LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—FREDERICTON, *Saturday, April* 11.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came to the Council Chamber, and being seated in the Chair on the Throne, the Honorable the President commanded the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to let the Assembly know—"It is His Excellency's pleasure they attend him immediately in this House." The House attended accordingly.

His Excellency then gave his assent to the following Bills, intituled—

An Act to repeal the Laws now in force for appointing Firewards and the better extinguishing of Fires, so far as the same relate to the towns of Newcastle and Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, and to make regulations more suitable to the said towns, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to annex certain islands in the River Saint John to the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York.

An Act to enable the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, in Springfield, King's County, to dispose of certain Lands held by them in exchange for other lands.

An Act to provide for the safe keeping of the Public Records of the City and County of Saint John.

An Act to provide for the repair of the Streets and Highways in part of the Parish of Woodstock.

An Act to amend the Law relating to absconding Debtors.

An Act relating to the Fencing, Occupation and Grazing of the several Marshes, Low Lands and Meadows in the County of Albert.

An Act to remedy certain difficulties in legal proceedings occasioned by the late division of the County of Westmorland.

An Act to authorise the Justices of the Peace for the County of Albert to assess the said County for erecting a Court House and Gaol therein

An Act to establish Polling Places in the County of Albert.

An Act to facilitate the carrying into effect conditional pardons granted by the Crown.

An Act to repeal an Act, intituled "An Act in addition to an Act for erecting a Parish in the City of Saint John, and incorporating the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestries of the Church of England in the several Parishes in this Province," and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An Act to incorporate a Company by the name of the New-Brunswick Wood Patent Company.

An Act in amendment of the law relating to the appointment of Sheriffs.

An Act relating to County and Parish Officers in the City and County of Saint John.

An Act to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Chignecto Steam Navigation Company.

An Act to incorporate the Tobique Boom Company.

An Act to amend and explain an Act to authorize the Justices of the Peace in the several Counties in this Province to make regulations for Markets.

An Act to authorise the extension of the Gaol Limits in the County of Sunbury.

An Act to empower the owners of certain Saw Mills on Hammond River, in King's County, to erect and keep up a Boom or Booms for the securing of Saw Logs on the said River.

An Act to alter the Great Road from Fredericton to St. Andrews.

An Act relating to the crime of Manslaughter.

An Act for erecting a part of the Parishes of St. Mary's and Douglas, in the County of York, into a separate and distinct Town or Parish.

An Act to provide for the management of the temporalities of the Church of England in this Province, in certain cases.

An Act to incorporate the Highland Society of New-Brunswick, at Miramichi.

An Act to continue an Act to prevent the spread of a disorder now existing in certain parts of the Counties of Gloucester and Northumberland.

An Act to authorise the Justices of the Peace for the County of Saint John to make further provision for the payment of the Treasurer of that County.

An Act to incorporate the New-Brunswick Ice Company.

An Act to incorporate the Barristers' Society of New Brunswick.

An Act for the incorporation of the Saint Croix River Canal Company.

An Act to continue an Act to revive certain Acts relating to the prevention of the importation and spreading of infectious distempers within the Counties of Charlotte and Northumberland, and to extend the provisions of the same to the Counties of Gloucester and Restigouche.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Central Fire Insurance Company of New-Brunswick.

An Act to make provision for winding up the affairs of the Saving's Bank at Fredericton.

An Act relating to the Public Debt of the Corporation of Saint John.

An Act for the better prevention of Illicit Trade, *(with a suspending clause,)* and

An Act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop in New-Brunswick, *(with a suspending clause.)*

The House of Assembly thereupon withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire.

(From the Head Quarters, April 15.)

CLOSING OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—Yesterday, a few minutes past 12 o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came down in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and was received by a guard of honor from the 33d Regiment, stationed in front of the Province Buildings. His Excellency having reached the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the Assembly, after which the Royal assent was given to a number of Bills which had passed during the Session.

His Honor the Speaker of the Assembly, in presenting several Bills for His Excellency's assent, addressed the Throne as follows:—

"*May it please Your Excellency,*

"The Assembly, with unabated feelings of loyalty and devoted attachment to Her Majesty's person and government, now present your Excellency with the various Bills of Supply, passed during the Session.

"The Assembly have made provision for the ordinary services—liberal appropriations for the roads, and other objects connected with the welfare of the Province, and they confidently trust that the expenditure of these sums will avert, in a great degree, the distress occasioned by the failure of the Potato crop.

"The Assembly, by a unanimous vote, have placed at your Excellency's disposal a sum of money to meet any emergency, which may be deemed necessary in consequence of the present state of the Foreign Relations with Her Majesty's Government. Although the sum so granted, is for a limited amount, yet from the well-known loyalty and devotion of the people of this Province, if such appropriations should be insufficient, Your Excellency may rely upon the Assembly making good such further sum as the welfare of the British Colonies, as integral parts of the British Dominions may require. The Assembly are gratified to find, at the close of the fourth annual Session, that the finances of the country have improved, and that the measures adopted at their first Session to facilitate the revival of the public credit, have proved effectual for that purpose.

"The House of Assembly rely with perfect confidence, that the sums so placed at Your Excellency's disposal, will be promptly and faithfully applied. The Bills I now have the honor, in behalf of Her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the Commons of New Brunswick, to tender to Your Excellency, are intituled—

"A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the payment of the ordinary services of the Province.

"A Bill to appropriate a part of the Public Revenue for the services therein mentioned.

"A Bill to provide for opening roads and repairing bridges throughout the Province.

"A Bill 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,

"A Bill to provide for the necessity occasioned by the failure of the Potato crop; and

"A Bill to alter and amend the Act intituled 'An Act for the collection of the Revenue of the Province,' and I pray Your Excellency will be pleased to give your assent thereto."

These Bills having been assented to, the following Speech was read from the Throne:—

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"In bringing the present Session of the Legislature to a close, it is incumbent on me to express to you the satisfaction I have derived from the cordial unanimity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the laudable attention you have given to various objects of interest to the Province which had been referred to your deliberations.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted, and my acknowledgments in particular are due to you for the liberal Appropriations you have made for the Militia, and for the pledge you have given to increase them if it should become necessary to embody that force, under the existing Laws, for the defence of the Province, and for maintaining the honor of the Crown.

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"Confiding in the loyalty of the People, and assuring them in return of the most effective support from Her Majesty's Government in any exigency which may arise, I may nevertheless be permitted to indulge the hope that the public tranquillity will not be interrupted, and that they may continue in the peaceful pursuit of that career of improvement which has opened to them, and which, by developing the great resources of these Provinces, may be expected to render them amongst the most prosperous and prominent dependencies of the Empire.

"In returning to your several Counties, I rely on you to foster and promote those loyal dispositions by which the People have hitherto testified their sense of the blessings secured to them as British Subjects, and of which, I devoutly hope, under Providence, they may long remain in the undisturbed possession."

The Members of Assembly having returned from the Legislative Council Chamber, His Honor the Speaker read a list of Bills assented to by His Excellency, and said that it was His Excellency's pleasure that the Legislature should be prorogued until the first Tuesday in June next, and that the House was prorogued accordingly.

