unless the proprietors thereof shall make application by petition, and set forth a full and particular account of receipts and expenditures during the then past year, shewing the number of passengers and the rate of passage money; the number of coaches, sleighs and horses; and also whether the applicant has had any mail contract during the time, and what amount he has received or is to receive therefor; and that such account and statement be verified by the affidavit of the applicant, made before some one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the Province; and that upon receiving such information, this House should proportion future grants to the necessities and importance of the respective lines.

On motion of Mr. Woodward.—Whereas it is the acknowledged and undisputed right of the Assembly of this Province to have the appropriation of all monies raised and levied within the same, whether under Acts of the Imperial Parliament for the general regulation of Trade, or otherwise:—And whereas certain duties are collected by Officers of Her Majesty's Customs, under Acts of the Imperial Parliament, prior to 18 George III., which are not paid into the Treasury, and consequently disposed of without the concurrence of the Legislature: And whereas this House has reason to believe that the principle of surrendering the same to the Canadas has some time since been acknowledged by Her Majesty's Government; therefore

Resolved, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to bring the subject under the notice of Her Majesty's Government, with the hope that the duties thus collected will be directed to be paid into the Treasury of this Province, and that the Acts of Parliament may be amended accordingly.

Ordered, that Mr. Woodward, Mr. H. T. Partelow, and Mr. Hill, be a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the committee appointed on the first instant, to take into consideration the Report of the Commissioners of the contemplated Canal across Grimross Neck in Queen's County, submitted their report, as follows:

"The Committee are of opinion that the Spry line might be adopted as the line of the Canal, without any injury to the navigation of the River; and that unless the parties interested avail themselves of the benefits of the Act of Assembly of 1839 on this subject, before the expiration of 1842, the said Act should be repealed; and the Committee are also of opinion, that should the Canal be opened within the time above specified, and be found to answer the purposes for which it is intended, and it should be made to appear to the Legislature that the cost of the same has exceeded £2000, that then the Legislature should make such grant as will pay off the excess, not exceeding the sum of £300.

L. A. WILMOT,
J. M. WILMOT,
I. WOODWARD."

Thursday, 25th March.—On motion of Mr. Gilbert—*Resolved*, that this House doth concur in the opinion and recommendation of the select Committee appointed to take into consideration the Report of Lauchlan Donaldson and John Ward, Jun. Esquires, Commissioners for the contemplated Canal across Grimross Neck; and further *Resolved*, that an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause the necessary instructions to be given to the Commissioners now or hereafter to be appointed, to carry into effect the recommendation contained in the said report.—*Ordered*, that Mr. Gilbert, Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Boyd, be a committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the 23d inst. praying His Excellency to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the propriety of re-establishing an Officer of Her Majesty's Customs at the Port of Shediac, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that the request of the House should have his immediate attention.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the 20th instant, praying His Excellency to cause certain returns to be made of the Madras and other School Lands throughout the Province, to be laid before the House at the next meeting of the Legislature, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that the required information should be forthwith called for.

Mr. L. A. Wilmot, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of the 24th instant, praying that His Excellency will cause surveys of ungranted Lands to be made for immediate settlement in the several Counties of the Province, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would be most happy to comply with the wishes of the House in this behalf.

Mr. Woodward, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of the 24th instant, upon the subject of the appropriation of the Crown Duties collected under Acts of the Imperial Parliament, prior to 18 George III., reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he should recommend the subject to the favorable consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. M'Leod, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House of the 23d inst. upon the subject of certain amounts due to Contractors on the Great Road between St. John and the Nova-Scotia line; also in reference to the balance remaining in the hands of Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, the late Supervisor, reported, that they had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say he would attend to the wishes of the House in that respect.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Weldon.—Whereas certain Supervisors and Commissioners for the expenditure of public monies on some of the Great and Bye Roads of this Province, and for the erection of Bridges, have neglected to account for the respective sums so entrusted to them: And whereas, in addition thereto, accounts have been rendered shewing balances in the hands of Supervisors and Commissioners, which have been neither expended nor paid back into the Treasury; therefore

Resolved, that the Chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts be directed to prepare a statement of all such sums of money so unaccounted for, particularizing the names of the respective parties, and that he transmit the same to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, on or before the first day of July next, in order that proceedings may be had in the premises, by the Law Officers of the Crown, for the recovery of all sums so reported due; the said return to comprise all monies drawn from the Treasury for such purposes, from appropriations made to the year 1839, inclusive.

Mr. Gilbert, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of the House of this day, upon the subject of the contemplated Canal across Grimross Neck, reported, that they had attended thereto, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, that he would have great pleasure in attending immediately to the wishes of the House.

Friday, March 26.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Wilmot,—

Whereas since the passing of the Address of this House of the 9th instant to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying His Excellency to cause immediate measures to be taken for the collection of the arrears of Interest due from the Saint John Water Company, the Works of that Company have been of vast benefit in arresting the late Fire in Saint John: And whereas the adoption of the measures contemplated for the recovery of the Interest during the present year may embarrass their operations, and the Province is amply secured for the ultimate payment of principal and interest; therefore

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that no proceedings should be had by the Executive on the said Address, so far as the same relates to the said Company, until the next meeting of the Legislature.

The Address of the House to Her Most Gracious Majesty, upon the subject of certain contemplated modifications in the Charter of King's College, reported by a Select Committee, and which was adopted by the House on the 16th day of March, instant, was read as engrossed, and is as follows:

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble Address of the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, Your Majesty's Most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Assembly of New-Brunswick, beg leave humbly to approach Your Majesty with sentiments of the most profound respect, and with feelings of the most ardent attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

The occasion of this our humble Address, is to beseech Your Majesty, in Your wisdom, to grant such modifications as are hereinafter set forth to be made in the Charter of King's College, granted by Your Majesty's late Royal Uncle, George the Fourth, of blessed memory, in the 8th year of His Reign.

We approach Your Majesty under the assurance that Your Majesty, in consideration of all the circumstances of the case, will not withhold Your Royal co-operation with Your Faithful Commons of New-Brunswick, in order to render "King's College"—munificently endowed from the Revenues of the Province—equally popular and useful among all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, who may have the ability and disposition to avail themselves of the benefits and honors of a Collegiate Education.

We would respectfully represent to Your Majesty the following clauses of the Charter as objectionable, and therewith humbly submit such amendments as will in our opinion, remove all existing causes of dissatisfaction and complaint.

By the Charter, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese is ex-officio Visitor, and the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, Chancellor.—We recommend that the Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, be Visitor, and that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the time being, be Chancellor.

The Archdeacon of the Province is at all times ex-officio President.—We recommend that this provision in the Charter be rescinded, and that the President of the Council be appointed by Your Majesty, Your Heirs and Successors, or by the Visitor on Your Majesty's behalf.

It is required that all the Professors and Members of the Council shall be members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and shall severally subscribe the thirty-nine Articles of Religion as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer.—We recommend that no Religious Test be appointed for or required of Members of the Council or of any Professor of the said College, save and except the Professor of Theology, who shall at all times be a Clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland.

