.

WOOD PAVING.—The recent frosts have tested the wood pavement in the metropolis very severely, but with different results. That laid down at Whitehall, and in Oxford street, and Fore street, City, appears to have stood without any injury; whilst the wood paving around St. Giles's Church, and in other places, has got so much out of repair as to render replacement necessary.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.—At a numerous meeting of Jews last week at the New Synagogue, Crosby square, Bishopsgate street, a subscription was entered into for the purchase of a piece of plate to be presented to Sir Moses Montefiore, for his indefatigable and eminently successful exertions during his mission to the East on behalf of the Hebrews persecuted at Damascus.

THE ASHANTEE PRINCES.—Prince W. Quamansah and Prince T. Anshah, accompanied by the Rev. T. Pyne, had an interview with Lord John Russell yesterday, at the Colonial office.—*Court Circular*.

A procession of the Irish Teetotallers in Glasgow took place on the 4th. The numbers of Irish who have taken the pledge in that city is stated to be 10,000.

SEIZURE OF A STEAM SHIP.—The General Steam Navigation Company's Ship, James Watt has been detained in the port of Havre, by the authorities there, till the decision of the trial brought before the Tribunal of Commerce to recover 700,000 francs from the Company for the loss of the *Phoenix*, which was sunk by the collision with their ship *Britannia*. The crew are also detained as prisoners. The detention of one vessel for the supposed neglect of another is stated to be without precedent.

WAR OFFICE, January 26.—*Commissariat*.—To be Deputy Commissary General, Assistant Commissary General W. H. Robinson.

We are happy to hear that our army is to be increased to the extent of 10,000 men. There is also a rumour (how true we know not) that an addition is to be made to the marines.—*Brighton Gazette*.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given orders that the best of Dibdin's songs shall immediately be distributed throughout the Navy.

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 3, 1841.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....C. McPHERSON.

Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.

Manager for this week.....JOHN GREGORY.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Director this week.....JAMES TAYLOR.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Sabbath's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....J. TAYLOR.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUPTER, President.

Committee for the present month.

W. D. HARTT and THOMAS F. SMITH.

Aims House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

THOMAS GILL.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.

Agent at Fredericton.

ASA COY.

We noticed in our last number the arrival of the Steamer *Britannia*, at Halifax, from England, and now present our readers with Her Majesty's Speech at the opening of Parliament, with additional extracts from English papers. They contain nothing however of any great importance, with the exception of the Chinese question to which attention is now exclusively directed.

Thursday last being the Anniversary of the victory gained by the British over the French at Orleans in 1814, in which the 36th Regiment bore a distinguished part, that gallant Corps celebrated its return by a splendid Ball, which was honoured by the presence of our much respected Lieutenant Governor, Lady Harvey and Family, and attended by a large number of fashionable and highly gratified guests. It is impossible to speak in too commendatory terms of the manner in which the whole entertainment was conducted; but it is difficult to decide whether we should most admire the exceedingly tasteful and brilliant arrangement of the premises, the assiduous attention paid to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests by the numerous and well trained domestics; the richness and profusion of the wines and other refreshments; or the courteous and hospitable demeanour of our gallant entertainers.

It was evident at any rate that the sentiment of old Emilius Pautus, viz: "ejusdem hominis debere esse et in bello vincere, et in apparatu convivii elegantem esse," was well understood and fully acted upon by Major CAIRNES, and the Officers of the 36th Regiment, on that occasion. Time will not permit us to enter into a detailed account of the decorations, which consisted principally of military devices, interspersed with evergreens and transparencies; without paying a deserved tribute of encomium to the dazzling display of the Supper Table, which was literally covered with the most elegant and costly Plate, China and Glass, laden with all the delicacies of the season.

During the Supper the greatest enthusiasm was displayed on the proposal of the head of Sir John and Lady Harvey, which elicited from His Excellency the expression of much gratified feeling, while the various Toasts expressive of the good understanding that existed between the military entertainers and their guests, were happily responded to by Major Cairnes and others, in terms that evinced the utmost kindness of feeling towards each other.—*Com.*

Trade seemed to be quite brisk, considering the season of the year.—Ships and timber, the staple commodities of New Brunswick, we are

glad to learn, were on the advance. Pine Timber, of large average, was quoted at 21d. to 22d. per foot, at Liverpool on the 1st February, with a fair prospect that improved rates would be maintained.—The late low rate of Deals and Planks appears to have greatly increased the consumption, and prices have accordingly rallied, in the Liverpool market; Planks, of common quality, were worth 24d. per foot; best Spruce, 24, and best yellow Planks, 3d. per foot of 2 inches. Good quality Birch Timber was also in demand, at fair prices. Pitch Pine is quoted as being scarce, and the price to have advanced to 2s. 8d. per foot. The demand, however, at Liverpool, was not large.—*Saint John Courier*.

