

fish flag, and all will be right. You must either give up the idea of liberty, or blow up the Union. We go decidedly for a re-annexation of the New England States to Canada, especially as the petitions for annexing Canada to the Union have actually been presented to Congress. It would be a curious thing, if Faneuil Hall, which first hoisted the flag of independence, should be the first to raise the British standard again.

Montreal Courier, February 24.

Accidents.—Several accidents from the falling of snow off the roofs of houses, have occurred during the past week. The first we heard of was that stated by our correspondent "Thiuskull"—the man injured remains in the Hospital, we believe. The second person injured by a "snow slide" is a Mr. Perry, of McGill Street; he was almost buried under the snow, and when dug out, was nearly suffocated and much injured by the extreme pressure. The third accident happened on Saturday: a young man in the employ of Mr. Wilson, St. Paul Street, had his two legs broken, and was otherwise injured, by the falling in of a shed from the pressure of snow on the roof.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, the inmate of the Toll Bar Hotel close to the St. Lawrence Toll Bar, on the Mile End road, were awakened by a loud cracking noise; it was discovered that the roof was giving way from the pressure of the great weight of snow upon it. Being fortunately alarmed in time, they were enabled to obtain refuge in an adjoining house, and about half-past three the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. The whole of the window frames were driven out, and the front and back walls considerably shattered by the shock, but providentially no one sustained any injury.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax Guardian March 7.

Embarkation and Departure of the 74th Regiment.—This gallant and highly distinguished corps having been relieved by the 46th Regiment, which arrived from Barbadoes in H. M. Troop Ship Resistance, Commr. Patey, on Monday the 24th ult., as stated in our last No., embarked on board that ship on Tuesday last, on their return to Britain. They were preceded on their march to the wharf by the Bands of the 46th Regt. and of the Rifle Brigade, in addition to their own, the latter playing as they passed our office, the popular Scottish air of "Auld Langsyne." During their stay in this city this fine body of men have, by their orderly and soldier-like conduct, secured in a high degree the respect and good will of the inhabitants, whose best wishes go with them, and will follow them to the land of their fathers. The Resistance sailed yesterday forenoon with a strong North-westerly breeze.

Destructive Fire at Barbadoes.—The Brig Mermaid, Capt. Jones, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult., from Berbice, reports that when off Barbadoes, on the 5th ult., observing a great light in the Bay, the Captain landed and found that a fire had been raging for three days, by which about 200 houses had been destroyed. It was expected however, that the ravages of the devouring element would be arrested in the course of that day. A Lumber Yard had been consumed, and a large Provision Store was then burning.

New Brunswick.

Fredericton Head Quarters, March 12.

Serious Accident.—Yesterday a serious accident occurred by the running away of a pair of horses with a sleigh containing four persons, namely—Master Elijah and Miss Jane Miles, (son and daughter of the late Mr. George Miles) Mrs. Richard Carman, and a daughter of Mr. Charles Miles, all of Mauderville. The horses having become unmanageable two of the ladies was precipitated into a cellar opposite the old Barrack. The young man, who was driving, had his arm broken, and Miss Jane Miles was badly injured on the head; it is feared she is in a dangerous state. The other young woman was also badly hurt. Mrs. Carman was not injured.

We learn from the Charlotte Town, P. E. I., Morning News, that a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Alexander McLean, at York River, by which three young women, daughters of Mr. McLean have been burnt to death. They slept in the same room, and notwithstanding the exertions of their father and brother to save them, perished in the flames.

United States News.

PRESIDENT POLK'S ADDRESS.

[Extracts from President Polk's Inaugural Address.]

One of the difficulties which we have had to encounter, in the practical administration of the government, consists in the adjustment of our revenue laws, and the levy of the taxes necessary for the support of government. In the general proposition, that no more money shall be collected than the necessities of an economical administration shall require, all parties seem to acquiesce. Nor does there seem to be any material difference of opinion as to the absence of right in the government to tax one section of country, or one class of citizens, or one occupation, for the mere profit of another. Justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country. I have heretofore declared to my fellow citizens that in "my judgment it is the duty of the government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so by its revenue laws, and all other means within its power, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing agriculture, manufactures, the mechanic arts, commerce, and navigation." I have also declared my opinion to be "in favour of a tariff for revenue," and that, "in adjusting the details of such a tariff, I have sanctioned such moderate discriminating duties as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and, at the same time, afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry;" and that I was "opposed to a tariff for protection merely, and not for revenue."