Before the Speaker had left the Chair, L. A. Wilmot, Esq. rose and addressed his Honor to the following effect:—He could not permit the present opportunity to pass away—as it was probable they should never meet again under the same circumstances—without personally thanking his Honor for the kindness and courtesy, which he (Mr. W.) had ever personally received at his hands; and the high sense of honour and integrity which he had ever displayed as Speaker of the House. It was not his intention to be again a Candidate, and he hoped he might well be excused if after the Political scenes which he had been so long engaged in, he should for the future, seek in the privacy of domestic retirement those blessings of peace and quiet which he so much valued. It might have been the case that in the excitement of Debate he had sometimes used language calculated to hurt the feelings of those who were opposed to him; if so, he was sorry for it, and wished his late colleagues would forgive him—for it had never been his intention to give pain to any:—actuated by friendly feelings, he would always be happy to meet them whenever an occasion might offer, in the ordinary routine of life—and with his whole heart he bid them all farewell.—*Reporter.*

The following grants were passed by the House in Committee of Supply on the 8th April:—To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a sum not exceeding £1,000, towards the support of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum for the year 1846; £2,000, to be applied in rebuilding and repairing Bridges carried away or injured by the late Ice Freshet; £156 for the Road from Fredericton to Peticodiac; £50 for erecting a Wall around the Provincial Penitentiary; £350 to pay for reporting and publishing the Debates of both Houses at the present Session; £62 10s. towards purchasing an Entire Horse for the County of Westmorland; £140, to be applied in repairing the Provincial Dredging Machine; to John Herrington, a licensed Teacher of Youth in Saint John, the sum of £20 for keeping a School for one year ending first day of April, 1846; £50 to provide for the payment of a Sub-Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at Shediac; to Benjamin Franklin Tibbits, a native of this Province, the sum of £100 in consideration of the great talent and ingenuity exhibited by him in making important and successful improvements in the Steam Engine, and to assist him in securing a Patent Right to the same in England.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1846.

THE STEAMER UNICORN, which was advertised to leave Liverpool on the 19th March, had not arrived at Halifax at the date of our last advices from that quarter. Much anxiety is felt respecting her, and news expresses were awaiting her arrival at the principal cities of the Union. We shall probably have the mail by the regular steamer of the 4th April on Monday, when the cause of the Unicorn's delay will perhaps be ascertained.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.—*Progress of Free Trade Principles.*—The developement of the new Commercial scheme of the Mother Country has given rise to much enquiry as to its effects upon the general interests of these Colonies, nurtured and fostered as they have been by the protection hitherto afforded to Colonial products in the markets of Great Britain, and as to the position they should occupy in anticipation of it. The policy of the Premier now strikes at the root of protection, and is evidently adopted in full conviction of its necessity, its importance, and its advantages. It is thence reasonable to infer that every means in his power will be used to carry it out, and there is little probability of his being unsuccessful. Under these circumstances, it becomes the duty and the policy of these Provinces earnestly and diligently to bestir themselves in seconding the efforts of the Mother Country,—and firmly and respectfully to demand the like liberation from restraint of imports into the Colonies as is to be enjoyed in England on Colonial productions. It becomes our duty to seek out the natural resources of the respective Colonies which we occupy, and to apply ourselves to their developement, to abolish all restrictive duties upon articles affecting the trade and commerce of each other, and so enlarge the field of our enterprise,—to curtail the expenses of our governments, to husband our revenues, to improve our means of internal communication, and at once to take our stand, relying upon our own resources and the energy of the people, for the due maintenance of our position on this Continent, commercially and politically, as integral portions of the British Empire.

The announcement of the Minister's project in Canada has given rise to an Association, which has been formed for the purpose of collecting in one body all those who agree in opinion, that "the principle of Free Trade, applied generally to the commerce of a country, is sound, and the wisest, under all circumstances, for a nation to adopt, in order to secure the prosperity of all classes, and that the prosperity of Canada can now only be maintained by its Trade being rendered FREE, allowing Industry and Capital to seek out their natural distribution and employment;" and for "extending their influence, consolidating their views and interests, attaining unity of purpose and action, and thereby placing themselves in a position to secure the ascendancy of their principles in the Commercial Laws of the Province."

"United on the basis of Free Trade," says an Address issued by the Association to the Inhabitants of Canada, "we shall respectfully, but firmly, demand in the first place, the removal of all Imperial Acts, imposing discriminating or regulating duties; in the second place, the repeal of all duties, Imperial and Local, levied on American Wheat, Provisions, or Corn of any kind whatsoever; and lastly, we pledge ourselves to resist, by every lawful means, the future enactment of any Protective, Prohibitive, or merely Regulating Duties whatever, believing such to be detrimental to the general interests of society, and at variance with sound policy."

"We further avow that we entertain the opinion that Duties should be levied solely for the purpose of creating Revenue to provide for the necessities of Government, and the extension of internal improvements; and that, for these objects, such articles only should be selected for Duty as will afford it without restricting or fettering the General Commerce, the Carrying Trade, or the Agricultural Industry of the Country."

Such has already been the effect in Canada of Sir Robert Peel's announcement, and we have little doubt of the extension of the opinions entertained by the Association, as parties begin to realize the fact that they must stand alone, or fall.—A public meeting was to be held in April at Montreal, for the purpose of adopting such resolutions in reference to the new commercial policy of the Mother Country as might appear advisable, and movements were going on in Toronto and Quebec for the establishment of Free Trade Associations. Thus it will be seen Canada is alive to her situation. On the eve of a great and important change, she is about to summon all her energy, and throw her influence into the scale which is to liberate her trade, unlock her resources, and cover the St. Lawrence with the boundless exports of the West. Shall the Lower Provinces remain quiescent, with their mutually-restrictive Tariffs, their Bounties and Protective Duties, fettering their Commerce, impairing their energies, and mis-directing their capital and skill? Shall these obstructions be suffered to remain in New-Brunswick, and the great exports of the Colony be obliged to come, at the same time, in competition with those from countries where such obstructions do not exist? The Lower Provinces must be up and doing.—If the Free Trade principle is to be applied to their productions in the markets of the Mother Country, they should be permitted to enjoy the system in the fullest extent with the Empire and with each other, and as far as possible, consistently with a frugal administration of the government and with a due regard to appropriations for internal improvements, with all foreign countries.

The Toronto *Pilot*, after alluding to a paragraph in our paper of 17th January last, announcing the scheme of Sir Howard Douglas for the improvement of the trade of England and the Colonies, rejoices in the magnificent prospect which it holds forth, and adds—

"We have all long ago heard of the immense advantage which has accrued both to England and Ireland from the permission of free interchange of commodities with each other, an advantage which would have been much greater had not agitation stepped in and checked it in the bud; and we also know—all our farmers can feel how different their position is, since by the last Imperial Tariff they were fairly re-enrolled among the British family. The advantages they formerly had as regards wheat have been much increased, and the most wonderful change has taken place in the price of beef, pork, and every other article of agricultural produce.

