LEGISLATURE OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—Fredericton,

Tuesday, February 17.

On motion of Mr. Simonds, the House went into a Committee of the whole, on a Bill relating to the

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

Mr. Simonds explained that the object of the Bill was to authorise the Provincial Legislature to issue Provincial Debentures instead of Debentures issued on behalf of the City and County of Saint John, signed by the Mayor, for monies borrowed for the erection of the Penitentiary. When the Legislature erected the Penitentiary into a Provincial establishment, the understanding was that the Province should assume the debt; and although the Act specified the sum of £4,000 as the limit of the amount which the Province was to assume, this was merely inserted as the probable amount of Debentures then issued. It was now found that there had been Debentures issued to the amount of £5000, which surely ought to be paid by the Province. This he thought was a fair claim on the Province, and hoped it would be sustained, as no new County Debentures could be issued until the amount of Debentures issued for the Penitentiary should be liquidated. The Bill was not local but applied to the revenues of the Province.

Mr. End opposed the Bill, on the ground that it was a purely local Bill, and one which was intended to relieve Saint John of some £5,000 which they ought to pay, as they had all the advantages of the Penitentiary.

[A lengthened debate then took place, which ended in a motion that the Bill be postponed for three months, which was carried, and consequently the Bill was lost.]

Monday, February 23.

Mr. Jordan read a petition from James Brown, and others, inhabitants of Ten Mile Creek, Gardner's Creek, and Black River, praying for a Legislative grant in aid of individual subscription, for placing a Courier on that route.

Mr. Partelow brought in a Bill on the subject of the public debt of the Corporation of St. John; upon which Mr. Hazen read a petition from the western side of the harbor of that City, praying that the said Bill may not pass.

The Hon. Mr. Hazen, by leave, presented a petition from Richard Nowlan, David Paterson, Geo. Woods, and three hundred others, Freemen, Freeholders and inhabitants of the City of Saint John, praying that no Act may pass extending the limits within which Wooden Buildings may now by law be erected in the said City; which he read.—*Ordered*, that the said petition be received and lie on the table.

Tuesday, February 24.

To-day the House were again in Committee of Supply, and passed a number of grants for ordinary services and some others; £100 were granted to the Executive to be laid out in vaccinating the French population of Westmorland,—the Small Pox having broken out in that part of the county; one man, it was stated, had died, and five families had been taken ill. A conversation also took place on the subject of granting to Mr. Bliss, the Provincial Agent, the sum of £250 stg. for past services—that gentleman having declined to accept any remuneration in future. The next grants were, £300 to the Sackville Wesleyan Academy, and £250 to the Fredericton Baptist Seminary. After these grants were passed, his honor the Speaker observed that some public Reports should have been forwarded to the House from those respective Institutions.

We find, from the Journals of the House, that the grant to Mr. Bliss was passed, and also the following:—£400 for the support of the Madras Schools throughout the Province; £150 towards the support of the Roman Catholic School in St. John; £30 in aid of individual subscription towards the Free School in the Parish of Portland—the same to be expended by the board of commissioners for the Roman Catholic School of St. John; £50 for a Missionary for the Melicite Tribe of Indians stationed at Fredericton for the year 1846.

Saturday, February 28.

On motion of Mr. Partelow, the House went into Committee of the whole in further consideration of Ways and Means of raising a Revenue in the Province—Mr. Payne in the chair of the Committee; when the following resolution was moved:

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that the present Duties now imposed upon articles imported into this Province should be continued, with the exception of the Duties on Wheat, Wheat and Rye Flour, Corn Meal and Oatmeal.

To which an amendment was moved—To add to the exceptions, after the word "Oatmeal," and Leather. And upon the question for adopting the amendment, the Committee divided—Yeas, 5; Nays, 20. Whereupon it was decided in the negative. The question was then taken upon the original resolution, when the Committee again divided—Yeas, 21; Nays, 3. And so it was carried in the affirmative.

On Tuesday, March 3d, the Committee on Roads sat until nearly three o'clock; after the Committee returned to their places, the House was occupied in considering "A Bill for the more effectual Administration of Justice," which had been sent down from the Council for concurrence; this led to a short but animated debate, which terminated in the bill being lost. Immediately after the disposal of this Bill, Mr. Partelow informed the House that—The Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving the Roads throughout the Province recommend that the following sums should be granted and apportioned as follows:—

GREAT ROADS.

St. John to Nova-Scotia Line, (£600 of which to be applied to the improvement of the Great Marsh in the vicinity of St. John,)	£2000
St. John to St. Andrews,	700
Fredericton to St. John *via* Nerepis,	1000
(Such sum as may be necessary, from the two last-mentioned Grants to be applied in repairing the approaches to the Steam Boat Landing, in Carleton.)	
Nerepis to Gagetown,	65
Dorchester to Shediac,	80
Shediac to Petitcodiac,	50
Richibucto to Chatham,	400
Newcastle to Bathurst,	330
Bathurst to Campbellton,	830
Fredericton to Woodstock,(including Nackawick Bridge, east side,)	1050
Woodstock to Aroostook,	500
Aroostook to Grand Falls,	600
Fredericton to Finger Board,	400
Bellisle to St. John,	150
Fredericton to Newcastle,	1000
Fredericton to St. Andrews,	600
Salisbury to Hopewell,	450
Shediac to Richibucto,	700
Waweig to St. Stephen,	150
Woodstock to Houlton,	15
Oromocto to Gagetown,	180
Oak Bay to Eel River,	500
Fredericton to Bend of Petitcodiac,	500
Grand Falls to Canada Line,	500
Bathurst to Miramichi, (via Pokemouche,)	400
St. John to Quaco,	250
Hampton to Bellisle,	100
Total,	£13,500

SPECIAL GRANTS.

Towards Bridge over south-west Miramichi,	£400
New line of Road to Mechanics' Settlement of Albert and King's Counties,	100
Hammond River to Hopewell,	100
New bridge over Crooked Creek, County of Albert,	60
Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale,	150
Bridge near Smith's, Hammond River,	75
Campbellton to Upsalquitch,	200
From the River to Gillan's, and thence to the Victoria Settlement,	150
Little River Mills to a new Settlement above the Mills, Sunbury,	80
From Nerepis Road to Douglas Valley road,	50
Bocabec to St. Stephen,	160
Chamcook to Pleasant Ridge	50
Waweig to Roix's,	50
Trout Creek Bridge, on the Great Road leading to Finger Board,	70
Cole's Island to New Canaan,	50
Bend to Richibucto, *via* Irishtown,	100
Road leading to French Settlement, Saint Nicholas River,	60
For the Nashwaak Bridge,	250
Bay Verte to Gaspereau River,	125
Road to Mountain Settlement,	60
Bridge over Great Presqu' Isle,	250
Road over Shippegan Plains,	100
For the Big Nepisiquit Road towards Northumberland,	80
New Road—Blakslee's Farm to L. Lomond,	150
Road to Mount Theobald Settlement,	50
New Road from Quaco to Albert County,	100
Total,	£3,070

BYE ROAD APPROPRIATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
York,	£1233	15	0
Carleton,	1232	10	0
Queen's	1150	0	0
Gloucester,	875	0	0
Charlotte,	1357	10	0
King's,	1317	10	0
St. John,	983	10	0
Sunbury,	694	0	0
Northumberland,	1296	5	0
Restigouche,	693	15	0
Westmoreland,	1130	0	0
Kent,	842	10	0
Albert,	693	15	0
Total,	£13,500	0	0

Total appropriations for Road Service, 1846,—£30,070.

