Communication.

FOR THE LOYALIST.

Fredericton, Saturday evening, March 18.

DEAR SIR,—In my last I gave you an account of the parliamentary proceedings up to Tuesday, inclusive; I shall now give you a brief synopsis of what has occurred since. On Wednesday the first business of importance was the passing and first reading of a Bill, providing for the payment of interest on warrants which are not paid at the Treasury on demand. The House then went into Committee of the whole on the various messages and other documents laid before the House by the Governor's commands, and agreed to the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Committee, That the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 4th of March instant, and which was communicated to the House on the 6th of the same month, recommending a remuneration for certain services performed by William End, Esquire, as Queen's Counsel; also, the Message from His Excellency of the said 6th day of March, and communicated on the same day, accompanied by a communication from the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, with a Memorial from the Steam Navigation Company of that Island, should be referred by the House to the Committee of Supply.

2nd. *Resolved*· As the opinion of this Committee, That the Return made by the Clerk of the pleas of Summary Actions entered in the Supreme Court, and which was communicated to the House on the 6th day of March instant, should be referred to a Select Committee to report thereon by Bill or otherwise.

3d. *Resolved*· As the opinion of this Committee, That the message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the 13th day of March instant, and which was received yesterday the 14th instant, relative to expenses incurred by Her Majesty's Consul at Baltimore, in the case of the Mutineers on board the schooner Margaretville, should be referred by the House to the Select Committee appointed on the 17th day of February last, to take under consideration claims for advances made by British Consuls in relieving distressed Seamen belonging to Vessels owned in this Province, and to report thereon.

Progress was then reported, and leave granted to sit again. The Committee of trade then made their report, recommending several grants, disallowing others, &c., but the only part of their report of general importance is the following:

"They have also under their consideration the Petition of John Kerr, Parks and Hegan, W. G. Lawton, and 48 others, Merchants, of the City of St. John, praying that no increased Duty may be laid on British Goods imported into this Province, and that the Duties now levied on Foreign Manufactures, may not be reduced.

"The Committee, conceiving that the interests of this Province will be best promoted by affording every encouragement to its Trade with the Mother Country, and believing that any additional Duty imposed on British Manufactures would tend materially to injure that Trade, recommend that the prayer of the Petitioners be complied with,—that no additional Duties be imposed on British Manufactures, and that the Duties on Foreign Manufactures be not reduced.

"They have also had under their consideration the Petition of William Scovil; Noah Disbrow, Charles Ward, Henry Gilbert, George Bond and 289 others: Also, the Petition of John Clarke, Junior, Hugh Carruthers and 14 others, Bakers: Also, the Petition of Camber, Wood and Company, Harris and Allen, Thomas Barlow and Company, and Smith and Jones, Iron Founders: Also, the Petition of John Britain, William M'Leod and 250 others, praying for protection upon all articles of Domestic Manufactures: Also the petition of William Scovil of the City of Saint John, praying that no duty may be imposed on Plate Iron imported from Great Britain, and that an additional Duty may be imposed on Cut Nails.

"The Committe fully admit the propriety of protecting every article of Domestic Manufacture, and recommend this subject to the early consideration of the House; and they further beg leave humbly to suggest, in order to have their merits fully discussed, that these several Petitions be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means."

The House then went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to trespasses which was finally passed. The House then went into Committee of the whole on supply, and on motion of Mr. Brown a Committee was appointed to make out an estimate of the amount of money to be granted in supply during the present session:—Messrs. Brown, Barberie, and Wark were appointed to prepare the estimate. I look upon this as an important and judicious measure; the House before making any grants should estimate the probable revenue, and make up their estimate of supply accordingly when, after paying the civil list, the Provincial contingencies &c., they should divide the surplus between the different Counties according to the population.

A Bill was then brought in by Mr. Partelow, intituled "A Bill imposing duties for raising a Revenue," which was read a first time; but as this Bill is not yet printed, and has only been read by its title, I know not what alterations are contemplated with the exception of a reduction on Spirituous Liquors, for the purpose of preventing smuggling.

