# LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Fredericton, *Tuesday, 31st March.*

Mr. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed on the twelfth day of February last, to take into consideration the Message from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to King's College, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom were referred the Despatch of Lord Stanley of the twelfth November last, and other Documents on the subject of King's College, having duly considered the same, beg leave to submit the following Report—

"Influenced by a sincere desire to render King's College more successful than it has hitherto been, we have weighed with great deliberation the remarks of Lord Stanley, contained in the Despatch before us, in order to adopt, if possible, the suggestions made by His Lordship, for the improvement of that Institution; but after full consideration, we cannot, in discharge of our duty, and in the observance of those principles which have ever influenced the Assembly in their proceedings on this important question, and by which we feel assured they will still be guided until the question is satisfactorily settled, recommend a compliance with His Lordship's suggestions, or allow many of the observations in the Despatch to pass unnoticed.

"We consider it a matter of congratulation to the supporters of the Bill, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has unequivocally concurred with them in the opinion that 'the Legislature and the Crown are joint founders' of the Institution, and that the Charter is therefore amendable by Legislative enactment. The constitutionality of our proceedings being therefore admitted, we trust that continual effort will be made until the character of the Institution is changed, and new life and activity infused into its managing power.

"After disposing of the question, as to the Constitutional right of the local Legislature to amend the Charter, His Lordship observes that 'the Bill can hardly be said to be exempt from serious objections, since it is certain that the changes introduced by it are highly offensive to one considerable class of Her Majesty's subjects in New Brunswick, and that the class so offended are precisely those for whose more especial advantage the College was originally founded.'

"To justify the opinion expressed in this paragraph as to the contemplated changes, His Lordship must have been in possession of information which has never been communicated to the Assembly; for we are quite certain there is no good reason why those changes should be deemed 'highly offensive' by any considerable class of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province.

"If His Lordship has founded his opinion upon the private representations of individuals or upon the Petition of the Corporation of King's College, we humbly conceive that His Lordship has attached undue weight to those representations, and that they should not be allowed to contravene the opinions and wishes of the Provincial Legislature.

"His Lordship assumes that the College was originally founded for the "especial advantage of Members of the Church of England,' but such was not the opinion or intention of the Assembly in 1829, when the Endowment Act was passed.

"Referring to the eighth paragraph of the Address of the House to Her Majesty of the last Session on this subject, it will there be seen that before the Assembly would consent to the Endowment Act, they were assured by the College Council that 'by the terms of the Charter any persons were 'eligible to the office of Professors, whatever 'might be their Religious tenets or Profession, and 'that all the honors and advantages to be conferred 'by the College under the Charter, were open to 'persons of every Religious persuasion, as fully and 'freely as to Members of the Church of England, 'with the single exception of Degrees in Divinity.'

"The apparent liberality of this declaration of the College Council procured the passage of the Act, so that the College was not, so far as the Assembly was concerned, founded for the special advantage of the Anglican Church; and we are warranted in saying, that had such an intention been avowed in the Assembly of 1829, the Endowment Act would not have passed. We therefore feel ourselves called upon to claim the Institution as one originally designed by the Assembly for the particular advantage of no class or sect, but for the unrestricted benefit of all Denominations, with the exception before mentioned.

"Could the past history of King's College exhibit any substantial benefits resulting to the Anglican Church as such, at all commensurate with the Public Endowment, we could readily appreciate the desire of those who wish to preserve the Charter intact; but we have yet to learn, nor do we believe it can be shewn, that such benefits can be realized.

'His Lordship, admitting that 'great amendments' of the Charter are 'indispensible,' proceeds to recommend the appointment of a Commission for the purpose of ascertaining what those amendments should be, in order to their incorporation, either in a new Charter, or in a Legislative enactment:—But we conceive, with all deference, that His Lordship has misapprehended the scope and intention of the Bill. It was not designed to regulate the 'internal economy' or details of management. Full power for these purposes is vested in the College Council, under the supervision of the Visitor. To that Body, therefore attaches all the responsibility of past mismanagement; they are the propelling and governing power of the Institution;—and therefore it was considered by the Legislature that one principal object of any enactment should be so to remodel that Body, as that greater zeal, activity and experience might be secured in its future composition.

"In the proper discharge of their important duties, we consider it belongs to the College Council to obtain, and apply the information designed by His Lordship to be required through the medium of a Commission; and as the Assembly has no desire, so we are of opinion that there is no necessity to incorporate the result of such an investigation in a Legislative enactment, and to include therein provisions and regulations, which peculiarly belong to the 'Statutes, Rules and Ordinances' of the College Council.

"His Lordship states it as a 'principle on which 'a general agreement prevails, that King's College 'should be open, so far as its advantages, emoluments and honors are concerned, to every denomination of Christians; but that according to the 'original design, the public worship performed 'within its walls should be that of the Church of 'England, and that the Chair of Theology should 'be occupied by a Clerk in Holy Orders, of that Church, of which, of course, therefore, (says His Lordship, as an inference,) all Graduates in Divinity must be members.'

"Now, with the exception of the inferential conclusion, the above comprises the whole spirit and principle of the Act; how, therefore, a general agreement can prevail thereon; and yet the changes sought to be introduced can be considered highly offensive to one of the parties, we cannot comprehend. The only way in which we can account for this apparent contradiction is, that the offended individuals must have been unacquainted with the provisions of the Act; and we therefore submit a *precis* of the amendments thereby contemplated:—

"1. The Charter makes the Bishop of the Diocese Visitor.

"The Act substitutes the Lieutenant Governor.

"2. The Charter makes the Lieutenant Governor Chancellor.

"The Act substitutes the Chief Justice.

"3. The Charter requires that the President shall be a Clergyman of the Church of England, and that the Archdeacon of the Province shall be at all times such President.

"The Act annuls such provision, and requires that the President shall be appointed by Her Majesty, or the Visitor, on Her Majesty's behalf.

"4. The Charter makes the College Council to consist of the Chancellor and the President, and seven Professors, and requires that they shall severally subscribe to the Thirty Nine Articles of Religion, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer.

"The Act increases the Council to fifteen; makes six *ex officio* Members; authorizes the Visitor to appoint nine; and enacts that no Religious test shall be required of the Members thereof, or of Professors, except of the Professor of Theology who shall at all times be a Clergyman of the Church of England.

"5. The Charter requires all Graduates in Divinity to subscribe the Thirty Nine Articles of the Church of England.

"The Act requires that such Graduates shall take the oaths prescribed by the Charter, and shall make and subscribe a declaration of belief in the authenticity and Divine inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, and in the Doctrine of the Trinity.

"6. The Charter prohibits any Member of the Council from proposing any modification of, or addition to, the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, without first obtaining the consent of the Chancellor.

"The Act makes it lawful for any amendments of the Statutes, &c., to be proposed in Council without such previous consent.

"7. The Charter gives the power of appointment to Professorships to the Chancellor, who is to be the Lieutenant Governor.

"The Act having made the Lieutenant Governor Visitor, transfers the power of appointment to him as such.

"8. The Charter empowers the Visitor to disapprove of any Statutes, Rules and Ordinances, within two years from their enactment.

"The Act deprives the Visitor of this power.

