

Palm and rape oil, soap grease, quicksilver, rags, viz—old rags, and roap and junk, rice, ground and unground, rosin, sails or rigging saved from wrecked vessels, sail cloth of all kinds, salt, seeds of all kinds, skins, furs, pelts, or tails, undressed, stone, unmanufactured, spikes and sheathing nails, ships, ship tackle & apparel, sheathing paper, tallow, tar, tin, in sheets and blocks, tobacco, unmanufactured, turpentine, wood and lumber of all kinds, wool, zinc.

The Committee having the said list of exemptions under their consideration—it was moved—that the article "butter," be struck out therefrom. And upon the question being put, the committee divided—Yeas 15—Nays 9—whereupon it was decided in the affirmative.

March 8.

Read a second time—a bill to provide for the more efficient inspection of Flour, Fish and other articles.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to revive certain acts relating to the prevention of the importation and spreading of infectious distempers within the counties of Charlotte and Northumberland, and to extend the provisions of the same to the counties of Gloucester and Restigouche. Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

On motion of Mr Taylor, the house again went into committee of the whole on a bill to establish sundry regulations for the future disposal of Timber and other Lumber cut on Crown Lands. The chairman reported, that the committee having the bill under their consideration, had made amendments thereto, and then agreed to the said bill, under the Title of—a bill to restrain the provisions of the fifth section of an act, intituled "an act for the support of the civil government of this Province," and to establish sundry regulations for the future sale and disposal of Timber in certain cases.

On motion of Mr J. A. Street, Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, a list of all the Mill Reserves now in force that have been granted in this Province,—the names of the persons to whom, and the terms and conditions upon which granted,—and the extent and situation of the Reserves, and the mills for which reserved.

The Committee then having concluded the several items for duties, as proposed by the scale now under consideration, settled the same as follows, and recommend that the same shall be adopted:—

SPECIFIC.	
Candles of all kinds, except Sperm and Wax, per pound	£0 0 1
LEATHER—	
Harness, per pound	0 0 2
Sole, per pound	0 0 1½
Upper, per pound	0 0 3
Calf and Morocco skins, tanned and dressed, per dozen	0 10 0
Meats, fresh, of all kinds, per hundred weight,	0 3 6
Oats, per bushel	0 0 2

ADVALOREM.	
Hats,	7½ per cent.
Piano Fortes,	10 per cent.

Whale, and other Fish Oil, except such as be the return cargoes of Vessels fitted out for Fishing Voyages from Ports in this Province, 10 per cent.

The chairman then further reported, that the committee having gone through all the various subjects referred for their consideration; it was Resolved, That the committee do now rise.

A message from the Legislative Council. Mr Diblee, Master in Chancery, informed the House, that the council had agreed to the following Bills, viz:—

The bill to authorize the erection of a Marine Hospital at Dalhousie, in the county of Restigouche, and to make further provision for sick and disabled seamen, not being paupers, so far as the same may relate to the Port of Dalhousie.

The bill to amend an act intituled, "an act to repeal an act to encourage the destroying of Wolves, and an act to grant a bounty on the destruction of Bears in this Province," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

On motion of Mr Thomson, the House went into committee of the whole on a bill to repeal all the Laws now in force for the organization and regulation of the Militia in this Province. Resolved, That the further consideration of this bill be postponed for three months.

March 11.

On motion of Mr Hill, the House again went into committee of the whole on a bill relating to Grand and Petit Jurors. Resolved, That the further consideration of this Bill be postponed until the next session of the General Assembly. And upon the question it was carried in the affirmative.

March 12.

On motion of Mr Fisher, Resolved, That the House do on Friday next, the fifteenth instant, go into committee of the whole on a bill relating to the election of Representatives to serve in the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr S. Earle, the House went into Committee of the whole on a bill to increase the Representation of King's county. The chairman reported, that the committee having the bill referred to them under their consideration, it was moved as an amendment, to substitute the following as the first and only section of the said bill:—

"Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council and Assembly, that the counties of King's county and Northumberland shall respectively be entitled to elect one additional member for each of the said counties, to serve in the General Assembly of this Province, for the said counties, respectively, to be elected

by the Freeholders in the said counties, respectively, in like manner, and subject to the like Laws, Rules and Regulations under which the other members are elected in the said counties, respectively, or any other county; Provided always, that no Writ shall issue for the election of such members until there shall be a General Election for the Province."