Thursday. A Bill was brought in to authorise the Mayor and Aldermen of St. John to tax the City to the amount of £500 to aid the Water Company. The claim of the Company was generally acknowledged to be good, as their works had been more than once the means of saving the City from destruction by fire; and they had been put to additional expense in consequence, in the consumption of coals and the repairing of damaged hose, &c., but the Bill was postponed until next session, the House having taken into consideration the impoverished state of the City. It was on these grounds Mr. Hazen voted for the postponment; he said it was useless to impose additional taxes on the Citizens of St. John, for they were unable to pay those already levied. Mr. Street wished the Bill should pass, with a proviso that it should not go into operation until next year. The House then went into Committee of the whole on the Election law, and progress was reported. A Bill to extend the Goal limits of Gloucester was lost, as was also a Bill to regulate the fisheries in Northumberland. A Bill having passed the House relating to the qualifications of the Members of the Legislative Council; and having been thrown out by that body, Mr. Fisher offered a resolution on the subject, the purport of which was that the House should present an humble address to Her Majesty on the subject, which was carried and a Committee appointed to prepare the Address. The House then went into Committee of the whole on a Bill for regulating the fees of Magistrates, Jailors, and Constables, which was lost.

Friday, The House was occupied some time in the routine of business, after which they went into Committee of the whole on the casual and territorial revenue:—nothing transpired which would be very interesting, although the debates were lengthy; it was in fact, a regular *spouting* day, verifying the old adage, "much noise and little work."

Saturday, Shortly after the House sat to-day, documents were brought before the House from the Lieutenant Governor reflecting on the conduct of that Body, and which his Honor the Speaker thought was an infringement on their privileges; the gallery was therefore cleared and the House sat some time with closed doors. On the doors being re-opened a warm debate was going forward, and from what I was enabled to gather, the case stood thus:—a Committee had been appointed, consisting of Messrs. Partelow, Hazen, Hannington, Brown, and Wilmot, to examine the contingent accounts of the Executive during the past year, and to report thereon; they had done so, and many of the items charged were so extravagant, and the aggregate so enormous, that their report had been unfavourable; whereupon His Excellency had sent them down a message—which now lay before them—charging the House with unparliamentary conduct, &c. Mr. Simonds attempted to defend the conduct of the Executive, and styled the report and the members who drew it up, a *factious opposition* to His Excellency. Mr. Hazen retorted, he said that he came there to represent his constituents, and his object, and likewise his determination, was to endeavour to relieve the Province from its present embarrassments. He knew no party, belonged to no 'factious opposition' and was in no way connected with any member, but had acted independently and *should* do so. He wished to relieve the Province by retrenchment and economy, and would not be guided by the expenditure of former years; that was no rule for him to go by; if they had formerly been lavish, they had the more reason now to be economical; he would not vote for the extraordinary sums charged by the Executive; and he considered their acts illegal; they had by warrants, drawn an enormous sum from the Treasury, and then sent to that House peremptorily calling on them to allow it! After Mr. Hazen had done, the debate was taken up between Messrs. Partelow and Simonds, and the latter made use of some expressions which Mr. Partelow said were *totally untrue*! and this he proved by the corroboration of other members. You will gather from this, that the debate was a warm one; in fact it was a regular *sneezer*, and at one time threatened to produce anarchy and confusion; but the honorable member (Simonds) withdrew, and the breeze died away, although the debate occupied the greater part of the day. Progress was reported, therefore the subject will come up again. As I intend to write you again on Monday evening, I will endeavour mean-time to procure a copy of these accounts and forward them in time for publication on Thursday.

There has been a rumour here for some time respecting a change in the Executive Council. I have of course, refrained from mentioning the circumstance lest it should prove unfounded; but there seem now to be little doubt of it; indeed it is said the appointments are already made, although not gazetted. But altho' a change is certain, there are still conflicting accounts as to the extent; one account says that five of the present councillors will resign,—or be removed, I know not which—viz: Messrs. Black, Shore, Robinson, Odell and Crane; and another adds Mr. Cunard, leaving none of the old members but Messrs. Simonds, and Saunders. Messrs Hugh Johnston, R. L. Hazen, and L. A. Wilmot are confidently named as three of the successors, and Mr. Solicitor General Street is said by some to be a fourth. On what *principle* this change is to be made I am at a loss to conjecture. It is said to be in consequence of the *unfavourable report* to which I have before alluded, and 'in accordance' with the principles of 'responsible government;' but this cannot possibly be the case, for if any two men in the Province possess less of the confidence of the House of Assembly than others, it is Messrs. Simonds and Wilmot, and the former is said to be retained and the latter appointed. Although nothing is to be *feared* from the latter gentleman, for like Joe Howe or any other Radical, give him an office and he will become a High Tory. I shall keep an eye upon these affairs, and write you when any thing occurs.