No religious test or qualification is now required of or appointed for any persons admitted or matriculated as Scholars, or of persons admitted to any degree in any art or faculty, save only, that all persons admitted to any degree in Divinity shall make such and the same declaration and subscription, and take such and the same oaths as are required of persons admitted to any degree of Divinity in the University of Oxford.—We recommend that any persons admitted to any degree in Divinity, (taking the Oaths now required,) shall make and subscribe the following declaration, viz:—"I do hereby solemnly profess, testify and declare, that I believe in the authenticity of the Old and New Testaments, and in the Doctrine of the Trinity."

It is declared, that no Statute, Rule or Ordinance shall be passed or made by the College Council, except such as shall be proposed by the Chancellor for the time being, who is to consult the President and next Senior Member of the Council respecting such Statutes, Rules and Ordinances so to be proposed.—We recommend the abolition of this restriction, and that the Council have power to make, revoke, renew, augment or alter any of the Statutes, Rules and Ordinances on the motion of any Member, without the previous sanction of the Chancellor.

The Charter requires that the Council consist of the Chancellor, President, and seven Professors, with a power in the Chancellor to appoint a Council of other persons until Professors could be obtained to complete the number.—We recommend that the Council be composed of fifteen Members as follows, viz:—The Chancellor, the President of the College, the Master of the Rolls, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Secretary of the Province, the Attorney General, and such other persons to be nominated by the Visitor, as may be necessary to complete the number—with the power of suspension in the Visitor now vested in the Chancellor—and that seven Members shall constitute a quorum for the despatch of business; Provided always, that no Clergyman of any denomination be hereafter allowed to hold a seat in the said Council.

The power of appointment of Professorships is now vested in the Chancellor. We recommend that the Professors be appointed by Your Majesty or the Visitor on Your Majesty's behalf; always requiring the Professor of Divinity to be a Clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland.

We further recommend that the Registrar shall in each and every year prepare a full and detailed account of the Income and Expenditure of the College for the previous year, together with a statement of the numbers and names of all the Officers and Members, to be laid before the several Branches of the Provincial Legislature within fourteen days after the meeting of the General Assembly.

We also recommend that it be provided that Divine Service shall be performed in the College according to the order, rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland.

These comprise all the modifications of the Charter, which we would humbly submit for Your Majesty's favorable consideration.

Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a Despatch to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, under date the 3d November last, relative to the modification of the Charter in question, suggests the propriety of issuing a new Charter, previously to which it would be necessary that the Council should execute a formal surrender of the present Charter and submit the Draft of the new one which they would desire. It was also suggested by His Lordship, that the Council should nominate some person in England as their Agent, with authority to assent to or dissent from any modification of the terms of the Draft, which, on behalf of the Crown, it might be thought fit to stipulate, and to defray the expenses attending the issuing of a new Charter under the Great Seal.—And his Lordship further suggested, that if the Assembly moved in the question at all, it ought to do so by Address and not by Bill.

With full knowledge of this Despatch, we had hoped that the Council, at its last meeting on the 11th instant, would have expressed some opinion as to the suggestions therein contained, but we regret to state, as our belief, that no steps have been taken by that Body, either as to surrendering the present Charter or preparing the Draft of a new one; and as our Legislative Session is just drawing to a close, we have deemed it our duty to transmit this, our humble and dutiful Address, together with the Draft of a Bill for the amendment of the Charter, which we sincerely hope will meet with Your Majesty's approbation.

We have adopted this course as the only one now open to us, which would not conflict with the views of Your Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and which will, if approved of, ultimately effect the desired amendments without a surrender of the Charter, and free from those expenses necessarily incident to the issuing of a Charter under the Great Seal.

The amendment of the Royal Charter of King's College in Upper Canada, by Legislative enactment in 1837, affords a precedent for the course which we have in this case respectfully adopted; and should Your Majesty be graciously pleased to express your royal approbation of the modifications herein proposed, and also contained in the accompanying Draft of a Bill, we have good ground to hope that a fruitful cause of complaint will be entirely removed, and the popularity and usefulness of the Istitution more widely extended among all denominations of Christians throughout the Province.

We therefore humbly pray Your Majesty to assent to the modifications proposed in this our humble Address, and also contained in the Draft of a Bill accompanying the same; and to signify your royal permission to the Legislature of this Province to amend the said Charter by Legislative enactment; and Your Majesty's Faithful Commons of New-Brunswick, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Read as engrossed, the Resolutions of Appropriation made and passed in Supply on the 23d instant, severally granting the sum of £2095 14s. 1d. for the contingent expenses, and £449 6s. 8d. for the Postages of the Legislature for the present Session.

Ordered, That Mr. Fisher take the Resolutions to the Council, and desire their concurrence thereto.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was this day pleased to give his assent to the several Bills presented by the Assembly, and also to the following:—

An Act to grant a Loan of Six Thousand Pounds to John Walker, of the City of Saint John;

An Act to amend the Act in amendment of the Law relating to Wills, Legacies, Executors, and Administrators, and for the settlement and distribution of the Estates of Intestates;

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

An Act to prevent disorderly Riding or Driving on Public Bridges;

An Act further to alter and amend an Act, intituled "An Act to authorise the widening and enlarging of certain Streets in the City of Saint John, and of laying out other Streets therein";

An Act to establish a Provincial House of Correction.

And His Excellency was further pleased to reserve for the consideration of Her Majesty—

An Act relating to the Mines and Minerals in the County of Gloucester; and

An Act to incorporate the Grand Falls Company.

An Act Imposing Duties for raising a Revenue.

Passed 26th March, 1841.

"WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of New-Brunswick "in General Assembly convened, for raising the "necessary supplies to defray the expenses of Her "Majesty's Government within this Province, have "freely resolved to give and grant to the Queen's "Most Excellent Majesty, the several rates and "duties in the Schedule hereinafter mentioned, "and do therefore pray Your Excellency that it "may be enacted;

I. And be it enacted by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that on and after the first day of April which will be in this present year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, there be and are hereby granted to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, for the use of this Province and for the support of the Government thereof, the several rates and duties inserted, described and set forth in figures in the table of duties hereinafter contained, denominated "Schedule of Articles subject to duty and Articles exempted from duty," opposite to and against the respective articles in the said Table or Schedule mentioned, described and enumerated, and according to the value, number or quantity of such Articles therein specified, whether imported or brought into this Province either by sea, by inland navigation, or by land, from any part of the British Empire, or from any foreign port or place, or which may be saved from any wrecked or stranded ship or vessel.

II. And be it enacted, That the several duties hereinbefore imposed and in the said Table or Schedule mentioned, shall be paid by the importer or importers of such Articles respectively, and shall be held and taken to be in addition to and over and above any duties which are or may be imposed and collected by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, and shall be collected and secured by means and under the regulations and penalties, and shall be drawn back on exportation or warehoused in the way and manner provided by any Act or Acts of the General Assembly for collecting the Revenue of the Province.

III. And be it enacted, That all goods which shall have been warehoused in this Province before this Act comes into operation, and which shall remain so warehoused after the operation thereof commences, and on which the Provincial duties heretofore imposed have not been paid or secured by a subsisting or continuing security, shall in lieu of all former duties become liable to and be charged with Provincial duties hereby imposed on the like goods and merchandize, and shall be paid at the time of taking such goods and merchandize out of the warehouse.