"But, great as the alteration has been, and extensive as have been the advantages thus derived, they will be immeasurably increased by opening to us, if Sir Howard Douglas should succeed, the trade of both the Indies, of our African settlements, and the other Colonies. In many of the Colonies, the interests both of Britain and this Province have been tampered with from expediency and conciliation to the United States; in others, many imposts have been levied with a view to raise the revenue. * * * The matter is one in which every Colonial Assembly should come to the aid of Sir Howard Douglas, exerting all their energies, to produce the glorious result of uniting together the British Empire, not merely as mother country, colonies and dependencies, but as one State, so far as the privileges of industry are concerned. Should this be done, the British manufacturer need not hanker after foreign and casual customers, or the colonist wish to derive any advantage from foreign agency."

In connection with these movements, the proposed alteration of the Timber Duties is one of vast importance to the North American Colonies. Prior to the year 1842, Colonial Timber enjoyed a protection in the British markets of 44s. the load; since then that protection has been reduced to 25s. the load. The proposition now is to reduce it to 15s. the load, by the gradual reduction of 5s. yearly, commencing in April, 1847. A diversity of opinion exists as to the ultimate effect of this last reduction upon the trade and prosperity of this Province. The rapid improvement in business since 1842, when the reduction of that year took place, favours the opinion that further reductions will not be prejudicial, and being effected concurrently with relaxations and repeals of other duties, which it is probable will be extended to these Colonies, there is little ground, we think, for apprehending any evil results.

The following is the quantity of Timber, in loads, imported from the Colonies into the United Kingdom, in the last 10 years:

1836—525 645 loads,	1841—633,010 loads,
1837—545 361 ..	1842—375,292 ..
1838—560,621 ..	1843—578,172 ..
1839—562,393 ..	1844—545 820 ..
1840—646 953 ..	1845—796 515 ..

So that from a state of great depression in 1842, the principal trade of this country has, in 1845 exceeded the stature of any preceding year, and is far more healthy.—Again, since 1842, there has been taken into consumption in the United Kingdom, in the first eleven months of 1843, 1844 and 1845, a much larger proportion of Colonial than of Foreign wood goods, which must be attributable partly to the greater facility of acquiring the former, and partly to the necessity for its use by the greater consumption of cheapened foreign wood, under the reduced rates brought about by the relaxation in duty of 1842. This flourishing state is shewn by the following official statement of the

Timber taken into consumption in the first eleven months of

	1843.	1844.	1845.
Deals, &c., colonial loads, ...	317 878	365 639	674 054
Ditto, foreign, . .	203,692	300 414	322 957
Timber, colonial loads,	554,607	503 221	722 466
Ditto, foreign, . .	113,323	192,161	263,215

And here follow the total Imports of Colonial Wood into the United Kingdom, in the same years, shewing a corresponding increase in the importation:—

	1843.	1844.	1845.
Colonial Deals, loads,	340,688	395 066	493,826
... Timber, ..	578,172	545,820	796,515

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly closed its Session on Tuesday last, and was formally prorogued to the first Tuesday in June, by the Lieutenant Governor in person. The attention of the Assembly throughout the session has been devoted almost exclusively to the ordinary business of the country. A General Election is expected to take place early in July.

THE CATHEDRAL.—We learn from the *Head Quarters* of Wednesday last, that the opposition which His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton has met with at the Seat of Government is likely to deprive Fredericton of the proposed Cathedral. This the Head Quarters seems greatly to regret, as well on account of its depriving the people of Fredericton of the presence of His Lordship, whose piety and Christian humility have already had a beneficial influence in that community, as from the probability of its being followed by the removal of the Military Head Quarters, and finally the Seat of Government also, to St. John. The *Head Quarters* considers that the removal of the Cathedral would be an entering wedge to unsettle the question of the Seat of Government. The disadvantage of building the Cathedral elsewhere than at Saint John, it would thus appear, is beginning to be felt, and, added to the difficulty said to exist in procuring a foundation, must, sooner or later, alter His Lordship's determination. If it should be followed, as the *Head Quarters* anticipates, we imagine that the Province would lose nothing by the motion.

EASTER MONDAY, being the day appointed by law for the election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen, the Parishioners assembled at the Vestry of Trinity Church and elected the following Gentlemen to fill those Offices, in this Parish, for the ensuing year—viz:

Robert F. Hazen and William Wright, Esquires, *Church Wardens*; Le Baron Botsford, Robert W. Crookshank, Thomas Daniel, Leveret H. DeVeber, Stephen K. Foster, Samuel Hallett, Francis A. Kinnear, Joseph W. Lawrence, John M. Robinson, William Scovil, Edward Sears, and John V. Thurgar, Esquires, *Vestrymen.*

CITY ELECTION.—We understand that the scrutiny between Mr. W. H. A. Keans and Mr. John Knollin, was decided yesterday in favour of the former, who will take his seat at the Council Board as Assistant Alderman for Queen's Ward.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The scholars in Mr. S. M. Chamberlain's School underwent a strict examination on Wednesday last, which is the second in the short space of eleven months. At the request of Mr. C. the Rev. R. Irvine, and G. N. Smith, Esq. attended, and after a long and strict interrogation of the pupils, gave the following certificate.—"We having been requested to visit the Day School conducted by Mr. S. M. Chamberlain, in Charlotte-street, were much gratified by doing so to day. The general answering of the pupils in Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar, were alike creditable to the assiduity of the Teacher and the application of the Scholars. Mr. Chamberlain's method of teaching, by giving his pupils PRINCIPLES, instead of *enslaving* them with RULES, seems a decided improvement in the Schoolmaster's art. Impressed with this conviction, we have much pleasure in lending our humble testimony to the gentleman's efficiency as a Teacher. R. IRVINE, G. N. SMITH."

ACCIDENT.—We are informed that on Sunday morning last, two men named Kelehor and Bartlett, were unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of a boat off Negro Head.—*Chronicle.*

THE NORTH AMERICA.—This fine Steamer arrived here this morning, from a trip to Boston, after a fine run, having been only 29 hours to Eastport. On this occasion she supplied the place of the *Portland* from Eastport, which was disabled last week by the breaking of part of her machinery. As the North America is now in excellent order, and as a sea-going vessel, is much superior to the generality of American steamers, it is much to be desired that she should be continued on the route, thus avoiding the vexatious annoyance to passengers of trans-shipment at Eastport. Her popular commander, Capt. Brown, is well qualified for the trade, from his long experience, and his great care and attention to his duties. To passengers he is always obliging and attentive.

NEW VESSELS.—On Tuesday last was launched from the Building Yard of Messrs. William and Richard Wright, Courtenay Bay, a beautiful Ship of about 900 tons, called the *Oregon*. She is in every respect a fine vessel, and well sustains the reputation of the Messrs. Wright, both as regards beauty of model and excellence of workmanship. The O. is owned by the enterprising builders.

On Thursday, 9th inst. was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. Hugh Irvine, Courtenay Bay, an excellent Vessel, of 134 tons, called the *Harbinger*. She is built in the most faithful manner, of the best materials, and is owned by Messrs. Stephen Wiggins & Son.—*New-Brunswicker.*

Launched last evening, from the Ship Yard of Messrs. F. & J. Ruddock, North Shore, a fine new Ship of 700 tons, called the "ORIENTAL," essentially copper-fastened, of elegant model and superior workmanship. She is owned by Mr. Thomas Wallace, of this city.

