...ommission of Vice President ... riage and Divorce, and he be- ... nding, the opinions contained in ... with all due deference to the legal ... signed it, that the words of ... as would ... der it compulso- ... Rolls ... accept the com- ... n tendered to him. He ... the Act which would bear ... d in his opinion the hon. the ... accept the commission or ... words of the Act ... question have ... ce I view, ... that high ... elf to take, ... reasons ... ken ... have ... ary ... issue was ... aster of the ... existence the ... he services of ... dges of the Su- ... e Rolls, as Vice ... ge and Divorce. ... Rolls accepted his ... was subject to the ... fice, if called upon ... s well paid,—and ... nowledge that he ... ted the motion ... receive £800 ... the United ... ars a year ... is officer had ... drift? To ... serve, be- ... or ne ... (Laugh- ... would have ... ly; but he ... nor had ... eling ... close ... osition ... ot ... f for ... and ... on. ... y ext ... ummary of ... h regard to ... try.—The ...

... e situati ... y topics ... n opene ... duties on ... other next ... d. ... nt. The ... somewhat ... not pre ... a bad ... f Eu ... of ... a form ... and ... in ... he- ... duties ... he ... be- ... muner- ... way ... ment ... as ... Di- ... was ... e of- ... and ... pre- ... ves, ... ler- ... s in ... heir ... uir- ... ter ... in ... the ...

... are situated to be ... a scar ... had not read the re- ... that morning, and if ... censure was not all ... side, ... appeared to him that ... a gentle censure bestowed on the head ... the Government for the part which he had taken ... affair, as well as on the Master of the Rolls. ... Committee regret that His Excellency's forbearance on this occasion is to be attributed the present disorganized state of one of the highest legal ... in the Province. This regret appeared ... tribute something like a censure for the omission to him ... of a duty which should have been performed.—And what was that duty and who should have performed it? If it was a matter of regret, the blame must rest somewhere, and it was easy to see to whom it was to be attributed. The Government ought to have done its duty, and if the officers acting under it refused to do theirs, the remedy was in their own hands. They had heard a great deal of prerogative. He was a high prerogative advocate—so high that the moment a public officer neglected his public duties he would admonish him—the moment he refused to do them he would turn him out. That was the very essence of Responsible Government, which a few years ago was held to be such a horrible thing. Only a few years ago they dare hardly speak of a public officer. What were they now doing? Talking of the suspension of a Judge. Times had certainly changed, and as his hon. friend from Gloucester had said, none were now so high as to defy public opinion; but he would not lend his aid as a member of that House to do for the Government what the Government ought to do for itself. He did not clearly understand the report of the Committee, nor was he satisfied with the Resolution with which it was proposed to follow it up. If it meant that the report of the Committee was to convey to the Government or elsewhere the opinion that the Master of the Rolls should be suspended from his office, ... they ought to bring forward a resolution ... the world ... fully tell His Excellency and them that should such was their meaning. ... resolution, he should they bring forward such a, but he would rather most certainly vote against ... brought forward than to see such a resolution ... with which it was milk-and-water resolution ... adoption of this report.—meant to follow up ... protest against this side ... He ... overboard, he be high ... willow. If they ... conceived they were ... upon to act, let them express themselves in intelligible language, which could not be misunderstood either by the Government or the people. If they merely wished to express their censure on what had already taken place, without any view of its ulterior effect, they should do so also in plain language and let the matter pass over. He had already told them he would not vote for any address to remove His Honor the Master of the Rolls from his office, and he would like to be informed if it was intended that the adoption of the language of the report by that House was intended to have that effect. If it was, they should say so openly, and above board, by resolution; if it was not, the better way would be to leave the matter and the responsibility with the Government where it ought to rest.