"The Act further requires that Divine Service shall at all times be performed according to the Orders, Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England.

"That the Registrars shall every year, within fourteen days after the meeting of the Legislature, lay a full and detailed account of income and expenditure before the House, together with a statement of the number and names of Professors and Students; and that the Charter shall be, and remain in full force, except so far as altered, and saves all Contracts and Agreements made under it.

"Now as the above provisions are all in accordance with the admitted 'principle' as laid down by His Lordship, with the exception of the test required of Graduates in Divinity, we have prepared a Bill to explain and amend the Act in this respect, which we respectfully submit for the consideration of the House, and which, if enacted, will entirely remove this ground of objection.

"We cannot avoid expressing our surprise, that if the private representations made to His Lordship against the Bill were founded in fact and in reason, they had not been laid before the House, pending the discussion of the subject; for it is a remarkable circumstance, that from the first introduction of the Bill in the Assembly down to the time of its enactment, a period of upwards of six years, not a single Petition was ever presented to the House against the contemplated amendments, except one from the College Council during the last Session, while several have been presented from different parts of the Province complaining of the Institution, and praying for a modification of the Charter.

"We are surprised to learn that His Lordship has been informed, that 'every other body of 'Christians in New Brunswick has one place of 'Public Education in which young men may be 'trained up as Ministers of the Gospel,' as such is not the case. The Wesleyans have an Academy, and so have the Baptists, which have been principally erected and supported by individual contributions, and each of which receives a small annual grant from the Legislature of from £200 to £300 towards its support: but to these Institutions belong no Collegiate or University powers; and with these exceptions no other Denomination of Christians in the Province has any such place of Public Education as stated by His Lordship.

As His Lordship has admitted that the Institution 'has not only been unsuccessful, but has been productive of much positive evil,' we trust that no farther impediments will be thrown in the way of the final enactment of the Bill, which has been conceived in a spirit of liberality towards the Church of England, and enacted by a Legislature, a large majority of whose Members belong to that Church."

"Had any disposition existed in a majority of the Council to render the Institution as efficient as it might be, even under its present exclusive Charter, great cause of dissatisfaction would have been removed; but notwithstanding the continual complaints for several years past, which should have incited the Council to a more diligent and vigorous management, they are still open to the charge of an inefficient control.

"Valuable time is passing away, and considerations of the greatest moment require an immediate and thorough reformation in the governing body, as well as in the internal economy of the Institution; and it will be in vain to expect that the people of this Province will ever be satisfied until the control and management, the honors, emoluments and advantages of the Institution, with the exceptions as stated in the Bill, are thrown open to all Denominations of Christians.

"Respectfully submitted.

"L. A. WILMOT, *Chairman.*
JAMES BROWN,
D. HANINGTON.

"*Committee Room*, 30*th March*, 1846."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

The Bill, as prepared and reported by the Committee, under the title of—A Bill to explain an Act, intituled "An Act to amend the Charter of King's College,"—being then handed in, was read a first time.

*Wednesday, 1st April.*

On motion of Mr. Street,—*Resolved*, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring under the consideration of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the propriety of giving the Royal assent to the Acts passed in the present Session, intituled "An Act to incorporate the New-Brunswick Railway Company," and "An Act to facilitate the making of a Railway from the City of Saint John, through Fredericton and Woodstock, to the Grand Falls of the River Saint John, and from thence to the Boundary line of the Province of Canada, by the New-Brunswick Railway Company," without the previous payment of the ten per centum of the whole capital stock paid in, upon the ground, that inasmuch as the Company must mainly depend upon Capitalists abroad for taking up the Stock, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get the Stock taken up until the Company was actually incorporated, which cannot be done without the Royal assent being first given to the Acts in question.

*Ordered*, That Mr. W. H. Street, Mr. S. Earle and Mr. Payne be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill relating to the Public Debt of the Corporation of the City of St. John. Mr. Hill in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker having resumed the Chair, the Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill again before them, and the first Section thereof being passed in Committee, the following was moved to stand as a second Section to the said Bill—

"II. And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall authorise or be construed to authorise the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, or their Successors, or any person or persons claiming under them, to apply, appropriate or dispose of any of the rents, issues, profits or monies by them heretofore received or hereafter to be by them received, or receivable under provision of the Charter of the said City of Saint John, in any manner or for any other purpose than is expressed, declared and contained in the said Charter, or in any way to abridge, diminish or affect, or take away any of the rights, privileges and advantages given and granted by the said Charter to the inhabitants of that part of the said City residing on the West side of the Harbour, of, in and to the Common Lands lying on the West side of the said Harbour, and the rents, issues and profits arising by the sale and other disposal thereof, or to abridge, diminish or affect any rights, legal or equitable, now vested in the said inhabitants."

To which an amendment was moved—To expunge the whole of the Section proposed, and substitute the following—

"Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect any of the existing legal or equitable rights and privileges of the Freemen and Inhabitants of Carleton, on the Western side of the said City, which they now possess or are entitled to enjoy under and by virtue of the Charter of the said City."

The question being taken upon the said proposed amendment, the Committee divided as follows: Yeas—The Hon. Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Botsford, Barberie, Taylor, Smith, End, Palmer, Hanington, S. Earle, Partelow, Rankin, J. A. Street, Payne, M'Leod, Fisher, Wark, Brown, J. Earle, Allen. Nays—Hon. Mr. Hazen, Messrs. Simonds, W. H. Street, Jordan.

And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

That the Committee then proceeded in the Bill, when the following was moved as a fourth Section thereto—

"IV. And be it enacted, That no part of the said debt or sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty-six pounds, due and owing by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City of Saint John, shall be charged or chargeable, in Law or Equity, upon the Common Lands lying on the West side of the Harbour of Saint John, other than so much or such portion of the same as upon an account taken shall be ascertained to have been expended in the improvement of that part of the said City lying to the Westward of the said Harbour, and for the benefit and advantage of the inhabitants thereof."

And the question being taken upon this proposed Section, the Committee divided—Yeas, 3; Nays, 19,—whereupon it was decided in the negative.

The Committee then having gone through this Bill, and after making several amendments thereto, agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted and the Bill engrossed as amended.

*April* 2.—Mr. Partelow, from the Committee to whom was referred the matters connected with the construction of a Railway or Railways throughout the Province, reported—That they had that important subject again before them, and prepared certain Resolutions, which he was directed to submit to the House; and he having read the same, handed them in at the Clerk's Table, where they were again read and are as follow—

"1st. *Resolved*, That nothing would tend more to advance the prosperity of the British Colonies on this Continent, to cement their union and preserve their integrity, as valuable appendages of the Crown, than a Railway connecting the Provinces of Canada, Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick.

"2d. *Resolved*, That this House confidently looks to Her Majesty's Government for its parental aid towards this great national project.

"3d. *Resolved*, That this House, viewing the establishment of such Railway as a measure of the greatest importance to these Colonies, both politically and commercially, will not be behind-hand with their fellow-subjects, the people of Canada and Nova-Scotia, in making such provision, both from the Public Funds and Lands, as the resources of the Province will warrant."

The House then proceeded to take the said Resolutions severally into their consideration.

The first of the said Resolutions being read, and the question put thereon, the House divided—Yeas, 24; Nays, 1. And it was carried in the affirmative.

