

A Bill further to continue and amend the several Acts for raising a Revenue in this Province.

A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue, to the payment of the ordinary services of the Province.

A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue, for the Services therein mentioned.

After which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Speech:—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council;

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I am releasing you from your Legislative Labours, I have great pleasure in conveying to you my best thanks for the diligent attention you have given to all the important matters which I recommended to your consideration at the commencement of the Session.

Closing this portion of my Administration, in the exercise of its most interesting, and most important functions, by giving effect to the Labours of a Session which shall, I trust, prove to New-Brunswick, another firm and prudent step in the progress she is distinctly making to a high degree of prosperity, I shall proceed to apply myself, with entire devotion, to other duties, intimately connected with your welfare; and I shall at the same time be watchful of any other that may be of general interest and advantage to the Province, and which my presence in England may enable me more effectually to promote.

His Honor the Chief Justice then said,

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"It is His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's will and pleasure, that the General Assembly be now prorogued until the second Tuesday in June next; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until the 2d Tuesday in June next, then to meet at Fredericton."

The Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia met on the 5th inst. The speech of His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, is copied in this number.

European dates extend to the 24th of December. The Russians had experienced a reverse of fortune. The siege of Silistria had been abandoned, and some detachments of the Russian army had retreated across the Danube. The latest Russian Bulletin we have inserted in another place.

Her Majesty the young Queen of Portugal, was received by the King on the 22nd December at Windsor Castle.

L A T E N E W S.

BULLETIN FROM THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Berlin, December 10.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* contains the following news from the army in the field, from October 17 to November 10:—

"According to the general plan of the military operations, the 3d corps of infantry began on the 15th its march from Choumla. Up to the 19th it was not in the least disturbed by the enemy; inconsiderable marauding parties, which showed themselves from time to time in the rear, did not venture to attempt to impede the movement of the troops. But on the 19th, when the corps was to pass a woody defile, near the village of Acdochela, the rear guard was attacked by the enemy, who had come from Choumla, with 8,000 chosen cavalry, and a detachment of infantry and artillery.

"Notwithstanding all his attempts he was defeated, with great loss on his side: and the march of the 3d corps to the place of its destination was continued without any further interruption from the enemy, though the badness of the roads, in consequence of the cold and rainy weather, which set in remarkably early for that country, rendered the march every day more difficult. This weather also checked very much the progress of the siege of Silistria, yet they were proceeding as quickly as possible; but when, from the incessant torrent of rain, the ground in which the trenches were to be made was entirely under water, and the arrival of materials rendered not merely difficult, but impossible, the Commander-in-Chief, General Wittgenstein, resolved on the 2d November to change the siege into a bombardment, which was kept up with success two days and nights. Meantime the cold increased to 8° Reaumur, or 18° Fahrenheit below freezing, a heavy snow covered all our batteries and the clay huts of our soldiers, and large flakes of ice appeared in the Danube. In this manner nature in-

self, by the commencement of a winter of extraordinary severity, even in northern countries, interrupted the progress of our operations before Silistria, and threatened to cut off the communications between the left and right bank of the Danube, and to stop the supplies of provisions and ammunition from the besieging corps. The blockade of Silistria was therefore discontinued, and, on the 10th November, the troops of the 2nd and 3rd corps began their march to the winter quarters assigned them in Moldavia and Wallachia, in two columns, one of which passed the Danube in vessels belonging to the flotilla on that river, near the village of Kallarasch and the other at Hirshoza, except the 6th division of infantry, which, with the cavalry, and the troops of the Don, covered this movement.

"To observe the garrison of Silistria, a strong division of the fleet remains opposite that fortress. The village of Kallarasch, on the left bank, is being fortified, and redoubts erecting at suitable places opposite the fortress still in the hands of the enemy. According to reports from Varna and its neighbourhood, nothing particular had occurred there, and the enemy had no where shown himself.

"In Little Wallacha, the fort of Kalafat has fallen into our hands. Baron Geismar took advantage of the terror caused by the fall of Varna, and of the Pacha of Widdin at Bajalisch, and resolved to attempt an attack upon Kalafat. After a march of fifty wersts (nearly thirty-four miles) in one night, he appeared before the fortress, and the terrified garrison abandoned it with the greatest precipitation, flying in heaps to Widdin, in which retreat many were drowned in the Danube. As soon as our troops had got possession of the fort, they immediately began to erect additional works on the side next to the Turks, by which Kalafat was put in a state of complete defence against any hostile attack. The possession of this fortress is so far important to us, as Little Wallacha is thereby protected against incursions from the right bank of the Danube.

"Accounts from Teflis of the 4th November relative various successes obtained over the Kurds in their attempts to intercept some hundred waggons with provisions, &c.—*Russian State Gazette.*

From Bell's Messenger.