Yours, &c.,

CURIOSSO.

THE LOYALIST.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 23, 1843.

THE LOAN BILL.—We alluded a week or two ago, to the jealousy existing on the part of the House of Assembly toward the present Lieutenant Governor and his advisers; and we stated what appeared to us to be the cause of this jealousy. But however this may be, the House having rejected His Excellency's measures in toto, it became incumbent on them to devise means by a plan of their own, by which the object in view might be attained, viz:—the maintenance of the public credit, the gradual repayment of the debt, and a prevention of the present embarrassments from re-occurring. In order to effect this a loan was absolutely necessary; not, as many believe, because government paper had been dishonoured, for the banks relying on their good faith had taken their warrants up; but by doing so they had been under the necessity of curtailing their circulation, and this had been oppressive to the people from the want of a circulating medium. It was therefore necessary to obtain a loan and take up those warrants, both in order to keep faith with the banks, and to allow the people that circulating medium so much wanted. This point being settled, and a loan acknowledged necessary, two questions arose:—the amount of the loan, and the mode of paying the interest as well as the pledge to be given for the gradual liquidation of the amount, In the first of these questions, the House again differed in opinion from His Excellency; his plan was to hire £500,000, from which the Provincial debt should be paid, sums appropriated to the building of a dry dock in St. John and the opening of the Bay Verte Canal (if practicable) and the remaining sum—about £300,000, divided between the different Counties (this was on the assumption, that the Municipal Corporation Bill would be carried) according to their population, the municipal bodies of which would be held responsible for the yearly payment of the interest, as well as the future payment of the debt when called for. The Canada Loan was effected in England at four per cent, and the commissioners' charge, together with the amount for transportation &c., will probably be equal to two per cent more, making six per cent,- the legal interest on money here—according to this calculation, the interest on £500,000, would be £30,000 annually, £12,000 of which, would have to be paid by the Province, and £18,000 annually by the different Counties. A County containing a population of 10,000 inhabitants would by this plan have received a loan of about £20,000, on which they would have had an interest to pay of £1200, per annum; while the County of St. John with £30,000, would have an annual interest of £3,600 to pay; and be liable to be called on for the payment of the principal £60,000! As far as the £200,000, to have been retained by the Provincial Government is concerned, it might have been well applied; the present debt must be paid, and the Canal—were it practicable—would probably have been a safe investment; or it could have been deposited as a capital for a Provincial Bank, but we cannot think the Counties have arrived at that state, when they could borrow such large sums and become liable for the interest, with advantage. It is true, there may be a way to invest sums of money in the different Counties, which would tend to the developement of their resources, their rapid settlement, and future prosperity; but their is a thousand chances to one that the money would get into unprincipled or imprudent hands, and be squandered or frittered away without producing any real good, excepting to a few speculators, and the County become involved in oppressive and irretrievable embarrassments. The House, therefore, probably viewing the matter in a similar light, thought proper to hire the sum barely necessary to relieve the Banks, and fixed the Loan at £70,000; and have determined for the future on no account to allow the expenditure to exceed the revenue. With regard to the second question—having refused to comply with Lord Stanley's proposition, the giving up the Initiation of Money Grants, it became incumbent upon them to set apart a certain sum, which should ensure to the capitalist the payment of the interest, and also provide for the liquidation of the debt; to effect the former they have pledged a duty of one per cent on all imported goods, and which it is supposed will amount to £8,000 a year; to meet the latter they have pledged the Custom Duties, but as the Loan is to be repaid in yearly instalments of £5,000, the duties pledged for the interest will probably pay the greater part of the principal likewise·

We have advocated the yielding up to the Executive the Initiation of Money Grants, first because we saw no other way to obtain a loan, and secondly because we saw that some check was absolutely necessary to prevent the reckless expenditure pursued in past years.

