

in the harbour of —, whereof — is master, so help me God." And the owner or consignee of the same articles shall at the same time and place make and subscribe an affidavit that he is the owner or consignee of such articles, and that the contents of the affidavits made by the said masters, are just and true, and that the said articles are not to be landed within the Province to the best of his knowledge and belief, and the master of the vessel on board of which such articles have been re-landed shall at the same time make and subscribe an affidavit that the articles mentioned in the affidavit of the master of the vessel in which they were imported are actually on board the ship or vessel of which he is master, and that the same or any part thereof are not to be again landed in the Province to the best of his knowledge and belief.

VII. And be it further enacted, That when any dutiable articles are exported for drawback, after having been landed in the Province, the evidence of such exportation shall be an affidavit, made and subscribed by the owner or consignee of such articles, before the Treasurer, or Deputy Treasurer, as follows, to-wit:—

"I, A. B. do swear that the articles by me now shipped on board the —, whereof — is master, were lawfully imported (or purchased at a Custom House sale, or sale of Government Stores,) in the —, whereof — was master, from —, and that the duties thereon have been paid or secured to be paid by me, at this office, and that the same, or any part thereof, are not to be re-landed in the Province, to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God."

Also, an affidavit, made and subscribed by the master of the vessel, in which the articles are to be exported, as follows, to-wit:—

"I, A. B. do swear that the articles shipped by me in the —, whereof — is master, are now actually on board the —, whereof I am master, bound for —, and that the same or any part thereof, are not to be re-landed within the Province, to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God."

Provided always, That before any drawback shall be paid, or a remission of duties upon articles exported in the same bottom, or transhipped into another vessel, and exported without being landed, obtained, it shall be incumbent on the owner or consignee of such articles, to produce to the Treasurer or Deputy, to whom the duties shall have been paid or secured within one year from the time of exportation thereof, a certificate, under the hand and seal of the Collector, or principal Officer of the Customs, or of the Revenue of the place to which the same were exported, that such articles have been there landed, and he shall at the same time make and subscribe the following oath, to-wit:—

"I, A. B. do swear that the articles exported by me in the —, whereof — is master, a certificate of the landing of which is by me now exhibited, have been actually landed at — to the best of my knowledge and belief, so help me God."

Provided also, That the drawbacks herein before allowed shall be paid out of the duties actually paid on the same articles for which such drawbacks shall be claimed, and if such duties have been secured, then the said drawbacks shall be paid when those duties become due to the Treasury, and not before, that is to say a proportion of such drawbacks on each instalment of the bonds given for the duties as they severally become due.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That if all or any of the articles reported for exportation without being landed, or which having been landed, have been shipped for exportation, with a view to obtain a remission of the duties thereon, or to obtain the drawbacks allowed by this Act, have been landed or re-landed contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, all such articles so landed or re-landed, and such as may be on board at the time of discovering such intended fraud, shall be forfeited, and shall and may be seized and prosecuted to condemnation, and the proceeds of such forfeitures applied as herein after directed. And if it shall be discovered, within one year after the articles reported for exportation, or after having been landed, or after any drawbacks may have been paid or received, that the whole, or any part thereof, have been fraudulently landed within the Province, the owner or consignee of such articles, and the master or owner of the ship or vessel from which the same were re-landed, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds to be recovered, and applied as hereinafter directed.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the evidence required to obtain any drawback on Horses Cattle reported from this Province, shall be a certificate of the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer as the case may be, that the Cattle upon which the drawback is claimed were on the importation of such Cattle, reported for exportation, as an affidavit shall be annexed, in manner and form as follows, to-wit:—

"I, A. B. do swear that the following (here state the number and description of Cattle) now on board the —, whereof — is master, bound for —, and that they are the same as are mentioned in the annexed certificate, and were reported for exportation, and that the same are not intended to be re-landed in this Province, to the best of my knowledge and belief—so help me God." And also the affidavit of the Master of the vessel mentioned in the owner's or consignee's affidavit, and subscribed by him in form following, to-wit,

"I, A. B. do swear that the — shipped by me are now actually on board the —, whereof I am master, bound for —, and that the same are not to be re-landed in this Province with my knowledge and consent, (unavoidable accident excepted) so help me God."