IV. And be it enacted, That when any articles shall have been warehoused, or on which duties shall have been paid under this or any other previous Act, shall be exported for the use of the deep Sea or Whale Fisheries, the amount of such duties shall be repaid to the exporter by the Treasurer or Deputy Treasurer, or the warehouse Bond cancelled, on affidavit (of the exporter) of the same having been so exported, for the use aforesaid.

V. And be it enacted, That the duties which may be paid upon any Articles seized by the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs, shall be paid by the Treasurer to the person or persons making such seizure, as a Bounty for such seizure.

VI. And be it enacted, That all the duties by this Act imposed shall be collected, paid and received, according to the weights and measures now in use in this Province; And that in all cases where the said Colonial duties are in this Act imposed according to any specific quantity or any specific value or number, the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity, value or number.

VII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall continue and be in force until the first day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

SCHEDULE

Of Articles subject to Duty, and Articles exempted from Duty.

Spirits, *videlicit*,	£	s.	d.
Brandy, per gallon,	0	2	3
Rum or Spirits, per gallon,	0	1	6
And further, for and upon all Rum or Spirits stronger than of the proof of 26 by the Bubble, for every Bubble below 26, an additional, per gallon,	0	0	1
Being of Foreign production, a further and additional, per gallon,	0	0	6
Geneva, Gin, Hollands or Cordials per gallon,	0	1	6
Whiskey, per gallon,	0	2	0
Shrub, Santa, Lime Juice, per gallon,	0	0	6
Wines, *videlicit*,			
Hock, Constantia, Malmsey, or Tokay, per gallon,	0	3	1
Champagne, Burgundy or Hermitage, per gallon,	0	2	10
Claret, called Lafitte, Latour, Margeaux, or Hauthrian, per gallon,	0	2	7
Madeira and Port, per gallon,	0	2	4
Sherry Wine, of which the first cost is £20 or upwards per pipe, per gallon,	0	2	1
Other Claret Wines:—Barsac, Sauterne, Vin de Grave, Moselle and other French Wines, and Lisbon and German Wines, per gallon,	0	1	10
All other Sherry Wines, Teneriffe, Marsela, Sicilian, Malaga, Fayal, and all other Wines, per gallon,	0	1	3
All Wines the product of the Cape of Good Hope, (except Constantia,) per gallon,	0	1	3
Sugar, *videlicit*,			
Muscovado or Brown, per cwt.	0	2	6
And on Foreign Sugar, an additional, per cwt.	0	1	3
Loaf, Lump or Refined, per pound	0	0	1
Coffee, per pound,	0	0	1
Dried Fruits, per cwt.	0	5	0
Molasses, per gallon,	0	0	1
Being of a Foreign production an additional, per gallon,	0	0	1
Tobacco, *videlicit*,			
Manufactured, (except Snuff and Cigars,) per pound,	0	0	1
Snuff and Cigars, for every £100 of the true and real value thereof,	10	0	0
Cattle.			
For and upon every Foreign Horse,	5	0	0
For and upon every Foreign Ox,	1	5	0
For and upon all other Foreign Horned Cattle,	1	5	0
For and upon all Foreign dead fresh Meats, per pound,	0	0	1

For and upon the following Foreign Manufactured Articles, when not imported from the United Kingdom, *videlicit*:—Chairs, or prepared parts of or for Chairs, Clocks, Clock Cases, Clock Movements or Machinery, Watches, Houshold Furniture, Pictures, Mirrors, Looking Glasses,—*for every £100 of the true and real value thereof*, £25.

And for and upon all Soap and Candles, Indian Rubber Shoes, and all other Foreign Articles, manufactured or not manufactured, not otherwise charged with duty, nor hereinafter declared to be free of duty,—*for every £100 of the true and real value thereof*, £10.

Silk, and for all Manufactures of which Silk shall form a component part,—*for every £100 of the true and real value thereof*, £5.

And for and upon all Articles the manufacture of the United Kingdom, imported or brought into this Province, whether by sea or inland carriage or navigation, or which may be saved from any wrecked or stranded ship or vessel, or not otherwise charged with duty, nor hereinafter declared to be free of duty; also all manufactures of Cotton, of the British East Indian possessions, Pepper, and all other description of Spices,—*for every £100 of the true and real value thereof*, £2 10s.

Colonial Leather, and Malt Liquor,—*for every £100 of the true and real value thereof*, £5.

For and upon all Foreign Wheat Flour imported from Nova Scotia,—for each and every barrel of one hundred and ninety-six pounds, 5s. 10d.

EXCEPTIONS.

To all Foreign Articles, Manufactured or not Manufactured, *videlicit*:—Agricultural Implements (Axes excepted;) Barilla ashes, bees wax, bristles, books (printed) and pamphlets, beans, bricks, bread, cotton wool, cows, cordage, canvas, dye woods, felt, flour and meal of all kinds, (buck-wheat flour excepted,) fresh and green fruits of all kinds, grass seed and all other kinds of seeds and plants, grain of all kinds, ground gypsum, hay, hides, horse hair, horns, hemp, hops, indigo, iron, India rubber, lumber of all kinds, (cedar, pine, spruce and hemlock shingles excepted,) leaf tobacco, lignumvitæ, looking glass plates, and picture and plate glass, mahogany logs, boards and veneers, meats dried and salted, mill saws, palm oil, pitch, peas, potashes, rosin, rice, salt, tar, turpentine, tallow, vinegar,—*duty free.*

To all Articles the Manufacture of the United Kingdom, *videlicit*:—Agricultural implements, anchors, barley, pot or pearl, beef, bacon, books (printed) and pamphlets, bread, bunting, bricks and tiles, coals, copper, bolt and sheet, copper spikes and nails, canvas, coal tar, cordage, duck, felt, patent, fishing nets, hooks, lines and twines, flour and meal of all kinds, globes, iron, bolt, bar, pig or sheet, iron block bushes, lead, bar and sheet, mineral salt, and salt of all kinds, malt, machinery for mills and steam-boats, mathematical and musical instruments of all kinds, and philosophical and chemical apparatus, hydraulic engines, maps, oakum, pork, printing paper, steel, spikes and sheathing nails, ship tackle and apparel, sheathing paper, tin in sheets and blocks, zinc,—*duty free.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, April 3, 1841.

By the Western Mail, last evening, we received New-York evening papers of Saturday last. The steamer *British Queen* was then out seventeen days from London, and had not arrived.

The Halifax Mail, which would leave on Wednesday afternoon, and was due last evening, had not arrived at one o'clock to-day, owing, we presume, to the heavy travelling. The Royal Mail Steamer *Acadia*, 19th of March from Liverpool, would be out twelve days on Wednesday.

Revenue Law.—We insert to-day, a copy of the Revenue Law, passed at the late Session of the Provincial Legislature. It will be seen by one of its provisions, that Tea and other Foreign productions not particularly specified in the Act, are liable to a duty of ten per cent. when not imported from Great Britain. This impost will apply more particularly to Tea, which has lately been imported in considerable quantities from Nova-Scotia.

Election of Charter Officers.—The annual election of Charter Officers will take place in the several Wards of this City on Tuesday next, when those citizens who consider their several districts or interests to be improperly or inefficiently represented, will have an opportunity afforded them of making a change. Several new candidates have announced their intention of coming forward at the Hustings.