The amount recommended towards the Bridge over the South-west Branch of the Miramichi, is £500 below the estimate for such work. The balance, it is understood by the Committee, will be appropriated at the next meeting of the Legislature.

(The report was signed by every member of the Committee, and was accepted by the House.)

This morning the House was in Committee of the whole, on the Revenue Bill, Mr. Partelow in the Chair. So well was the pledge of the House, when in Committee of Ways and Means, carried out, that this important Bill, continuing the Bill of last year, with the exception of Bread Stuffs, was disposed of in less than five minutes—not a word said against its passing by any member of the House. This Bill being disposed of, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, on the Registry Bill, brought in by Mr. Brown, which led to a very protracted debate. The principle of Mr. Brown's Bill is sustained by a very small majority, but it will likely undergo some important amendments in Committee; in the mean time progress was reported.—*Head Quarters, March 4.*

Yesterday the House was broken up in Committees during the early part of the day, and after business was resumed, nothing of importance transpired. A Bill for Incorporating the Barrister's Society was passed; and the division line between the Counties of Queen's and Sunbury afterwards came up for discussion, on a Bill introduced by Mr. Scoullar. Some remark made by Mr. Wilmot near the close of the debate, it appeared gave personal offence to Mr. Scoullar, who moved the "standing order," and on our return to the Gallery all was quiet again.—*Reporter, March 6.*

The following is a copy of the Address forwarded to the Imperial Government, on the subject of the disputed Boundary between New-Brunswick and Canada.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Joint and Humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed assurances of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

The occasion of this, our Humble and Dutiful Address, is one of vital importance to the present and future interests of this Province; and confident in the justice of the claims now to be preferred for Your Majesty's Royal consideration, we cannot for a moment doubt the decision which your Majesty will be graciously pleased to pronounce in the premises.

From the first erection of this province into a separate Government, in the year 1785, down to the year 1842, the Territorial Rights, as well as the Legal Jurisdiction of this Province, have been undisputed on the Upper St. John and its Tributaries, save by the American Government.

During the whole of that period, the Government of this Province exercised jurisdiction over the said Territory, and the inhabitants residing thereon, in like manner as in other parts of the Province, (viz.) by granting Lands, organizing Militia, appointing Magistrates and Parish Officers, making Roads and Building Bridges, relieving the Poor, serving Writs and Processes of every description, and granting Licences to cut Logs and Timber; and even pending the dispute with the American Government, the accustomed Jurisdiction was retained by this Province, except in the disposal of Lands and Timber, which was suspended by agreement between the two nations.

Upon the Treaty of Washington being concluded, we reasonably supposed that our accustomed Jurisdiction would be continued without interruption over the residue of the Territory; but to our astonishment we learned in 1843 that the Canadian Government for the first time had asserted a right by selling Logs and Timber from the Lands on the River St. Francis, and other Rivers and Streams in that vicinity.

Knowing that the Southern Boundary of Canada had been already defined by the Act of Parliament 14th Geo. 3, cap. 83, and that by no possible construction of that Act could its Southern Boundary be extended to include any of the Rivers flowing into the Main Saint John, and thence to the Sea; we had hoped that the remonstrances of the Government of this Province would at once have put an end to the unwarrantable claims of Canada, and prevented us from farther interruption; but we regret to inform Your Majesty, that in this respect we have been disappointed, and that at the present time, the two Provinces are exercising a conflicting jurisdiction over the same Territory.

The Province of Canada is described in the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and by the Act above referred to, as being "Bounded on the South by a "Line from the Bay of Chaleurs along the High "Lands which divide the Rivers that fall into the "River Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into "the Sea to a point in 45° of Northern latitude "on the Eastern Bank of the River Connecticut." And we entertain not the smallest doubt, that it will appear as clearly to Your Gracious Majesty as it does to us, that no part of the Province of Canada can possibly be situated on the Southern side of the Line described with so much clearness in the said Act, and which can at any time be surveyed and marked upon the ground without difficulty.

Yet notwithstanding the explicit language of the Act thus defining the Boundary, the Canadian Government now so far overstep the same, as to claim as their Southern Boundary, a Line running from the Mouth of Restigouche River to Mars Hill, as indicated by the Yellow Line on the Map hereunto annexed; a claim, which, if sustained, would deprive this Province of more than one quarter of its territory.

Having brought under Your Majesty's notice the former occupation and jurisdiction of this Province, together with the Southern Boundary of Canada as fixed by Act of Parliament, in contrast with the present claims of that Province, we would now respectfully submit for Your Royal consideration, the equitable as well as legal right of this Province to the Territory in question, arising out of the compact entered into between Your Majesty's late Royal Uncle, of revered and blessed memory, and the Legislature of this Province.

By the Provincial enactment, 8th Wm. 4, cap. 1. entitled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province," and the terms of which were settled by the Imperial Government before its enactment, it was provided among other things, that the Proceeds of all Sales and Leases of Crown Lands, Woods, Mines and Royalties, deducting the expenses of collection, should be paid over to the Provincial Treasury for the use of the Province; and in return therefor, the sum of Fourteen thousand five hundred pounds currency was charged upon all the Revenues of the Province, for the support of the Civil Government; which Act was afterwards made perpetual, and confirmed by Your Most Gracious Majesty in Council.

We would now humbly submit to Your Majesty's consideration, that at the time the said Act was passed, and the Civil List guaranteed in perpetuity, we had no reason to apprehend that the line of Boundary, as then claimed by the British Government, and disputed by the Government of the United States, would be abandoned, whereby a large extent of territorial resources for defraying the Civil List would be lost to this Province.

We need not remind Your Majesty, that throughout the whole of the negotiations with the United States, the Territory in question was claimed by Your Majesty's Government as a part of New Brunswick; nor did we ever learn, that during that protracted dispute, any such claim was made as is now set up by the Canadian Government.

Your Majesty's Government, however, in the exercise of its undoubted power, was pleased to concede to the American Government, by the Treaty of Washington, at least three fifths of the Territory then in dispute, which embraced by far the most valuable portion thereof, both for Agricultural and Lumbering operations.

We assure Your Majesty, that although the Loyal Inhabitants of this Province were greatly disappointed by the terms of the said Treaty, they were unwilling to complain of a result, however injurious to their interests, seeing that it was confirmed by Your Majesty's Government and approved of by the British Parliament; but when a neighbouring Colony now seeks to deprive us, not only of the residue of the said Territory, but of a large additional portion, the proceeds whereof have been transferred to us by a solemn compact with the Imperial Government, we cannot but complain; and while we lay before Your Gracious Majesty at this time, our protest against the unwarranted encroachments of the Canadian Government and their usurpation of our Territory, we assure Your Majesty that we entertain the most unshaken confidence in your Royal judgment, and that the result of this our humble and dutiful appeal, will afford the inhabitants of this truly British Province another proof, that in the hands of Your Majesty, their rights and interests will ever be protected.