Which affidavits and certificate shall be filed in the office where taken: Provided always, that no drawbacks shall be allowed and paid in less than one month after the sailing of the vessel, in which the cattle, for which the same are claimed, were shipped; or unless the cattle reported for exportation, shall be actually exported within three months from the time of their importation: Provided always, that if any cattle shall be fraudulently re-landed in this Province after shipment for exportation as aforesaid, the same shall be forfeited, and may be sold forthwith without further process, by the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, and the proceeds applied, one half to the informer, the residue to His Majesty, for the use of the Province; and the owner or consignee of such cattle, and the master of the vessel from which they have been fraudulently re-landed, shall severally forfeit and pay a fine of one hundred pounds.

X. And for the more effectually securing the duties imposed on cattle and horses by this Act—Be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurer of the Province to appoint fit and proper persons, as he may judge meet and expedient, to be collectors of such duties; and every such person so appointed is hereby authorized to detain, and report to the Treasurer, or Deputy Treasurer, all such Cattle and Horses, as may be found on any road, place or places, and so imported and brought aforesaid, unless the owner or owners, person or persons having charge of, and driving such Cattle and Horses, shall produce a certificate from the Treasurer or one of his deputies, that the duties have been paid or secured to be paid on such Cattle and Horses: And the said Collectors shall give bonds to the Treasurer in the sum of one hundred pounds, with two sufficient Sureties in the sum of fifty pounds each, for the faithful discharge of their duty, and shall be allowed one half of the commission to be received by the Deputy Treasurer of the

County, in which such Collectors shall reside, and also one half of the net proceeds of the sale of all Cattle and Horses so detained and forfeited, under and by virtue of this Act.

XI. And be it further enacted, That all articles which are subject to duties by the provisions of this Act, and which having been seized and sold by the officers of His Majesty's Customs in any part of the Province for having been illegally imported or smuggled, shall be liable to the same rates and duties as if the same had been legally imported and entered at the Treasurer's or any Deputy Treasurer's Office, as required by this Act, and the purchaser or purchasers of any such articles, sold as aforesaid, shall within twenty-four hours after such sale and purchase, and before any part of the articles so purchased shall be consumed, make report to the Treasurer or his Deputy, at the place nearest the sale, in writing, under oath, of the articles so purchased, and the duties arising thereon, shall then be paid or secured to be paid, in the same manner and subject to the same regulations, as duties arising on such articles when legally imported, and upon the exportation of any such articles so purchased, reported, and upon which the duties have been paid or secured as aforesaid, the purchasers shall be entitled to the like drawback as is herein before allowed, upon the exportation of the like articles, subject always to the like regulations, provisions, and restrictions as are herein before made and provided: And if any dutiable articles, which may have been imported into the Province, or purchased from some resident Merchant or Trader, for the use of His Majesty's Army or Navy, and upon which no duties have been paid, or upon which the duties may have been re-paid, shall at any time be sold by order of Government, the purchaser or purchasers shall report the same, and pay, or secure to be paid the same amount of duties as such articles are liable to, when imported into the Province, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks upon the exportation thereof, subject to the same regulations, provisions and restrictions as are herein before provided and made as aforesaid: And any purchaser of dutiable articles at any Custom House sale, or at the sale of Government Stores as aforesaid, who shall refuse or neglect to make report of such articles so purchased, and to pay or to secure the duties thereon, shall, if the same articles cannot be found, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, and if the whole of the same are found, then in lieu of such penalty the said articles shall be forfeited, and may be searched for, seized, taken away and prosecuted, by order of the Treasurer or any Deputy Treasurer, and the proceeds thereof applied in manner as herein after directed.