The second of the Resolutions being read, and the question put thereon, the House again divided—Yeas, 20; Nays, 2. And it was also carried in the affirmative.

The third of the said Resolutions being then read, and the question put thereon, the house again divided as follows: Yeas—Hon. Mr. Hazen, Messrs. Partelow, Hanington, S. Earle, Botsford, Jordan, Rankin, Scoullar, Wilmot, W. H. Street, Payne, Taylor, M'Leod, J. Earle, Wark, Simonds, Boyd, Fisher, Hill, J. A. Street, Palmer. Nays—Messrs. Barberie, Thomson, Smith, End, Brown. And so it was likewise carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, the House went into Committee of the whole on a Bill further to facilitate the means of supplying the City of Saint John with water, and for the more effectual prevention and extinguishment of fires within the said City. Mr. Taylor in the Chair of the Committee.

Mr. Speaker having resumed the Chair, the Chairman reported, that the Committee having the Bill before them, and the first Section thereof being under their consideration—it was moved as an amendment, to add the following as an additional proviso to the said Section:—"And further provided, that the Houses, Stores and Buildings, fronting on Brussels Street, shall be exempted from any Rate under this Act."

The question being taken upon the said proposed amendment, the Committee divided—Yeas, 8; Nays, 7. And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

The following was then moved as a further proviso to the Section—"Provided always, that nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend to impose any tax on houses or other buildings situate north of the houses and other buildings fronting on Union Street."

And the question being taken on this amendment, the Committee again divided—Yeas, 2; Nays, 14. Whereupon it was decided in the negative.

That the Committee then went through the Bill, and after making amendments thereto, agreed to the same.

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Bill engrossed as amended.

On motion of Mr. Partelow,—*Resolved*, That a Select Committee be appointed to prepare an humble and dutiful Address to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to authorise and direct the abolishment of the State Oaths of the supremacy and abjuration now required to be taken in this Province, substituting therefor the Oaths of Allegiance to the Crown.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Partelow, Mr. End and Mr. Wilmot do compose the said Committee.

On motion of the Honourable Mr. Hazen,—Whereas the present state of the Foreign relations of the United Kingdom, may render it incumbent on Her Majesty's Government to adopt measures for the security of the Queen's Dominions, and the preservation of the national honor: And whereas this Province should come forward on the occasion with such unequivocal expressions of loyalty and devotion as would do justice to the well known character of the inhabitants; therefore

*Resolved*, unanimously,—That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, setting forth, that in the event of any necessity arising from a state of hostilities, His Excellency be authorised, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to draw from the Province Treasury a sum not exceeding ten thousand pounds, to meet any emergency which the welfare of the British Colonies may appear to require, and that this House will make provision for the same.

*Ordered*, That the Hon. Mr. Hazen, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Hill, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address, communicating this the unanimous Resolve of the House.

Mr. Wark, from the Committee appointed on the twentieth day of February last, to take under consideration the subject of the Post Office Department, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom were referred all matters relating to the Post Office Department, within the Province, have had under their consideration the several Petitions for Post accommodation referred to them, and recommend that the sum of £740 be appropriated for that service for the present year, as follows:—

£80 to a Courier between Fredericton and Saint Andrews; £60 between Fredericton and Finger Board; £100 between Petitcodiac and Miramichi; £100 between Miramichi and Dalhousie; £40 between Madawaska and St. Francis; £30 between Mouth of Nerepis and Long Reach; £30 between Saint John and Saint Martin's; £25 between Saint John and Ten Mile Creek, via Black River and Gardner's Creek; £15 between Washademoak and Sussex Vale; £25 between Gagetown and Salmon River; £30 between Bathurst and Pokemouche, by Shippegan; £30 between Miramichi and Pokemouche, by Tracadie; £10 between Gagetown and Golding's, in Wickham, during the Winter months; £10 between Cape Tormentine and Sackville, in addition to £20 already granted in Supply; £15 between St. Andrews and St. Stephen; £100 for a Packet between St. Andrews, West Isles, and Grand Manan; £20 for a Packet between Baie Verte and Prince Edward Island; £20 for a Packet between Shediac and Prince Edward Island.

"We also recommend the following Grants for past services:—

£20 to George Bell and Hector M'Lean, for ferrying Her Majesty's Mail across the Richibucto River for the last five years; £20 to Thomas E. Perley, to reimburse him in part for money advanced for carrying the Mail from Madawaska to Saint Francis; £20 to William Johnson, for carrying an additional Mail between Miramichi and Bathurst during the past summer.

"We have also under our consideration the Petition of John Duncan, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Saint John, and the Petition of L. Donaldson, Esquire, and others, Magistrates, Merchants, Shipowners, &c. of the said City, relative to the detention of the English Mails at Halifax, and are of opinion that this and other subjects relative to the Post Office, should be brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government by an Address, and that in the mean time a Grant of £100 should be made to defray the expense of forwarding the English Mails from Halifax by Express.

"We are of opinion that the Petition of William Todd and others, praying for the establishment of a Post Office in Milltown, should not be complied with, as the distance from the St. Stephen Post Office is only two miles; and that the Petition of John Allingham, praying for remuneration for carrying the Mail between Gagetown and the Nerepis in 1844, should not be complied with, as there is no certificate that the service was performed.

"Respectfully submitted.

"DAVID WARK,
L. A. WILMOT,
W. END,
J. A. STREET.

"Committee Room, 2d April, 1846."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted, and the Committee continued, to enable them to make a further Report upon the subject submitted to their consideration.

On motion of Mr. Wark; further Ordered, That so much of the said Report as recommends the appropriation of grants of money, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. End, from the Committee appointed on the twentieth day of February last, to take under consideration the claim from Nova Scotia, for relief afforded to distressed Seamen, submitted a further Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the Message of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, conveying the claim of the Province of Nova-Scotia for the sum of £77 9s. currency, granted by the Legislature of that Colony to compensate certain individuals for expenses incurred in the care and cure of Thomas Cutler and John Lawrence, Seamen belonging to the brig "Sarah Lovett," of St. John, wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, having had the matter under consideration, Report—

"That they are unable to recommend that this House should make provision for the above-mentioned expenditure. Had the Sarah Lovett belonged to a port of the British Isles instead of this Province, your Committee cannot suppose that the Legislature of Nova-Scotia would demand of the Imperial Parliament a grant of money to pay for relief extended to the unfortunate remnants of her crew; and the protection of the Marine Hospitals and Sick and Disabled Seamen's Funds of this Province has at all times been free to every sick and disabled seaman cast on these shores, without Colonial or even National distinction.

"Should the Marine Hospitals of Nova-Scotia be governed by regulations of an exclusive character, the cast away Seamen would at least have been entitled to participate in the humanity of the Poor Laws. Respectfully submitted.

"W. END,
G. S. HILL.
PHILIP PALMER.

"Committee Room, 2d April, 1846."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted.