The Weather in this quarter is characteristic of the season of the year—alternate sunshine, rain and snow, with chill winds. Last night our City was visited by a heavy storm of thunder, lightning, wind and rain. The peals of thunder were unusually loud, and the rain poured down in torrents. We have not yet heard of any particular damage having been sustained.—Appearances at present indicate an early opening of the River navigation, and the steamers are preparing to take advantage of it. The Bay of Fundy steamers commenced their trips last week.

Scientific Lectures.—Dr. Gesner is again delighting our Citizens with a course of highly interesting and truly important Lectures upon the mysterious and subtle principles of *Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism* and *Electro-Magnetism*. He has got a beautiful and truly efficient set of apparatus, which enable him to perform all his experiments with certainty and precision to the great delight of his numerous and fashionable audience.—These Lectures are delivered on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Three o'clock, in Foster's Long Room Germain-street, and again repeated in the evenings before the Mechanics' Institute, who generally crowd the Hall on all occasions whenever the Doctor occupies the platform. We are happy to find that our indefatigable and scientific Lecturer fully sustains his well-earned reputation in the estimation of that highly intelligent and truly respectable body.

Although we cannot pretend to lay before our readers an account of the many beautiful experiments which the Doctor exhibits in proof of the varied phenomena with which these mysterious sciences abound, yet we may be excused for referring to one experiment which he made before his day class yesterday, in proof of the extraordinary influence which Galvanism exercises upon the Animal System—even in death. The experiment was performed upon a Bullock's head, which had been killed about one hour previously; it was still warm and of course possessed of muscular irritability.—The galvanic wires were inserted into the cavity of each ear, and then connected with a small galvanic multiplier, which again was supplied by a small galvanic battery. The instant the power of the battery was applied to the multiplier, the muscular action of the Bullock's head was so powerful as almost to throw it from the table; in fact the muscles about the lips, eyes and ears, through the influence of the galvanic fluid upon the nerves, were brought into strong action, and absolutely conveyed the impression to the mind of the beholder that the phenomenon was in every respect perfectly similar to the mysterious principle of *Life itself*; in fact if the head had been replaced in the proper situation upon the body of the animal itself, for the purpose of *deception*, we have no hesitation in saying that, thousands unacquainted with the powers of Galvanism, might have readily been led to believe that the motions produced in the Bullock's head by the galvanic agent were positively the result of *Life itself* in the animal.

As our limits will not admit of a more extended account of this interesting subject, we must bring our imperfect remarks to a close for the present.

In the evening the Doctor gave a beautiful and highly interesting Lecture on Electricity before the Mechanics' Institute, accompanied with a number of brilliant experiments, which succeeded perfectly, even independent of the unfavourable state of the atmosphere. The Hall was crowded to excess with an attentive and highly respectable audience, who seemed much delighted with the importance of the subject, and the happy illustrations of the talented lecturer.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, held in the Saint John Hotel, on the 1st of April, 1841—Walker Tisdale, Esq. in the Chair. The following Resolutions were moved and carried:—

The Committee appointed for the purpose of drawing up a Petition to be presented to the Legislature, praying for Provincial aid for the establishing an Agricultural and Horticultural paper, reported, that they forwarded a petition to the Legislature praying for Provincial aid, and that they were informed that the House of Representatives had passed a vote for a grant of £150, which grant was negatived by the Legislative Council.

Moved and Resolved, that the Directors have learned with regret the rejection of their petition by the Legislative Council, as they consider the publication of the contemplated periodical intimately connected with the best interests of the Province, and that they consider such rejection as calculated to retard the advancement of agriculture in the Province.

Mr. Wedderburn read a Report from the Agricultural Committee of the following effect, which was accepted:

Report of the Committee of Agricultural arrangements of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, for 1841—

1st. That to facilitate intercourse between the buyer and seller of Agricultural produce and Live Stock, forms one of the best encouragements to the Farming interests of any country, and is an object sedulously cultivated by all intelligent communities. Hitherto the natural and young condition of this Province has tended much against that beneficial intercourse, but the period has now arrived when the state of the Roads—of the increased population—and of the accumulated wealth of the country, not only render that object easy of attainment, but strongly impress upon the minds of all its well-wishers the responsibility of reprehension they may incur if they longer delay carrying it on to consummation. Your Committee, therefore, earnestly recommend the immediate establishment of periodical Markets, under the auspices of the Society, in different parts of the County, for the sale and purchase of such produce and Live Stock—the first of which they suggest should take place at an early and convenient hour in the vicinity of the Lower Loch Lomond on the second Tuesday of June next, and at Musquash on the fourth Tuesday of October.

Your Committee are of opinion that the prices given and received on such occasions form a more valid criterion of the relative value of Stock, and a better kind of premium, under the circumstances of the country, to excite emulation among and reward industrious husbandmen than if otherwise awarded.

Influenced by this principle for agricultural improvement, your Committee claim the consideration of the Board, and invite the attention of members of the Society, and all practical Farmers to the manifest advantages of regulating the sale of grain by weight in reference to its measure.—They are unanimously of opinion that selling grain by weight in this way materially conduces to improvement in Farming, as it causes attention to the *quality of the Seeds—to manuring—to ploughing—cleaning of the land, and to due rotation of Crops*; and the system requiring less ground to produce quantity, reduces the expense of manual labour and proves more economical to the general action of husbandry in the country.

All which the Committee have the honour to submit.

WALKER TISDALE,
HENRY COOK,
A. WEDDERBURN,
JAMES DUNN,
GEORGE G. GILBERT.

Resolved, that the sum of £75 be placed in the hands of the Agricultural Committee for the purpose of procuring Seed.

Resolved, that the Agricultural Committee have a discretionary power to receive recommendations from any of the district Directors, in favour of poor settlers, for the gratuitous distribution of Seed.

Resolved, that if a monthly periodical entirely devoted to Agricultural and Horticultural purposes can be got up in a respectable manner, the sum of £75 be appropriated for its support.

It will be seen by the above that the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of this County have appropriated part of their Funds towards a monthly paper to be entitled the "*New-Brunswick Agriculturist*," which will be published under the direction of Dr. R. Bayard, of this city, the first number of which will make its appearance early in May. We shall give an outline of this intended periodical (which is to be devoted *exclusively* to the diffusion of Agriculture, Horticulture and Botanical knowledge) in our next number. The announcement of such an undertaking, under the able conduct above mentioned, and at a very low price, is sufficient to claim from the Farmers of New-Brunswick a general support, and we have no hesitation in saying, that when the appeal for support is made, it will not be made in vain.

The April number of The Amaranth, published in this city, was issued yesterday. We notice nine original articles in its pages, and the usual neatness of typography.

Last week we received the March number of the "*Monthly Review: devoted to the Civil Government of Canada.*" This publication is conducted by Mr. Waudby, a talented gentleman resident at Toronto, and supports, with much ability and fairness, the measures proposed by the British Government and by Lord Sydenham for the pacification and improvement of Canada. In noticing Mr. Ward's recent work, giving an account of the River Saint John, &c. the editor of the Review takes occasion to refer to the general state of New-Brunswick, and introduces a letter on the subject, written, we presume, at Fredericton. The editor's remarks, with the letter alluded to, we copy with much satisfaction.