XII. And be it further enacted, That any articles subject to duties by this Act, which may be imported expressly for the use of His Majesty's Army, Navy or Ordnance and actually delivered to the Commissary or any authorized Officer of Government, shall be, and the same are hereby exempted from the duties herein before imposed, upon the like articles, and any such articles which may be supplied by any resident merchant or trader for the use aforesaid, and actually delivered to the Commissary or any other authorized officer of Government, shall also be exempt from the payment of any duties herein imposed; and if the duties thereon shall have been paid, then such resident merchant or trader shall receive back the amount of such duties, or if indebted to the Treasury shall have credit for the same, by deducting the amount from the gross amount of his Bond, the instalments of which shall be regularly paid upon the balance thereof: Provided always, that before any such dutiable articles shall be exempted from the payment of duties, and before any repayment of duties shall be made, or credit given therefor, the Commissary or other authorized officer of Government, shall, if the said articles have been imported, produce the Invoice or Bill of Lading of such articles to the Treasurer or his Deputy, at the place of importation, and shall make and subscribe an affidavit before the said Treasurer or Deputy as aforesaid, that the several articles contained in such Invoice or Bill of Lading are imported expressly for the use of His Majesty's Army, Navy, or Ordnance, and received into his charge for that purpose: And if any such articles shall be supplied for the like purpose by any resident merchant or trader, such merchant or trader shall report, and make and subscribe an affidavit before the Treasurer or his Deputy as aforesaid, that the articles mentioned in the report and affidavit, were actually delivered to the Commissary, or other authorized officer: And the said Commissary or other authorized officer, shall also make and subscribe an affidavit before the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, that the articles mentioned in the said report and affidavit of the merchant or trader, are actually delivered into his charge, for the uses aforesaid.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That the quantity of all dutiable Liquors and Molasses shall be ascertained by Gunter's callipers, and shall be gauged by a sworn gauger or gaugers appointed by the President or Commander-in-Chief, which gaugers shall not gauge any dutiable articles in which they have any interest or property.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Province, for the time being, to appoint fit persons, to be approved of by the President or Commander-in-Chief, to be his Deputies in each port or place in this Province, where a Deputy may be required for the due enforcement of this Act, or any other Act relating to the Revenue; which persons so appointed and approved of, shall give good and sufficient security by Bond to His Majesty, for the faithful discharge of their duties respectively as follows, that is to say:—The Deputy Treasurers of Saint Andrews and Miramichi respectively, in a sum not less than four thousand pounds; of Richibucto in the County of Kent, in a sum not less than two thousand pounds; the Deputy Treasurer of West Isles in a sum of one thousand pounds; and all other Deputies respectively, in a sum not less than five hundred pounds; and all such Bonds shall also be executed by at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the Treasurer, and shall be taken in the name of His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors; and the said Deputies respectively, shall be accountable to the said Treasurer, when thereunto required, for all sums to be received by them, by virtue of this or any other Act: And all such Deputies shall have the same powers to the fullest extent in every respect, to make seizures and proceed to condemnation and sale, as are given to the Treasurer by virtue of this Act; and each Deputy shall and may retain for his services, ten pounds for every hundred pounds which he shall receive or secure for duties imposed by this Act, over and above his proportion of the seizures and forfeitures, which he may make under and by virtue of this Act: Provided always, that the sum so retained as aforesaid, shall not in any one year exceed three hundred pounds for the services of any one Deputy; and it shall and may be lawful for the said Treasurer, in case of sickness or necessary absence from the City and County of St. John, to appoint a fit person to act as his Deputy there, for whose acts the said Treasurer shall be responsible; which Deputy, during his continuance in office shall have the same power and authority in every respect as the Treasurer hath by the virtue of this Act, when personally executing the duties of his office, but shall receive no compensation or allowance from the public Treasury for his services, except his proportion of the proceeds of any seizures which he may make, or of any penalties and forfeitures which may be incurred by this Act during his continuance in office as aforesaid.

XV. And be it further enacted, That the Tide Surveyors and Waiters, and all other Revenue Officers who may be appointed by the President or