LATE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

By the Steamer North America, Captain Brown, which arrived this morning from Boston, we have received Boston papers of Thursday last, and New York and Philadelphia of Wednesday.—The affairs of Oregon were still the leading topic of discussion in the American Congress. It was understood that the debate on the "Notice," in the Senate, would terminate on Thursday. In the House of Representatives, a bill was under discussion, for extending the jurisdiction of the United States over the Oregon settlers. The great point of dispute was, whether the 49th degree of North latitude should be the limit, or whether it should extend up to 54 40.—Mr. J. Q. Adams had declared for the whole of Oregon from 42 to 54 40—This bill will doubtless keep Congress in talk for some time to come.

CORRESPONDENCE OR NO CORRESPONDENCE?—The following is the message from the President, delivered to the Senate on Monday, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Clayton:—

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, calling for "copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the authorities of the United States and those of Great Britain, since the last documents transmitted to Congress, in relation to the subject of the Oregon territory, or so much thereof as may be communicated without detriment to the public interest," I have to state that no correspondence in relation to the Oregon territory has taken place between the authorities of the United States and those of Great Britain since the date of the last documents on the subject transmitted by me to Congress.

JAMES K. POLK.

Washington April 13, 1846.

The answer, it will be perceived, meets the call specifically; but it does not preclude the idea, in itself very probable, that there may have been correspondence between Mr. McLane and the Department of State, giving the substance of conversations between Mr. McLane and Lord Aberdeen. In fact, Mr. Clayton said he did not desire or intend to call for such correspondence; though we must confess we cannot see any good reason why. —*N. Y. Commercial.*

The following extract from the Richmond Enquirer, is copied by the National Intelligencer, drawing attention to the fact that its editors are closely connected with the editor of the government organ at Washington.

"It is now said that the last steamer took out directions to our Minister in London to inquire, through Lord Aberdeen, the precise views of the British Government, and whether Sir Robert Peel's allusion to the offer of the 49th parallel was intended to imply an approval of that line as a compromise; Mr. McLane being authorized to say that this Government would receive that proposition favorably."

The Weather on Saturday and Sunday was very severe, for the season, at the West. At Utica on Sunday snow fell to the depth of four inches. At Buffalo the snow commenced falling on Saturday and continued, with intervals, through Sunday.—At Rochester it was about the same as at Buffalo.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the Packet-ship *Northumberland*, which arrived at New York on the 8th instant, London papers of the 8th March were received.

The passage of the "Notice" in the United States House of Representatives and the commencement of the Oregon debate in the Senate created much excitement and not a little anxiety in England. The French papers were discussing the subject with their usual earnestness. Opinions, however, were as various as they are on this side of the water—some thinking that hostilities would ensue, and others being confident of a peaceable adjustment of all difficulties.

The British Ministry had been defeated in Parliament on a question of no great importance, relating to the removal of an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner. The majority against them was 23.

The Irish Coercion Bill had been passed in the House of Lords in Committee of the Whole. It is to be in force three years from October next. When the clause was read, making it a misdemeanor, punishable with transportation for fifteen years, for any person in a proclaimed district to be found out of his abode, between one hour after sunset and sunrise, Lord Grey moved as an amendment one year's imprisonment with or without hard labor, which was lost on a division.

The steamer Great Liverpool, from Gibraltar for England, was lost off Cape Finisterre on the 24th Feb. Three passengers perished, viz. Mrs. Archer, from Bombay, Miss Norris, 7 years of age, and a native servant.

LONDON, March 6, (evening.)—The market for English securities was depressed this afternoon.—In the morning an appearance of weakness became evident, but it was more severe towards the close of business, a rumour then being current that a message from the Queen would be received by the House of Commons to-night on the subject of America. Consols fell on the whole about one-half per cent.

LONDON, March 7, (evening.)—The letters and papers from India were delivered yesterday noon. Trade continued dull.

In Lombard-street, yesterday, the bill brokers were ready to do business at late rate rates. They profess to have increased supplies of capital; but yet endeavor to get firmer terms for the accommodation they render the public. The Money Market is however, without doubt, gradually subsiding into an easy and comfortable condition; and before long the whole of the mercantile community will be working under less restricted terms, which will at once give an impetus to business. It must shortly come to this, for the Bank directors have now quite subdued the influence which the large bill brokers formerly possessed.

The English funds have not been much affected by the news from America this morning; but there is still considerable business in the market. Consols for money are 95½, for the account 95⅝ to ¾, Three per Cents. Reduced 95½ to ⅝, Three and a Quarter per Cents. 97½ to ⅝, Long Annuities 10 11-16ths, Exchequer Bills 32s. to 35s. pm.

Shares continue heavy. Scarcely a purchaser is to be found in the market, such is the apathy of the public with regard to these securities.

Close of the market—Consols for money 95 to ½, and for accounts 95⅝ ¼ ½.

LONDON, March 5.—At present, both the statesmen and the journalists of the United States take credit for their moderation, in being prepared for a compromise on the basis of the 49th parallel; and so definite a form has the matter taken, that on the 2d ult. the following resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Dargan:

"That the lines separating the British provinces of Canada from the United States should be extended due West to the coast south of Fraser's River, and thence through the centre of the Straits of Fuca to the Pacific Ocean, giving to the United States that portion of the territory South, and to the Government of Great Britain that portion of the territory North of said line."

Upon no such grounds can any compromise be effected. The concession that it involves would give up the whole of Admiralty Inlet, with the excellent harbor of Puget's Sound, Bullfinch Harbor, the forts Kootanie, Okanagan, Nasqually and Vancouver, and the whole navigation of the Columbia, over and above a vast geographical area of territory. It would also divide the Straits of Juan de Fuca, which are, for all practical purposes, inland waters, between the two nations. With the mouth of Fraser's River as the only outlet, the remnant left to England would be an extensive but unprofitable hunting-ground.

We have already stated our opinion, that if the notice be adopted by the Senate, there is but a faint prospect of an amicable settlement of the Oregon question.—[Chronicle.]

LONDON, March 8.—The news last received from the United States is of a menacing aspect, and is anything but creditable to the character of our trans-atlantic brethren, who seem—at least those of them who just now form the majority of the Legislature—determined, regardless of all moral and national considerations, to push the forbearance of Great Britain to extremities, and even to plunge the two nations into all the frightful consequences of a war, rather than take the chances of foregoing a comparatively insignificant acquisition of territory, by submitting their claims to the decision of some competent and impartial tribunal. If we were to judge of the general tone of feeling on this question throughout the States, by that exhibited in the two houses of the Legislature, melancholy indeed would be the prospect before us.

Menacing as present appearances are, however, we have still a hope that the good sense and good feeling of the more sober minded of the nation—and they are not few, nor are they idle at this perilous crisis—will prevail for peace. Our own government has exhibited a degree of forbearance which is exposing them to the sneers of the thoughtless and the designing, who charge them with exhibiting, not only the white flag, but the white feather, but which entitles them to the gratitude of all who have the interest of their country and their kind at heart. The consequences of a war between the two countries would be sufficiently disastrous to both of them, but America has even more interest in avoiding war than we have.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Overland Mail from India arrived on the 6th, bringing advices from Bombay to the 2nd of February, about a month later than before received. The substance of the news is contained in the annexed extracts:—

London, March 6.—The intelligence from the seat of war in the East is far from satisfactory.—Without giving credit to every rumour afloat in India, we must still confess that each successive mail only increases our anxiety, bringing as it does fresh proofs of the extraordinary want of wisdom which has characterised all the proceedings of our Indian Government.