Mr. Hazen said that he was reluctant to go at length into the subject which had given rise to the report of the Committee under consideration. It was with deep regret and mortification that he was obliged to admit that in his opinion one of the highest legal officers under the Crown had placed himself in a position unworthy of the dignity of the high office which he holds. He was afraid to trust himself to go into details, but the hon. and learned member from York, (Mr. Wilmot) had said that Government should have acted immediately on a refusal of the Master of the Rolls to perform the duties of the office to which he had been appointed. The Government had acted, and had done all that could be done, to induce the Master of the Rolls to comply with the just requirements of His Excellency. The Register of the Court had duly notified the members of the Court. The chamber where it was to be held was the Legislative Council Chamber, the best he believed in the Province; the Messenger to the Council was appointed usher; everything was prepared; His Excellency and the Council met and waited for upwards of an hour, but the Vice-President did not make his appearance. Up to the hour of the meeting of the Court, on the of February last, he had been in hopes that his honor the Master of the Rolls would consent to perform the duties imposed on him by the law of the land, but he had declined doing so. The reasons for thus declining were already before the House. The difficulty about a chamber had been overcome—an Usher had been provided—and the stuff about fuel was not worth remark. The Master of the Rolls knew that fuel was not required more than two terms in the year, and it was not to be supposed that in the Council Chamber, and in a court in which His Excellency and Council would be present, there was any danger of inconvenience arising for want of proper accommodation and attendance. He did not like to trust himself to say much on this matter at present, but this much he would say, that in a matter of this sort, he considered himself quite as capable of forming a correct opinion as the Master of the Rolls, and his opinion was that that officer was bound to accept the office to which he had been appointed. The hon. member from Northumberland, (Mr. Carman) who was a lawyer, thought he was not bound to accept the commission, but he could assure that hon. member, that he believed he was the only lawyer in the Province which he was aware of, who held the same opinion.

Mr. Ritchie expressed his surprise at the opposition offered by the hon. and learned member for York to the course which the Committee had adopted—contending that the language of the report was clear and explicit, and couched in such terms as Parliamentary courtesy required. He likewise disclaimed any idea of committing the House to anything which the Executive Government might feel it their duty to do after the report and Resolution of the House had been sent up; and closed by stating that when the House resumed he would move an Address to His Excellency praying that he would be pleased to cause such measures to be adopted as would secure the due organization of the Court. He trusted that he had done his duty faithfully and well, with no other feelings or views than the public good, and he hoped both the House and the country would be satisfied with the termination of the delicate and painful duty which he had to perform.

The following Resolutions were then put from the Chair:

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that the Report of the Select Committee, now under consideration, should be adopted by the House, and that a copy thereof should be furnished His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor: and further

"*Resolved*, That an humble Address should be presented to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to cause effective measures to be forthwith adopted for the due organization of the Court of Marriage and Divorce, as recommended by the said Select Committee." YEAS, 29; NAYS, 2. Mr. Carman and Mr. Wark were the Nays.

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported and the Report was adopted by the House.

Mr. Ritchie then moved the following Resolution:—

"That a copy of the Report of the Select Committee, on the subject of the defective state of the Court of Marriage and Divorce, just adopted by the House, be furnished His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor; and that an humble address be presented to His Excellency, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause measures to be forthwith adopted for the due organization of the said Court, as recommended by the said Report." Which was carried without a division.—*Head Quarters' Report.*

Monday, March 1.—Mr. Ritchie read the Report of the Committee appointed to wait on His Excellency with the Resolution of the House, in relation to the re-organization of the Court of Marriage and Divorce, stating that His Excellency had said that the Court should be organized.

Mr. Carman said in allusion to an opinion given the other day by the Hon. Mr. Hazen, to the effect that he (Mr. C.) could not find another lawyer in the Province to agree with him in his opinion concerning the duties of the Master of the Rolls, that he had since found one, and of high standing in that House, who held the same opinion. "I'm sorry for it," by Mr. Hannington. Hon. Mr. Hazen explained. Mr. Street said he thought there was no law compelling the Master of the Rolls to act, although there was one authorizing the Governor to appoint him.—"Its the same thing," by Mr. Partelow. He thought not; but it was between himself and the Governor, and he (Mr. S.) had fully agreed with the *principle* of the Report.

Mr. Woodward read the petition of the Hon. John Robertson, President of the Chamber of Commerce in St. John, and the other members of that ... Institution, praying the total abolition of the internal duties, upon which Mr. R. D. Wilmot ... some strong remarks to the effect, that those gentlemen had in the act, betrayed the trust reposed in them at the time of their election as members of that Body; and further stating that the subscribers to the petition, did *not* represent the opinion of the mercantile community in St. John. The hon. member displayed a good deal of warmth during the course of his observations.—*Reporter.*

Tuesday, March 2.—Mr. Woodward read a petition from St. John praying that means may be taken for the more speedy transmission of the Mails from Halifax to that City.