Commander in Chief, for the Port of Saint John, or for any other port or place in the Province, shall in all respects be under the orders, directions and control of the Treasurer or his Deputies respectively, for the places where such officers may be appointed. And the said Tide Surveyors and Waiters and other Revenue Officers, shall attend to the unloading of ships and vessels with dutiable articles, and shall not allow any such dutiable articles to be landed from any ship or vessel arriving at any port or place for which they are respectively appointed, without a permit from the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, as the case may be, which permit to land dutiable articles, shall be made by the said Treasurer or Deputy immediately upon the duties thereon being paid or secured, agreeably to the provisions of this Act. And if any Tide Surveyor or Waiter or other Revenue Officer, attending the unloading of any vessel with dutiable articles, shall discover any such articles on board which have not been entered and particularly mentioned in the masters report of the cargo of such vessel, or in the report of any of the owners or consignees of such articles, or if any such articles shall be by such officer found to have been landed from such ship or vessel, or otherwise imported contrary to the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of such Tide Surveyor and waiters, and other Revenue Officers respectively, and they are hereby required forthwith to take possession of such articles and detain the same, and make report thereof to the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, as the case may be, and the said Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer shall immediately seize the said articles, and proceed to dispose of the same, in the manner directed in and by the third section of this Act, and the proceeds of such seizure shall be applied, one moiety thereof to His Majesty, for the use of the Province, and the other moiety equally between the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer prosecuting the same, and the officer first detaining such articles.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That for the recovery of all such duties, as are imposed by this Act, and shall not be paid at the several times limited for the payment thereof respectively as aforesaid, the said Treasurer or his Deputy of the port or place in which such bonds may have been taken, is hereby directed to transmit the same within thirty days, to His Majesty's Attorney General for prosecution; and His Majesty's Attorney General is hereby required forthwith to cause process to be issued against all and every person or persons so standing indebted, and to pursue the same to final judgment and execution, unless payment of the sum due, and costs be previously made; and in case the said bonds shall not be transmitted to be prosecuted within the said thirty days, the surety on such bond shall be discharged, and recourse only be had against the principal to the same, or against the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, so neglecting to transmit the same for prosecution: Provided always, that all Bonds entered into for the security of duties imposed by this Act shall be void, and may be cancelled or destroyed, unless such bonds shall be sued within one year from the time limited in such bonds, for the payment of such duties or the last instalment limited in the same; and if such bond shall not be prosecuted to final judgment and execution in three years from the time limited as aforesaid, then and in such case such bonds shall be void, and may be cancelled and destroyed.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the Province, and of the several Deputy Treasurers, to make half yearly returns to the office of the Provincial Secretary, of the bands by them respectively taken for duties, and then remaining unpaid, stating the names of the obligors, the amount secured, the terms of payment, and date of such bonds, and the amount, if any, which has been paid thereon, and any other particulars which may be necessary, which returns shall be annually laid before the House of Assembly, with the Treasurer's accounts; and the Treasurer or any Deputy Treasurer who shall neglect to make such returns, for a longer period than two months, after the expiration of each and every period, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of fifty pounds, to be applied to the use of the Province.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That all the monies received by virtue of this or any former Act for raising a Revenue, shall remain in the Treasury, and the same shall be disposed of, or appropriated by an Act, or Acts of the General Assembly, to be for that purpose enacted.

XIX. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the Province and his Deputies respectively, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer all the oaths required to be made and taken for carrying the several provisions of this Act into effect; and every person who shall be convicted of taking a false oath to any of the particulars herein required to be sworn to, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be liable to all the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

XX. And be it further enacted, That the several penalties and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of this Act may be recovered by information of the Treasurer of the Province or any Deputy Treasurer, or of His Majesty's Attorney General or Solicitor General, or any of the King's Counsel learned in the law, before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace residing near the place where such penalties and forfeitures may be incurred; and the said Justices shall summon the party accused to appear before them; and if such party shall make default, they shall and may proceed and upon due proof of one or more credible witness or witnesses, convict such accused party in the penalty incurred, and shall cause the same to be levied by warrant of distress and sale of such offender's goods and chattels; and for want of such distress whereon to levy the same, shall commit such offender to prison for a term not exceeding six months, unless such penalty or forfeiture, with costs be sooner paid: Provided always, that in any case where the party accused shall upon such summons as aforesaid, appear to make default, then the further prosecution for such penalty or forfeiture shall be had before the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County where such penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred, or in the Supreme Court in this Province, and if in either of the said Courts the party accused shall be convicted, he shall be dealt with in the same manner as is in this section provided in cases of conviction or default.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That all Vessels and Boats of Fifteen Tons and under, and all Carriages, Horses and Cattle, which may be seized under this, or any other Act relating to the Revenue of the Province, may be prosecuted upon information of the Treasurer of the Province, or any Deputy Treasurer, or the Commander of any Revenue Vessel, in the same manner as is provided in and by the third section of this Act.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That upon the entry of any goods, of Foreign growth or produce, subject to duties under this Act, and which are also subject to duties, and intended to be warehoused, under the provisions of any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, the importers of such Goods, instead of paying or securing the Provincial Duty, as directed in and by this Act, shall give Bond, with at least one sufficient Surety, to be approved of by the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, in double the amount of Duties payable at the Treasury thereupon, with condition for safe depositing the Goods in the Warehouse, and for the payment of such Duties before taking the same out of the Warehouse for home consumption, or for the exportation thereof, and with further condition, that if the Goods be not taken out of the Warehouse in two years, the duties shall, at the expiration of that period, be paid.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That if any Goods which shall have been so Warehoused, shall be taken out of the Warehouse, except for exportation, without payment of the said duties so imposed by this Act,

such Goods shall be forfeited, and may be seized and disposed of in the manner directed in and by this Act.