Upon the question for adopting the said amendment, the committee divided—Yeas 8—Nays 21—and it was thereupon decided in the negative. It was subsequently resolved to postpone the bill for 6 months.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to authorize the Roman Catholic Bishop of this Province to hold Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, to him and his successors for ever. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

Read a third time as engrossed, a bill to provide for the more efficient inspection of Flour and Meal. Resolved, That the bill do pass.

Editor's Department.

MIRAMICHI.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1844.

ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—The Southern mail reached the Post Office, on Monday night, at 12 o'clock. We went to press to-day at one o'clock.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The packet ship Liverpool, arrived at New York, on the 8th instant from Liverpool, which port she left on the 6th February, two days after the last British steamer. From the extracts furnished by the American papers, we select the following:—

The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, the father of Prince Albert, died suddenly of cramp of the stomach, on the 29th of January. He was uncle and father-in-law to the Queen, father to Prince Albert, and brother of the King of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent. He had just reached his 60th year. He succeeded his father in the year 1800, but by his being in arms against Napoleon, he was precluded from possessing himself of his sequestered property until the year 1813. He commanded the 5th corps of the allied army, and Mayence was surrendered to his arms.

We notice that in the House of commons, in an answer to enquiries from Sir Charles Napier, as to the instructions given to the commanders of British cruisers, in reference to the American cruisers on the African coast, and also whether the Government had received any information of the establishment of military posts by the Americans on the Oregon frontier. Sir Robert Peel said, with respect to the first question he would give the gallant commodore an answer at an early day. With respect to the second question, he had no other information than the gallant officer himself possessed.

In reply to enquiries from Lord Brougham, the Earl of Aberdeen had stated that France had proposed alterations in the treaty with England, concerning the right of search, and that he could not say what would be the result. He trusted no effort would be spared to destroy the Slave Trade, but that first object of Great Britain must now be the preservation of peace among the nations of Europe. They must not risk the first and greatest blessing for the sake of any work of supererogation or humanity. To do so would be the most preposterous attempt any great nation could engage in.

Mr. Everett, the American minister, has been on a visit to the Rev. Sidney Smith—of all persons in the world—no repudiation on either side.—[Court Journal.]

The Queen is to visit Berlin and Dresden this spring.

The Queen and Prince Albert were in strict retirement at Windsor, in consequence of the death of the Prince's father.

Lord Morpeth has been returned to Parliament.

The Irish State trials were proceeding. Mr. O'Connell began his speech in defence on Monday the 5th: the Liverpool Times of the 6th, in a postscript brings the opening of it, a column long stating that he was still speaking when the reporter left. The greatest excitement prevailed, and the room was most densely crowded, and Mr O'Connell promised to make his speech as brief as possible. He avowed himself a repealer, denounced the Union, and alluded most skillfully, though in a very slight and guarded manner, to the exclusion of Catholics from the Jury, the conduct of the attorney General, and all the other trifling circumstances attending the trial which could bear in his favor.

The strange conduct of the Attorney General, Mr. Smith, in challenging Mr Fitzgibbon, of the opposite counsel, subjects him to the most scathing remarks in every quarter. His case was brought up in the House of Commons, and the ministerial members, and Sir R. Peel himself, were forced to say that his conduct was utterly indefensible. The Times goes so far as to call him "the late attorney general," though he has not resigned. There is a most vociferous call upon him to do so from the London press. It is thought that he will do so in consequence of the unanimous and decided condemnation of his conduct.

Twelve hundred pounds per week are confidently stated to be the disbursements made from the coffers of the Royal Exchange, in order to meet the current expenses of the State prosecutions, which bid fair to last for a week longer at the very least.

