

Religious Intelligencer.

Provincial News.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 29th.

The House disposed of routine business this morning, with a small number of members. A large number of petitions were presented.

He could not understand such circumstances nor persuade himself that these matters of difference, when they came to be laid before Congress of the United States, as they would be before the Parliament of Great Britain, would not receive calm dispassionate and reasonable consideration, which was essential to an amicable settlement and which, he trusted, would prevent any intestine individuals, on either side, from attempting to plunge the two countries into the calamities of war. (Loud cheers.)

The correspondent of the London Times reviews Senator Seward's speech and says, England won't give up the smallest of her rights to more American claims.

Our Liverpool correspondent gives from private source, but does not guarantee the statement, that the Derby party and the Gladstone party had each held a secret meeting on the course to be pursued respecting the American difficulty. The Derbys decided to support Palmerston—"to rescue English honour from Republican insult," those were the actual words. The Gladstones decided to take every measure to shut a rupture with the United States.

UNITED STATES.

A National Convention of Know Nothings of the United States has been held in Philadelphia; by which Millard Fillmore has been nominated for the next Presidency, and A. J. Douglass for the Vice Presidency.

The Senate.

Feb. 25.—There was a resolution for the President to furnish all the correspondence which had passed between our Government and that of England on the subject of the entente difficult, and Mr. Mason said that no apology had been offered by England, as made by Lord Clarendon, for the infringement of our laws, and that there had been no offer made of leaving it to the discretion of a third party.

Feb. 26.—Mr. Bell, (Tenn.) made a speech on the Central American Question, in which he advocated the maintenance of peace.—N. Y. Observer.

Political Events.

Some measures have been felt in commercial circles in regard to our political relations with Great Britain, but the best informed, in both countries, look upon a serious rupture between them as not only improbable, but next to impossible. There is much in the tone of most of the articles written on each side of the Atlantic, upon this subject, which is highly objectionable. Many speak of the long which co-existence throws a trade, as if every such tie were a badge of slavery unworthy of a nation's manhood; and as if the encouragement of a spiritual spirit were the only method of developing a true freedom. The flippancy with which the prospect of a bloody war is discussed by many, shows that they regard all the consequences of a conflict as inglorious compared with the exploits of Chivalry. But this, we know, is not the temper of the nation at large; for few men instances are now lost, but they are, after all, in a slender minority.—N. Y. Observer.

New York, Feb. 25.—The Herald has the following despatch from Washington, under date of Feb. 15:

The Cabinet and quite a prominent session to-day. The subject before them was, I understand, our relations with the United States, and Mr. Babcock rose to call the attention of the House to their relations with the United States, and moved for production of all correspondence with the Government of the United States relative to conduct of Mr. Crampton. Mr. Babcock commenced by impressing upon the House the necessity for the question to be properly understood in Britain, and that it should be ascertained who was to blame for the unsatisfactory state of England's relations with America. He remarked that the laws of the United States prohibited remaining for foreign service, and that in the early days of the Republic, they had required the French minister of that period to be removed for such infraction of the laws. Their jealousy on this head was therefore only natural. He then proceeded to show from documents read at the late trials in the United States that Mr. Crampton knew he was breaking the law, yet he took means to evade it, and finally, was supported in his conduct by the Government of Nova Scotia and the Governor General of Canada, and urged it to the Home Government.—Under these circumstances, Mr. Babcock concluded that the Government of the United States were justified in requiring the recall of Mr. Crampton, and that the apology, when the British Government had received a despatch from Mr. Babcock, in the case of the bark *Mary*, was given to the former, he says: "The improper conduct of Mr. Babcock, in the case of the bark *Mary*, has given offence to the commercial community with which he is connected, and with which he has official connection."

On motion of Mr. End, Friday next was set apart to go into consideration of Supplies to be granted for the public service.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the proposition of the Telegraph Company for repairing the Deltoids, reported that it was inexpedient to entertain such a proposition.

Mr. Wilmer (in the absence of Mr. Gray), moved for the presentation of the Address respecting European and North American Railway Correspondence.

A discussion followed, in which members of Government stated that such documents were intended to be laid before the House as soon as possible. Mr. Wilmer withdrew his motion.

Scarcely any business was transacted in the afternoon.

Members evinced a disposition for an early adjournment, and the business of the day was brought to a close a few minutes before three o'clock.

Messrs. Gray, Montgomery, Lunt, Watters, Sime and Party have been absent since Saturday.

Oregon.—From Oregon we learn of a great battle fought at Fort Walla-Walla, which fell into the hands of the Indians. The contest lasted from the 12th to the 13th December, and resulted in the triumph of the Volunteers, under Col. Kelly. The Indians were killed, and as many wounded; the loss of the Volunteers was also severe.

RETURNS OF THE ALABAMA.—The steamer Alabama went out to cruise in search of the Pacific returned after an absence of two weeks, without any signs of the missing steamer. The Alabama reports an immense amount of ice in the neighborhood of Cape Race. She first encountered it in stems, or long stalks, then in round cakes, then in huge broken fragments, and, near Cape Race, in thick pieces set edgeways in the water and crowded together as almost to obstruct the progress of the steamer. After leaving Cape Race she met large fields of ice, and tried to make her way south and east, and made a complete circuit of St. John's Island, and the Bahama Islands, and another to the south of the steamer.

Petitions having reference to the Act relating to Water supply for Carlton were presented, and referred to a Committee.

A long discussion occurred upon the Bill relating to the Grand Falls Railway. The consideration of the same was deferred until tomorrow morning. Very little business doing. House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Destructive Fires.

Dr. CURTIS'S INHALING REMEDY.

Price, \$5.00 per bottle, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—We have recently had occasion of test

your Harry Syrup and Hippo Tonic in a case of chronic sore throat, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the results have satisfied me, that, whenever may be the complaint, a few doses of your Remedy will be of great assistance.

I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be taught within the reach of all.

CLOTHES.—Dr. Curtis's Remedy is the original and only genuine article.

SMOKING VAPOR.

Rev. Doctor C. H. Clegg.

DR. CURTIS'S INHALING REMEDY.

A destruction fire occurred in the vicinity of

Messrs. E. Rosin & Co.'s Laundry, West

Portland, on the night of Thursday, last week, by

which sixteen houses were destroyed, and about

ninety families turned out of doors. It com-

menced in the premises of Mr. Andrew Rosine,

and spread with great rapidity, threatening,

as one of the houses, to consume Messrs. Rosin and Co's Laundry.

As far as I can learn, there was such

great feeling in the people of the United States,

that they valued the friendship of this great

empire, and that the interests of both were

inseparably bound up with continuance of friendly relations.

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