The republic of Texas has made known her desire to come into our Union, to form a part of our confederacy, and enjoy with us the blessings of liberty secured and guaranteed by our constitution. Texas was once a part of our country—was unwisely ceded away to a foreign power—is now independent, and possesses an undoubted right to dispose of a part or the whole of her territory, and to merge her sovereignty, as a separate, and independent State, in ours. I congratulate my country that, by an act of the late Congress of the United States, the assent of this government has been given to that re-union; and it only remains for the two countries to agree upon the terms, to consummate object so important to both.

I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers, competent to contract; and foreign nations have no right to interfere with them, or to take exceptions to their reunion.

To Texas the re-union is important, because the strong protecting arm of our government would be extended over her, and the vast resources of her fertile soil and genial climate would be speedily developed; while the safety of New Orleans and of our whole southwestern frontier against hostile aggression, as well as the interests of the whole Union, would be promoted by it.

In the earlier stages of our national existence, the opinion prevailed with some, that our system of confederate States could not operate successfully over an extended territory, and serious objections have at different times been made to the enlargement of our boundaries. These objections were earnestly urged when we acquired Louisiana. Experience has shown that they were not well founded. The title of numerous Indian tribes to vast tracts of country has been extinguished. New States have been admitted into the Union; new Territories have been created, and our jurisdiction and laws extended over them. As our population has expanded, the Union has been cemented and strengthened; as our boundaries have been enlarged and our agricultural population has been spread over a large surface, our federative system has acquired additional strength and security. It may well be doubted whether it would not be in a greater danger of overthrow if our present population were confined to the comparatively narrow limits of the thirteen original States, than is, now that they are settled over a more expanded territory. It is confidently believed that our system may be safely extended to the utmost bounds of our territorial limits; and that, as it shall be extended, the bond of our Union, so far from being weak, will become stronger.

None can fail to see the danger to our safety and future peace, if Texas remains an independent State, or becomes an ally or dependency of some foreign

nation more powerful than herself. Is there one among our citizens who would not prefer perpetual peace with Texas, to occasional wars which so often occur between bordering nations? Is there one who would not prefer an unrestricted communication with her citizens, to the frontier obstructions which must occur if she remains out of the Union?—Whatever is good or evil in the local institutions of Texas, will remain her own, whether annexed to the United States or not. None of the present States will be responsible for them, any more than they are for the local institutions of each other. They have confederated together for certain specified objects. Upon the same principle, that they would refuse to form a perpetual union with Texas, because of her local institutions, our forefathers would have been prevented from forming our present Union. Perceiving no valid objection to the measure, and many reasons for its adoption, vitally affecting the peace, the safety, and the prosperity of both countries, I shall, on the broad principle which formed the basis and produced the adoption of our constitution, and not in any narrow spirit of sectional policy, endeavour, by all constitutional, honorable, and appropriate means, to consummate the expressed will of the people and government of the States, by the re-annexation of Texas to our Union at the earliest practicable period.

Nor will it become, in a less degree, my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable," and already are our people preparing to perfect that title, by occupying it with their wives and children. But eighty years ago our population was confined to the west by the ridge of the Alleghenies. Within that period—within the life time, I might say, of some of my hearers—our people, increasing to many millions, have filled the eastern valley of the Mississippi, adventurously ascended the Missouri to its head springs; and are already engaged in establishing the blessings of self-government in valleys, of which the rivers flow to the Pacific. The world beholds the peaceful triumphs of the industry of our Emigrants. To us belongs the duty of protecting them adequately wherever they may be upon our soil. The "Republican Institutions," should be extended over them in the distant regions which they have selected for their homes. The increasing facilities of intercourse will easily bring the States, of which the formation in that part of our territory cannot be long delayed, within the sphere of our Federative Union. In the meantime, every obligation imposed by treaty or conventional stipulations should be sacredly respected.