We were in favour of a Loan sufficient to pay off the Provincial debt and to open the Canal from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but from the unfavourable report of Capt. Crawley the latter scheme is considered abortive. As to the *check*, we care not whence it comes provided it proves effectual, and from the severe restrictions our representatives have imposed upon themselves, we have every reason to believe such will be the case, as to the amount of the loan, a larger sum would of course have relieved our present embarrassments more effectually, yet, when we consider that a free circulation of money is apt to beget luxurious habits, and that large sums, either in the power of governments or individuals are frequently squandered without a due regard of the consequences, or a proper consideration of the difficulties to be encountered during the period of repayment, we draw the conclusion that, "whatever is, is right;" and we hope the Bill will meet with no opposition in other quarters, and, in connexion with other measures, prove the means of retrieving the Province from its financial embarrassments, and restoring public credit.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.—We have perused the Election Bill as printed by order of the House of Assembly. It is of course in the form it was drawn up by the Select Committee, and though its general principles have been agreed to, many alterations may yet be made during its passage. As it stands at present, it provides for the election to take place in the different parishes of a County or the different wards of a City simultaneously, and—if we understand it aright—be concluded in one day; (but there must be something wrong in the phraseology of the Bill, for while in one place it says the polling shall commence in the morning, and the poll finally closed at 3 o'clock on the same day, in another place speaking of the poll it says "*on either of the days of polling*!" The Sheriff is to hold two Courts; the one a few days before the election, the other a few days after; at the first of these courts the different candidates are to be proposed and seconded by freeholders of the County, and at the polls no vote to be received for any person not so proposed; the returning officers of the different parishes or wards, are to seal up their books at the close of the poll, and these books are not to be opened until the day appointed for the Sheriff's second court. when he is to open them in presence of the candidates or their friends, and having summed up the total number of votes declare what candidates are elected. If a scrutiny is demanded the Sheriff is empowered to hold it.

Our readers will recollect that we suggested a plan some two or three months since, and we are happy to see the most of our ideas about to be followed up. We deem it of the utmost importance that the scrutinies shall be held by the Sheriff, for the present system is ruinous to the candidates themselves, and expensive to the Province; the scrutinies brought before the present House have occupied the time of so many members, that the business of the country has been much retarded in consequence, and, when we consider that the total cost to the Province of the Legislative Session cannot fall far short of £200 per diem, the St. John and Northumberland scrutinies will add greatly to the expenses of the present Session. The holding of the poll simultaneously in the different Parishes we hope will prevent riots; but there are still two particulars in which the Bill is deficient, viz:—the registration of votes, and a description of the manner in which a Sheriff shall conduct a scrutiny. We hope this will be attended to before its final passage.

HISTRIONIC SOCIETY.—The Members of this Society performed on Thursday evening last before a crowded house, Shakspeare's celebrated play of *The Merchant of Venice*. The character of Shylock, was well sustained. The play throughout gave great satisfaction, and repeatedly drew forth the applause of the audience.

This evening will be produced the popular play of the *Robber of the Rhine* with the *Golden Farmer* for an after piece. The enthusiastic applause with which these pieces have been formerly received, promises an overflowing house for this evening.

We would advise all who have not had the pleasure of seeing our Amateurs to go to-night, and we promise them a fund of amusement, from the erratic wanderings of a Guffin, who has not been excelled since the days of Don Quixote de la Mancha-and a squire 'Very' like Sancho 'very.'

We have been requested to say that on next Thursday, will be performed Shakspeare's tragedy of MACBETH, and, as we perceive the *Editor* of the *Morning News*, has promised to withold his remarks, until after this performance, we would advise the Amateurs to pay attention to rehearsals and not murder the text, for the *Editor* is no doubt a *Connisseur* in those matters.

The Court of Quarter Sessions was opened on Tuesday, by His Honour the Recorder, who highly complimented the Grand Jury on their activity. He spoke at some length on the deplorable state of the City finance. There is but one civil case entered on the Docket.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Montreal Garland* for March; we have merely glanced over it, and find it is neatly printed, we will notice it more fully in our next.

LAUDABLE.—We have much satisfaction in stating that the lady of Stephen Wiggins, Esquire, on Thursday last distributed Soup to seventy-seven indigent families. This laudable work, we learn she has Samaritan like, been in the habit of practising weekly for some time past. Such liberality and charity are beyond all praise, and loudly call upon all others who are blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, to 'go and do likewise.'—*Courier.*

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—We understand that the members of this body, instead of celebrating their anniversary on the 17th instant, by a public Dinner have, as on former occasions, declined their festive meeting, and contributed a fund which has been dispensed among their indigent fellow contrymen and their families. Thus, with true charity generously foregoing their own gratification to aid the needy, who are numerous at this season of general stagnation and distress. Some of the money, we learn, is still uncalled for.—*Ib.*

NEW YORK, March 11th.—*Earthquake in the West Indies.*—By the arrival of the schr. Chapelle, Sawer, at Wilmington, N. C., from St. Thomas, we have further accounts of the dreadful effects of the earthquake in the West India Islands. All the buidings in Poin Petre were thrown down by the shock. Immediately upon its occurrence, about two thousand of the inhabitants rushed from their dwellings into the public square, which they had scarcely reached when the earth opened beneath their feet and swallowed the whole mass! It was supthat full 7000 people were destroyed in various ways. Directly after the earthquake a fire broke out among the ruins, which burnt five days, and completed the work of destruction. The other parts of the Island suffered but little.