We therefore most humbly and dutifully implore Your Majesty to order the line of Boundary in question to be surveyed and marked out in the terms of the Act of Parliament, commencing at the Bay of Chaleurs, and thence passing along between the Heads of the Rivers that fall into the River Saint Lawrence and those that fall into the Sea, to a point in the Line of Boundary lately established by the Treaty of Washington; and also to secure to this Province the quiet and peaceable possession of the whole of the Territory lying on the Southern side of this line of Boundary, with all the privileges, profits and advantages now arising, or which may hereafter arise from the same.

WILLIAM BLACK,
President Legislative Council.
J. W. WELDON,
Speaker House of Assembly.

Smuggling.—*William Craig*, aged 20, an apprentice belonging to the Ship Fingalton, from St. John, New Brunswick, was brought before Mr. Jeremy, at the instance of the Board of Customs, charged with secreting amongst the cargo of that ship sixteen pounds and a half of foreign manufactured tobacco, called Cavendish, by which he had incurred a penalty of 100*l*. Mr. Pothury, solicitor of Customs, attended, and called two watermen, employed in the Customs department, named Nash and Walker, and they deposed to rummaging the ship which was timber laden, lying off Deptford dock-yard. On removing part of the cargo, they found the tobacco secreted. The defendant had been allowed two pounds weight to be retained as personal stores.—Mr. T. Cornhall, Queen's Appraiser of Customs, proved the article to be of American manufacture, and was liable to a duty of 9s. per. lb. Mr. Jeremy said he had no alternative but to inflict the full penalty of 100*l*., and in default of payment to commit him to Maidstone gaol.—The defendant said he could not pay, and was accordingly locked up.—*London Shipping Gazette, Jan. 29.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1846.

In our paper of the 14th February we had the pleasure of inserting a Despatch from the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, on the subject of King's College, wherein His Lordship asserts the paramount influence of Acts of the Local Legislature within the Colony, and adds a suggestion or two with regard to the improvement of our Provincial University, not unworthy of consideration. His Lordship concurs in the almost universal opinion, that "the Charter of King's College, in its present form, has failed to produce any advantage commensurate with the expenditure incurred for its support. It has not, indeed," says his Lordship, "been merely unsuccessful; it has been productive of much positive evil. It has formed a monument but too impressive of the futility of a great project which had aimed at the highest public good,—a monument dissuading and discouraging similar undertakings." His Lordship does not hesitate to acknowledge his inability to suggest the necessary amendments, and hopes that the Assembly will provide for a Commission, composed of men possessing an intimate acquaintance both with the theory and the practice of educating in Religion, in Literature, and in Science, by the aid of whose Report, a law may be framed either for altering the constitution of the College in accordance with it, or for enabling the Crown to issue a Charter for that purpose, thus drawing the question from debate in a popular Assembly, in the main unacquainted with the peculiarities of the subject, (we beg their Honors' pardon) to a more tranquil and more competent tribunal. This proposition of His Lordship is one which must meet the approval of every person who feels interested in the success of King's College, and if acted upon with a proper regard to the various religious denominations whose support and assistance might be expected under a more liberal charter, and with a management not less efficient than that of any of the Sister Universities in the neighbouring Provinces, would tend very much to disrobe the College of its exclusive character, and prevent the emigration of numbers of our Provincial youth to other scenes of study, doubtless more congenial to the enlightened spirit of the age in which we live.

This is a subject on which, in times not long departed, our columns have been honoured with the sentiments of many able writers, who, laying aside the selfish motive of denominational supremacy, have laboured for the amelioration of King's College, and for the corresponding public advantage. Much indebted as the country is already to these gentlemen and to the praiseworthy exertions of the Hon. Mr. Wilmot in the Assembly, the debt must be enlarged to him as well as to them, ere this well-endowed Educational establishment be brought within the pale of public favour and encouragement. We invite our correspondents to a renewal of their labours forthwith, in order that every thing may be accomplished for the College which the best friends of a broad and enlightened system of education could desire, and that the present Session of the Legislature be not permitted to pass, without provision being made for a Commission, composed of gentlemen of various denominations, whose collegiate acquirements, practical knowledge, and ardent desire for the promotion of education, point them out as the persons from whose Report a settlement of the question might be expected, in the words of Lord Stanley, "on such a basis as to conciliate the feelings, satisfy the judgment, and promote the interests of all classes."

Provincial Duties.—From an abstract of the principal Duties under the Provincial Laws of 1845, collected or secured by the Treasurer and his Deputies, laid before the House of Assembly on the 24th ult. by Mr. Partelow, we find that the 4 per cent. duty, and the 7½ per cent. and upwards, have produced the annexed amounts respectively at the various places of entry in the Province:

	On Goods paying 4 per cent. ad-val.			*Goods paying 7½ p. ct. ad-v. and upwards.*		
Saint John,	£20,422	18	3	£1504	5	11
Miramichi,	2,395	9	6	254	4	0
Dalhousie,	595	9	2	82	12	0
Bathurst,	441	14	6	73	17	0
Richibucto,	433	1	2	40	7	1
Dorchester,	36	16	4	11	17	4
Woodstock,	62	14	11	73	8	7
Shediac,	40	12	4	...		
Bay Verte,	34	2	10	...		
Saint Andrews,	605	19	2	111	14	9
Saint Stephen,	198	13	3	13	17	8
Saint George,	102	13	2	12	1	11
West Isles,	57	10	8	...		
Totals,	£25,327	15	3	£2178	6	3

We subjoin the total amounts produced by the duties on the undermentioned articles, with the sums secured on each at St. John:

	Total amounts.			*—At St. John*		
On Wine,	£2363	4	7	£1851	2	7
Brandy,	4293	9	0	3390	0	0
Rum, Gin, and Whisky,	8564	6	8	5462	14	0
Malt Liquor,	244	8	3	203	1	9
Brown & Crushed Sugar,	2674	17	10	2200	15	8
Loaf Sugar,	548	1	8	447	15	10
Tea,	2166	19	2	1614	9	0
Coffee,	303	14	1	233	3	10
Dried Fruits,	559	0	7	495	3	9
Tobacco,	871	17	0	625	12	5
Leather,	812	12	5	666	14	4
Candles,	206	8	11	34	14	7
Apples,	400	2	6	337	13	0
Clocks,	234	10	0	176	10	0
Horses & Horned Cattle,	1763	0	0	1026	0	0

It appears, from remarks appended to the abstract, that the above are exclusive of the Duties received under the one per cent. Act for paying off the Provincial Funded Debt. That Act produced the last year £8605 8s. 6d.

The Duties (in the 4 per cent. duties collected at St. John in the above statement,) on Wheat, Wheat Flour, Rye Flour, and Corn Meal, amounted to £3413 14s. 8d.—At the other ports these duties are not particularised in the returns, but they are supposed to amount to £700, making upwards of £4000 collected on these articles under the present Provincial duty of four per cent.