XXIV. And be it further enacted, That all forfeitures and penalties incurred, and recovered under and by virtue of this Act, after deducting the costs and charges of prosecution, together with all charges that may have accrued, shall be paid as follows: That is to say, one half part to the Officer seizing and prosecuting the same articles to condemnation, or complaining against and prosecuting such offender or offenders, and the other half into the hands of the Treasurer of the Province for the use thereof.

XXV. And be it further enacted, That all articles which shall have been seized, condemned and forfeited, under and by virtue of this Act, shall (under the direction of the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer at the Port or place where such articles shall have been so seized condemned and forfeited) be sold by public auction to the highest bidder and the proceeds of such sales disposed of as is provided in and by this Act.

XXVI. Provided always and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any person or persons considering himself or themselves aggrieved by the decision of any of the Justices of the Peace under the Provisions of this Act from the benefit of an appeal from such decision to the Supreme Court of the Province.

XXVII. And be it further enacted, That an Act made and passed in the Eighth year of His Majesty's reign intitled "An Act to repeal certain enactments relative to the Revenue of this Province, and also to make provision for the better security of the said Revenue" be and the same is hereby repealed.

XXVIII. And be it further enacted, That the right of recovery of any of the penalties and forfeitures incurred under and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the Third Year of His Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act for raising a Revenue in this Province," and of the several Acts made in amendment thereof, be, and the same is hereby saved.

XXIX. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force from the first day of April next, until the first day of April, which will be in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty One.

Our readers will observe, with pleasure that all the sections of the REVENUE BILL, in which we intimated the occurrence of objectionable clauses, have been directly amended or indirectly qualified. As the Law now stands, a Writ of Assistance is requisite to authorize the Treasurer or his Deputies to enter a house; the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace is much more limited than by the Bill as originally passed in the House of Assembly; and an Appeal to the Supreme Court is in all cases expressly reserved to a defendant. For these not unimportant improvements the Province is indebted to the Council; the members of which, we understand, consider the present Bill by far the best of its kind, on the whole which has ever received the sanction of the Legislature.

His Majesty's long-desired January Packet, the Camden, arrived at Halifax on Saturday week. She has brought our files of English and Scotch papers, from which we may make some interesting extracts: the political articles have gleefully appeared.

The Bethiah brig from New-York to St. John, furnished some additions to our European intelligence; and the Packet ship Dorer, which brought London papers to the 20th of January, and Liverpool to the 22d, to Boston, has completed our stock for the present Gazette.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HOWARD DOUGLAS was in London at the departure of the January Mail, in the enjoyment of good health and high spirits. His EXCELLENCY was fully prepared for his important mission to the Netherlands, but had not received instructions at the time of his proceeding thither. The Commissioner of the United States, JUDGE PEARLE, arrived in London on the 9th of January, and was to repair to the Netherlands on the 16th; he has received, it seems, the appointment of Envoy to that Court.

In our last page will be found Extracts from several papers, to which we especially invite the attention of our readers. The Old and New World will be indebted to HIS MAJESTY'S CONSUL at New-York, for the invention of an important desideratum in Steam-Carriages. CAPTAIN ESTREDEGE, of the 51st, who last week passed through Fredericton, in his way to Bermuda, after an extensive tour in the United States, as in possession of a novel of Mr. BRICHANAN'S Carriage, presented him by the inventor in New-York, to be conveyed to SIR PERRERINE MANTLAND, for the benefit of both Provinces.