The result of the battles fought on the 18th, the 21st and 22d of December is of a purely negative character. The Sikhs were effectually prevented by the bravery of the British troops from advancing upon the territories of the protected states, or from opening a campaign in British India. They were repulsed with loss, but they were by no means routed.

Sir Henry Harding and Sir Hugh Gough were totally unprovided with the means of following up the success they had gained by driving the enemy at the point of the bayonet from his entrenched camp. They had, on the contrary, to sustain fresh attacks in the position they had so bravely won; and when these were repulsed, the enemy retired without confusion, since he was enabled to rally and encamp his forces between the field of battle and the river.

With a powerful and victorious army in their front, and a broad river in their rear, that position would have been extremely critical, but the Sikh generals acted upon the conviction that until large reinforcements came up, no attempt would be made by the British to complete their discomfiture.

Not a man was driven back across the Sutlej, until they thought fit deliberately to withdraw, six or seven days after the battle. They retained the command of one fortified bridge, and on the 15th of January a party of the enemy which had been operating eighty miles further up the river, crossed it again, and took up another intrenched position, near Loodianah.

On the following days they made some further advances, and intrenched themselves near a nulla. Sir H. Smith moved his brigade up the Sutlej, driving the enemy before him until the 21st, in the morning, when he came upon one of the fortified positions of the enemy, which fired grape shot amongst the British troops.

Some of the native troops are said to have thrown down their arms, and to have fled, leaving the Europeans to bear the brunt of the battle. Her Majesty's 53d and 31st were engaged, and are said to have suffered severely; but they demanded to be led anew to the fight, which Sir H. Smith did not deem it prudent to do, and therefore withdrew the troops.

The Agra Ukhbar construes the retirement into a defeat; while the Delhi Gazette states that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Loodianah during the whole of the afternoon of that day.—Nothing positive appears to have been known as to the results of that day when the mails were leaving Bombay.

The British army advancing against the Sikhs, amounts to no less than 43,000 men, with a large train of artillery. The season from the 1st of February to the beginning of April is the most favorable part of the year for military operations in India.—Of the 42,430 men who will probably cross the Sutlej at this campaign, there are at present only 1,350 men of European cavalry, and 6,750 of European infantry.

Some skirmishing took place near the Sikh bridge of boats, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of January, without any remarkable effect. On the 15th the Sikhs came over the river at Phulloor, plundered the neighbourhood, and pitched a camp on the left bank, in the British territory.

The following from the Agra Ukbar Extraordinary, of January 26th, explains the nature of the engagement near Loodianah on the 21st, and its results:—

"By a private letter received this morning from Delhi, it appears that news of an authentic nature has been received there, to the effect that Sir Henry Smith's brigade, which was marching towards Loodianah, before they were aware of it came right upon 10,000 Sikhs, and the first intimation Sir Harry had of their promixity was a discharge of grape shot amongst our troops. It is further reported that the Sepoys threw down their arms and fled, leaving the Europeans to bear the brunt of the fight. Her Majesty's 53d and 31st were engaged, and having suffered severely, yet were crying out to be led to the charge, which Sir Harry Smith did not deem prudent to permit, and retired."

The Morning Chronicle, alluding to this paragraph, says,—

"It is not known whether the Sikhs intended to await the approach of the British troops, and endeavor to oppose their ingress into the Punjaub, or to risk another trial of strength on our own ground. Should the disastrous tidings of Sir H. Smith's repulse, above given, turn out correct, they may probably be hold enough to pursue the latter course. At all events, it may be relied on, that whenever we attempt to enter the country we shall find them well prepared to meet us; and an enemy that could sustain two such defeats as those at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, and afterwards show us so bold a front, is in truth not be despised."

London, March 8.—The gallant conqueror of Scinde, Sir Charles Napier, was again in the field, and, at the head of about 15,000 Bombay and 5,000 Bengal troops, was expected to cause a powerful diversion, by proceeding to attack and to conquer Moulton, and the Southern provinces of the Sikh dominions. The governor general remained at Ferozepore, engaged in raising the bridge of boats, and making preparations for the crossing of the river by the British army. The crossing of the river was expected about the 4th or 5th of February, when the heavy guns which had left Delhi on the 13th January were expected to have reached the camp. Sir J. Littler's division was stationed at Attaree, about seven miles from Ferozepore; the head quarters of the commander-in-chief were at Aruikee, 12 miles thence; and Sir Harry Smith was in advance of the others, not far from Hurreeke Puttun, which is one of the great fords of the Sutlej.

LATER!—The Papers received this morning by the *North America*, furnish us with intelligence from England a day or two later. The following is extracted from the Boston *Atlas* of Monday.

By the arrival of the ship Adirondack, Capt. Shipley, and the pilot-boat William J. Romer, Capt. M'Guire, from Cork, and the packet-ship Queen of the West, Capt. Woodhouse, all at New York, papers from London and Liverpool of the 10th and 11th March have been received. The Romer, it now appears, was sent out by the Sun and Tribune, of New York city, and the North American and Ledger, of Philadelphia, as an *express* vessel.—The Patrick Henry and St. Nicholas anticipated her accounts on the other side, as the Adirondack has here, so that the enterprise, spirited as it was, has proved a failure. She arrived out at Cork on the 6th of March, after a voyage of 24 days, having on board "a Mr. Gale, the bearer of dispatches," who left on the same night for Liverpool. On her outward trip she lay to eleven days. She however received no damage, except having some of her sails split.

The comments of the English press on the refusal of the American Government to arbitrate on the Oregon Question look warlike.

The Revolution movement in Poland had spread extensively, and a Government had been organised at Cracow. The latest advices, however, appear to indicate that the struggle of the unfortunate Poles for freedom will prove unsuccessful.

Cotton has slightly advanced, and remained firm.

The price of Wheat and Flour had improved.

The Tariff was still under discussion in Parliament, with a prospect of being speedily completed in accordance with the plans of the Ministry.

There has been no action in Parliament on the Oregon question.

In the House of Commons, Monday, March 9, Sir R. Peel said it was intended to reduce the duties on rice, Indian corn and buckwheat, to one nearly nominal, from the passing of the act.

As regarded Indian corn and buckwheat, it was intended to admit them duty free, for a limited period from the day when the report of the committee should be agreed to, taking securities for the payment of the duty should the bill not ultimately be sanctioned by Parliament.

After a very desultory discussion, the resolutions relating to the various kinds of grain were agreed to.

In the course of the debate Sir Robert Peel mentioned that the Government had already expended £100,000 in the purchase of rice and Indian corn for the relief of the suffering people in Ireland.

Great fears are entertained that the next year's crop of potatoes will be more extensively diseased even than the last. The sets even from the most carefully selected cuttings are found to be strongly marked with the mysterious rot.

The Globe says that all leaves of absence to officers belonging to regiments serving in India have been cancelled, and they have been ordered to join their respective head-quarters by the overland route.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—*Evening.*—The market for English securities continues flat. The extent of dealing has been exceedingly limited, and the fluctuation in prices proportionately small. Bank Stock left off 209 to 210; India Stock, 260 to 262; Consols for money, 95⅜; for the account, 95⅜; Three per cents. Reduced, 95⅞; Three and a-Quarter per cents. 97⅞; Long Annuities, 10 9 16; and Exchequer Bills, 33s. to 36s. pm.—*Times of March* 10.