The Honorable Mr. Hazen, from the Committee appointed on the twenty-fourth day of February last, to take under consideration a Petition from Daniel Sullivan, as regards the defence of a prosecution against him on an illegal seizure by Officers of the Customs, submitted their Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

"The Select Committee to whom was referred the Petition of Daniel Sullivan, praying a grant to reimburse him for certain costs and expenses he has been made subject to, in consequence of the illegal seizure of eight barrels of Rum, the Petitioner's property, by the Custom House Officers of the City of Saint John, Report—

"That the Petitioner's case appears to be one of extreme hardship, and has arisen out of the option given by the Imperial Act of 3d and 4th Wm. 4, cap. 42, sec. 64, intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Colonies," to the seizor to prosecute for all penalties and forfeitures under that Act, in any Court of Record or of Vice Admiralty in the Province or Colony in which such seizure shall be made, and is a striking instance of the evils arising from giving such option to the prosecutor, in the present state of the Court of Vice Admiralty in this Province, or of the necessity of taking steps to have the proceedings in that Court remodelled, simplified, and rendered less expensive.

"Had the seizure in the present case been prosecuted in the Supreme Court of Exchequer, the proceedings would have been more simple, more conducive to justice, and, comparatively speaking, of trifling expense; whereas, in the Court of Vice Admiralty, the proceedings are not only arbitrary, intricate, and tedious, but enormously expensive; and your Committee cannot refrain from observing, that it is much to be regretted that the Supreme Court should not be more generally resorted to for prosecutions under this Act, and especially when the right of seizure, as in the present case, is doubtful, and the property of small value.

"Under the circumstances of this case, your Committee are of opinion, (inasmuch as the Petitioner's goods were illegally seized, and he has been subject to this expense, as far as appears to your Committee, from no fault on his part, but from being placed in the unfortunate dilemma of either being obliged to abandon his goods, or to subject himself to be convicted of a crime of which he was innocent, and the consequent penalty, or to contest the right of seizure at a ruinous expense,) that the Petitioner is entitled to relief.

"Your Committee, in conclusion, beg leave to submit to the House the propriety of taking the necessary steps, by Address or otherwise, to bring under the consideration of Her Most Gracious Majesty, the necessity of re-organizing the Court of Vice Admiralty in this Province, with a view to limiting its jurisdiction, and reducing the present ruinous expenses of the proceedings therein.

"Respectfully submitted.

"R. L. HAZEN,
J. A. STREET,
R. THOMSON.

"Committee Room, 31st March, 1846."

*Ordered*, That the Report be accepted; and on motion of the Honorable Mr. Hazen; further Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

*Saturday, April* 4.

On motion of Mr. Hill,—Whereas a Railway from the Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy to Woodstock, to connect with the Railway from St. John, Fredericton, or Woodstock, to the Grand Falls, would contribute essentially to advance the Trade and prosperity of the Province; therefore Resolved, That it is expedient to grant to any Company that may hereafter undertake to construct the said Railway, an Act of Incorporation as favorable as that to the New Brunswick Railway Company; also to grant Public Lands sufficient for all the purposes of the said Railway, and Public Timber for the construction of the same; and also to grant from the Funds of the Province the sum of £2 500 per annum for ten years, the first payment to be made within three months after the completion of the said Railway; such payments to be made in manner aforesaid to any Company now incorporated or which may be hereafter incorporated.

Upon the question for sustaining this Resolution, the House divided—*Yeas*, 12.—*Nays*, 7—And it was thereupon carried in the affirmative.

*Monday, April* 6.

On motion of Mr. Boyd,—Whereas a Tax on Bread Stuffs operates injuriously to the Trade of the Country, without benefiting the Agriculturalist, and it is desirable that the Imperial Duty on Foreign Wheat Flour imported into this Province should be removed; therefore

*Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject under the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

To which Mr. Partelow moved as an amendment—To expunge the whole of the said Resolution, as well as the Preamble thereto, and substitute as follows:—

*Resolved*, That in the absence of so many Members, and at this advanced period of the Session it would be both unwise and improper to entertain the proposition.

The question being taken upon the said amended Resolution, the House divided as follows:—*Yeas*—Messrs. Partelow, Barberie, J. Earle, Smith, Palmer, Botsford, Jordan, Mr. Scoullar, Wilmot, M'Leod, Payne, Wark, S. Earle, End. *Nays*—Stewart, Hill, Taylor, Boyd, Brown, Thompson.

And so it was carried in the affirmative, and the Resolution, as amended, adopted by the House.

Among the appropriations made by the House, on Monday, were £75 to D. S. Kerr, Esq. for reporting and assisting in publishing the Decisions of the Supreme Court; £50 in aid of individual subscription, towards the establishment of a School at Fredericton for the education of poor Female Children, under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton; £20 to Letitia J. Lowrey, conductress of the Infant School in St. John; £20 to John Walsh for teaching a School in St. John for one year ending 1st February, 1845; £100 to the Mechanics' Institute of St. John; £20 to repair the damage done to the Bridge across the Hammond River, near Bain's, by the late freshet; and £62 10s. each for purchasing entire horses for the Counties of Charlotte, St. John, and King's.

On Saturday a grant of £450 for Provincial Contingencies passed the House. The division was as follows: *Yeas*—Hon. Mr. Hazen, Messrs. Palmer, Allen, Jordan, Partelow, Rankin, Scoullar, Payne, McLeod, Wark, Thomson, Brown, Boyd, Hill, and Stewart—15. *Nays*—Hon. Mr Speaker, Messrs. Wilmot, J. Earle, Hanington, Fisher, S. Earle, W. H. Street, J. A. Street, Barberie, End, Smith, and Taylor—12

# The Courier.

## SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1846.

Several vessels have arrived at this port during the week which left Liverpool on the 9th of March and one from Clyde as late as the 11th; but late papers were brought by only one of them, the *Oromocto*, Captain Cronk. The dates are to the 7th from Liverpool.

Mr. Villiers's motion for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn Laws was defeated in the House of Commons on the 3d, by a large majority. There were 267 votes in favor of Ministers, against 78 for immediate repeal.

The Liverpool Mail of the 7th, speaking of the Oregon question says "We have uniformly been of opinion that this complicated dispute, embracing conflicting claims, never would be finally settled except by an appeal to arms," and adds, "We expect to hear in a few days of a British fleet being in the Columbia river, and the commencement of still more warlike demonstrations."

The Dublin Evening Packet says—"The Spring has set in, and is progressing at a rapid rate, full six weeks earlier than that of last year. The peasantry are bestirring themselves in the planting of potatoes in places where they were not planted the gone-by year till the middle of April. In all such cases we may count on the early potatoes in the middle of June, instead of the latter end of July, as hitherto.