Cotton Spinner's Strike.—The operative cotton spinners of no fewer than eighteen manufactories in this city and neighbourhood, struck

work on Thursday for an advance of wages. The men, so far as we have learned, request an advance of 10 per cent upon their present rates of payment—a demand which the masters do not seem willing to accede to.—Glasgow paper.

There have been terrible gales off the coast, and a number of sad disasters are recorded. The Zeener, a Dutch Government frigate, capt. Abrahams, was lost on a shoal in the North sea. The loss was between £30,000 and £40,000, fully insured in London. A schooner, the Emile, from Bordeaux, was wrecked on the night of the first, and it was feared all on board had perished. The brig Sterling was wrecked at Yarmouth, and eight or ten of the crew were drowned. A great number of minor disasters are recorded.

DIMINUTION OF LITIGATION.—The Charlottetown papers remark that in the Small Debt Court for Princeton Royalty, there had not been a single summons issued for the last two months. We wish we could say the same for the Magistrates' Courts in Northumberland, particularly in Chatham—but, unfortunately, the reverse is the case, for every week these courts are crowded.

GAOL TO LET.—The St. Andrew's Standard announces that the Gaol for the county of Charlotte is tenantless.

UNITED STATES.—The papers give us an account of the Lumber Trade of Bangor during the last year:—amount of Boards exported, 118,000,000 feet; Timber, 6,000 tons. The amount is estimated at \$1,500,000.

The big gun, the bursting of which on board the Princeton, caused such a melancholy loss of life, cost the United States Government \$13,000.

Abstract of Duties received under the Revenue Laws, in 1843.

MIRAMICHI.	
Rum	£427 17 0
Brandy	446 10 9
Gin, Whiskey, and Cordials,	218 17 1
Wine,	134 0 0
Coffee,	20 6 10
Tea,	200 14 10
Tobacco,	141 17 10
Refined Sugar,	71 4 1
Dried Fruit,	21 11 3
British Goods and Wheat,	1374 18 8
Foreign Goods,	119 6 9
Foreign Apples,	3 2 6
Total	3,180 7 7

RICHMOND.	
Rum,	£134 7 0
Brandy,	48 8 5
Gin, Whiskey, and Cordials,	27 12 3
Wine,	9 4 4
Coffee,	2 13 1
Tea,	29 0 8
Tobacco,	28 16 2
Dried Fruit,	1 17 5
British Goods,	170 9 1
Foreign Goods,	14 8 4
Total,	466 16 9

DALHOUSIE.	
Rum,	£435 10 0
Brandy,	83 15 10
Gin, Whiskey, and Cordials,	37 4 6
Wine,	25 5 9
Coffee,	2 11 9
Tea,	48 0 3
Tobacco,	9 7 2
Refined Sugar,	19 16 6
Dried Fruit,	4 17 4
British Goods,	304 4 0
Foreign Goods,	76 5 5
Total,	1,046 18 6

BATHURST.	
Rum,	£112 11 0
Brandy,	83 15 10
Gin, Whiskey, and Cordials,	0 11 6
Coffee,	0 17 6
Tea,	0 7 6
Tobacco,	9 7 2
Refined Sugar,	2 7 3
Dried Fruit,	2 15 8
British Goods,	55 10 4
Foreign Goods,	3 1 0
Total,	271 4 9

TOTAL.	
Rum,	3322 11 0
Brandy,	2859 13 9
Gin, Whiskey, and Cordials,	1478 5 7
Wine,	1029 14 8
Coffee,	212 0 5
Tea,	1233 15 0
Tobacco,	865 6 9
Refined Sugar,	572 12 1
Dried Fruit,	212 11 10
British Goods and Wheat,	9702 4 3
Foreign Goods,	2222 2 4
Do. Horses, &c.,	125 15 0
Foreign Apples,	225 1 9
Total,	24,101 14 0

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—Our Journals of the Legislature are to the 12th of the month. They contain but little of interest. The Sentinel of Friday last, has the following sensible remarks on the absurd course pursued by the Assembly, in levying high duties, with the view of protecting "Domestic Manufactures."