Great Fire at Washington.—National Theatre Destroyed, with other buildings.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, from Washington, under date of the 6th inst., says:—

To-night, about 3 o'clock, the National Theatre took fire in the Green Room; or among the back scenery, and in a few minutes the flames extended to every part of the building.

The House was crowded with spectators, to its utmost limits, all of whom escaped without injury, further than that occasioned from excessive fright; one lady having gone into hysterical fits. The house soon became totally enveloped in flames, and was quickly destroyed. From the combustible nature of the materials, the flames rose up with a bright light, giving out the most intense heat.

A stiff breeze was blowing at the time from W. N. W., which drove the fire over a block of houses extending from the National Theatre to 13th st., which soon became enveloped in the flames. A block of houses, extending from the corner of 13th and E, almost to F street, on 13th, also became enveloped and were destroyed. Not knowing the occupants of the houses, either on 13th street, or eastward of the Theatre, I cannot give names. The first building west of the Theatre is the Globe office, which was several times on fire. Nothing saved it but the wind, which blew the flames from it.

It so turned out that the Empire Club, who had been in procession with a band of music, to see the President, at the White House, and returning down the avenue with a torch light procession, just as they arrived opposite the Theatre, the cry of fire commenced. The Boys, as they are called, in their red jacket uniform, immediately threw away their torches, with every thing else, and rushed into the work of trying to put out the fire and save property.

The play being represented at the time was the "Beauty and the Beast," Burton and another actor, it is said, were out on the stage when the fire began. The people all had time to escape. The inauguration Hall, was held here last night. And it is fortunate that the fire did not occur then, as the consequences might have been more serious.

It is said the fire originated from the carelessness of an actor, who, it is said, was dressing himself, and accidentally set fire to the curtains, or wardrobe in the room.

to South... quantity of MEADOW HAY of Superior quality for sale. A credit of six months will be given upon receiving notes with approved security. For particulars enquire of Mrs. HARKINS, 11th March, 1845.

Bankrupt Notices

In the matter of THOMAS COUGHLAN, of Blackville, in the County of Northumberland, Innkeeper and Lamberer, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a general meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in Chatham, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of selling all the Interest which the Creditors have in the Outstanding Debts due to the estate of the said Bankrupt.

Dated at Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1845.

WM. CARMAN, Junior, Commissioner for the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt in the county of Northumberland.

In the matter of HUGH FRASER, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a general meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupt, to be held on Thursday, the tenth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in Chatham, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of selling all the Interest which the Creditors have in the Outstanding Debts due to the estate of the said Bankrupt.

Dated at Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1845.

W. CARMAN, Junior, Commissioner for the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt in the county of Northumberland.

In the matter of LEONARD HAWORTH, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, Merchant, a Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupt, to be held on Saturday, the twelfth day of April next, at my office, in Chatham, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of selling all the Interest which the Creditors have in the Outstanding Debts due to the estate of the said Bankrupt.

Dated at Chatham, in the county of Northumberland, this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1845.

W. CARMAN, Junior, Commissioner for the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt in the county of Northumberland.

In the matter of Alexander McBeath, Donald McBeath, and John McBeath, of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, Couriers, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given, that I appoint a general meeting of the creditors of the above named Bankrupts, to be held at my office in Chatham, on Thursday, the seventeenth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of selling all the Interest which the Creditors have in the Outstanding Debts due to the estate of the said Bankrupts.

Dated at Chatham, aforesaid, this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1845.

W. CARMAN, Junior, Commissioner for the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, for the county of Northumberland.

ASSESSORS NOTICE

The subscribers having been appointed, and duly sworn to the Office of Assessors of the Parish of Chatham, Public Notice is hereby given, that they are ready to receive any, or such information as persons liable to assessment may think fit to give, relative to their Income, Property, and value thereof, previous to FRIDAY, the 11th April next.

WM. CARMAN, Assessor, JAMES CAIE, Assessor, JAMES KERR, Assessor, Chatham, 11th March, 1845.

Caution.

I hereby Caution all persons from purchasing A NOTE OF HAND, drawn by the Subscriber, in favour of WILLIAM IDEAN, or order, for FIVE POUNDS, dated the 10th April, 1844; no Value having been received by me for said Note. GEORGE KNIGHT, Nelson, 5th March, 1845.