From India.—Additional news from India has been received by the London journals, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, which is of an important nature. From the 22d December, when the victory was won by the British at Ferozeshah, up to the middle of January, both parties appeared to be preparing for the approaching struggle on the right bank of the Sutlej. On the 16th, the Sikhs are said to have re-assembled to the number of 70,000, and to have had with them no fewer than 120 pieces of cannon. In the course of the next two days, upwards of 20,000 of them had crossed the river by the bridge of boats, which was defended by the enemy's artillery, with the view of resisting any attempt on the part of the British forces to advance upon Lahore. From the 1st of January the grand army, composed of four divisions, and strengthened by the arrival of the Meerut reinforcements, was encamped along the banks of the river from Ferozepore to the right, a distance of 17 miles, at intervals of from four to five miles apart. General Littler took up his position at Attanee, about seven miles from Ferozepore; the Commander-in-Chief with the head-quarters at Atkee, twelve miles from that post; Sir Harry Smith in advance of the whole, at Hurreeke Puttun, the principal ford at that part of the river; and the Governor-General at Ferozepore, where he was engaged in the most active preparations for passing the Sutlej. On the 18th and 19th, Gen. Sir H. Smith is said to have moved up his division with a view to dislodge the enemy and drive them across the river, and there seems little reason to doubt that an action took place on the 21st of January, a heavy cannonade having been heard which continued from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, of the result of which we have no precise intelligence. Beyond the fact that an action did take place on that day, the statements are exceedingly conflicting. The Delhi Gazette accounts for the rumour by affirming that the Sikhs had opened a fire upon our troops from the opposite bank of the river, which was returned and kept up for several hours without doing any execution. It is expected that the Sikhs will not give up until they have had another lesson on the invincibility of our arms, and that though the subjugation of the Punjaub has been determined upon, it will be deferred until the hot weather has subsided. Meanwhile the British troops, as soon as reinforced, which they will be to a great extent, will push on to Lahore. Sir Charles Napier, with a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 men, is to co-operate with the Commander-in-Chief.

*From the London Times, March* 4.

The news from America, published yesterday morning, produced a fall of almost 1 per cent. in Consols, from which they but slightly recovered at all in the course of the day. The closing price of yesterday for the Account was 96⅞, to 97, and the concluding price of to-day 96½ to ¼, but they were done at 95⅞. With the exception of this very marked effect, it has been unusually difficult to collect in detail any opinions respecting this news. People here are mostly disposed to regard the whole as a continuation of that tone of bravado which the House of Representatives, under the auspices of the President, Mr. Polk, has hitherto maintained; and to hope, therefore, that the same feeling will not be exhibited in the Senate. But the most anxious question discussed here to-day has turned upon what course is likely to be taken by our Government, should the notice to abandon the Oregon territory be actually given—that is, whether such notice would be followed by an immediate hostile manifestation, or whether that would be reserved till the twelve months had expired. From observations that have dropped from Sir Robert Peel, it is erroneously inferred that, in however a courteous manner this notice might be conveyed, it would be immediately resented; and, therefore, the feeling which the news has produced was, on the whole, a very uneasy one.

*From the London Sun, March* 4, (*evening*.)

From the commencement of this unfortunate business, we have been fully convinced that Polk and the war party had made up their minds for extremities, not from a hasty view of the question, but from the entire system of government now unfortunately so popular in that country. Extension of territory seems to be the ruling passion of the present race. The inhabitants adjoining the Lakes and the British territories on the north-east, have for many years kept a longing eye on Canada, and only bide their time. In the South, aggression is the order of the day, because the Mexicans cannot defend themselves. The tide is flowing in that quarter with fearful rapidity, and nothing but the interference of European powers, so abominated by Mr. Polk, can prevent the whole of that rich country from being swallowed up by the Anglo-Saxon race. In the West the same spirit prevails, and California and Oregon are considered absolutely necessary to make the Union complete. It is said this spirit of aggression is encouraged by Polk, in order to secure his election a second time, and possibly this may be the chief cause; but that only renders the position of affairs more dangerous, and shows that the aggressive system is not the effect of state policy, or the crotchet of a particular Minister or President, but the choice of the restless and encroaching multitude.

So palpable is the fact, that no government under present circumstances could maintain itself in security for a twelve-month on the principles professed by Webster and Calhoun. Polk is carried with the stream, and all that England has to do, is to look to her own interests and take care that her rights and possessions are not destroyed by the inundation. Hitherto she has displayed the utmost moderation and forbearance, whether we look to the government, the legislature, or the press. With the exception of a very few hasty articles in the English newspapers, provoked, possibly, by that tone of defiance so loudly proclaimed by members in both houses of Congress, scarcely one ground of provocation can be urged by the American Government. In the history of mankind it would be impossible to point out a nation more anxious than the English are at the present moment to remain at peace, and more especially with America. If the last resort then must be assented to, we have here, as on the banks of the Sutlej, right on our side.

The New-York Journal of Commerce, in noticing the comments of the London Journals on the proceedings in Congress on Oregon Affairs, makes the following remark:—

The comments of the London papers upon the rejection of arbitration and the passage of the Notice bill in the House, are such as might have been expected, at that distance from the scene, without a knowledge of the predominating Peace feeling in the Senate, and the nation at large. As they were penned under a misapprehension of the actual state of things, we regard them as of but little moment.

The Steamer *Unicorn*, which was advertised to sail from Liverpool for Halifax on the 19th of March, had not arrived when the Mail left for this City on Tuesday last, then upwards of eighteen days out, if she left on the day named. The Unicorn was sixteen days in making the passage from Liverpool on her former trip across the Atlantic.

Provincial Legislature.—We have extracted largely this week from the Journals of the House of Assembly, which we have received to Monday last;—those of the Council are down to Tuesday. The Committee on Post Office affairs, it will be seen, has, among other important suggestions, recommended an appropriation of £100 for bringing the English Mails from Halifax to this Province by Express.—Although a number of the Members of the Legislature have left the Seat of Government, it is understood the prorogation will not take place before Wednesday next.

Public Documents.—We are glad to learn, that the delay attending the publication of the Daily Journals of the House of Assembly, and the Revised Journals and Appendix does not arise in the Department of the Queen's Printer.—As the matter is of some consequence to the public, we hope it will be enquired into by those who have the power to do so, with a view to the publication and circulation at an early period during the recess, of the important documents contained in the Appendix; otherwise a large amount of money must continue to be expended for that purpose, with little or no general advantage.

Civic Elections.—The election of Charter Officers for the ensuing year took place in the several Wards of the City on Tuesday; but the only contests were in Queen's and Sidney Wards. In the former, Mr. L. W. Durant having retired from the Assistant-Aldermanship, a sharp contest for the vacant seat took place between Mr. John Knollin and Mr. W. H. A. Keans, which resulted in the return of Mr. Knollin, by a majority of twenty-three votes. In Sidney Ward, Assistant Alderman Hippisley's re-election was opposed by Mr. Ewen Cameron and Mr. Bartholomew Coxetter: the last-named was the successful candidate.

A scrutiny of the votes given for Mr. Knollin has been demanded by Mr. Keans.

Thomas Merritt, Esquire, has been unanimously re-appointed Chamberlain, by the Common Council.

Another Seizure.—On Tuesday night the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs at this port made a seizure at Sand Cove of twenty-two casks, containing about 850 gallons of Spirits.

The Steamship *Robert Rankin* returned from her first voyage to Boston this season on Tuesday morning last, with a full freight, and a number of passengers, after an absence of only seven days and eight hours. She made the run to Boston in thirty-six hours, and was forty-two hours on her return. This certainly promises a speedy and constant direct communication between St. John and Boston, and we trust the spirited proprietors of the Robert Rankin will be well rewarded for their outlay.

The steamer *North America*, (Captain Brown) made her first trip to Annapolis and Digby, this week, and performed in good style. Yesterday, she proceeded to Eastport on a pleasure-trip, when a large number of our citizens availed themselves of the Holiday to pay a visit to the Eastern part of the territory of King Polk.