On the 19th of February, the steamer Forth, Captain Fayrer, from St. Thomas, and Medway, Capt. Smith, from Havana, having $270,000 and 200 seroous cochineal, on freight, arrived at Bermuda. On the same day the Medway transferred her freight to the Forth, and proceeded to St. Thomas, and the Forth sailed for England with 17 passengers. Lt. Col. Arabin, R. A., commanding the Garrison of Bermuda, proceeded to England in the Forth.

Fever prevailed to a great extent at the Island of Trinidad.

Dreadful Occurrence.—Letters from Lunenburg received this week, relate that a shocking loss of life and property, by fire, happened at New Dublin, Lunenburg County, on the night of the 27th ult Mr. Henry Delong, after retiring to rest, was aroused by a blaze of light in the house, and on opening his bedroom door to ascertain the cause, was driven back by the flames, and himself and his son, a young man, were compelled to retreat out of a window. His daughters were sleeping in another part of the house, and with the assistance of his son, he succeeded in rescuing them; but two boys, one ten and the other twelve years old, who were sleeping in the upper part of the house unfortunately perished in the flames notwithstanding the strenuous endeavours of their father and brother to avert their appaling fate.—*Halifax Recorder.*

From the Journals, March 13.

Mr. Jordan from the Committee appointed on the 31st day of January last, to take into consideration the several applications from individuals praying compensation for teaching Schools in various parts of the Province, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom were referred sundry Petitions for allowances to Teachers of Schools who have not received any part of the Provincial Grants Report:

"That twenty six Petitions have been referred to them, in the examination of which, your Committee have come to the following conclusion:—

"To recommend to the favourable consideration of the House all claims, where the Petitioner, duly examined and approved by the Board of Education, had been delayed in obtaining his licence by circumstances not under his control;—also, all Petitions of licenced Teachers, for periods less than six months, and therefore not recognized by the existing Law, provided the services for which re-

Parish of Westfield, in King's County, for one year ending the first day of September, 1842:

"To Asenath Moore the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School in Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, for six months ending the fifteenth day of December, 1842:

"To Anna S. Armstrong the sum of eight pounds six shillings and eight pence for having taught a School at St. George, in the County of Charlotte, for five months ending the tenth day of July, 1842:

"To John D. Gault the sum of ten pounds for having taught a School at Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, for six months ending the first day of June, 1838:

"To Jeremiah O'Leary the sum of twenty pounds for having taught a School at Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, for one year ending the tenth day of February, 1842:

"To Pierre Roi the sum of twenty pounds for having taught a School at the Acadian Settlement of Little Roche, in the Parish of Bathurst and County of Gloucester, for one year ending in October, 1842.

"Your Committee have rejected the Petition of Mary Ketchum, the alleged services having been rendered several years ago, and the Petition not being recommended by the Trustees of Schools:

"Also, the Petition of Edward Mortimer Rogers, the allegations in the same not being satisfactory; the Trustees of Schools, who have certified, not being those in office at the time of performing the alleged services; the language of the Certificate being equivocal, and appearing to have been framed altogether upon hearsay:

"Also, the Petition of Enoch F. Pitt, not being certified by the Trustees:

"Also, the Petition of Michael Furlong, for the same reason:

"Also the Petition of Mary Fullerton, for the same reason:

"Also, the Petition of Alexander M'Lauchlan, for the same reason:

"Also, the Petition of Thomas La Marquand, the alleged services having been rendered so long ago as 1829, and not being certified by the Trustees:

"Also, the Petition of James Brown and Josephus Moore, Trustees of Schools of Saint David, in the County of Charlotte, on behalf of Thomas Haverty; the Committee conceiving that the subject matter of the same is not properly referable to the House or to a Committee appointed by it.