(*From the Monthly Review.*)

Before proceeding to notice the pamphlet whose title we have placed above, we must discharge a kind of debt which we appear to have contracted by omitting a description of the tranquil state of New Brunswick, in our first number. The omission has been taken as a slight which she does not deserve, as will be seen by the following observations which have reached us, through a mutual friend, from a gentleman of some influence in that Province. We must beg pardon of our friendly monitor for the liberty we have taken in publishing this extract from a private letter not designed for publication, but this direct evidence of the soundness of the principles that we advocate, as shewn by their happy effects in the sister Province, would be greatly weakened if we were to substitute for it any remarks of our own. The testimony of an eye-witness must not be superseded by our report, however anxious we may be to make it both full and correct.

After mentioning the receipt of our first number, the writer proceeds to say:—

"While all appear to applaud and admire the article with which it opens, as not only containing an able and just exposition of the principles upon which the administration of Colonial affairs ought invariably to be conducted, but as actually, though perhaps unintentionally, exhibiting a faithful picture of the existing state of things in this Province; yet the general impression also is, that less, far less, than justice has been rendered to New Brunswick in the closing glance at the political state of British North America—in which, instead of being held up as an example of political contentment, of fast increasing prosperity, and widely diffused happiness and satisfaction, a state of things resulting directly from the loyalty, moderation, and good sense of its inhabitants, in having promptly and gratefully accepted that as a boon, (the exchange of the Crown estates for a moderate civil list,) which the people of Canada so decidedly rejected, and the consequent immediate establishment in this Province, under a Lieutenant Governor, (who is considered by them to have shewn himself a practical, as well as a liberal and enlightened, statesman,) of an Executive Government, as well as an improved composition of the Legislative Council, which at once afforded general satisfaction, and commanded general confidence, and by which has ever since steadily and uniformly been exhibited an harmonious working both in the Legislature and Government, hitherto without example in British North America, which is in fact the condition to which it is the great object and design of the present distinguished Ruler of these Colonies to bring the United Provinces of Canada; instead of setting this on high, upon all these matters the Reviewer is as silent as if no such Province as New-Brunswick existed. Yet when it is remembered how much dissatisfaction prevailed; and how near explosion this Province was (the effect of which, looking to the period, is not to be calculated,) at the time when the remedies to which I have alluded were applied, the people of this Province, and especially those who were prominently concerned in effecting this happy change in public affairs, feel that they have a right to receive justice at the hands of a writer, be he who he may, who professes *faithfully* to record the political changes and reforms which have been and are about being brought about in these Colonies.

"Upon the recent visit of the Governor General to this Province, Mr. Poulett Thomson believed, and believed correctly, that he owed the reception which he met with almost entirely to the feelings of respect and esteem entertained for our excellent Lieutenant Governor, and to the assurance given by Sir John Harvey, that Mr. Poulett Thomson came to carry forward those enlightened views and principles which had, under the auspices of Lord Glenelg, Lord Durham, and Lord John Russell, advanced New-Brunswick to its enviable state of public prosperity and general contentment—and of which a more forcible illustration cannot, perhaps, be given, than by repeating the answer which one of the ablest of the friends of Sir John Harvey's administration gave to the questions put to him by the Governor General at the Government House table, namely: 'What! is there no opposition to Sir John Harvey's government?' 'Yes, Sir,' was the significant reply, 'a bitter one, but it is *anonymous*—no man dares to avow it, either in the Legislature or out of it, though the rancour of an humbled and disappointed faction makes its growl heard through the public press, or rather through its own *paid* organ, one single paper, but even there in anonymous articles.' Can a prouder proof than this be adduced of the happy state of this Province? Yes, there can; and it is to be found in the language and acts, in a word, in the journals and proceedings in the several branches of the Provincial Legislature. Entertaining these opinions, in common, as I believe, with some of the leading and ablest men in New-Brunswick, I am apprehensive that if justice be not done to this Province in future numbers of the very able publication alluded to, instead of receiving, as it otherwise would, very liberal support from New-Brunswick, it may only be the means of provoking complaints."

We had no intention of passing by New-Brunswick without notice, being well aware that she gives a happy illustration of the advantages of our system in both its parts—liberality in the government—and moderation in the people; but Canadian affairs pressed on our attention, and we deferred our glance at the Sister Province until another opportunity. We are not sorry, therefore, that the subject is now brought under our notice, even in the shape of a complaint, for it proves that the people of that Province justly appreciate their advantages, understand the causes of the contentment and prosperity which they enjoy, and are jealous of any real or apparent neglect. New-Brunswick holds out a light to the other North American Colonies, and she would not have that light put under a bushel, or passed by without observation. A state of great disquiet and contention has been succeeded by a state of great contentment and peace. The means by which this pleasing change was effected deserve consideration, especially from those who are suffering from evils similar to those that existed there, and who may expect that the application of a similar remedy will produce a corresponding good effect.

No new theory has been put under experiment in New-Brunswick, nor has any organic change of the constitution been effected there. The composition of the Legislative Council has been improved by rendering it independent of the Executive, and the administration of the Government is conducted in harmony with the people's representatives; by a Lieutenant Governor of liberal constitutional principles. This system is met in a corresponding spirit by the people, and the result is that the Province is peaceful and prosperous, united and strong. The same system is now to be applied in Canada, under a Governor also of liberal constitutional principles; and if the people possess the same practical wisdom which has distinguished their fellow-Colonists of New-Brunswick, a similar effect will follow. Instead of being distracted and weakened by internal contentions, the Province will become strong and flourishing in the power of prosperous peace.

For the benefit of this system is not merely the harmony that it produces between the people and the government, but the additional strength which it gives to both. When all unite their strength, and act together, they are almost irresistible; but acting against each other they ruin themselves and the country. There can be no doubt that the Government is infinitely stronger in New-Brunswick at this time than it ever was before; and yet there are persons so ignorant of constitutional principles, or so averse to their application here, as to assert that this system must weaken, if not overturn the Government of Canada; whereas the just inference, both from reason and experience, is, that it will establish the Government on a firmer basis than it ever had. On this point it has been remarked:—"Where military power, or the brutal force of the multitude decides the fortune of a dynasty, it is not to the precepts of the philosopher, or the examples of the historian, that those who attack or those who defend are wont to appeal. But far different is the case under a constitutional Government like ours. With us the base on which political power rests, is wide and strong. It includes the whole mass of the population, there being none who are debarred from the possibility of acquiring political rights; and every right so acquired involves a duty to the State, which can only be effectually discharged where a just estimate is formed of political parties and of public men. It is the diffusion of power among all classes which constitutes the real strength of the State. From the Minister who advises the Crown, to the humblest non-elector, who, through the medium of opinion and of influence acts on those who possess the franchise, the chain is unbroken. Rights exist which are to be protected, duties exist which are to be performed: whether a parliamentary vote is given which decides the fate of a Government, or a shout is raised at the hustings for or against a candidate, it is only by a just consideration of facts, and a fair estimate of principles, that the peer or the peasant can effectually discharge his functions."