"It will be seen by the above list of duties, that many of them have been imposed, not for the purpose of raising a revenue, but as protection to the manufacturers in Saint John, about which so much has been said and written. We have not time or space to enter into a consideration of the effect of such an enactment, with reference to the applicants for these exorbitant duties. But the effect upon the people of the Province must be, that they will, to a certain extent, act as a prohibition, and prevent the introduction of British and other goods, by which a revenue would be raised; and the price of every thing which the inhabitants of New Brunswick wear and consume, will be raised far beyond their proper value.

"There are two circumstances which have contributed to the depression of Saint John, distinct from its calamitous fires and failure in the timber trade; the one is, that the city has been built up in advance of the progressive advancement of the country—the other—and which the present attempt to impose high duties will aggravate—the means of obtaining supplies in the upper part of the Province, from Quebec and the United States.

"In the former place, as is the case in Halifax, British and other imported goods are cheaper than they are at Saint John, even when the duties are low; and the expense of conveyance up stream 150 or 250 miles, increases the disadvantage under which the city labours.

"At present the country from Woodstock upwards, is supplied from Quebec and the United States to a considerable extent; and facilities for communication with the former place, are yearly increasing. And while as we said before, the price of articles will be raised in those places, where the inhabitants of the Province must necessarily purchase articles that are imported on the sea board, these excessive duties will even then in many cases be evaded; and thus the attempt to establish a monopoly, when every where else monopolies are discountenanced, will serve permanently to divert a trade from Saint John, which at the present moment it is of the utmost importance to its inhabitants that they should cultivate and encourage."

The same paper states, that J. A. Street brought into the house, a bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, which was read a first time. It authorises the discharge of the debtor when two thirds of the creditors shall agree to the same.

THE SEASON.—Yesterday was rather boisterous, and some snow fell; with this exception the weather during the month has been very pleasant.

P. E. ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The papers from this Island, furnish us with the Report of the Directors of the above named Company, for the past year. By it we are sorry to perceive that the affairs of the company are in anything but a flourishing condition.

The following is a brief statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year—Halifax currency:—

Amount of Receipts, exclusive of the sum expected from the Province of New Brunswick,....	£2,302 14 6
Expenditures, exclusive of £400, amount of Insurance, £400 reserved fund, and £360, interest on capital invested,.....	2,261 13 0
	£41 1 8

Q.—We are requested to state, that the Miramichi Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society will meet at the chapel, in Chatham, on the morning of MONDAY next, 25th inst for the purpose of walking in Procession.

SIR WALTER SCOTT ON BEAUTY.—In one of the delightful descriptions of Female Loveliness which adorn the pages of this interesting writer, he alludes to a fragment and balmy mouth and partly set of teeth, as ranking among the first attributes of Feminine Beauty. The care and conservation therefore of ornaments, so precious and important, cannot fail to become objects of high interest, and our own experience induces us unhesitatingly to recommend "Rowland's Osmonto, or Pearl Dentifrice," as an indispensable appendage to the Toilet of Beauty, and as calculated to heighten and preserve the advantages of "Balmy Breath," and "Pearly Teeth," in all their beauty and perfection. See Advertisement.

Deaths.

At the Wesleyan Academy, Sackville, on Monday morning the 11th inst., Mrs H. M. PICKARD, consort of the Rev. H. Pickard, A. M., Principal of that Institution, and daughter of E. Thompson, Esquire, of Boston, U. S., aged 30 years. The sudden death of this amiable, talented, and godly-minded lady has thrown a deep and sorrowful gloom over the minds of her attached relatives and very numerous friends, by whom she was greatly beloved for her varied excellencies, domestic, intellectual, and religious. Her education and habits were of essential service in carrying forward the household designs of the Academy, to the interests and prosperity of which she was ardently devoted, and the success of which formed one of her highest earthly enjoyments. Inscrutable indeed, are the decisions of such a Providence.