State of the Thermometer at Fredericton from the 23d February to the 1st March.

Day.	Surface.	Air.	Wind.	Remarks.
23 Tu.	35.49	3	W.S.W.	Snow & rain, alt. N. squ.
24 We.	43.5	5	N.W.	Clear; high Wind.
25 Th.	47.14	7	..	Fine
26 Fr.	34.23	7	W.	Fine; aft. s. w.
27 Sa.	17.23	3	S.W.	Cloudy; s. Snow.
28 Su.	23.49	3	S.	Overcast; fine.
1 Mo.	28.47	32	..	Snow for 2 hrs.; cloudy.

*Below Zero.

HARRIEN.—On the 26th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Birkmyre, Mr. Gairbith Thompson, to Miss Mary Faulkner, both of this Parish.

At Dorchester, County of Westmorland, on the 5th January last, by the Rev. Wm. Sears, Baptist Minister, Capt. Ebenezer Cole, to Miss Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. George Cook, both of the former place.

At Hopewell, on the 11th inst., by the same, Doctor Samuel Shaw, M.D., to Miss Jane, eldest daughter of Capt. James Galloway, both of the former place.

At Hillsborough, same evening, by the same, Mr. George Steves, to Miss Catharine, second daughter of Mr. John Steves, 3d, both of the former place.

DIED.

On the 26th ultimo, Mr. Stephen Laughrey, aged 25 years, a native of Coleraine, Ireland.

On the 1st inst., Isabella, wife of Peter Corbet, and daughter of Mr. John Sutherland, of the Parish of Kingsclear, in the 35th year of her age. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to meet the funeral at the upper end of the Town, on Saturday next at 2 o'clock.

At Hillsborough, at the house of his son John, on the morning of the 11th inst., Mr. Joel Giggitt, aged nearly 80 years, one of the earliest settlers of this Province, and one of the Loyalists who came from New York in 1783; leaving a large circle of friends.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

At a General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held this day in accordance with the terms of its Charter, the following persons were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—

W. J. BEDELL, T. R. ROBERTSON,

J. F. TAYLOR, CHAS. McPHERSON,

THOMAS PICKARD, G. J. DIBBLE,

B. WOLHAUPTER, C. P. WETMORE,

JOHN J. MUNRO.

And at a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, W. J. BEDELL, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President of the Board of Directors.

SAMUEL W. BABBIT, Cashier.

March 1, 1841.

NOTICE

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick, held this day, the undermentioned Gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

B. WOLHAUPTER,

THOMAS T. SMITH,

THOMAS STEWART,

W. D. HARTT,

CHAS. McPHERSON,

JOHN S. COY.,

F. E. BECKWITH,

WM. A. McLEAN,

CHARLES FISHER.

Fredericton, March 2, 1841.

At a subsequent Meeting of the Directors, held the same day, BENJAMIN WOLHAUPTER, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected President.

WM. McBEATH, Secretary.

JAMES S. BECK, Esquire, is appointed Agent for Fredericton and the adjacent Country, to receive Subscriptions and Money for the "NEW WORLD" Newspaper, Published in New York, and also for the "EVER-GREEN," a Monthly Magazine, Published by J. WICKHAM.

WILLIAM HOWARD,

General Agent.

Saint John, March 1, 1841.—6m.

[Signed]

NOTICE.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, Farina's Eau de Cologne; French Cologne in pints and half-pints; Rowland's Macassar Oil and Kalydor, Balm of Columbia, Victoria Bouquet, Cold Cream, Bears Grease, &c. &c. Ground Rice, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Isinglass, Cocoa, Pickles and Sauces, English and Macaboy Snuffs.

Also,—Real Havana Cigars, and French Plums in fancy boxes, partially damaged on board the New Brunswick, and will be sold cheap in consequence.

JAMES F. GALE, Druggist.

Queen Street, Fredericton, March 3, 1841.—6w.

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick,

CAPITAL £150,000.

14 SHARES of the Capital Stock of the above Bank for sale. Apply to

Fredericton, Feb. 24, 1841.—4w.

[Morning News.]

NOTICE

To Out Pensioners of Chelsea.

OUT Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, residing in the Counties of York, Sanbury and Carlton, are hereby notified that their Pensions will in future be paid Quarterly, at the Commissariat Office in Fredericton.

All Pensioners are also notified that they must not leave their Pensions undrawn for a period exceeding six months.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,

Fredericton, Feb. 23, 1841. }