On Thursday morning, the steamer *New-Brunswick*, Captain Wylie, started for Fredericton,—the first boat of the season. This is said to be about ten days earlier than the navigation of the river St. John was ever before known to be open in the Spring.

The Annual Meeting of *St. George's Society* was held at the St. John Hotel on Monday evening last, when the following gentlemen were elected Officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—

William Wright, Esquire, **President**,
John H. Gray, Esquire, **Vice President**,
I. L. Bedell, Esquire, **Treasurer**,
L. W. Durant, **Secretary**.

John V. Thurgar, Esquire, received a unanimous vote of thanks from the body for his able management of the Society for many years, and declined being again put in nomination for the chair, on the plea of long services.—*Chronicle*.

[*From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, April* 8.]

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Lauchlan Donaldson, Esquire, to be Mayor of the City of Saint John, for the ensuing year.

James White, Esquire, to be Sheriff, and William Bayard, M. D. Coroner, for the City and County of Saint John for the ensuing year.

*By His Excellency's Command.*
JOHN S. SAUNDERS.
Secretary's Office, 7th April, 1846.

Errata.—Under the head of appointments of Supervisors of Great Roads, in the Gazette of the 25th March, instead of "Nathaniel Hubbard,—Fredericton to the Finger Board—Hampton to Bellisle," read "Nathaniel Hubbard,—Fredericton to the Finger Board; James Fairweather,—Hampton to Bellisle." For "James Grass," read "James Gross."—*Royal Gazette, April* 1.

*From the Woodstock Telegraph, April* 4.

The Freshet.—This week we have the melancholy duty of recording an unprecedented destruction of property on the Saint John, occasioned by the late rains breaking up the streams, and carrying out the ice, which has resulted in losses to such an extent as were never before witnessed in this country. The following are all the particulars that have yet reached us.—Above Woodstock, the Arestook Bridge—the Bridges over the Big Presqu'Isle, the Little Presqu'Isle—Bridges in the neighborhood of Kearneay's, Shaw's and Boyd's—the latter five within the distance of six miles, so that travelling is very much impeded. The Supervisor, Jas. Ketchum, Esq., who, immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of such losses, repaired to the scenes of destruction, has, we understand, made arrangements for the speedy repair of the Bridge over the Big Presqu'Isle. This is a very judicious measure, as from the acclivity of both banks of that river, it would be almost impossible to travel in that direction with carriages, and in the summer season the stream is generally too low for ferrying. The ice made several halts on its way down without doing any serious injury until Friday week last, when it jamed on the Little Presqu'Isle Island, and dammed up the water so that it rose twenty-feet in a short time, submerging houses, and obliging the inhabitants to escape for their lives. A family by the name of Sewell were obliged to flee in the same manner; after having left, Mr. Sewell, it appears, recollecting that he had some valuable papers that he was afraid might be lost, started with four others in a canoe, for the purpose of securing them. Getting into the canoe from a window, the only means of admission, it overturned, and melancholy to say, Mr. Sewell and a young man by the name of Campbell were drowned—the other three having a narrow escape for their lives. It is said that had the party remained at the house but ten minutes longer they could have walked out, such was the rapid manner in which the water fell when the ice gave away. This is the only loss of human life that we have yet heard of. There was no dwelling house removed that we know of. Three small barns were seen floating down the stream; who they belong to has not been ascertained. The ice came in contact with a wharf belonging to Mr. John Beardsley of Woodstock, knocked out a number of the logs, and a building occupied as a store was only prevented from being precipitated into the river by the falling of the water.

Below Woodstock five important Bridges are gone, namely, those over Bull's, Kelly's, Miles's, Garden's and Long's Creek. Gibson's saw mill is destroyed; the same gentleman had a barn overturned, and another moved from its foundation.—The dwelling house of Mr. Guion, Naakawick, is destroyed. Further down we hear that the houses and barns of the following gentlemen have been swept away with the mighty current, viz, Mr. McElroy, on Long Island, Mr. Kelley, and Mr. Murserall, sixteen miles above Fredericton.

Meduxnikik stream broke up last week, and the ice moved off without doing much injury in this neighborhood. A bridge about six miles above here was carried off. Fears were entertained for the safety of the bridge in this village, but it remained firm. It is the general opinion that its preservation is mainly owing to a few piers built a short distance up the stream by the Meduxnikik Boom Company, that broke up the ice in small pieces, so that no large body could come in contact with the bridge. We have no doubt that heavy piers properly loaded, and advantageously situated in such a stream as the Arestook would effectually prevent any ordinary rise of water, at least, carrying away another bridge. The experience of this season has fully convinced us that with proper precautions Bridges can be made to stand. True, it will be attended with more expense, yet not so much as having to make appropriations for rebuilding every three or four years.

*From the St. Andrews Standard, April* 1.

In consequence of the late heavy rains, and the ice breaking up in the rivers, much damage has been done in Charlotte County. We learn that the old bridge at St. George has been swept away; a new mill belonging to Daniel Gilmore, Esq. at the Upper Falls, has shared the same fate, and the boom has been carried away. All the bridges between the Upper and Lower Falls, with the exception of the two bridges at the lower village, have been destroyed. The old bridge on the St. Stephen road at Cormick's mills, has been swept away, and the new bridge at Waweig has lost several feet. The roads are almost impassable throughout the County, and on the American side they are equally as bad,—three mails being now due at the PostOffice here from Boston, &c.

*From the Miramichi Gleaner, April* 4.—The Season.—Since the publication of our last number, much rain has fallen; this weakened the ice, and on the afternoon of Tuesday, the last day of March, it gave way opposite Chatham, and moved down with the ebb tide. It has been gradually giving way ever since, and there is a reason to expect that in a few days the navigation will be open.

The streets and fields are bare of snow, and we learn that Mr. Gavin Rainnie, of Chatham, Mr. Searle, of Napan, and several other persons, commenced Ploughing on the 31st ult., a circumstance, we believe, unparralleled in the history of this part of the Province.

The freshets have been unusually high, and much damage has been subtained by settlers residing on the banks of streams, particularly on Renous's river. The bridge over this river has been carried away, together with a number of cattle and sheep.

Nova-Scotia.—The Hon. Alexander Stewart was last week appointed Master of the Rolls, provisionally, by Lord Falkland, in the room of the late Judge Archibald, and before the appointment had been publicly announced, took his departure for England in the steamer Hibernia.—The *Novascotian* strongly condemns this appointment, and states that the reason of the secrecy was the fear that public meetings would have been convened, and resolutions passed condemning the appointment, and that a portion of the bar, after unavailing remonstrance with the local government, would have appealed from Lord Falkland to Mr. Gladstone.

The *Times* states that Mr. Stewart will be followed to England, in the next steamer, by the Hon. William Young, Speaker of the Assembly.