The following abstract will shew the quantities of the undermentioned imports into New-Brunswick during the year 1845, with the quantities of each entered at Saint John:

	Total quantities.	*At St. John.*
Wheat Flour, barrels,	63,171	43,472
Rye Flour, do.	12,756	11,999
Corn Meal, do.	40,631	37,186
Bread—cwts.	5,144	3,230
Wheat—bushels,	263,752	256,982
Corn, do.	50,322	50,282
Oats, do.	78,661	16,798
Oatmeal—cwts.	2,351	158
Beef—barrels,	2,661	2,026
Pork, do.	11,830	8,500
Beef Cattle,	1,171	991

Church Society of New-Brunswick.—The Diocesan Church Society of New-Brunswick held its Annual Meeting at Fredericton on the 9th ultimo, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, President of the Society, in the Chair. The Meeting was very numerously attended, and was honoured with the presence of Lady Colebrooke, and other ladies of Fredericton. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Patron of the Society, was likewise present. The Executive and General Committees met on the 6th and 7th. The Society has been nine years in operation, during which time it has paid the travelling expenses of two clergymen employed in missionary visits; has made grants to the building of twenty-four new Churches, and the enlarging of five others, thereby giving additional church-accommodation to twenty-nine different places; has made 173 gratuitous grants of books of the value of £812, besides selling a large quantity at very low prices; and in addition to this has accumulated property, vested in books, mortgages, notes, and balances in the Treasurer's hands, to the amount of £980; which, with the addition of the contributions of the current year, amount to nearly £2000. The following grants were placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee for distribution:—£450 for missionary visits; £500 for books and tracts; £200 for building and enlarging of churches and chapels; £100 for the creation of a fund for augmenting the stipends of poor clergymen, &c.—in all £1250. The Society attended Divine Service at Christ Church on the 8th,—the sermon by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of St. John, a copy of which was afterwards requested in order to its being published in the Report. The next Annual Meeting is to be held in St. John.

Contemplated Erections.—We are glad to learn that a Free Church is about to be erected in the Lower Cove by the Episcopalians, if a lot of sufficient extent, and suitable in other respects, can be found in that vicinity. The want of Church-accommodation in that part of the City, so long admitted to be a serious inconvenience, is at length, we are pleased to hear, about to be supplied. We likewise understand that the Baptist congregation of this City have lately purchased ground adjoining the property of William Walker, Esq. Brussels-St. for the purpose of erecting another Church to meet the wants of that flourishing community. The Roman Catholics are also laudably engaged in the erection of a capacious building on Sidney-street, near Duke-street, for the purposes of a Temperance Hall and Catholic Schools.

Mechanics' Institute.—Dr. Paterson experimented on Monday evening, with much success, on the properties of Air, with familiar explanations, before an audience of not less than eight hundred persons, including a majority of the younger portion of the city and vicinity.

Last evening Mr. Duval lectured with much satisfaction before the members of the Institute, on *Oceans* and *Seas*, and *their phenomena*; and will resume the subject next Friday evening.

On Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Gallaway will deliver a lecture, in which he will give "a general geographical description of Palestine."

Seizure.—The Officers of Her Majesty's Customs seized yesterday, at Musquash, 550 gallons Spirits, illicitly imported.

Parish School Examination.—On Tuesday last, the Trustees of Schools of the Parish of Simonds in this County, examined the School at Black River, taught by Mr. P. Carney. Much credit is due to the Teacher, for the very efficient manner in which this School is conducted. Good order, intelligence, and progress, are distinctly visible in every department. Prizes were awarded to the following pupils:—*Arithmetic*—John Geary, Mary Geary, Catherine Power. *Grammar*—Richard Power, John Wilmot. *Reading*—John Hawkes, Robert Morrison. *Writing*—John Hawkes, Mary Power, Rachel Ellison.

Inquest.—On Thursday last, an Inquest was held at the Marine Hospital, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of John Walters, seaman, who died in a few hours after being taken to the Hospital, from the effects of a fall from the outside stairs of a building in Morris-street. Verdict of the Jury—"The deceased came to his death from a wound on his head occasioned by a fall."

Fire.—We regret to learn that the house of Mr. Robert Bartlett, at Lepreaux, was totally consumed by fire on Friday last, about 12 o'clock, (in the absence of the adult members of the family,) and with it the furniture, clothing, &c., with few exceptions. It is supposed to have caught upon the roof, by a spark from the chimney. Mr. B. has by this unfortunate accident sustained a very heavy loss, there having been no insurance on either the house or its contents.—*Herald.*

Last Thursday week, a monster wolf, weighing 85 pounds, and measuring 7 feet from its nose to the end of its tail, was killed by Mr. Joseph M'Keal, on the ice at Long Reach.—*New-Bruns.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Departure of the Rev. John Scanlan.—It is with sincere regret we have to announce the departure from this City of the Rev. John Scanlan, C. C., whose fame as a Preacher attracted crowds of our intelligent fellow-citizens of all denominations to hear him, all of whom seemed impressed with the universality of his learning and the surpassing power and brilliancy of his eloquence as a speaker; which, combined with his zeal as a minister, pious demeanour, and gentlemanly bearing, have so enshrined him in the affections of the members of the congregations to which he belonged, that each seems, on having been bid farewell by the Rev. Gentleman, to have met with some personal calamity, solaced only, we understand, by the hope of his return, ere long, among them: it is therefore with much pleasure we give insertion to the following Address, presented to him on the eve of his departure, and the Rev. Gentleman's Reply thereto.—*New-Brunswicker.*

TO THE REV. JOHN SCANLAN.

Reverend Sir,—In compliance with the unanimous wish of the Catholic Body of the Parish of St. John, expressed at a public meeting held for that purpose, we beg to convey to you the feelings of deep regret that now pervade all classes of our Congregation at the news of your departure from this Province.

Reverend Sir, we are free to believe that the most exalted desire of a Catholic Ecclesiastic (next to his devotion to God) is to deserve by his zeal and piety the approval of his Bishop, and we are bound to suppose that such approval would not in general be uncandidly refused. But, Reverend Sir, if you would allow the honest and unsought opinion of an observing Laity to avail or consider such expression worthy of acceptance, we feel that we fall far short of conveying to you the high estimation in which you are held by the Parishioners of St. John, whose sense of your worth can best be judged by the gloom and sorrow which your leaving us has thrown over this Parish.

Rev. Sir, believe us, however inconsistent it may appear with previous representations, the Catholics of St. John desire no greater pleasure than the enjoyment of an honorable position in the estimation of their clergymen, and they are gratified to learn, in the resolution which you have formed, no feeling of dissatisfaction with any member of the church has induced you to a step which they all unequivocally deplore.

Rev. Sir, we offer you no flattery when we say that your varied and perfect attainments as a scholar, combined with your retiring manners and pious deportment as a clergyman, have established you in the hearts of all classes among us—Since your arrival in Saint John, our dissenting brethren have constantly frequented our temples, and Catholics, while they hailed you as the pride and ornament of the Diocese, dwelt with pleasure on the happy progress you had made, and were continuing to make, in dissipating the spirit of prejudice, by which this Parish has so long unfortunately been beset.

In conclusion, Rev. Sir, we beg your acceptance of this purse of gold, (amount, sixty-four pounds) as a small mark of assurance that, in leaving St. John, you carry with you the warm aspirations and best wishes of the immense body of Catholics of this Parish for your future peace, prosperity and happiness.

We beg to subscribe ourselves, Rev. Sir, on behalf of the Catholics of Saint John,

Charles Doherty,	George Doherty,
William Doherty,	John M'Sweeny,
Dennis Coll,	James Doherty,
John M'Carron,	Henry Conroy,
Job Petty,	Patrick M'Cullough,
Francis Collins,	Patrick M'Lean,
William James,	Philip Kehoe,
P. M'Court.	

