

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New-York, February 25.

The steam ship Liverpool arrived at New-York on Monday morning at 7 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 6th Feb. She had a boisterous passage of 13 days, and brought 49 passengers. We have received by her our London papers to the 5th, the contents of which are of considerable interest. The Royal William, steam ship, from New York, January 16, arrived in Liverpool Feb. 3.

The session of Parliament was opened on the 5th, by a speech from the throne by the Queen in person. This document we give below. The most important topics are congratulation on the conclusion of treaties with Austria and Turkey, and on the conclusion of the differences between Holland and Belgium—information of the retirement of the British minister from Teheran, and preparation for military operations in India, and regret at the further disturbances in Canada. The speech contains no allusion to the much agitated subject of the Corn Laws, and no allusion to any intended marriage.

Addresses in reply to the speech were moved in the House of Lords by Lord Lovelace, and in the Commons by Mr. E. Buller. The movers and seconders each alluded to the corn law subject in a manner which indicated an expectation that the subject would come under the consideration of Parliament, and implying that a modification of the law was anticipated. In the House of Commons, Mr. Duncombe moved an amendment of the Address, declaring that the bill for the reform of Parliament, of 1832, had disappointed the people; that further reform was necessary; and that it was the duty of the House to take the subject into consideration and provide a remedy. The debate was not closed when the latest papers received went to press.

In the House of Lords, before the moving of the Address, the Earl of Durham inquired of Lord Melbourne when it was his intention to lay before the House the information promised in the speech, on the affairs of Canada. Lord Melbourne replied that the report of the Earl of Durham, as Lord High Commissioner, had not been officially received until the preceding evening, but that it would be laid on the table as soon as the government had considered it, and the despatches would be produced without delay.

In the House of Commons, two new members, elected in the recess to fill vacancies, took their seats, and five new writs for elections were ordered. Notice was given of motions for introducing several important bills. Among them was one by Lord Alton, for the trial of all contorted elections at some other tribunals than committees of the House; and one by Sergeant Talfourd, for amending the laws relating to copy right. Mr. Villiers gave notice of a motion that evidence be received at the bar of the House, in support of the petitions for a total repeal of all laws relating to the importation of foreign grain.

The House of Lords was crowded by Peers, Peereses, Ambassadors, and privileged persons, to hear the Queen's speech. The following is a copy of the speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—

I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of recurring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate attention.

I continue to receive from foreign powers assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly relations.

I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a treaty of commerce, which I trust will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and those of the Emperor.

I have also concluded a treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish empire upon a better and more secure footing.

I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

I have been engaged, in concert with Austria, France, Prussia and Russia, in negotiations with a view to a final settlement of the differences between Holland and Belgium.

A definitive treaty of peace, founded upon anterior arrangements, which have been acceded to by both parties, has, in consequence, been proposed to the Dutch and Belgian Governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch Government has already signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian Government will put an end to that dispute which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced.

The unanimity of the Five Allied Powers affords satisfactory security for the preservation of Peace.

I lament the continuance of the civil war in Spain, which engages my anxious and undiminished attention.

Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my Minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however, in the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship.

Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the fulfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to resist aggressions from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my Eastern Dominions.

The reform and amendment of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland are essential to the interests of that part of my dominions.

It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those measures which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of confirming its hold upon the affections and respect of my people.

The better enforcement of the law and the more speedy administration of justice are of the first importance to the welfare of the community, and I feel assured that you will be anxious to devote yourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—

I have directed the annual estimates to be prepared and laid before you.

Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my duty to enforce in every department of the State, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism to maintain the efficiency of those establishments which are essential to the strength and security of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that throughout the whole of my West Indian possessions, the period fixed by law for the final and complete emancipation of the negroes has been anticipated by acts of the colonial legislatures, and that the transition from the temporary system of

apprenticeship to entire freedom has taken place without any disturbance of public order and tranquility. Any measures which may be necessary in order to give full effect to this great and beneficial change, will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.

I have to acquaint you with deep concern that the Province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions have been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America. These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valor of my forces, and the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President of the United States has called upon the citizens of the Union to abstain from proceedings so incompatible with the friendly relations which subsist between Great Britain and the United States.