Congress.—The speeches in the Senate, on Oregon affairs, have been important of late. Mr. Webster spoke in favour of adopting the line of 49 degrees. With this he thought the majority of the people of the United States would be satisfied; and he thought too that England would meet them on that basis. [This distinguished Senator's speech will be found at length on our first page.] On Tuesday, 31st March, Gen. Cass once more addressed the Senate in a war-speech, that out-Heroded all his former efforts. He seemed to dwell with delight on the prospects of war—declared that peace was impossible, and contended that it would not require the half of ten years, nor the half of 200,000 men to bring England to terms, and dictate peace in her own capital! On Wednesday, 1st April, Mr. Benton spoke, and on some technical points, in relation to the treaty of Utrecht, and the parallel of 49 deg. Gen. Cass was completely overthrown. We perhaps cannot do better than explain this matter in the words of the *National Intelligencer*:—"It will be recollected that in the debate on Monday, Mr. Webster suggested that the United States had acknowledged the fact that the forty-ninth parallel of latitude had been established by the treaty of Utrecht as a boundary, at least on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Cass, on Tuesday, argued, on the contrary, that no line had ever been determined under the treaty of Utrecht, and was understood to say that, if it could be established that such line of demarkation between the English and French Colonies had been determined under the treaty of Utrecht, he would never say another word in favour of 54deg. 40min. The honorable Senator from Missouri yesterday took up the gage, and with what success, the public will judge from a perusal of the speech itself. Its effect upon those who heard it was deep and striking. Mr. Hannegan, on behalf of Mr. Cass, (who was absent) made a very animated impromptu reply. But the position in which the distinguished and worthy Senator from Michigan stands will undoubtedly lead him to attempt an extrication as well for himself as for the *fifty-four forty* party, which, according to Mr. Benton, is becoming 'small by degrees and beautifully less.'"—*Albion*.

On Monday, March 30, General Houston took his seat in the Senate as one of the Senators from Texas. The Credentials were presented by Mr. Rusk. Ballots were drawn for the relative term of service. Mr. Rusk serves until 1851, and Gen. Houston until 1847. No. 3., for the longest term, was not drawn.

The Sub Treasury Bill was reported to the Senate on the morning of the 3d, from the House of Representatives, where it was passed the previous evening by a vote of 124 to 67—thirty-one members being absent.

The following is the 19th section of the bill:—

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, all duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing or becoming due to the United States, and also all sums due for postages, or otherwise to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver coin only.

This is a bold step of the dominant party in Congress, after the emphatic manner in which the scheme was denounced and repudiated by the voice of the country in 1840. One currency for the government and another for the people is a system obnoxious to our free institutions, repugnant to public sentiment, and will never be tolerated in a free country. If we are permitted to augur the future from the past, public indignation will pronounce upon it and its authors a final doom in 1848.—[*National Intelligencer*.]

Washington Rumours.—The correspondent of the Baltimore American, of Friday, writes that the Committee on Naval Affairs, were ready and anxious to report that morning, but that the majority took the matter into their own hands, and refused to allow the reports to be read. The information which the House designed to keep secret is the fact that the estimates were made by the heads of the Naval Bureaus. Commodores Morris, Warrington, Crane, and Shubrick proposed, under estimates prepared by the Secretary of the Navy, the following increase of the Navy:—In men, *thirty-six thousand eight hundred*; Expenditure, $20,000,000. And the increase of the vessels in commission to the following number:—Steamers, 40; Frigates, 40; Sloops of War, 20. An increase of *fifty eight vessels of war in all*. The Secretary of War did not go to this extreme, but proposed an increase of *fifty thousand* to the Standing Army, the whole force to be under the controul of the President of the United States. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that recent despatches from Mr. M'Lean, by the Hibernia, inform our Government substantially, that the British Government will make no more propositions for a settlement of the Oregon question: that our government are at liberty to give the notice and pass such laws as they may think proper for the protection of our citizens in Oregon, but that Great Britain will not permit any improper interference with her own rights or the rights of those under her protection.

### BIRTH.

In this City, this morning, the Lady of Major James Poyntz, of a Son.

### MARRIED.

On Thursday, 2d instant, by the Rev. W. Scovil, A. M., Mr. Edmund Kierstead, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Yandall, all of the Parish of Springfield, King's County.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. J. F. Bent, Wesleyan Missionary, of Sheffield, Mr. William H. Taylor, of Fredericton, to Miss Elizabeth Perley, second daughter of the late Thomas Perley, Esquire, of Maugerville.

### DIED.

On Tuesday morning, after a protracted illness, William, infant son of Mr. John Anderson, Master of the Brig *James Hay*, of this port.

On Wednesday evening, after a tedious illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Mr. John Provan, a native of Glasgow, aged 30 years.

At St. George, on the 28th ult. after a protracted illness which she bore with exemplary fortitude, Ann Muirhead, wife of Mr. Berwick Douglas, aged 28 years, leaving an affectionate husband and three children to mourn their loss.

At St. Stephen, on Sunday the 29th ult. after a severe illness, deeply and universally regretted, Mr. John M. Campbell, oldest son of William Campbell, Esq. of that place, in the 26th year of his age, leaving a wife and a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their loss.

On the 21st of December last, in the action with the Sikhs at Ferozeshaw, in the East Indies, Lieutenant James Harvey, of H. M. 39th Regiment, A. D. C. to Major General Sir John Littler, and Nephew to the Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

### PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived,

*Sunday*—Schr. Ella, Hallett, New-York, 10 days—Master, assorted cargo.
Steamer Saxe Gotha, Chisholm, Eastport—James Whitney, passengers and merchandise.
*Monday*—Barque Frederick, Gover, Dublin, 29—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
*Tuesday*—Ship Britannia, Coulthard, Liverpool, via Dromore, (Ire.) 29—John Wishart, merchandise.
Barque Nova-Scotian, Ryerson, Liverpool, 36—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Schooner Charlotte, Henneberry, Halifax, 6—G. & J. Salter, sugar, oats, &c.
Steam-ship Robert Rankin, Price, Boston, 42 hours—I. & J. G. Woodward, assorted cargo.
*Wednesday*—Ship Juno, Moran, Liverpool, 29 days—John Rhodes, merchandise.
Barque Oromocto, Cronk, Liverpool, 29—John Robertson, merchandise.
Bristol, Maxwell, Liverpool, 29—Eaton & Ray, merchandise.
Edina, Simpson, Almeira, 28—to order, ballast.
Douchfour, Bache, Liverpool, 43—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Brig Minerva, Parker, Liverpool, 38—John Robertson, ballast.
Victor, Murray, St. Kitts, 28—James Alexander, ballast.
*Friday*—Ship Looshtauk, Thain, Savannah, 14—James N. Thain, ballast.
New-Zealand, Vaughan, Liverpool, 32—Wm. Carvill, general cargo.
*Saturday*—Steamer North America, Brown, Eastport, passengers.
Barque Bowyer Smith, Card, Glasgow, 30—Geo. Thomas, general cargo.
Independent, Atkins, Almeira, 35—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Brigantine Albert Fearing, Bucknam, Philadelphia, 10—George Thomas, flour, &c.
Schooner Matilda, Spates, Philadelphia, 8—John Kerr & Co., flour, corn and tobacco.

COASTWISE.