Amid the interest and excitement felt in respect to the Oregon dispute, the chances in favour of a more liberal Tariff in the United States seem to attract but little attention. The funds look decidedly better this morning, and there is a rally of about ¼ per cent. in Consols, which for present transfer are 95½ to ⅝, and for some time 95⅝ to 96. The transfer books for the Three and a-Quarter per Cents. are now about to close, and they have been marked 97⅜ to 98.—*Lon. Sun.*

Much surprise continues to be expressed that no question has been put to Ministers in Parliament, to elicit some information respecting the view taken by Mr. Pakenham after his offer of reference was rejected.—*Standard, March* 10.

FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.—By the arrival at New-York of the British schooner Ida, from Sierra Leone on the 22d February, we have information that twelve slavers under the Brahan flag had been taken by H. M. Squadron on the coast, and condemned by the mixed commission courts of Sierra Leone.

FROM MEXICO.—The news from Mexico, which we have four days later by the way of Pensacola, is highly important. The U. S. Brig Somers brings the news that our Minister, Mr. Slidell, has been rejected, and would actually return home in the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's, in a few days.—There was considerable excitement at Vera Cruz growing out of this movement, and the opinion prevailed in Vera Cruz that our squadron would open their fire upon the place after Mr. Slidell took his departure. The truth of this we shall learn on the arrival of the St. Mary's.

Gen. Ampudia's army, which had been ordered to the frontier of Texas, had revolted, and about 1000 had refused to march any further in that direction, and the remainder, about 2000, not being very desirous to proceed themselves, would not force the others, so they came to a halt. Thus there will be no collision with Gen. Taylor.—*New York Express.*

The Washington Union of Friday night says—"A member of Congress has addressed us a note, this evening, stating that *he* is satisfied that Santa Anna is, before this time, in VeraCruz, and either victorious, or that he has suffered the penalty of his boldness; and also, that the Mexico-Texan army will never reach the Rio Grande, and if they do, will never fight our army.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—We received advices last night from Montevideo to the 6th of February, and from Buenos Ayres to the 31st of January.—There had been some skirmishing on the frontiers, resulting in favor of the Republicans. The Argentine Congress had authorized the issue of two millions of paper money, to defray the expenses of defending the country against the French and English. Gen. Urquiza was pushing forward with a large Argentine force to intercept the English and French fleets up the river Parana, and subdue the insurrection in the interior. He had gained some victories after passing the Uruguay, and was marching forward with triumphant success. The English and French were beginning to suffer from diseases peculiar to very warm climates and change of food.—[N. Y. Sun.]

VERY LATE FROM CHINA.—The fast sailing clipper ship Montauk, Capt. McMichael, arrived at New York on the 9th instant, from Macao, in the remarkably short passage of eighty-seven days. She made the run from Macao to the Cape of Good Hope in forty-two days—probably the quickest time on record.

It appears that the commercial treaty between the United States Government and the Celestial Empire, had been ratified on the 29th of December, by the Chinese Commissioners and Commodore Biddle.

At Shanghai winter had set in with a severity not before experienced there. Parties were able to walk on shore on the ice from the vessels at Woosung. The thermometer, on one occasion, was as low as 12 deg., and skating was common.

FROM ST. HELENA.—The ship John Quincy Adams, of Boston, arrived at New York on Wednesday, from Canton, having left December 11th. The Captain reports that on Feb. 18th, he run into the roads of St. Helena, intending to stop for water; perceiving a very high surf on the shore, was induced to speak one of the ships at anchor. The Captain replied that there was no communication with the shore, and that the day previous heavy rollers had come in from the N. W. without wind, and caused the destruction of nine vessels, by throwing them on the rocks. Did not learn the names of the vessels, but presume they were mostly under 200 tons. Two or three were in sight on the rocks, which had not entirely gone to pieces. The whole shore and water, for two or three miles seaward, were covered with wrecks and drift wood, water casks, boats, &c. It being doubtful when we could communicate with the shore, bore upon our voyage. J. Q. A. had her sail reefed but once during the passage, and that was on Sunday last. She was eleven days from lat. 17 to lat. 24 N., with light winds.—*Boston Atlas.*

HALIFAX, April 14.—*The Militia.*—The Militia Clerks have been taking something like a census during the past week, of the population of the City able to bear arms. We believe that it is desirable to know what proportion of the muskets and other material of war now on their way for the Colonies, it will be necessary to retain in Nova-Scotia, and hence this warlike inquisition.—*Times.*

BURGLARY IN HALIFAX.—The store of Messrs. T. & E. Kenny was broken into during the night of the 9th instant, by wrenching up a strong iron grating which protected a cellar window, and then breaking the glass. About £25 in money—a large portion of coppers—and goods to the value of from £250 to £300 were taken.—Several pieces of silk goods and nearly all the copper money, were discovered a few evenings afterwards, secreted in the house of a carpenter, named Donohoe, near Fresh Water Bridge. The *Sun* says—the whereabouts of these articles was traced through the means of a brace and bits, and a screw driver, left on the premises by the burglar. Donohoe, we understand, is rather a dissipated character, and has been "on the spree" for several days—and as late as three o'clock on Saturday was seen in an intoxicated state in the immediate vicinity of the Police Office. He is still at large.

NEW YORK, April 15.—In the Flour market this day, there was a sale of 1000 barrels Michigan and Oswego, at $5,27½, for export.

FREIGHTS were never lower than at present. Flour is taken to Liverpool at 1s. 6d. stg. and to Gibraltar at 50 cents a barrel, and even at these rates there is little doing.