REPLY:

Gentlemen,—I return you heartfelt thanks for your Address, and the substantial proof which accompanies it. It gives me pain to leave a people who are so attached to me, and who have upon all occasions expressed for me such respect; circumstances, however, over which I have no control, compel me to withdraw from this Mission; and though it is my own free will to retire, you, I am certain, will believe me when I say that my regret at leaving yields not in intensity to that expressed in your Address.

Surrounded with the scene of mourning which I have witnessed for the last few days, what spirit can remain in me, or to what subject can I resort, in order to moderate your grief and soothe your affliction, in this cloud of accumulated sorrow? I have only one comfort, the consciousness of having done my duty: this is the fountain of living waters in which I can wash away my own tears, and this is the only consolation I can offer you.

The Registry of Heaven is the record of my intentions; and the general gloom occasioned by the announcement of my departure, is the Volume of my Acts.—I will always look back, if not with pleasure at least with considerable satisfaction, to the few months I spent in this City; sure it is, I may have given offence to some, but all will give me credit for honesty of purpose and a sincere desire to promote their common interest; this was the object to which every pulsation of my heart was directed, and this I endeavoured to promote by every means in my power. I long to see the day when universal charity will resume her influence over the Catholics of Saint John—when discord will be banished from among them, and man united with his fellow-man of every rank, quality and persuasion.

You indeed overestimate my abilities, they are very limited and far from deserving the flattering eulogy you have passed on them; but such as they are, I trust that no small share of good has been effected by my humble efforts. Your testimony of my worth I highly prize, and wherever my lot may be cast in future, it will be my particular care to secure a continuance of your good wishes.

Permit me, now, to wish you good bye! and at the same time to express a hope that you will cultivate a good understanding with your Pastors, and preserve that unity among yourselves which is the vital principle of every community.

I thank you again for your unsought generosity, and pray that the great Giver of all Good may recompense you a hundred fold.

Your faithful Servant,
JOHN SCANLAN.

Saint John, 6th March, 1846.

The Steamship Cambria, Captain Judkins, left East Boston yesterday, at a quarter past two, P. M., with forty passengers for Liverpool, and five in addition for Halifax. Bearers of Despatches for Mr. McLane, our Minister to London, and from the British Minister at Washington to his government, were among the passengers. She carried out a large mail, though not so large by some eight thousand letters as it would have been had the Southern Mail arrived yesterday at the usual time, and her passenger list was somewhat diminished from the same cause. All letters intended for the steamer, and which missed her through the detention of the Mails, will be placed on board the Joshua Bates, which ship sails for Liverpool on the 5th inst.—*Bost. Cour. Mar. 2.*

Something in the Wind.—Two or three gentlemen connected with the government in Canada have lately visited Washington, and had several conferences, it is said, with the British Minister there. It is presumed these conferences have reference to the condition and feeling of the Canadians, especially the French portion. It was probably deemed necessary that Mr. Pakenham should be made acquainted with the aspect of affairs in Canada, in order that it might have its proper influence on his course relative to the Oregon question. It thus appears that England is strongly represented in diplomacy in this country. We not only see several prominent gentlemen of the Canadian government making a visit to Washington, but an increase in the embassy, by the arrival of Messrs. Crampton and Ponsonby.—*New York Herald.*

Terrible Steamboat Accident.—The steamer Saladin, from Nashville, in going down the river for New Orleans on the 13th inst., came in collision, near Pitcher's Point, with the steamboat Congress going up. About thirty lives were lost. The report of the latter boat says that about fifteen or twenty deck hands and firemen were drowned, and about ten badly scalded. All who were scalded were taken to Vicksburg and placed in the hospital there.—Mr. David Hall, 1st engineer, and two firemen of the Congress, died on their arrival at Vicksburg.

The Richmond Tragedy.—The parties to it were Mr. John H. Pleasants, late of the *Richmond Whig*, and recently of the new paper established at Richmond, and Mr. Thomas Richie, Jr., son of the editor of the *Union*. The parties went to the field by agreement, armed with several pistols each, and with swords. They took their distance and commenced firing—the one firing four and the other six shots, each nearing the other as they fired. The parties soon came in close contact, one of the pistol shots taking effect upon Mr. P. The swords were now used. Mr. Pleasants struck a blow which injured Mr. Ritchie slightly, as is said, and which is probably true, as he was in the Rotunda of the Capitol this morning during the session of the House. Mr. Ritchie inflicted a heavy blow with a small sword which made a deep gash upon the abdomen of his antagonist. It is thought he will not recover. Mr. Ritchie came to the city last night, and is now the guest of his father. Mr. Pleasants, it is said, was able to leave the scene of this bloody strife in his own carriage. The immediate cause of this fight, it is said, was a card in the Richmond Enquirer, pronouncing Mr. Pleasants "a coward." The fight took place in the presence of several of the friends of each party. Mr. Pleasants is fifty-five years of age, and Mr. Ritchie twenty-five.

A letter from Washington, dated Feb. 27th, states that Mr. Pleasants died that morning of the wounds inflicted upon his person by Mr. Ritchie, in their recent rencontre. Mr. P. received five wounds from the pistol shots of his antagonist, if not one from his short sword. One ball raked across the back of his left hand, carrying away all the muscles and tendons leading to the fingers—another passed through the fleshy part of his left arm, half way up from the elbow to the shoulder—another entered the left breast, and ranged round under the arm—a fourth entered the left groin, and proved mortal. The fifth wound was in the right thigh, either by a ball or a thrust from the short sword above alluded to.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Washington, Feb. 23d.

The great topic of the Oregon is still the leading subject of conversation. The point of "honor," so far as Great Britain is concerned, appears to have been removed from the controversy, and the question degenerates into one of expediency, or of mere acres, as to which it is impossible, notwithstanding the efforts of the [Washington] "Times," to keep up much excitement.

The assertion of an exclusive right to Oregon, in the Inaugural, wounded British pride; but the *amende honorable* was made by the offer to divide the territory between G. Britain and the U. States.—Making the Premier's views, instead of those of the 'Times," as the basis of our speculations, we find that the point of "honor" is out of the question, and that it belongs to Great Britain to make an offer which will be, in some degree, consistent with our former offer, made through Mr. Buchanan. The disapprobation of Mr. Pakenham's absolute and hasty rejection of that offer, confirms the expectation that the British government is about to make an overture, and the belief that there is no point of *honor* at issue, which can prevent an exercise of British magnanimity and forbearance, on this subject.

It has been supposed that Mr. Crompton has brought out with him new instructions to Mr. Pakenham; and that the new offer is to be made through Mr. Crompton, as Charge of Affairs. But the British government does not act so precipitately. Sir Robert Peel did not know the result of the renewed offer of arbitration, when the Cambria sailed; and it is possible, therefore, that the final instructions have not been sent to the British legation here.

But what is the character of the expected offer? That is a question asked by every one. I conjecture that it will be the 49th parallel; the whole of Vancouver's island; and the free navigation of the Columbia.