*Saturday*—Scotia, Bulyea, Salmon River, deals.
James & Thomas, Pangburn, Black River, deals.
Union Jack, Douglas, Maitland, plaster.
Victory, Bissett, Salmon River, deals.
Julia Ann, Outhouse, Sackville, cordwood & hay.
Rambler, Evans, Sackville, cordwood.
Freedom, Wyer, Parrsboro, hay.
Pandora, Delong, St. Martins, ballast.
Ophir, Stiles, Shepody, hay and oats.
Ringdove, Holmes, Deer Island, ballast.
Digby Packet, Tanch, Digby, cattle, eggs & wood.
*Sunday*—Durago, Cragen, Cumberland, coals.
Agenora, Russell, Westmorland, oats and wood.
Crown, Parker, Annapolis, cattle and turnips.
Goodwill, Dunn, Annapolis, fish, hay, and wood.
Betsy, Bishop, Shepody, deals and grindstones.
Heroine, Nelson, Maitland, plaster.
Thomas, Smith, Quaco, ballast.
William, Wilbour, Shepody, deals.
Deborah, Edgett, Salmon River, deals.
Henrietta, Slocomb, Annapolis, cordwood.
Economy, Brinton, Annapolis, cheese and hay.
Only Son, Munro, Annapolis, hay, oats & cheese.
*Tuesday*—Forest, Swain, Barrington, ballast.
Abigail, Smith, Barrington, ballast.
Susan, Wilson, Campo Bello, ballast.
Victoria, Winchester, Annapolis, wood, hay, &c.
North America, (s.) Brown, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, cattle, eggs, &c.
*Wednesday*—Juno, Shannon, Musquash, scantling.
Margaret, Stanwood, Yarmouth, wrecked materials.
Caroline, Landers, Wilmot, potatoes and wood.
Copy, Turnbull, Digby, lathwood and eggs.
Laurel, Beeler, Wilmot, cordwood.
Bride, Smith, Digby, cordwood.
Fly, Finney, Granville, cordwood and turnips.
Clyde, Crosby, Digby, cordwood.
Linnet, Bent, Digby, cordwood.
James Fraser, Amberman, Annapolis, staves, &c.
Lucy, Morehouse, Digby, cordwood and eggs.
Hannah, Miller, Yarmouth, hay and fish.
Star, Como, New Edinburgh, cordwood and eggs.
Weymouth, Walker, Wilmot, cordwood.
Harmony, Grady, Wilmot, ballast.
Jane, Banks, Barrington, ballast.
Peeler, Saunders, New Edinburgh, lumber.
*Thursday*—Leopard, Hunt, Digby, wood, eggs, &c.
Pilgrim, Thompson, Dipper Harbour, cedar posts.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

April 4—Rimswell, Brown, Hull.
6—Odessa, Lafferty, Dublin.
8—Douchfour, Bache, Bristol.
Frederick, Gover, Cork.
9—Avon, Johnston, Liverpool.
Victor, Murray, Belfast.
Bradshaw, McNair, Liverpool.
11—Charles Chaloner, Valpey, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

April 6th—Brig Demerest, Patterson, Sligo, deals—John Mackay.
8th—Barque Sarah, Fletcher, Dublin, timber and deals—Wm. Davidson; Brig Calais, Keen, Eastport, flour, &c. (part of inward cargo)—G. Thomas.
9th—Steamer Robert Rankin, Price, Boston, lumber—I. & J. G. Woodward; schr. Ella, Hallett, Lubec, furniture—Michael Reardon; Forest, Swain, Halifax, limestone—G. & J. Salter; Emily, Hilton, Halifax, fish, &c.—J. R. Crane and others; Fidelia, Small, Eastport, plaster—L. H. Waterhouse.
11th—Brig Vixen, Bustin, Port Antonio, fish and lumber—Jas Alexander.

Arrived on Tuesday, H. M. Surveying Steamer Columbia, from Campo Bello.

Ship Thetis, Matthews, hence, for Liverpool, arrived off the harbour on Sunday, after being 20 days at sea—reported leaky. Has been towed into port for examination.

Spoken, March 22d, lat. 24 10, long. 69 42, brig Napoleon, of St. John, 7 days from New-York, for Jamaica.

Arrived at Liverpool, 6th March, barque Henrietta, Dallimore, St John; 8th, schr. Agnes, do.

Ship Coronet, of St. Andrews, put back to Liverpool, leaky.

Arrived at Alexandria, 26th March, brigantine Widow, Gorham, St. John.

Cleared at Savannah, 24th March, ship Perthshire, Drake, Cork; 26th, Amazon, Hayes, for St. John.

Sailed from New Orleans, 24th March, ship Themis, Brown, Liverpool.

British brig Pink, at Savannah, from Leith, Scotland, brought in Capt. McKinney and part of the crew of the brig Trinidad, of St. Andrews, which vessel was fallen in with on the 31st January, in a sinking condition.—The Trinidad was from Liverpool, bound to Boston.

## Charter Officers.

*At a Common Council, held at the Council Chamber, on the 9th April, 1846.*

ORDERED, That unless the several persons this day appointed Charter Officers for the ensuing year, do take out their Warrants of Appointment, and qualify for their respective situations, on or before the first day of May next, their Warrants will be withheld, and their appointments considered void; and all persons acting as Charter Officers after this date, and before such qualification, as aforesaid, will be proceeded against for the penalty thereby incurred.

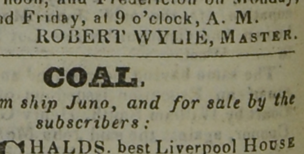
*By Order of the Common Council.*
JAMES PETERS, Junior, C. C.


## CONTRACT.

THE SAINT JOHN GAS LIGHT COMPANY will receive Tenders (up to the 15th day of April,) from persons willing to contract for the Erection of COAL SHEDS at the Gas Works, the Foundations to be of Stone, and the Walls of Brick, and covered with Slate.

☞ The Plans and Specifications lie with Mr. Peebles, at the Gas Works.

April 11. A. JACK, Secretary.



## The steamer NEW-BRUNSWICK

HAS commenced running on the River between Saint John and FREDERICTON, on her usual days, leaving Indian Town on Tuesday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, A. M., and on Saturday at 12 o'clock, noon; and Fredericton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

April 11. ROBERT WYLIE, Master.

## COAL.

*Landing from ship Juno, and for sale by the subscribers:*

250 CHALDS. best Liverpool House COAL, (*Cases Inces*,) at 22s. 6d. per Chaldron, if taken from the Ship,—all purchases under Ten Chaldrons, *Cash*.

April 11. T. L. NICHOLSON & CO.

## Liverpool House Coal.

*From on board the Ship Britannia:*—

**120 Chaldrons, at 22s. 6d.**

as landing at the Custom House Wharf.

April 11. JOHN KINNEAR.

## Wallsend Coal.

150 CHALDRONS Newcastle, (Wallsend) COAL, per ship *Independent*, for sale by

April 11.—1† S. WIGGINS & SON.

A GARDENER, well acquainted with his business, particularly the Forcing and Flower departments, is desirous of employment. Please apply at the Courier Office. Ap. 11.

## WAREROOMS to let,

*And possession given on the 1st May*—

PART of the Two Flats over the Shop occupied by the Subscribers in the MarketSquare, with the privilege of a Hoisting Wheel. Apply to GILCHRIST & INCHES.

Mkt. Square, April 11, 1846. (Obs&NBr)