MESSRS EDITORS,—In common with every well-disposed person in this community, until very recently, I entertained the hope that the irritating and exciting topic of "Doctor Dollard's Bill" would not again become the subject of news-paper discussion; and it was not until the appearance of the *Liberator* of Saturday last, that in this reasonable expectation I was doomed to be disappointed. That a Paper—and the only one of the kind in the Province—avowedly established for the express purpose of advocating the interests of the Catholic community in general, should so far depart from this true principle, and again become the organ of a mere party, and in the advocacy of its views should descend to personal abuse, is to me a matter of surprise and profound regret; and the more particularly, when through its columns on a former occasion, the public was informed that it is conducted by a clerical editor, whose bounden duty it is to inculcate peace and good-will to man, and to unite, by its agency, the best energies of an hitherto divided flock, by pouring oil upon the troubled waters, which, unfortunately for our individual and collective happiness, have been hitherto too deeply agitated. A good cause is weakened by personal vituperation; the maintenance of sound principles is best effected by pointing out their truth, and by the exhibition of dignified calmness in their advocacy. A bad cause is rendered the more contemptible by the unfounded scurrility by which a deluded mind would strive to uphold it. And I may add, that the best proof we can adduce in favour of any important measure, is the estimation in which it is held by prudent and reflecting men, after ample time has been furnished to enable them to consider well the matter before them. Had the reverend editor of the *Liberator* attended to these plain and self evident truisms, homely as they may be, I should have been spared the unwelcome task of troubling your readers on the present occasion. The offensive matter to which I now refer, and which has occasioned a revival of that feeling which the *Liberator* is bound, in common honesty, to subdue, presents itself in the following editorial language, and forms the conclusion of an article, avowedly from the pen of the reverend conductor of that journal, and is as follows:—"If we are not "greatly mistaken, Mr. Kinnear, on a little enquiry, "would be fully satisfied that the person who was "speaking to him in St. John, and to whom the "Government looked sometimes for information, "has few traits of Catholicity about him, and that "he is very, very low in the estimation of Catho-"lics." I beg leave to state, Messrs. Editors, that such remarks are as unfounded as they are unprovoked and uncalled for. I am well acquainted with the party alluded to, and know that he stands as well in this community, and perhaps in a better light, than the one who would seek to depreciate him in the estimation of his fellow man. The time has long since passed away, when the candid expression of an honest opinion will sink any man in the estimation of the wise and good, and more particularly, when that opinion is in strict accordance with their own calm and *independent* convictions. To ecclesiastical and lay superiors we look for precept and example, and more particularly do we expect from the former, that "Charity which suffereth long, and is kind," and not "vain babblings: which increase unto more ungodliness." Such exhibitions weaken the respect and esteem which a holy calling should ever command, whilst they sadly militate against the character of those to whom immortal souls are given in charge—of "the earth they are earthy," and are by no means in accordance with that spirit which the contemplation of the duties of their sacred order should naturally produce. At present I forbear from further remarks, and in the sincere hope that no additional cause will be given to provoke the future discussion of a topic, with which the public have already been fully satiated. A CATHOLIC.

St. John, 16th April, 1846.

The Rev. Mr. KING, A. M., of Fredericton, will officiate in St. Luke's and St. Paul's Churches, in the Parish of Portland, on Sunday next.

PASSENGERS in the Brig *Vixen*, for Jamaica, on the 12th instant—Mrs. and Miss Drummond, two Masters Drummond, and Wm. Walker, Esq.

In the Steamer *North America*, this morning—Captain Huggins, and Mrs Huggins, from England *via* the United States.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Robert Irvine, of the Free Church, Mr. Robert Carney, to Miss Caroline Irvin, both of the Parish of Hampton, King's County.

At Sheffield, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. James Porter, Mr. James Harrison, eldest son of Charles Harrison, Esquire, of Waterborough, to Hannah Jewett, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Hollin Bridges, of Sheffield.

At Sheffield, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. F. Bent, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Robert Carson, to Miss Margaret McKay, both of Sheffield.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, Mary, only daughter of Mr. William Lorimer, aged two years and four months.

On Tuesday last, at two o'clock, Eliza B., aged 8 months, only daughter of Capt. James M'Lean of this city.

Last night, at his residence, Portland, after a short illness, Thomas Graham, Esquire, Surgeon, aged 59 years, a native of County Down, Ireland.—Mr. Graham received his diploma in 1810, from the Royal College of Surgeons, Glasgow, and has been practising for the last fourteen years in this Province. His funeral will take place on Monday next, at 4 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Suddenly, at Kingston, King's County, on the 9th instant, Mr. Eliakim Perkins, in the 73d year of his age, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Kingsclear, suddenly, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. Mary Ann Glenie, wife of George Garden, Esq., Sergeant at Arms, and sister to John Hazen, Esq. High Sheriff of the County of Sunbury, in the 50th year of her age.

At St. Catherine's, Upper Canada, on the 21st of February last, after an illness of thirteen days, Mr. George Vail, eldest son of Nathaniel Vail, Esq., of Gagetown, Queen's County, in the 42d year of his age.

At Madawaska, on the 4th inst., Hannah, Wife of John H. Ryan, aged 52 years.

In St. Stephen, on the 1st inst., Mr. William Todd, aged 70 years. Mr. T. was a native of Goffstown, Mass., but for the last 34 years a resident of St. Stephen. He has left an aged companion and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. His end was peace.

On the 13th February, at Limestone Lodge, (Ireland) the residence of his uncle, Lieut. Thomson, Dr. Henry C. Thomson, third son of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, Rector of St. Stephen, New-Brunswick. His sickness, which was very protracted, he bore with uncomplaining patience, and his end was peace.

At Halifax, on the 8th instant, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. D. Sutherland, a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and for many years a resident in Halifax.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Steamer North America, Brown, Eastport—J. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Monday—Barque Pearl, Rowles, Dublin, 60—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Schooner Dolphin, Halder, New York, 4—Master, assorted cargo.

Tuesday—Ship Heroine, Walker, Aberdeen, 44—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Devonport, Kirk, Savannah, 12—to order, ballast.

Barque Ocean Queen, Warren, Liverpool, via Savannah, 11—S. Wiggins & Son, salt.

Amazon, Hayes, Savannah, 20—to order, ballast.

Thursday—Brig Sarah, Shaw, Dundalk, 42—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Friday—Ship Signet, Thomson, Liverpool, 37—John Robertson, merchandise.

Barque Allen Brown, Shaw, Yarmouth, (N. S.)—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Barque Helen, Clayton, Savannah, 9—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Brig Minerva, Hammond, St. Kitts, 17—Jas. Kirk, molasses and rum.

Camilla, Richan, Glasgow, 140—C. McLauchlan, coals.

Brigantine Isabella, Matthews, Philadelphia, 4—L. H. Waterhouse, flour, corn and wheat.

Schooner John Murray, Devereaux, Baltimore, 23—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Saturday—Steamer North America, Brown, Boston, 36 hours—J. Whitney, passengers, &c.

Brig Ruby, Crocker, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Nelson, Holmes, Wilmot, potatoes, &c.
Shannon, Compton, Grand Manan, ballast.
Hare, Brown, Campo Bello, ballast.
Austria, White, New Edinburgh, wood and eggs.
Brothers, Fitzgerald, Dipper Harbour, sand, &c.
Lark, White, New Edinburgh, cordwood and eggs.
Matilda, Vantassel, Digby, lathwood and eggs.
Leader, Blackford, Brier Island, ballast.
Spitfire, Peters, Annapolis, staves and cordwood.
Farewell, Potter, Westport, eggs and fish.
Crown, Parker, Annapolis, cattle, fish, and cider.
Digby Packet, Tanch, Digby, cattle, eggs, & fish.
Temperance, Stanley, Mispeck, ship timber.
Enterprise, Patch, Welch Pool, fish.
Monday—Bee, Parker, Cornwallis, fish.
Splendid, Outhouse, New Edinburgh, potatoes, &c.
Hercules, Crow, Horton, hay and potatoes.
Caledonia, Urquhart, Londonderry, deals.
Dove, Dwyer, Cornwallis, potatoes, oats, & cider.
Tuesday—Eliza Ann, Davis, Westport, ballast.
Victoria, Vance, Londonderry, wood & treenails.
Friends, Holmes, Beaver Harbour, hoop poles.
Emma Johnson, Howard, Apple River, wood.
Wednesday—Martin, Drake, Grand Manan, fish.
Adventure, Gates, Wilmot, cordwood and eggs.
Richmond, Kyffin, Black River, flour and bran.
Dorchester, Palmer, Dorchester, cattle, oats, &c.
Bell, Wilson, Campo Bello, ballast.
Lavinia Clark, Nice, Wilmot, cordwood.
Hillsborough, Marshall, Hillsborough, plaster.
Hornet, Drury, Digby, ballast.
Juno, Shannon, Musquash, cedar scantling.
Mary Ellen, Gatcomb, Grand Manan, fish.
Thursday—Herald, Driscoll, Salmon River, deals.
William, Ingalls, Grand Manan, fish, potatoes, &c.
Economy, Brinton, Wilmot, cordwood and staves.
Active, Campbell, Shepody, plaster.
Margaretville, Margison, Cornwallis, potatoes, &c.
Henrietta, Munro, Cornwallis, staves & potatoes.
Flight, Hammond, Cornwallis, staves, &c.
Martha Brae, Martin, Cumberland, plaster.
Victoria, Cutton, Amherst, deals and pork.
Robert Ellis, Siddell, Cumberland, hay and pork.
Rambler, Evans, Sackville, hay.
Lark, Rooney, Red Head, fish.
Copy, Turnbull, Digby, lathwood and turnips.
Crown, Parker, Digby, deals and staves.
Margaret, Carlyle, Hillsboro, deals and lathwood.
Friday—Hazard, Giggy, Musquash, deals.
Mary Elizabeth, Spicer, Black Rock, wood & oats.
Defiance, Loomer, Cornwallis, potatoes, oats, &c.
Deborah, Edgett, Salmon River, deals.
Dart, Bissett, Black River, deals.
Digby Packet, Tanch, Digby, cattle, eggs, &c.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