But all the duty is not on the part of the Government. The people also have their duties, and on their right performance the good effect of the whole system must depend. In this respect the example of New-Brunswick is important. There was no factious opposition to the Government, do what it would; no false construction put upon the simplest acts and plainest language; no dogged adherence to unimportant points, when essential principles were gained; no desire to exalt the means above the end, or make a difference in detail a reason for rejecting a uniformity in substance. There was the operation of practical common sense, impelled by liberty, but guided by moderation, resolved to obtain the benefits of the constitution on the one hand, but equally resolved to submit to its restrictions on the other. Actuated by such a spirit, their efforts have been as successful as they deserve to be.

It is this spirit of moderation that we would recommend to the people of Canada, being satisfied that it will here produce similar good effects if it be generally adopted. There is every disposition on the part of the government to do justice to the people, and the people on their part must do justice to the government. Attention to this is the more necessary, inasmuch as there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to forget that duties are reciprocal, and that the best intentions and efforts of the government will be defeated without there be a concurrence therein by the people. Let the latter remember that they must give confidence, as well as require it; that they must repress ultraism among themselves, as well as in the government; and that while they claim rights and privileges, they must shew that they are prepared to exercise them wisely and well. Nothing can so readily induce concession as a full evidence that it will not be abused; that evidence they must furnish, and just in proportion as it prevails will their work be easy or difficult, and the benefits they expect from government be attained or rejected. The people must do justice to themselves and their cause, by listening to moderate counsels, supporting moderate men, and maintaining throughout that calm, rational dignity which is requisite for the consideration and decision of grave constitutional questions. In this manner and spirit good government will be attained, and Canada will become peaceful, happy, and prosperous, as her Sister Province of New-Brunswick has become by similar means.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.—The March number of this excellent periodical has been laid upon our table. The original portion of its contents comprises able articles on—*The American Cotton Trade; Free Trade; The Origin and Nature of Fire Insurance; Banks, Banking and Paper Currencies; Laws relative to Debtor and Creditor*. In addition to these there are articles on Mercantile Law, and Books, Anecdotes of Commerce, Commercial Regulations, Nautical Intelligence, &c.

Robbery.—A very extensive robbery was committed in the large and valuable Jewellery establishment of Messrs. Davis, Palmer & Co., No. 27 Washington street, Boston, on the night of the 23d ult.—The articles stolen are enumerated in a notice in our advertising columns, and are supposed to be worth nearly $20,000.—The Boston papers state that a handcart loaded with trunks, had been traced to the T Wharf and that an English vessel sailed about 12 o'clock on the night of the 23d for St. John, and there is some suspicion that these trunks might have contained the stolen property, and been shipped on board that vessel.

An agent of the firm of Messrs. Davis & Co. is now in this City making enquiries on the subject, and, we are informed, is perfectly satisfied that the articles stolen were not put on board the vessel in question. Previous to this gentleman's arrival, our authorities had been made acquainted with the robbery, and were on the look out to detect the thieves or recovery of the property, should either have found their way to St. John.

Fire.—The Dwelling House of Thos. Arnold, Esquire, at Sussex Vale, together with nearly every article of Furniture, was totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The fire, we understand, originated by a spark falling from a candle carried by one of the family into a dark room in the garret, used as a store room. It is said that the building was partially insured in one of the New-York Offices.—*City Gazette.*

Mr. McLeod's Case.—It appears that Mr. McLeod's trial, which was to have commenced last week at Lockport, has been postponed, in consequence of a clerical error in the *venire*, made by the clerk of the county. It is now said that the trial will take place at the May term of the Supreme Court. In the meantime Mr. Crittenden, the Attorney General of the United States, has returned to Washington, and General Scott has delayed his mission to the Northern frontier. These officials were on their way to be present at the trial, on behalf of the American Government, when intelligence of the error was promulgated.

Canada Elections.—In the Canada papers received during the week we notice the return of several gentlemen as Members of the Assembly, who have taken a conspicuous part in Canadian affairs for some years past; among these are Sir Allan M'Nab, who has been elected for Hamilton; W. H. Merritt, Esq. for Lincoln; the Hon. John Neilson, for the County of Quebec; and the Hon. G. Moffat, and B. Holmes, Esquire, for the County of Montreal.

Mr. Neilson is the reputed editor of the *Quebec Gazette*, an ably conducted and independent journal, and has generally opposed the Union scheme and the measures of Lord Sydenham. In the Gazette of the 24th ult. when speaking of the elections, the editor remarks—"We think that three-fourths of the new House, at least, will be for justice to all parts of the country, and the peace, welfare, and good government of its inhabitants."

Michael Borne, merchant, of Quebec, has been returned for Rimouski; A. Bertholet, of Quebec, for Kamouraska; G. Ruell, Notary, for Bellechesse; A. N. Morin, Advocate, of Quebec, for Nicolet; R. H. Watts, of the Government Secretary's Office, for Drummond; J. Moore, R. N. for Sherbrooke.

The election of two members for the City of Quebec, commenced on the 21st ult.; at the adjournment of the poll on the 24th, the votes were, for Mr. Burnet, 476; Mr. Black, 412; Mr. Massue, 409; Mr. Gibb, 349.

The Montreal Transcript of the 23d ult. thus notices the election for the County of Montreal—

The Election for the County of Montreal is one of those that stood fixed for the 22d, and we regret to say it has opened in sad and reprehensible contrast with that of the City. Mr. Leslie's partizans to the amount of about 600 were armed with bludgeons, and kept concealed in some houses till an opportunity offered to fall on the Constitutionalists who were unarmed and unprepared. Several persons were seriously hurt, and the house of Mr. M'Donald, where Mr. Leslie's Committee were in session, was fairly gutted. The Poll closed at 15 and 20. There will doubtless be a reaction to-day. Two persons we regret to say were killed.

Sir George Arthur is expected at Oswego on the 4th of April, on his way to England.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Secretary's Office,
29th March, 1841.

His Honor Judge Parker with John Ambrose Street, Esquire, and the Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Commissioners to prepare an Ordinance of Fees in the Supreme Court, and to consider the propriety of introducing new Rules of pleading in civil actions, agreeable to an Address of the House of Assembly of 27th February, 1841.

The Hon. George F. Street, L. A. Wilmot and Charles Fisher, Esquires, to be Commissioners of Sewers for the Parish of Fredericton.

John Fraser, Justice of the Common Pleas, Gloucester.

The following Persons are appointed Justices of the Peace:—

Jacob Allan, *Saint John*; Robert Golding, Wm. Murray, *Queen's*; William M'Leod, James Long, *Kent*; Thomas Pickard, Thos. R. Robertson, W. D. Hartt, John T. Smith, *York*.

George Hayward, Esq., Commissioner for solemnizing Marriage in Sunbury.

The following Persons are appointed Members of the Boards of Education:—

Reverend George M'Donald, *Gloucester*.
Reverend James Steven, *Restigouche*.
Reverend Albert DesBrisay, *Charlotte*.

Daniel Hanington and Wm. C. Smith, Commissioners for certifying the running of the Packet between Shediac and Prince Edward's Island.

The following Persons are appointed Supervisors for the current year:—

George Hayward—Fredericton to St. John, *via* Nerepis, and from Gagetown to the Nerepis Road.

George Anderson—St. John to Saint Andrews.