The Fredericton Society of St. PATRICK celebrated their annual festival on Wednesday last, the Hon. THOS. BAILLIE, President, and MAJOR MICHIE, Vice President. An excellent dinner was provided for the Society in Peter's long room, and the wines were universally pronounced of a superior quality. Among the guests we observed the Honorable Captain Hurd; Major Eeles and Stewart, and several other officers; the Rev. Drs. Jacob, Smeigville, and Thompson, the Rev. Messrs. McSweny and Carroll, and several private gentlemen of the neighbourhood. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk with great cordiality, and every sentiment discovering a more than ordinary spirit of liberality and diffusive benevolence was sure of an enthusiastic welcome. In returning thanks for "THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK," Dr. Jacob expressed the satisfaction which he felt in belonging to an university which was established on universal principles, excluding none from its advantages on the ground of country, birth or creed, but freely opening its doors to all, on the simple conditions of orderly conduct and good morals. He said it afforded him peculiar pleasure to acknowledge the honor conferred on the College by the Society, after the partition wall was broken down by the Legislature of the Province, following the example of the Imperial Parliament, which had so long separated the subjects of the same King. Henceforth he trusted that English, Scotch and Irish would be of one heart and of one soul, uniting in their endeavours to promote the common good of the empire. The same Reverend gentleman paid a handsome tribute to the memory of the French Missionaries, who had originally converted the whole native population of New-Brunswick, and to the Catholic Clergymen, to whom a large portion of its inhabitants are now indebted for pastoral care and instruction. Dr. Thompson, in a speech of some length, ably defended his Irish countrymen from the injurious misapprehensions often entertained in consequence of occasional acts of violence and crime. The fault, he argued, was not to be attributed to the national character, for no men on the face of the earth discovered greater humanity and benevolence, or acted with greater propriety, when placed in favorable circumstances. But the bane of Ireland was the absence of her Country Gentlemen: where these resided on their property, and took proper care of their tenants and neighbours, there, said Dr. Thompson, and he spoke from his own experience as an Irish Clergyman and Magistrate, the beneficial effects were happily manifested. In returning thanks for "THE RIFLE BRIGADE," Major Eeles spoke in high terms of compliment of the Peasantry of New-Brunswick. He had never seen, he said, men who appeared better qualified for military service; and he was satisfied that a very short training would prepare them to take the field, with well founded confidence of the result, against any enemy whom it might be necessary to oppose. Some admirable songs were sung by several gentlemen, the Band of the Rifles played a succession of enlivening airs, and nothing was wanting to the innocent hilarity of the evening.

Corresponding friends will perceive our inability to publish their favors this week.

FIRE.—On the night of Monday last, the House of Mr. John Gray, (the principal mason in the building of Government-House) in Prince William, unfortunately took fire,—before it was discovered the fire penetrated into the room where the family slept, and most melancholy to relate, two of his children (one of them eight and the other five years of age) perished in the flames.

Mr. & Mrs. Gray both suffered much from the fire; and every article of Clothing, Furniture, Provisions, and all the books and papers were entirely consumed.

As Mr. M. Hagen of this place was driving in from the Country, in a single sleigh, on Monday morning last, when at the lower side of Hart's Island, nearly opposite Spring Hill, the ice broke beneath his horse, and before assistance could be afforded by some persons who were hastening to the spot, the current notwithstanding the great efforts of the young gentleman to resist its force, drew under the horse and sleigh. We believe that the travelling on the river was never known to be so dangerous at this time of the year as at present.—The warm rays of the sun and the late southerly winds have occasioned a rapid decomposition of the ice and snow, so that the country around us is almost wholly divested of its wintry attire.

Married.

At Wickham, Queen's County, on the 9th inst, by the Rev. S. R. Clarke, Mr. James Golding, to Miss Susan Ann, fourth daughter of Mays Case, Esq.

At Mangerville, on the 11th inst, by the Rev. R. Milner, Mr. Andrew Messersene, jun to Miss Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. William Nevers, of Lincoln.

At same place, on the 17th inst, by the same, Mr. Alexander Cameron, of Gagetown, to Fanny, fifth daughter of Mr. Ephraim Treadwell.

At Gagetown, on the 18th inst, by the Rev. Samuel R. Clarke, Mr. Israel Parent, of York County, to Miss Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. David Coy, of the former place.

At Hampstead, Queen's County, by the same, Mr. David Murray, to Miss Mary Ann Starrit.

At Waterborough, Queen's County, same evening, by the Rev. Abraham Wood, Mr. Frederick Purdy, to Miss Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel McGregor.

Died.