April 15—Pearl, Rowles, Cork.
Harbinger, Meredith, New Ross.
Heroine, Walker, Aberdeen.
Looshtauk, Thain, Clyde.
16—Amazon, Hayes, Waterford.
Oregon, Wright, Liverpool.
16—Britannia, Coulthart, Liverpool.
17—Novascotian, Ryerson, Dublin.
18—Sarah, Shaw, Dundalk.

CLEARED

April 13th—Ship Rimswell, Brown, Hull, timber and deals—John Robertson; Barque British Empire, Esson, Tralee, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Charlotte, Henneberry, Halifax, salt—G. & J. Salter; Bride, Smith, Boston, chalk,—Chas. McLauchlan; Steamer North America, Brown, Boston, passengers.

14th—Barque Odessa, Laverty, Dublin, timber and deals—Wm. Carvill; Schooner Linnet, Bent, Boston, chalk—I. D. Andrews; Abigail, Smith, Halifax, limestone—G. & J. Salter.

15th—Barque Lady Campbell, Power, Waterford, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Albion, Matthews, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Hammond; Brig Janet, Green, Hull, timber and deals—John Mackay.

16th—Ship Belmont, Grant, Bristol, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Barque Rolla, Keighly, Hull, deals—John Mackay; Perseverance, Bennett, London, timber and deals—N. S. Demill; Schr. Jane, Banks, Halifax, salt—T. L. Nicholson & Co.; Hazard, Miller, Halifax, limestone—G. & J. Salter.

17th—Barque Bradshaw, McNair, Liverpool, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.: Bethel, Mosher, London, oil and deals—Jas. Barber; schooner Matilda, Spates, Eastport, ballast.

The Signet spoke in lat. 40 37, long. 56 27, ship Sir Henry Pottinger, hence, for Bristol, out 7 days.

Brig Minerva, spoke on the 4th April lat. 25 30, long. 67 22, brig Velocity, 12 days from Halifax, for Kingston, (Jam.)

Steamer Robert Rankin, Price, hence, at Boston on Tuesday last.

Arrived at New-York, 13th inst. brigt. Ida, Smith, Sierra Leone.

Sailed from Alexandria, 10th March, brig Brookline, Pettingell, St. John.

Cleared at Savannah, 2d April, ship Tuskar, Robertson; Monarch, Stephens; John Ker, Taitt; Severn, Wiseman; April 1st, Eglinton, Muir; 2d, Inoker; 3d, Jane & Barbara; 6th, Elizabeth—all for St. John.—At Mobile, 3d April, barque Troubadour, do.

Cleared at New Orleans, 31st March, ship Edinburgh, Lawson, Liverpool.

Arrived at New Orleans, 27th March, ship Emigrant, Taber, Liverpool; 30th, barque Hebe, Duffy, do. via Lisbon.

Brig Mercator, of Nova-Scotia, arrived at Kingston, (Jam.) on the 12th ult. from St. John, in a very leaky condition, and with loss of deck load—would have to heave down for repairs.

Brigantine Adelaide, sailed from Barbadoes for Cuba, on the 6th March.

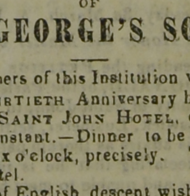
Vessel wrecked among Ice.—Capt. Davis, of ship Goodwin, at Boston, from Liverpool, reports that on the 1st April, in lat. 43 26, long. 57, he fell in with a boat belonging to the brig Juno, of and from Greenock, for St. John's, Newfoundland, which was wrecked among the ice, March 8th, in lat. 46 30, long. 47 30 W., and took from her John Gibbs, master; Adam Curran, mate; Peter Brown, second mate; and Alex. Burke and John Griffey, seamen, being the survivors of the Juno's crew of twelve persons—the others having perished in the boat. Those taken on board the Goodwin were much frozen and in an exhausted state, having been twenty-four days exposed in a small boat, and for a length of time without any water, and with but a small supply of provisions. The last named seaman died shortly after being taken on board the Goodwin.

Accounts from Fayal to the 8th March, received at Charleston, report the barque Lady Seaton, of Liverpool, for Saint John, rudder broke and hull otherwise injured, repairing.

New Place of Worship.

THE New Building, erected by the Baptist Church, in the Parish of Portland, will be opened for Public Worship on Sabbath, 26th inst. Services will be held at 11, 3, and 6 o'clock.

Collections will be taken to aid in defraying the expense of erection. April 18.



THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

THE Members of this Institution will celebrate their THIRTIETH Anniversary by Dining together at the SAINT JOHN HOTEL, on Thursday next, the 23d instant.—Dinner to be on the Table at half-past Six o'clock, precisely. Tickets to be had at the Hotel.

Gentlemen of English descent wishing to participate in the Festival, not being Members of the Society, will please make application to the Committee.

	Committee.	
WM. WRIGHT,		R. BAYARD,
JOHN H. GRAY,		G. R. JARVIS,
I. L. BEDELL,		H. P. STURDEE,
L. W. DURANT,		JOHN RHODES,
JOHN V. THURGAR,		

By order of the Committee,
LEWIS W. DURANT, Secretary.
April 18.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing the following Notes of Hand, drawn by the subscribers in favor of JOHN KEMBALL, as value for the same has not been received, viz:—

£12 10s. on June 1, 1846—dated June 26, 1845.
£12 10s. " Oct. 1, 1846— " "
£17 14s. " June 1, 1847— " "
£17 14s. " Oct. 1, 1847— " "
£17 14s. " June 1, 1848— " "
£17 14s. " Oct. 1, 1848— " "
£17 14s. " June 1, 1849— " "

JASON HERRINGTON,
LEMUEL CRABB.
Greenwich, K. C. 18th April, 1846.—4t.