"Your Committee recommend the Petition of James Sorlie and others to the favourable consideration of the House:

"Also, that of the Reverend James Dunphy and others:

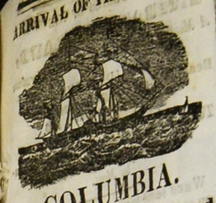
"Also, that of Samuel Knight and others:

"And they refer the Petition of John Phelan and William Folyard to the consideration of the House.

"Respectfully submitted.

"JOHN JORDAN
PHILIP PALMER,
WILLIAM END,
JOHN ALLEN,
DAVID WARK.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER



COLUMBIA.

27 Days later from England.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Columbia* Capt. Judkins, arrived at Halifax on Saturday last, *in* 14 days passage from Liverpool.—*The Columbia* has brought out Sir CHARLES METCALFE, the successor of Sir Charles Bagot, as Governor General of British North America.—The most important items of news will be found below.

From Charles Willmer's News Letter

The character of the incidents which have occurred since the date of our last publication, is neither cheering nor satisfactory.

The condition of the working classes in our own country is truly deplorable. The lengthened and unwelcome continuance of eastwardly winds, as it has prevented the arrival of homeward bound vessels, deprives of their means of subsistence the mass who depend upon shipping for their daily bread, whilst unhappy contingency has not been alleviated by a revival of trade in the manufacturing districts. At other periods the briskness of some particular branch of trade has been cited as a contradiction to the assertion that "times are bad;" but at the present juncture the most tortured ingenuity fails to convince us that the condition of the labouring classes is other than fearfully and equivocally wretched. Throughout the entire length and breadth of the community, one wide cloud of gloom seems to spread.

The auspicious circumstance which the operation of which a beneficial result may be anticipated, few even of the most sanguine will even venture to predict. That distress—deeply seated, widely extended, and long endured, does exist, the admission of the Ministry themselves—the men whose purpose and policy it would be to gloss over or to conceal, sadly and surely proves.

The Anti-Corn Law League are untiring in their exertions to agitate the country. They have convened meetings in the principal towns, and if they have gained no proselytes they have, at least, mustered numerous audiences.

The trials of the Chartists, among whom is the would-be famous Feargus O'Conner, are proceeding at Lancaster.

We regret to learn from the latest advices, which are tolerably extensive and accredited, that the mission of Mr. [illegible] to the Brazils is likely to be productive of no beneficial result. The Brazilians refuse to enter into a negociation of any kind except upon terms so decidedly disadvantageous to Great Britain that it would be impolitic, and perhaps dishonorable to this country, to accept them.

Death of Lord Abercrombie.—We have to announce the demise of this estimable and venerable nobleman, which took place at *Airthey* Castle, Scotland, on *Wednesday* His lordship was in the 74th year. He was the eldest son of the celebrated General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and brother to Lord Dunfermline, late speaker of the House of Commons. His lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. George Ralph Abercrombie, now Lord Abercrombie, late M.P. for Stirling. By his lordship's death the lord-lieutenancy of Stirlingshire becomes vacant.

The Dublin Corporation are in debt £91,140, which they must pay forthwith or submit to a sequestration of their property.

Liverpool Timber Market, March [illegible] This month is generally one of light import, but unusually so in the present instance, only one arrival having taken place, consequently there are few sales from the quay to report. *Pine Timber*—A small parcel of Lower Port, from the quay, was sold at 14d per foot, and from the yard a cargo of middling quality St. John, of 55 feet average, at 17d per foot; a cargo of Bay Chaleur at 16 1-2d, and good Quebec at 14 1-2d to 15 1-2d per foot. 198 logs St. John Red Pine of middling quality, have been sold by auction at from 10 1-2d to 11d. per foot; Birch, &c.—Middling St. John has been sold by auction 15 1-2d per foot, and very old and inferior St. Andrew's at 8 1-2d per foot. St. John Spruce Planks have been sold at 2d, 9-16ths per foot, St. John Yellow Pine, 1s. 4 1-2d, 1s. 8 1-2d per foot; Red Pine, 11 1-2d, 1s. 1s 4d.; St John Birch, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. N. B. and N. S. pine and spruce Deals per foot of 2 inch, 2 1-2d to 2 7-8d.

It is the intention of the Pacha of Egypt to form a bank at Alexandria, in connexion with three European merchants, the capital, which is to be $600,000, to be furnished one half by the Pacha, and the other half by the merchants.

A letter from Brest states that the first steam frigates, which are intended for the transatlantic navigation between France and the United States, are ready for sea, and will commence service early in