I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these Provinces to your serious consideration. I rely upon you to support my firm determination to maintain the authority of my Crown, and I trust your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my Empire the benefit of internal tranquillity, and the full advantages of their own great natural resources.

I have observed with pain the persevering efforts which have been made in some parts of the country to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal practices. For the counteraction of all such designs, I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will be my duty to enforce—upon the good sense and right disposition of my people—upon their attachment to the principles of justice, and their abhorrence of violence and disorder.

I confidently commit all these great interests to your wisdom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your councils.

The corn averages in England for the last week in January had fallen 2s. 1d. and were reported on the 1st. at 79s. 3d. The duty continued at 1s.

A memorial has been presented to the Queen in Council, from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's Newfoundland, praying for the abolition of the House of Assembly, on the ground that its members are the nominees of the Catholic Clergy.

An iron steamboat, 145 feet long and 25 feet wide, was launched at Donbarton on the 22d of January. She is intended for South America, and is fitted up for passengers only, of whom she can carry 1000. When launched she drew only 18 inches water, and with her machinery and cargo is to draw but three feet.

The Duchess Countess of Sutherland died on the 28th of January, in the 74th year of her age. She was Countess of Sutherland in her own right and Duchess by marriage.

On the same day died Sir William Beechey, the artist aged 86.

It is stated in one of the papers that Mr. Sergeant Wilde, being applied to by the Canadian prisoners for his professional assistance, was prohibited from acting for them by the government.

The publisher of the Times has been sentenced to a fine of £200, for the libel on Sir John Conroy.

The government has set on foot an investigation, to ascertain whether the late rise in the price of wheat, &c. has or has not actually been caused by a deficiency in the crop.

The case of the Canadian prisoners was not yet decided.

We have great satisfaction in stating that the acceptance by the King of the Netherlands of the definitive arrangements proposed by the Conference, for a final settlement between Holland and Belgium, has arrived in London. The Netherlands Minister in London has been authorized to sign the proposed treaty.—Globe, Feb. 5.

Intelligence of the decision of the Great Powers on the Hollando-Belgian question had not hitherto created much sensation in Brussels. The subject was under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. It was reported that Leopold would propose to purchase the fortress of Venloo from Holland; and that negotiations, likely to terminate in a pacific adjustment of all differences, would grow out of the proposal.

From a recent return made by the various Fire Insurance Companies, it appears that three millions and a half worth of property situated in the metropolis is insured; during the last year, 1388, about a million value of property was consumed by fire in London.

Mr. Lawson, the publisher of the Times, was brought up for judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of £200, for a libel on Sir John Conroy.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10.—Mr. McNeil is expected here. It is said that he left Persia because he could not come to an understanding with the Schah. Hence it is believed that hostilities will certainly begin between the East India Company and Persia. This, at least, is the opinion of most of the English merchants here.—Lord Ponsoby expresses much displeasure at the conduct of Mirza Mahomed. He finds that his character was misunderstood, and that he should not have been placed on the throne of Persia. Mirza Mahomed, therefore, plays a very hazardous game if he should really quarrel with England, so as to oblige the East India Company to employ all the means that it has at command to dispose him. These means are great and of many kinds, to which the Schah must inevitably yield, unless he apply to Russia for aid.

But, from what we hear, it seems that the Schah really enjoys the friendship of Russia, which may certainly make the cabinet of London and the East India Company more cautious, and remove the apprehension of an invasion of the Persian territory, nay, even excite an expectation of the evacuation of the Island of Karrah by the English, on which the Schah insists. Meantime the armaments in the Russian ports are said to proceed without interruption, and every preparation to be making in case war should be inevitable. The same is doing at Malta. Accounts from Malta state that the English squadron in the Mediterranean will soon be increased to thrice its present strength.