Mr. Polk will certainly not accept this. He may submit it to the Senate. I think he will do so. But, even there, notwithstanding the conciliatory disposition of that body, it may well be doubted whether two thirds of them will concede so much. Notwithstanding these doubts, there are three considerations that may determine an acceptance even of this proposition. First: As to the one fifth of Vancouver's island, it is admitted by some of the most strenuous champions of our claims, that Great Britain might as well have the whole as a part, and that we can do without it. Second: As to the great bugbear of the free navigation of the Columbia river, it is well ascertained that the right, if conceded to British subjects, is nugatory; for the Northern branches are not, and never can be, navigable. Third, and chiefly: The Western men are more interested in getting a foreign market for their products, and in getting British goods at a reasonable price, than they are in all the glories and advantages of a war, which, after all, are to enure to a few individuals.

In the Senate, on Thursday, 26th Feb., the Oregon Question came up as the Special Order. The Joint Resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations, proposing to give Notice to Great Britain of the intention of this Government to annul the Treaty for the Joint Occupation of the Oregon Territory, and the Resolutions of Messrs. Hannegan, Calhoun, and Crittenden, having relation to the same subject, were alluded to in the course of the debate. Mr. Crittenden, to whom an appeal had been made to accept the Resolutions of Mr. Colquitt instead of his own, declined doing so, though not without evident reluctance. After some time had been spent in considering which of the various propositions should have precedence, a debate sprung up on the main question, the report of which occupies more than a page of the Intelligencer. The following is the joint resolution:—

That notice be given, in terms of the treaty, for abrogating the convention made between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th of October, 1818, and continued by the convention of 1827, immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, unless the President in his discretion, shall consider it expedient to defer it to a later period.

Sec. 2. And be it further *resolved*, That it is earnestly desired that the long standing controversy respecting limits in the Oregon territory be speedily settled by negotiation and compromise, in order to tranquilize the public mind, and to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries.

Mr. Webster made some remarks upon the state of the question; he enlarged upon the necessity of early action of the Senate, if it was intended to adopt any measures; and upon the necessity of having some knowledge of the intended course of the Executive. He entertained the same opinion now which he expressed at the beginning of this debate, that the President did not apprehend war, and no recommendation had been made for military preparation. He could not understand the position of the President, for if he did not intend to treat on any basis but the whole of Oregon, what would be the use of negotiation? We might endeavour to persuade Great Britain to relinquish to us the whole of Oregon, and he wished success to the attempt. If we would neither offer any thing nor accept any offer, there could be neither negotiation nor compromise. Did any one here believe that England would concede the whole of our claim up to 54 40? He would put the question to his friend from Michigan, who had concluded all his remarks upon this subject with the declaration that war was inevitable.

Mr. Cass explained. If England did not recede, and if we asserted our rights as we proposed, war must come.

Mr. Webster said he was of precisely the same opinion. He was desirous of an opportunity to express his opinions on this subject, whenever he could do so without interfering with pending negotiations. But my tongue shall be blistered, said he, before I will say any thing derogatory to our title to Oregon, while negotiations are pending.

We were placed in an awkward situation by the uncertainty as to the position of the Executive. He wished to know the purposes, and ends and objects of the Government, at least so far as every citizen ought to know them. He was not satisfied with the state of things. No preparations for war were proposed, and yet it was held out that we were to insist upon the whole of Oregon. He had doubts whether we should get it in that way. In his opinion, it was not the judgment of the Senate, or the country, that this Government should run the hazard of war by asserting that propositions which we made thirty years ago, and were rejected, were no longer a fit subject for negotiation. He did not refer to any specific proposition, but to a plan of separating the British and American people west of the Rocky Mountains. It was not the judgment of this country that we should hazard a war by rejecting propositions which we had so often made. He believed that there was a large majority in this body in favor of the proposition of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Colquitt.)—[Yes; two-thirds, said Mr. Mangum.] I believe it, said Mr. W., and I am willing to try it to-day. Compromise I understand, but negotiation with a resolution to take nothing and give nothing, and to insist upon the whole matter in dispute, he could not comprehend, therefore he wished to take this question.

Mr. Webster insisted that the commercial interests required that the sense of the Senate should be given. It was easy for gentlemen to say that commerce was a trifling consideration, in comparison with national honor. He was willing himself to say, if commerce was an obstacle to the preservation of national honor—to say, as a member of the other House did some years ago—"Perish commerce!" But, at the same time, it could not be said that commerce was to be trifled with—that it was to be kept in a state of suspense and embarrassment, without any just reason. He wished to bring the question to an issue; and, if the Senate intended to act at all, to express their opinion on the subject. He stated that a majority of the Senate was in favor of the proposition of the senator from Georgia, Mr. Mangum. Two-thirds of the Senate are in favor of it.

Mr. Breese, in some remarks, objected to the amendment of the Senator from Ga. He would never vote for any proposition which tolerated the surrender of any portion of Oregon. He was unwilling that there should be any more negotiation. He did not understand what the President meant by recommending negotiation at the close of the late correspondence. He hoped the Notice would be given, and followed up by the measures recommended by the President. When the year expired, then he hoped that we should proceed to take Oregon, and then if war come, let it come. When that period came, it would test the *nerve* of the American people.

Mr. Colquitt said he did not know whether the people of Georgia wanted him to boast of their *nerve*. He believed that the *nerve* wanted on this occasion was to avoid demanding any thing that was not right. It required no *nerve*, but some honesty, to admit that the whole of Oregon was not clearly ours. Other men—eminent statesmen—and men of *nerve*, too—had heretofore thought so.

If we were to claim all Oregon and refuse negotiation, he would be in favor of voting large appropriations for preparation for war. He had offered his first proposition because he thought it would lead to peace. He had offered the second to show the opinion of the Senate that the subject ought to be settled by negotiation and compromise; and those who wished to go up to 54,40 could have a chance to say so. If the test of *nerve* was a willingness to plunge the country into war, many cowards would stand on the line of courage.

Mr. Breese explained, and complained that the gentleman had given too high a coloring to his remark.

Mr. Allen, in the course of some remarks, said that the President's views had been referred to.—They were expressed in the correspondence and in the Message. He would say that the President's views had undergone no change whatever.

He disapproved of the second section of the amendment of the gentleman—that it gave the President no power except what he had already.

Mr. Calhoun said it was very obvious that the great question involved was, whether this controversy was to be settled by compromise and negotiation, or whether we should adhere to the claim to the whole of Oregon, and assert the title by arms. If there had been any doubt of this, it was no longer doubtful, after the declarations made to-day.—There should be an end to this state of uncertainty. He regretted that the President had left us in doubt as to his position. Gentlemen should say whether they intended to assert our rights by arms; and then let us begin in the point where we are weakest—our finances. He insisted that the question on the amendment ought to be taken at this hour. It was of the greatest importance that an expression of the opinion of the Senate on that Resolution should go out, at once, to both countries, in order to quiet the public apprehensions. Millions had already been lost by this state of agitation and suspense.

Mr. Hannegan offered an amendment providing that the President should not give up any portion of the territory to which the United States had the *best title*. (a laugh.)

Mr. Colquitt said—Then we are to judge of our title, and force our adversary to submit to our decision.

Mr. Hannegan said—The tribunal which would settle the question was the American people.