David Crocker—Richibucto to Chatham, and between Newcastle and Bathurst, and from Bathurst to Campbelltown.

Nathaniel Hubbard—Fredericton to the Finger Board.

John Jordan—Saint John to the Head of Belleisle, and from Saint John to Hayward's Mills.

Lawrence B. Rainsford and James Brown, jr.—Fredericton to St. Andrews.

Charles Perley—Woodstock to Houlton.

George Hayward and James Ketchum—Fredericton to Woodstock.

Alex. Goodfellow—Fredericton to Newcastle.

Hon. Amos E. Botsford—Hayward's Mills to Nova-Scotia Line.

Daniel Hanington—Dorchester to Shediac, and from Shediac to the Bend of Petitcodiac.

William Chandler—Shediac to Richibucto.

James Wallace, junior—Salisbury to Hopewell.

N. B.—The appointment of Francis Smith, Moses Tuck and Robert Stevens, the three last mentioned names, as additional Fire Wards in Portland, published in the Gazette of the 24th instant, does not take place, the Law limiting the number to six.

Civil Appointment.—Francis H. Straton to be a Notary Public for the Province.

Head Quarters, Fredericton,
30th March, 1841.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander in Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions, &c.

1st Battalion King's County.

Lieutenant George Harding to be Captain, vice John Smith, who retires with his rank.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Ensign Wm. G. Harding, vice Reid, who retires with his rank, dated 27th March, 1841.

Ensign James M'Leod, vice Wm. Gorum, whose Commission was cancelled, 28th March.

Ensign Stephen Smith, vice George Neil, retired with his rank, 29th March.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

Charles L. Richards, Gent., vice M'Leod promoted, dated 28th March.

James B. Lyon, Gent., vice Smith promoted, 29th March.

Thomas Nutter, Gent., to be Cornet of the Troop of Cavalry attached to the 1st Battalion King's, vice Elijah Perkins, who has declined to do duty.

2d Battalion Charlotte County.

The Commission of Richard M'Gee as Adjutant of 2d Battalion Charlotte County Militia, is ante-dated to 18th July, 1840.

By Command,

GEORGE SHORE, A. G. M.

New York Markets, March 27.—Flour and Grain.—At the close of last week holders of Canal were demanding $4,75, but no sales had come to our knowledge at a higher rate than $4,68¾. On Monday the former price was realized, and sales have since been made from that rate to $4,87½ at which last named price the market closes very firm to-day. The transactions have not been to a very large extent. The stock is very much reduced. About 3000 barrels of Southern have been sold during the last three or four days, at $4,68¾ *a* $4,75; Ohio via Canal we quote at $4,62½ a $4,75.

Corn is lower. We notice sales of Southern at 45 and 46 cents per 56 lbs. About 3000 bushels of wheat have been disposed of at 95 cents.

The number of letters brought by the Mail Steam-ships to this port is enormous. The Caledonia, which arrived on Saturday, brought 25000, being 5000 more than had ever been received by any one vessel.—*Boston Transcript*.

Capt. Lemist, of ship Carolina, at this port from Calcutta, touched at St. Helena 11th ult. He left there three slavers captured by British cruizers.—From one 300 slaves had been landed; about half of those taken in the other two had died of small pox since their arrival at St. Helena; the rest remained on board the vessels. The disease was still raging amongst them.—*Boston Daily Ad.*

There has been a great Freshet at the South. The papers are full of details, which we have not room to give. The accounts are from North and South Carolina, Savannah, Geo., &c. Much damage has been done to bridges, houses and farms, but it is said that the water is now abating, though it is still very high.

Trial of Peter Robinson.—The trial of Peter Robinson, for the murder of Mr. Suydam, at New Brunswick in New Jersey, after a thorough investigation, which was continued for several days, was brought to a close at ten o'clock on Wednesday evening, when the jury returned into Court, and gave a verdict of *guilty of murder in the first degree*. The Chief Justice gave notice that the prisoner would be brought up to receive his sentence at 11 o'clock on the following day. It seems hardly possible that there should be a clearer case than was made out by the evidence on this trial. Robinson was sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of April.

Fire at Augusta.—One of the most destructive fires that has happened in that town for a number of years, occurred there last evening. It broke out at half past seven o'clock, in a store-house filled with hay, on Water street, and extended with great rapidity down the street on each side, until it reached the brick store of Messrs. Wheeler & Turner, on the west corner of Court street. Eight buildings were burnt, including Judkin's boarding house, a two story house occupied by Mr. Black, the building occupied by Messrs. Morse & Jayne as a paint shop, and by Augustus Brick, saddle and harness maker.

In the course of the fire a serious accident happened to Mr. Simeon Goodwin, who fell from the roof of the Kennebec Hotel, while engaged in pouring water upon it to prevent its taking fire. We understand one of his legs was broken, and he was otherwise badly injured.—*Portland Ad., March 23.*

Hard times in Gotham.—At a sale of Choice Old Wines, by Messrs. D. C. & W. Pell & Co. on Friday, the following are the prices paid for some of the choicest brands:—14 quart bottles celebrated Ludlow Wine, black seal, $11 50 per bottle; 1 gallon demijohn D. Lynch's green seal, $23 50 per gallon; 13 half-gallon bottles Madeira, imported by T. C. Pearsall, from Murdock Yonill, Wardrop & Co. in 1810, $13 50 per bottle; 11 three quart old Madeira, bottled in 1817, $13 50 per bottle; 4 five-gallon demijohns old Madeira, purchased from Berry & Seton, in 1819, $13 50 per gallon; eight-gallon demijohn do. do. $11 50.—*Boston Evening Gazette.*

The sympathies and hopes of the loyal British nation are again aroused by authentic and semi-official notifications respecting Her Majesty. It is established, according to the Globe and Observer, that before the Princess Royal is *much* older she will have a playmate.

The Liverpool Albion of the 1st ult. says: "Mr. Besnard has offered to ship all the paupers in the Cork workhouse to America at £5 per head."

Father Matthew, the "Apostle of Temperance," has, it is said, invitations from the King of the French, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Protestant Bishop of Norwich, to visit their respective districts.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

	£	s.	d.
Deposited in March,	1227	7	2
Withdrawn in Ditto,	604	10	8

Acting Trustee for April—James T. Hanford, Esq.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

For the week ending on Friday.

Furnished by George A. Garrison, Esq. Notary Public and Custom-House Broker.)

8230 bushels Wheat, 361 barrels Wheat Flour, 880 ditto Rye Flour, 927 ditto Corn Meal, 100 bags Corn, 135 barrels Bread, 25 hhds. Rum; 136 casks, 109 barrels, 50 half barrels Sugar; 22 bags Coffee, 234 chests Tea; 51 kegs, 56 boxes Tobacco; 416 barrels Pork and Beef; 70 barrels Tar and Pitch; 15 barrels Tallow; 1500 salted Hides; 74 barrels Oatmeal; 500 drums Figs; 51 boxes Glass; 8 boxes Cigars; 21 tierces Rice; 38 casks Bread; 20 bags, 4 barrels Pimento; 52 barrels Apples; 30 barrels Onions; 90 boxes Oranges; 25 barrels Cider; 6 barrels Clover Seeds; 31 firkins Butter; 15 casks Seal Oil; 5 boxes Soap; 8 boxes Candles; 5 boxes Cards, &c. &c. &c.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Two Pound Wheat Loaf,		4½.
Two Pound mixed	"	4d.
Four Pound Rye	"	5½.
Two Pound do.	"	3d.