THE CENTURY OF WESLEYAN METHODISM.—We have taken occasion from time to time to mention the amount collected in England "for centenary purposes" in that country. Our last advices are contained in a letter from an esteemed friend in the City of Bristol, and are dated the 26th January.—We give the following extract:—Our centenary fund will be for the benefit of the theological institution, mission house, the purchase of a mission ship, relief of embarrassed chapels, and the extinction of a debt in the schools for the education of the children of clergymen. The first meeting was held in Manchester. This was for adopting such measures as appeared the most likely to promote the designs of the conference. The committee agreed upon the objects mentioned above, and immediately opened a subscription. The list was headed by James Wood, Esq. of Manchester, with one thousand guineas. Several followed, with the like amount, among whom was our much esteemed

friend Thomas Sands, Esq.—a name dear on both sides of the Atlantic. The amount of subscription a week ago was £131,000, (\$581,640.) It must be £140,000 by this time. At the last conference it was hoped by many that £50,000 or perhaps something more, would be collected; a few very sanguine spirits mentioned £100,000, but no one mentioned or could have anticipated the amount not likely to be raised, to wit, £200,000. The centenary will be celebrated by us in October, when there will be public collections in our chapels. The "City of London Tavern," has been purchased for a Wesleyan Mission House. It is most conveniently situated, and will afford all the accommodation wanted by the missionary society. It will be the "monumental building." The society gave for this building £15,000—it cost £40,000.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Tarbell of Pepperell, presented an order instructing the Committee on the subject of the Maine controversy, to report an appropriation for a loan to the State of Maine of \$1,000,000 for the protection of the public lands in Maine, so far as it could be done without infringing on the Constitution and laws of the General Government. He thought there ought to be an expression of the opinion of the State on the subject.

Mr. Duncan of Havrehill, hoped the House would not act without consideration. The action of the Committee had been delayed at the suggestion of the Commissioner from Maine, who wished them not to act until they had received some further information from the Executive of that State; information which had not yet been received. There was but one feeling in the Committee, that of sympathy for our brethren in Maine, and a desire to do all that is requisite for the preservation of the public property. It would report to-day or to-morrow, and that action on the order might be delayed till the report was received; and he moved the order be laid on the table. Mr. Tarbell asked for the yeas and nays on this question, but the House refused to take them, and the order by a large vote was laid on the table.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal, Feb. 27.

The following are the resolves, relating to the North Eastern Boundary, which were reported yesterday in the Massachusetts Legislature, from the Committee to whom had been referred the Governor's Message on that subject:

Resolved, That the present state of affairs in relation to the North Eastern Boundary, as communicated to the Executive of this Commonwealth, by the Governor of the State of Maine, furnishes a strong reason for again asserting our rights, and for affirming the position heretofore assumed by the Legislature of this State against the unwarrantable claims of Great Britain, and in favour of strong and vigorous measures by the government of the United States, for a speedy adjustment of the existing difficulties in the possession of Massachusetts and Maine, in such a manner as shall protect the territory guaranteed to them by the treaty of peace of 1783.

Resolved, That the active measures authorized by a resolve of the Legislature of the State of Maine, passed January 23, 1839, for the protection of the public lands in Maine, and for the preservation of the public property, be and they are hereby approved, through their agents, by the government of the Province of New Brunswick.

Resolved, That the claim by Great Britain to the exclusive jurisdiction of the whole of the disputed territory, as recently asserted by the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, and his avowal of a determination to sustain that claim by a military force, and his denial of the right of the State of Maine to protect from the lawless depredations of trespassers, the lands which have in the possession of Massachusetts and Maine, call loudly for the interference of the Federal Government; and that the crisis has now arrived, when the honor of the nation demands the adoption of decisive measures for the protection of her territory, and for the preservation of the rights and interests of two of the members of our confederacy.

Resolved, That this Commonwealth will co-operate with the United States in any measures for the preservation of the public lands in Maine, and for the speedy adjustment of the existing controversy. That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Executive of the United States and the State of Maine, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

In the Senate, this day, the Resolves concerning the North Eastern Boundary were taken up and ordered to a second reading.

From the same.

To those of our citizens who think that Governor Fairfield has acted with proper discretion in relation to the proceedings on the border, and who think that Massachusetts ought forthwith to send men and money to assist the State of Maine in maintaining her claim of jurisdiction over the "debatable land," we would recommend the perusal of the following resolution, passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts at the last session, with perfect unanimity in the House, and we believe with but two dissenting voices in the Senate:

Resolved, That a resort to war, for the purpose of adjusting national disputes, is a practice derived from the barbarism of former ages, and is incompatible with the true spirit of Christianity, and at variance with the present state of civilization throughout the world—and that while it is fraught with the most deplorable evils to mankind, moral, political, and physical, it rarely accomplishes the object for which it is waged.