Mr. R. Johnston remarked that it was extremely desirable that the views of the President on this subject should be understood. He had understood Mr. Allen to say that he was authorized to say that the President's views had undergone no change. He wished to know whether the Senator was authorized to state that the President was resolved not to yield any portion of the territory up to 54 40.

Mr. Allen said the President had not swerved an iota as to the opinions he had constitutionally expressed. It could not be expected that he should, or that the President himself would, answer the question as to the future course of the President.—The President had made the offer of compromise, not as emanating from himself, but in deference to the action of his predecessors. That being rejected, he re-asserted his former position in support of our claim up to the Russian boundary. As to that, the President's opinions had undergone no change.

Mr. Pennybacker made remarks in support of Mr. Colquitt's amendment. He could not believe that the President would refuse to compromise, for in Mr. Buchanan's last letter, the hope of an amicable settlement was repeated. He believed that if an honorable compromise should be offered, the President would accept it. The adoption of the Resolution would only express the same sentiments which he believed the President to entertain.

Mr. Cass said our situation was daily becoming more critical. What was the purpose of passing this proposition? Was it to invite England to make an overture? It should come from the President. It would have no effect; and it was in very bad taste. The British government knew that the Senate was powerless.

Mr. Calhoun said he was firmly convinced that the British Government never would make a definitive offer, till they knew what would be the action of Congress. If we acted now, we should gain a month by it.

Mr. Cass saw no good, he said, that would arise from this proposition, (Mr. Colquitt's) either in a commercial or political point of view. It would have no effect on the British Government, and it appeared to him to be in bad taste. It was intended as an invitation to an overture, it should come from the President, for the British Government knew well that the Senate had no power to settle the question; it might as well come from the City Council of Washington, for any good that it would do. Mr. C. said that he had heretofore expressed the opinion that no minister, in the present state of diplomacy, would take upon himself to reject an offer of compromise without instructions from his Government. But it would seem from Sir Robert Peel's remarks, that this phenomenon had happened. If Sir Robert Peel was sincere, then Mr. Pakenham must be recalled; but he has not been recalled. When he (Mr. C) first read the Message, he was apprehensive of difficulty, and his fears had since increased. He saw no reason to believe that Great Britain would accept the 49th, and he was yet to hear the first American say that he would concede an inch South of the 49th. He (Mr. C) would say for one, that as the fifty-fourth part of the Senate, he would stand between the President and any proposition less favorable.

The Senate, then, after some hesitation, adjourned over to Monday.

The impression is, that Mr. Colquitt's proposition will pass.

Later and Important from Mexico.—We learn from Washington, that accounts have been received by our government, of a later date than any which yet have appeared; and the intelligence is of the most important character, as to the negotiation of our relations with Mexico.

By this news, it appears that the government of Paredes has refused to acknowledge or receive Mr. Slidell, our Minister to Mexico. On this refusal being known, Mr. Slidell asked for his passports. This was refused. He then insisted on being allowed an escort to Vera Cruz, which, it appears, was granted. In a short time, it may be expected that the United States having failed entirely in its mission to Mexico, will have to resort to some other alternative.

It is also stated, but upon less competent authority that the Mexican government have organised an army of considerable force, to proceed to the Rio Grande. The rumours hitherto relative to a counter-revolution, by Arista, are now contradicted altogether. It seems doubtful, however, whether this new expedition upon Texas is merely a paper expedition or not.

In the mean time, our government has not been idle. We understand from Washington, that there is now assembled in the Gulf of Mexico, or will be, in a short time, one of the largest fleets ever sent out by the United States, upon any occasion. It will consist of three frigates and two steamers, and other smaller vessels, which will number in all 275 guns, with a force of 2500 men. The army is ordered to march to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and if the news is correct, it will be marched under able preparations so as to bring Mexico to terms in a short time.

The belief is, that British intrigue now prevails at Mexico, and is at the bottom of all these belligerent movements.—*New York Herald.*

Commercial Exchange, St. John.

SATURDAY, March 7.

Flour, Meal and Grain.—The market remains in much the same state as last week, and rather inactive. City Mills Flour, in barrels, 33s. 9d. to 35s.; bags, 32s. 6d. U. S. Superfine Flour is held at from 33s. 9d. to 35s. Rye Flour, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d. Corn Meal, in barrels, 22s. 6d. A lot of Fine Flour, of ordinary quality, at 30s., and of Wheat Middling, 25s. 6d., were sold by auction.—Corn remains 4s. 3d., and Wheat about 6s. 6d. per bushel.

Rice.—Dull. New Crop held at 25s. to 26s.; a few tierces disposed of by auction at a shade under.

Molasses.—No recent arrivals. Sales by retail continue at 1s. 5d. and 1s. 5½d. per gall. duty paid.

Sugars.—Sales made in small lots at 36s. to 37s. 6d.

Fish.—A parcel of dried Cod sold by auction at 13s. 6d. per quintal.

Pork.—Sales of Mess by auction at $14½ to $14¾, duties paid.

Oats and Oatmeal remain scarce. 2s. 9d. to 3s. for the former, and about 18s. 9d. for Meal.

Salt.—A quantity in bags of each 3½ bushels, sold at 3s. 3d.

Spirits.—Brandy, first brands, at 6s. 3d. Pale Geneva, at 3s. 9d.; both articles in bond, held firmly in anticipation of a further advance. Jamaica Spirits, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. duty paid.

Dimension Deals, £6 to £6 5s. firm.

Timber.—The market at present inactive. 20 in. Timber held at 30s. to 31s. 3d.

Freights.—Timber, 35s. to Liverpool; Deals, 105s. to 110s. to Ireland.

Exchange.—60 days on London, 9 per cent.; 30 days on U. States, 1 per cent.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors,—I attended Mr. Sharp's interesting exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute last night, and was rather surprised to witness so thin an attendance. Mr. Duval delivered a condensed but comprehensive description of the heavens, their general structure, and the various systems that have been formed respecting them. He was enabled to elucidate those parts which required illustration, by the large, accurate, coloured diagrams which Mr. Sharp threw on a plane in front of the company. I do not think that these diagrams were sufficiently numerous. Few people, if any, go to the Institute to study Astronomy, and if Mr. Duval's matter had been somewhat abridged, and more diagrams shewn, it is probable the audience would have been more gratified. I must observe that I mean no reflection on Mr. Duval's compilation which he delivered in an easy, colloquial style, well calculated for the comprehension and instruction of a mixed audience; but perhaps he could say quite sufficient for the amusement and information of the people by confining most of his matter to the description of the diagrams.

The Dissolving Views are magnificent;—the microscopic subjects too few; and of all things why omit the living animalculæ with such a powerful means of showing them.

By practice and experience, it is hoped that Mr. Sharp may render this exhibition an entertaining, useful, and favourite resort of the public.

March 6, 1846. COSMOS.

☞ The Rev. John McTavish, of the Free Church of Scotland, will Preach in Mr. Irvine's Church, in this City, To-morrow, (Sunday,) at 11 A. M. and at 3 and 6 P. M.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Irvine will Preach To-morrow, at 11 o'clock, at Sand Point, Carleton.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

	£	s.	d.
Deposited in February,	£692	9	5
Withdrawn in do.	213	17	0

Acting Trustee for March—John Wishart, Esq.

MARRIED.