At Sackville, the 22d ult. after a short but very painful illness, Susan, consort of William Crane, Esq. Member of our House of Assembly, in the 23th year of her age, deeply lamented by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

At Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, on the 13th instant, Sarah Elizabeth, infant and only daughter of Edward B. Chandler, Esq. aged eleven months.

On the 5th of January, at her house in London, Anne Countess Dowager of Galloway, in the 88th year of her age. Her ladyship was the mother of the Bishop of Quebec, and Grandmother to Major Stewart of the Rifle Brigade now stationed at Fredericton.

In Scotland, John Macgregor, Esq. late Civil Engineer on the Rideau Canal. This event took place on the 8th January, in the house of his father at Torrs, in the Stewarty of Kirkcubright. He was about 30 years of age. Mr. Macgregor's lively and useful work, intitled "Thirty years in Upper Canada," will make him long remembered and regretted.

At sea on the 10th of Oct. last, on his passage to England from St. Lucia, in the ship Iram, the Hon. Robert Dalzell, one of the Members of His Majesty's Council in Lower Canada. The singular fatality attending the death of this gentleman and his brother, the late Hon. John Dalzell, is a subject of general astonishment & regret. They left Quebec together for St. Lucie, on business, seemingly in perfect health, a short time before their demise, and it would appear, they both imbibed the malignant fever which is so frequently fatal in that Island; as the latter was attacked with it in a few days after his return and the former died, from the same cause only a few hours before him, as above stated. So true, indeed, is the language of scripture—"in the midst of life we are in death."

On Friday the 18th of December, at St. Lucia, Major-General David Stewart, of Garth, Governor of that Island. This gallant and lamented Officer served in St. Vincents, in the inscription of 1795, and was subsequently actively employed throughout the late war, with the Highland regiments, whose exploits he was so faithfully recorded in his "sketches of the Highlanders."

In London, on the 16th of January, Lord Redesdale, in the 82d year of his age. In 1810 he was chosen speaker of the House of Commons, and a few months afterwards was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Baron Redesdale.

At his residence in the Indian Village near Buffalo, U. S. the noted Seneca Chief, Saguy-neo-whahah, (keep awake) so long known to the whites by the name of Red Jacket, aged 80 years. He was a great warrior, among the most perfect of natural orators—but a most determined enemy to all attempts to introduce the arts of civilized life among the Indians, maintaining "that the forest was their legitimate home."

The Legislature of Nova Scotia has received a proposal from the Colonial Secretary, that a permanent grant of £2000 per annum should be substituted for the Quit-rents due to His Majesty in that Province. A similar proposal has been made to the Legislature of Upper Canada; the sum named being £1500, the same which is required of New-Brunswick. The reply which our sister Colonies intend to make has not yet transpired.

The King of Spain has certainly made a formal demand of the restoration of his ancient rights in Hispaniola. The last number of the Baltimore American contains an abstract of the Proclamation of President Boyer, relative to this demand. It is dated 6th of February, and is entirely firm in opposition to the claim. The conclusion is as follows:—

"We have declared to the universe our desire to live in peace with all nations; we are bound to do this by our Constitution. It has always been our determination to let those alone who do not disturb us; but if our territory should be violated, we shall turn upon our aggressors, and place the destinies of Hayti in the hands of the sovereign arbiter of nations and of Kings."

The Frigate Casilda, which brought the Spanish Envoy, F. F. de Castro, to Port-au-Prince, charged with the above mission, sailed thence for Havana on the 3d of February, and it is stated, says the American, that on leaving the Harbour, she was attacked by two Columbian brigs of war, the issue of which was not known.

A Bill has been introduced into the Congress of the United States, founded in some measure on the report of the Committee of Commerce, reducing the duties on imports, and providing for reciprocal freedom of commercial intercourse with all countries. The Committee appointed both by the Senate and the House of Representatives have made their reports on the claims of the Cherokee, and a corresponding Bill has been brought in—in a multitude of words it gives the President leave to violate all the treaties of the United States—because the State of Georgia does not like them.

AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 23d day of March next, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Market House in Fredericton, That well known FARM on the Nashwaak, the property of late DONALD MUNN, deceased. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Fredericton, 12th Feb. 1850.

The sale of the above property is postponed until Tuesday, the 29th June next, 23d March, 1850.