NOVA-SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

26th February, 1839.

On Motion of the Hon. Mr. Stewart, resolved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare and report such Resolutions and other measures, as it may be proper to adopt in consequence of the Invasion of the Province of New Brunswick, by an armed force from the State of Maine.

Ordered, That Mr. Stewart, Mr. Ratchford, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Amon, be a Committee to prepare the said Resolutions.

Legislative Council Chamber,

February 27, 1839.

The Committee appointed under the Resolution passed yesterday, reported a series of Resolutions, whereupon, on motion of the Honorable Mr. Stewart, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed.

WHEREAS, it appears to this House that, under the pretence of moving Trespassers a forcible inroad has been made by the authority of the State of Maine upon that part of the Province of New-Brunswick which is claimed by the United States, but of which the exclusive possession and jurisdiction have ever been in Great Britain; and that the Government of the said State has adopted measures to levy an armed force, and to raise a large sum of Money, with the avowed object of committing further outrages upon the Sovereignty and Dominion of Her Majesty; AND WHEREAS, by agreement between the Imperial Government and that of the United States, Great Britain is to remain in such exclusive possession and jurisdiction, until the right thereto shall be determined, and negotiations are now pending for the amicable adjustment and determination of the said claim.

Resolved unanimously, That this House regards with the deepest indignation, the sudden and unprovoked attempt to wrest, by violence, the said possession and jurisdiction from our Empire, distinguished as such by its justice, as by its power and greatness, and this House contemns as utterly unworthy and frivolous the pretence by which the said State attempts to vindicate its extraordinary and most unjustifiable proceedings.

Resolved unanimously, That these measures, if persisted in, may bring a destructive and unnatural War and its attendant horrors upon the people of two Nations, whose common origin, language and interests, render every well-disposed inhabitant of both Countries anxious to preserve uninterrupted the peace and friendly intercourse which have for a long period so happily existed.

Resolved unanimously, With humble reliance upon Divine Providence, and looking for protection and assistance to the Parent State, this Colony will use its utmost endeavours to vindicate the sovereignty and to defend the rights of Great Britain, whenever they may be assailed.—And our fellow subjects in the Sister Colony may confidently rely that the People of Nova Scotia will, to the utmost of their power and ability, aid them in resisting every attempt to take forcible possession of a Territory, the custody and safe keeping whereof have been entrusted to them by their Sovereign, until she have commanded them to surrender it.

Resolved unanimously, That this House will cordially unite with the other branches of the Legislature, in devising such measures as may be requisite to adopt in the present emergency to vindicate the supremacy and integrity of the Empire.

Resolved unanimously, That a humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with these Resolutions, praying that he will take such steps as he may think fit, to make known the sentiments of this House, and of the People of this Province, to the Government and the brave and loyal People of New Brunswick.

At five o'clock this day the President and Members of the Legislative Council waited on His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with the following Address:

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, K. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies.

The Humble Address of the Legislative Council May it please your Excellency,

The Legislative Council have passed the accompanying Resolutions, upon the subject of the recent outrages which have been committed upon that part of the Province of New Brunswick claimed by the State of Maine, and the Legislative Council humbly pray your Excellency to transmit them to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne, and the Legislative Council further pray your Excellency to transmit copies thereof to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;

The sentiments and expressions contained in these firm and spirited Resolutions are most gratifying and acceptable to me.

You designate the unprovoked conduct of the Authorities of Maine in its true colours, as being utterly unworthy and frivolous in endeavouring to vindicate its unjustifiable proceedings, by attempting to wrest from a neighbouring State, during a period of peace, the custody of a Territory with which they had been entrusted by their Sovereign.

It is most gratifying to me to find that a feeling of entire unanimity pervades the Legislature and People of this Province, to assist in resisting, to the utmost, any aggression that may be attempted upon New Brunswick, and you may be assured that the Parent State will afford you every aid and support.