Price of Flour, &c. at the 'City Mills.'

SuperfineFlour, 31s. 3d. per brl. & 15s. 7½d, per hundred.
Fine do. 28s. 9d. do. & 14s. 4½d. do.
Middlings do. 15s. 0d. do. & 7s. 6d. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel. Bran, 1s. 3d. do.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Thomas Morrison, to Miss Nancy M'Arthur, both of the Parish of Saint John.

At Carleton, on Thursday the 25th ult. by the Rev. William Scovil, Mr. Charles T. Vail, to Miss Margaret Ann Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Clarke.

At the Upper Settlement, Sussex Vale, on the 18th ult. by the Rev. G. M. Barratt, Mr. Caleb Seacord, to Miss Annabella, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Cleveland, of that place.

At Fredericton, on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. Jonathan Stimpson to Mrs. Mary Ann Gordon, all of Fredericton.

On the 30th ultimo, by the same, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, Sergeant in the 36th Regiment, to Miss Elizabeth Underwood.

DIED.

On Monday, Allen, son of M. H. Perley, Esq. aged two months.

At Fredericton, on the 26th instant, Margaret Jane, infant daughter of J. T. Smith, Esq., aged 5 months and 26 days.

At Salt Springs, in the Parish of Upham, King's County, on the 10th ultimo, Mr. Peter M'Dougald, aged 50 years.—Mr. M'Dougald was a native of Perthshire, Scotland, but emigrated to this Province twenty years ago, during which time he was much respected by all who knew him; he bore a long illness with Christian patience, and has left a wife and five children to lament the loss of a kind husband and fond father.

In November last, on his passage from Liverpool to St. John's, Newfoundland, on board the Brig *Trusty*, Mr. George S. Taylor, aged 25 years, son of the late Mr. William Taylor, of Digby, and grand-son of Captain David Cronk, of this City. His amiable and obliging disposition endeared him to his friends and acquaintance, by whom his death is truly lamented.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Saturday—Schr. Britannia, Kinney, Halifax—to order, beef, sugar and tea.
Monday—Schr. Cumberland, Green, Boston, 6 days—to order, assorted cargo.
Tuesday—Schr. Compeer, Lincoln, Philadelphia, 10—Thomas & Sandall, flour, &c.
Wednesday—Brig P. I. Nevius, Thompson, Baltimore, 16—S. Hersey, wheat.
Thursday—Schr. Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 5—to order, sugar and tea.
Hope, Terfry, Halifax, 10—Charles M'Lauchlan, sugar, beef, tea, &c.
Perseverance, Appleby, Boston, 9—to order, assorted cargo.
Friday—Schr. Fame, Kinney, Halifax, 6—J. & H. Kinnear, sugar, pork, &c.
Caroline, Baker, Philadelphia, 14—J. & R. Reed, flour and corn.

COASTWISE, &c.

Saturday—Adventure, Merritt, Digby, fire wood.
Sunday—Ann, Hunt, Digby, staves and potatoes.
Teazer, Coleson, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Monday—Sarah, Porter, Annapolis, fire wood.
North America, Westcott, Digby, potatoes, &c.
Harmony, Loomer, Parrsboro, deals and fire wood.
Victoria, Best, Cornwallis, staves, hams, &c.
Minetty, Merritt, Annapolis, potatoes & fire wood.
Tuesday—Lily, Greenwood, Annapolis, staves, &c.
Saucy Jack, Way, Gardner's Creek, ship timber.
Nova-Scotia, (s.) Reed, St. Andrews, passengers.
Wednesday—Chalcedony, Foy, Windsor, plaster.
Prospect, M'Ginniss, Seely's Cove, fish and wood.
Maid of the Mist, (s.) Henneberry, Digby, passengers and produce.
Thursday—Hare, Brown, Digby, staves & cider.
Barbara, M'Naughton, Digby, staves & fire wood.
Spitfire, Greenlaw, Indian Island, spirits.
Hound, Chute, Digby, staves, apples, &c.
Hazard, Sulis, Digby, potatoes and fire wood.
James Fraser, Peters, Annapolis, potatoes, &c.
Lark, Amberman, Annapolis, fish and fire wood.
Lark, Ingersoll, Grand Manan, fish.
Loon, Pine, Digby, staves and potatoes.
Nova-Scotia, Reed, Digby, passengers and cattle.
Friday—Pandora, Dunn, Cornwallis, staves, &c.
Robert, Rice, Digby, staves, eggs and butter.
Flying Fish, Smith, New Edinburgh, fish & staves.
Saturday—Napoleon, Caleff, Windsor, plaster.

CLEARED.

Ship Thetis, Vaughan, Charleston, ballast—John Hammond; Queen, Huggins, Liverpool, timber, &c.—John Hammond; Princess Royal, Burns, Cork, timber, &c.—George Thomson.
Schr. Carolinian, Oakley, Lubec, ballast—Master; Iole, Norwood, Eastport, ballast—Master; Margaret Trynor, Martin, Halifax, shingles, &c.—Charles M'Lauchlan; Challenge, Valpey, New-York, fire wood—Charles M'Lauchlan.

Spoken, 28th Feb. lat. 16 30, long. 53 20, brig Hamilton, 45 days from St. John for Demerara; 2d March, lat. 21 52, long. 56 10, brig Lord of the Isles, M'Kenzie, of and from St. Andrews; 3d, lat. 38 40, long. 56 30, schr. Ellen, of and from Halifax, for Jamaica, with loss of sails, &c.—was supplied.

Brig Majestic, Stickney, hence, touched at Antigua, 21st Feb. and sailed for Jamaica.

Arrived at Philadelphia, 23d March, brig Wellington, Larkin, Turks' Island; Charlotte Ann, Vroom, St. John; schr. Mercy Jane, Perry, do.

Arrived at New-York, 23d ult. schooner Harp, Wood, 12 days from Turks' Island; left brig St. Mary, of St. John, for Baltimore, soon.

Arrived at Savannah, 14th ult. ship Mersey, Mather, Hull.—Sailed, 18th, ship Montrose, Davys, St. John. Cleared, 20th, St. Andrew, Leitch, do.; 21st, Mersey, Mather, St. John.

Arrived at Mobile 9th March, ship Wallace, Main, St. John.

Cleared at Baltimore, 20th ult. schr. Margaretsville, for St. John; at Philadelphia, 23d, schr. Byron, Robbins, do.

Cleared at New-Orleans, 6th March, barque Pearl, for Cork, and a market.

Brig William Wallace, Doane, of and from Philadelphia, for St. John, with a cargo of flour, &c. was fallen in with on the 19th ult. not far from Sandy Hook, nearly full of water. Capt. D. and crew were taken off and carried into New-York on the 23d, by the barque Rosalba, from Baltimore.

Shipwreck.—Extract of a letter dated Barrington, N. S. March 24th:—"A ship from St. John went on shore last night in the inside of Blanche Islet, (Cape Sable,)—crew saved. The sails and spars are coming on shore. She is timber loaded—master's and vessel's names not known."