At the Village Church, Portland, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. William Harrison, Mr. David Woodill, to Mrs. Jane Partelow, all of this city.

At Sussex Vale, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, Mr. Daniel Hatfield Perkins, of Springfield, to Miss Julia Ann, second daughter of Mr. J. Drury, of Sussex Vale.

On the same morning, by the same, Mr. Samuel Walters, to Sarah Woodward, eldest daughter of Mr. Joe Brand, of the Parish of Sussex.

At Christ Church, Maugerville on the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. M. Stirling, Mr. James Foshay, of Queen's County, to Miss Harriet, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Foshay, of Sussex Vale, King's County.

At Granville, N. S., on the 26th of February, by the Rev. William Smithson, Mr. John Milbury, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Israel Longly.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, 1st instant, Martha Ann, wife of Mr. William McAvity, and second daughter of the late Captain Joseph Hamm, in the 26th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and an infant child to mourn their loss, and deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

On Tuesday morning suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Alpheus Pine, in his 84th year.

Suddenly, on Thursday last, Mr. James Gallagher, schoolmaster, in the 49th year of his age,—funeral To-morrow, (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence in Portland.

At Indian Town, on Thursday morning at two o'clock, Mary Eliza, only daughter of Mr. Michael Fisher, in the 8th year of her age. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) at two o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Kingston, King's County, on the 9th Feb. Mr. Nathaniel Gorum, in the 94th year of his age, an old and respectable inhabitant of that County. Mr. Gorum came to this Province with the Loyalists in 1783, and has left a numerous offspring of children, grand-children, and great grand-children to lament his loss. His remains were interred at Kingston burial-ground, on the 12th, attended by a numerous assemblage of friends and neighbours, and his funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cookson, in the absence of the Rector of the Parish.

In the Parish of Westfield, King's County, on the 4th ult. after a short illness, Mr. James D. Theall, aged 64 years, leaving a family of ten children, with numerous friends, to mourn their loss.

At Chatham, on the 1st instant, James Charles, youngest son of Charles J. Peters, Esquire, of that place, aged seventeen months.

At Jacksontown, on the 22d ult. Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas D. Stokoe, aged 56 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Barque Jane Hammond, Gillies, Liverpool, via New Orleans, 22—Wm. Hammond & Co. salt.

Friday—Brig Belle of Maitland, Seely, Cienfuegos, 33—J. & T. Robinson, molasses and sugar.

Schooner Brothers, Fields, Boston, 2—J. V. Thurgar, assorted cargo.

COASTWISE.

Sunday—Margaret, Coleman, Gardner's Creek, cordwood.

Tuesday—Saxe Gotha, (s.) Chisholm, Digby, passengers.

Defiance, Wane, Musquash, cordwood.

Wednesday—George, Good, Deer Island, fish.

Thursday—Copy, Turnbull, Digby, wood & cider.

Friday—Digby Packet, Classon, Digby, cattle.

CLEARED.

March 2d—Barque Columbia, Reid, Ardrossan, timber and deals—James Alexander.

4th—Ship St. John, Richardson, Cork, timber and deals—Owens & Duncan.

Arrived at Boston, 26th ult. schr. Meridian, Kavanagh, St. John; 28th, schr. Lavinia Clark, Nice, do. via Vineyard, with loss of part of deck load.

Sailed from Savannah, 21st Feb. ship Coronation, Hume, for Liverpool.

Brig Corfu, McMann, of this port, was loading flour and corn, at St. Thomas, 7th ult. for Liverpool.

Schr. Eleanor Jane, Crowell, from Boston, for St. John's, (N. F.) put into Nassau, (N. P.) on the 10th ult. badly chafed by ice, and leaky. On the 12th a survey had been ordered, and if repaired she would return to Boston. The cargo would be sold at auction.

Ship *Parmelia*, Attridge, of Quebec, from Savannah 12th ultimo, for Liverpool, cargo pitch pine and staves, encountered a gale 14th, in which sprung a leak and filled—was put about, the master intending to return, but in the act capsized (washing overboard the wheelsman, and killing one man by the falling of the lumber,) but soon after righted and sunk even with the water. The captain and crew were taken off by Br. barque Clansman, bound to Clyde, which afterwards put a part of them on board schr. Pearl arrived at Baltimore.

Shipwreck off Halifax Harbour.—The brigantine Laurel, D. George, master, in making the harbour of Halifax on Tuesday morning, Feb. 24, fell in with a quantity of drift ice, and struck, at twenty minutes to one, midnight, on the Middle Sisters, about five miles from Sambro Light.—The vessel filled in about a quarter of an hour after. The jolly boat was got out and the mate and one hand jumped into her, but the painter broke, and she drifted from the vessel, which she could not regain, and has not since been heard of. The long boat was then cleared, but a sea struck her, and broke the Captain's leg between some spars; they were unable to do any thing with her, and she soon broke to pieces on deck. The crew now secured themselves as they best could in the rigging, the vessel breaking up very fast. Daylight came, and though only four miles distant from Sambro Light, and able to distinguish the houses on the Island, strange to say they were not discovered, (a circumstance which does not speak fair for the vigilance at that station,) until 10 o'clock, at which time they had drifted a distance of fourteen miles. About 2 o'clock, a whale-boat from Portuguese Cove, took off two men, and three others were conveyed ashore in the pilot boat "Look ahead," Capt. Smith, of Ferguson's Cove. One of the men expired in the rigging; and the Captain, whose leg was badly fractured, was quite insensible when taken ashore. Persons saved:—Capt. George, J. T. Twining, supercargo; Donald Cameron, (who was not frost-bitten though he passed the whole time on the wreck without jacket or shoes,) Joseph ——, a native of the West of England, and Jackson, the cook. The gallant fishermen who went to the rescue deserve the greatest praise. The Nova Scotia *Marine* Insurance, and the Union Marine Insurance Companies, have each given them £25—and we dare say they will be further rewarded by private contributions. The vessel and cargo were insured, but the survivors of the wreck lost all their effects. They were brought to town about 8 o'clock last Tuesday evening, when the particulars of the disaster were first known in the city.—*Halifax Times, March 2.*

Deliverance from a perilous situation.—A letter from Wilmot, dated the 22d ult., published in the Halifax papers, states that the crew, four in number, of the Schooner Harmony, of St. John, Capt. Joseph Hamilton, from Shepody, for Salmon River, which vessel had been drifting about in the ice in the Bay of Fundy for a week, (part of the time without food,) had been brought ashore on cakes of ice, by the exertions and at the risk of their own lives, of the inhabitants of Margaretsville, and their wants carefully attended to. The vessel also had been got on the beach, and it was hoped, with her cargo of hay, would be safely harboured.

The CATHEDRAL, Fredericton, N.B.

To Stone-masons, Carpenters, and others.

THE Committee for building the above edifice are desirous to receive Tenders for erecting a portion of the same. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Central Fire Insurance Office, Fredericton. Sealed Tenders are to be delivered at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of March 25th.

The Committee do not pledge themselves to receive the lowest tenders; and ample security will be required from the Contractors. For other particulars, apply to the Architect, Mr. Frank Wills, Fredericton. JOHN FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, March 7.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS HANFORD & CO. have removed to the New Store lately erected by W. H. Street, Esq. in Water Street. March 7.