I shall have great pleasure in transmitting to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, to be laid at the foot of the Throne, sentiments so honourable, from so highly respectable a body, and I shall not fail to communicate these Resolutions to His Excellency the Governor-General of British North America, and to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. GAMBELLA, Government-House, 27th Feb. 1839.

From the Novascotian, Feb. 27.

INVASION OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—Yesterday forenoon, while the House were engaged in discussing some routine business,

The Hon. Mr. Dodd entered, and called the attention of members to the intelligence which had been just received by the eastern mail, relative to the threatened invasion of the Province of New Brunswick, by a formidable force from the State of Maine. By papers which he had just read, it appeared that the Executive of that State had sent a message to the Legislature, representing in strong terms the necessity for a military organization, to assert the jurisdiction of the State over the disputed territory, and that that demand had been responded to by a vote of 10,000 men and 800,000 dollars, to carry on the war. Under these circumstances it behoved this House to act—and he should therefore move, that for the present all business be suspended—that some of the leading members of the House be added to the Committee of Defence, and that the House adjourn till five o'clock this afternoon, to give the Committee time to prepare and submit such measures as the state of affairs in our sister Province seemed to demand.

Mr. Howe, in rising to second the motion, said that the time had evidently arrived for the Legislature of this Province to act with vigor and unanimity. He hoped, therefore, that the course recommended by his hon. friend from Sydney would be followed, and that, as the mail left to-morrow, such an expression of feeling would go with it, as to satisfy our brethren in New Brunswick that we were determined to aid them in the contest in which they were about to be engaged.—[Mr. Howe then read the Message of Gov. Fairfield, to the Legislature of Maine, and the Resolutions adopted by that body.]—Mr. H. then said, The Legislature of Maine had suspended the ordinary rules to pass these Resolutions—we had better do the same. He would not add another word—it was not necessary—the house, he was satisfied, would act as became it on this and on all other occasions.

The hon. Mr. Uniacke next addressed the house at some length. He dwelt upon the general character of American policy—upon the hollowness of their professions, and the grasping character they have displayed towards Great Britain, and other countries along their borders. He had foreseen the state of affairs which was now fast approaching for some time—and he hoped the house would act in the spirit that had been recommended, and devise such a system as would put the militia force of the country on the most efficient footing, and enable us to send such assistance to our friends in New Brunswick as would convince them that Nova Scotians would resent any invasion of their soil, as if our own were polluted—would resist any attempt to disturb the integrity of the Empire as a common misfortune.

Resolved unanimously, That in consequence of information this day received from New Brunswick, of the proceedings on the part of the State of Maine, in a proposed invasion of the neighbouring Province, this house deems it necessary to suspend all other business at present, in order to concert such measures as may be necessary to prepare for joining in repelling any such invasion, and in defending the just rights of the neighbouring Province as well as our own.

Resolved unanimously, That Messrs. Howe, Young, Doyle, DesBarres, and Forrester, be added to the Committee on the Military defence of the Province—that the Committee wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to request his Excellency to furnish any information he may have received from New Brunswick.

The House then adjourned till 5 o'clock. Before that hour the Hall of the Province Building and the passages leading to the Lobby, were crowded with the populace anxious to know the result of the Committee's deliberations. The doors were opened a little after 5, when a rush was made into the Gallery, which, with the space outside the Bar, was filled to overflowing.

The Hon. Mr. Dodd then rose—reported that the Committee had waited on the Lieutenant Governor, who was pleased to express his high satisfaction at

the course adopted by the following resolution discussion upon minor

Resolved unanimously, That the Militia force of the Province, between the ages of 18 and 45, be drafted by direction of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and offered for active service to the extent of eight thousand men.

Resolved unanimously, That his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to require every regiment or battalion to select two hundred volunteers for every six hundred men, rank and file, between the age of eighteen and forty-five, or in the like proportion for the greater or less number.

Resolved unanimously, If a sufficient number of men in such regiment or battalion do not volunteer, that his Excellency be authorized to fill up the number from the draft of such regiment or battalion, agreeably to Law.

Resolved unanimously, That such lists of men who shall have volunteered or been drafted as aforesaid, when returned and approved by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, or such persons as he shall appoint for the purpose, shall be considered the lists of men liable to be first called on for actual service.