LONDON, December 14.—The foreign Intelligence which arrived in the early part of the week has excited much attention. The Russians have abandoned Silistria, and, on so doing, have necessarily withdrawn the principal part of their army to the left bank of the Danube. This is a woful termination of the campaign, and an indelible stain upon the reputation of the Russian Generals. The abandonment of Silistria, by a sure consequence, raises the siege of Shumla. The whole province of Bulgaria is thus evacuated, and the Turks are reinstated in their old positions in this exhausted district. The Russians, it is said, are not desirous to carry on a winter campaign; but the Turks seem to entertain different sentiments, and smarting under the loss of Varna, are resolved to pursue their late successes to the utmost.

The recapture of Varna is expected with confidence by the Turkish Government, who place the greatest reliance upon the talents and vigour of the Grand Vizier. The fortifications battered by the siege cannot have been sufficiently repaired; and the garrison is said to consist only of 6000 men. During the winter no effectual assistance can be afforded by sea; and the garrison is cut off from all communication with the Russian army, now in full retreat, not only to the Danube, but it is supposed to the Pruth. Some accounts describe the retreat from Silistria as resembling the retreat of the French from Moscow. Detachments arrive at Jassy in the most forlorn condition, without cannon, without ammunition, and without baggage. The French papers of Tuesday and Wednesday insist that the Russians not only experienced a check under the walls of Silistria, but that they were attacked on their retreat from Shumla to Silistria by the Grand Vizier in the beginning of November. They rallied on the camp before Silistria, but the Grand Vizier persisting in his attacks, and the Russians being in want of the most necessary articles, it was determined to raise the siege and retreat to Jassy.

From the other parts of the Continent there is no intelligence of any value. The Portuguese Refugees, assembled in an inconvenient number at Plymouth, are, it seems, to be removed to the Brazil. They were desirous to arm and equip themselves for an attack upon Portugal, in the British ports. They wished to be formed, by English aid and English expense, into an invading army, and to be launched from the arm of Great Britain upon their native country.—The motives abstractedly considered, could not be impeached, and the principle of patriotism under which they acted, is, perhaps, laudable; but, then, the obligations

of neutrality, and the law of nations would not permit this armament to be prepared and sent forth, with the sanction of Great Britain. Under these circumstances, the emigrants are to be removed to the Brazil, and to be placed under the protection of Don Pedro. Let the Emperor of the Brazil, if he will, send his own subjects against Miguel. Every candid mind must admit that we could not do so. Our readers must not be misled by the nonsense of some of the daily papers on this subject.

Letter from the Duke of Wellington to the Catholic Primate of Ireland.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

"My dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 4th inst., and I assure you you do me justice in believing that I am sincerely anxious to witness the settlement of the Roman Catholic Question, which by benefiting the State, would confer a benefit on every individual belonging to it. But I confess that I see no prospect of such a settlement. Party has been mixed up with the consideration of the question to such a degree, and such violence pervades every discussion of it, that it is impossible to expect to prevail upon men to consider it dispassionately.

"If we could bury it in oblivion for a short time and employ that time diligently in the consideration of its difficulties on all sides (for they are very great) I should not despair of seeing a satisfactory remedy. Believe me, &c.

WELLINGTON."

C O L O N I A L.

Halifax, 11th December.

On Thursday, at two o'clock, His Excellency Sir PEREGRINE MAITLAND, attended by his Suite, went to the Council Chamber, and having taken his seat a message was sent to the Assembly, commanding their attendance; on their entrance His Excellency opened the Session with the following

S P E E C H :

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have called you together at the time which best accords with the ordinary course of the public business, and with the desire I have felt to obtain early for my administration, the advantage of your counsel and support.

It is a great satisfaction to me that I can rely with confidence for this constitutional aid, on that temper and public spirit which have ever been so honourable to this Legislature, and so productive of successful consequences to its labours.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I am happy to acquaint you that your Address, respecting the disposal of the Duties collected under the statutes of the Imperial Parliament, for regulating the Colonial Trade, has received the consideration of His Majesty's Government; and I doubt not you will discern, in the communication I am instructed to make to you, a fresh proof of that liberal policy towards the Colonies, which prevails in His Majesty's Councils.

The usual accounts and estimates shall be laid before you, and I trust you will make the necessary provision for the public service.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Fully sensible that it is my duty, as it is my inclination, to execute the trust committed to me by my Sovereign, with the utmost advantage to the Province, it has naturally been my endeavour to make myself acquainted with its general interests, and to ascertain how far the measures, recently adopted by the Legislature, were, on trial, likely to produce the results for which they were contemplated.

The Fisheries have, under the encouragement you have afforded them, been engaged in with spirit, and it is hoped, with advantage to the persons most interested in their success; and although I am not yet enabled to give you all the information desirable, in regard to the operation of your Act for promoting the establishment of Schools, it appears to have been extensively beneficial. A full report on this interesting subject shall be submitted to you, so soon as the Commissioners in the several Counties shall supply the necessary details.

I shall freely communicate with you by message