Resolved unanimously, That the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to appoint Officers to command such drafts or bodies of volunteers from the regiment or battalion to which such drafts or volunteers may belong, or make such other arrangement as may secure efficient Officers to command such drafts or volunteers.

Resolved unanimously, That his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to call into actual service so many and such of the said drafts or bodies of volunteers as he may deem proper, and to make the necessary regulations for consolidating any number of such drafts or bodies into a regiment or regiments as may be requisite and necessary, and to appoint Field Officers, Adjutants, and Staff, to each said regiment, in order to render the same efficient for actual service.

Resolved unanimously, That his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to order any such drafts or volunteers when required for actual service into Barracks, and to march them from one part of the Province to another as the exigency of the service may require, and beyond the frontier of this Province when necessary.

Resolved unanimously, That his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to accept the service of any volunteer companies now formed or which may be formed in this Province, and to consolidate them into regiments or battalions, and to appoint officers for the same, and to take such measures generally as may be requisite to render such regiments, battalions, or companies efficient for actual service, provided that such volunteer companies shall be willing to volunteer for service, either in this Province or in the adjoining Province of New Brunswick.

Resolved unanimously, That all non-commissioned Officers and Private soldiers called into actual service, over and above the pay and allowance provided by her Majesty, shall be entitled to additional pay from the Treasury of the Province.

Resolved unanimously, That this house will make suitable provision for the widows and orphans of such Officers, non-commissioned Officers and rank and file who may fall in actual service.

Resolved unanimously, That his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be requested to direct an immediate enrollment to be made of the whole Militia force of the Province, between sixteen and sixty years of age, and to have the same divided into classes agreeably to Law, and to have full and accurate returns made forthwith, to the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia of such enrolment, and of the state, condition and efficiency of the arms, and of the quantity of ammunition possessed by each regiment or battalion of Militia or company of Artillery.

Resolved unanimously, That provision be made by Law for the due and proper organization of the Militia, and for promoting its efficiency by squad, company and regimental or battalion drills.

Resolved unanimously, That his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be authorized to expend a sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds—if necessary, in the payment of the Militia and other services incidental to the protection of this, and the adjoining Province from invasion—and that this house will provide for the same.

These resolutions having been agreed to, Mr. Dodd again rose, and said as this was an extraordinary occasion, he would move that the house give three hearty cheers for our Brethren in New-Brunswick, in which the audience might be permitted to join. The members at once rose, and three stirring peals spoke, amidst the waving of hats, the feelings by which all present were animated. Three cheers were then given for the Queen, and the house adjourned amidst a scene of the most extraordinary excitement that we have had the good fortune to witness.

TO LET

FROM 1st May next—That pleasantly situated HOUSE in Charlotte street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Plummer.—For terms and particulars apply to March 6. FRANCIS M-EVENEY.

TEA, CANDLES, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received and offers for sale—40 Chests Souchong TEA; 16 ditto Boba; 10 ditto Congo; 16 boxes Mould CANDLES; 5 hds. B. light SUGAR; 200 qts. Cudi-b; 100 ditto Scale ditto.

March 6th. FAULKE & MATTHEW, South Market Wharf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property in Queen Street, consisting of a HOUSE, with fourteen Rooms, all newly papered and painted, with the Lot of Ground, being 40 feet in front by 100 in the rear. Likewise—That valuable LOT in Queen's Square, with a small House thereon, adjoining the property of Geo. D. Robinson, Esq. being 40 feet in front by 100 feet in the rear, and one of the best Building Lots in the city.—If the above Property is not sold by the 1st April, it will on that day be positively sold at Public Auction by Messrs. Ratchford & Brothers.

LIKewise—Eight SHARES of the Annapolis County Steam Boat Company's STOCK.

For Terms and further particulars made known on application to JOSEPH SCANNELL, St. John, March 6.

SALT.

10,000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT, in store, for sale low, if applied for immediately. March 6. JOHN ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE.

THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Orange Street, now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Leavitt. Possession given on the 1st day of May next.—Apply to W. LEAVITT, February 27.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A very serviceable and excellent dark Bay HORSE for sale—apply to Feb. 28. J. V. THURGAR.