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AND THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Messrs. Editors,—The prevalent tendency of large bodies of men, to violent and arbitrary courses on sudden impulse, is familiar to all, whose attention has been drawn to the proceedings of popular ...s. Men distinguished by good sense and ... in the conduct of their individual affairs become divested of these qualities, and with the rest, when popular prejudices are ...sed. The proceedings in the British House of Commons, on matters affecting, or supposed to affect their privileges, afford a ready illustration of this truth, and furnish examples of every kind and degree of absurdity. Its history is replete with instruction, as shewing the wisdom of the Constitution in withholding from that body all judicial power, except so far as is necessary for the security of their own free deliberation. Beyond this they do not pretend to advance. If such power cannot wisely and safely be entrusted to the Commons of England, surely the same yet stronger reasons may be urged for withholding it from our Colonial Assemblies, and with greater force.

These remarks have been called forth in consequence of the recent proceedings relative to the conduct of the Master of the Rolls in regard to the Court of Governor and Council for causes of Marriage and Divorce. It appears that being selected by the Lieutenant-Governor, to act as Vice-President of that Court, he declined to do so, until due arrangements should be secured for its necessary accommodation. There is no reason for wonder at his declining to receive the appointment of Vice-President, until assured that these arrangements had been satisfactorily made, as it is not denied that he suffered great inconvenience in the Court of Chancery from the want of such proper accommodation, which had been repeatedly and strongly represented to the Lieutenant Governor without redress. The particular requirements were minutely specified in regard to the Court of Marriage and Divorce, the Lieutenant-Governor called upon to name the place where the Court was to sit, and to inform the Master of the Rolls as to the other particulars. The Executive Council assuming that the Master of the Rolls was bound to discharge the duties required, with or without the assurances stipulated for, treated his representations with contempt—expressed their astonishment at his conduct, and recommended that he should be peremptorily required ... asserting in express terms, that a plain duty was imposed *by law* on the judge selected on the issuing of the commission, from which he could not relieve himself. The Master of the Rolls ... raises no objection if the most ordinary accommodation was provided, yet not admitting any legal liability, declined obedience to the mandate. Here then was a fair issue at law, and it could only be regularly decided by a proper tribunal. If the Master of the Rolls had committed a breach of the law he was of course liable to the legal consequences; for any other body but a court of law to meddle with the matter, further than to ascertain the state of the case, and then to recommend its being brought to a speedy issue, would be obviously most improper. But the House of Assembly, in the present instance, having obtained the correspondence which had passed on the subject, on the report of a Committee usurping the power of the Judiciary, proceed to *decide* the question, without any hearing of the party charged,—and, acting under all the influence of the Executive Council, strongly excited, pass sentence on the Judge, in terms of strong condemnation,—and, to complete the absurdity, slightly censure the Governor for "his forbearance," in not having anticipated their sentence—*proceeding to execution* by a PROMPT EXERCISE OF THE PREROGATIVE!!! And this in the nineteenth century, and in a British Colony! What caps the climax is, that *Mr. Hazen*, a member of the Executive Council, joins in the vote.

The effect of such proceeding, is, to render the House of Assembly an object of wonder and dismay to all reflecting minds. The plea of being actuated by a zeal for the due administration of justice, when its first principles have thus been violated, though it may excuse the more ill-informed members, can scarcely be urged in justification of those who ought to know better.

Men will enquire with wonder, What flagrant crime has this Judge been guilty of? What enormous misconduct has produced this wanton disregard of all law and order in the zeal to hunt him down? Are his hands reeking with bribes? Has he disgraced the seat of justice by gross partiality?" *Hear his offence*, and hold your breath at the tremendous recital. He has presumed to construe an Act of the Legislature differently from the Executive Council and the House of Assembly. This is literally his whole offence. In the opinion of these bodies he is *legally* liable to discharge a certain duty, which, he is of opinion, (and he is not alone in that opinion,) though he is quite willing to discharge it if suitable means are provided, is not, as the circumstances stand, incumbent upon him. This is the issue:—The *onus* lies upon the Government to establish this duty—the Master of the Rolls, when called upon to perform it, requires that it be first established.

Let any one read the correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Master of the Rolls printed by order of the House, and especially the letter of the latter of the 6th of November—the minute of Council, marked No. 17, (*which, according to its date, should have followed next,*) and the letter of the Master of the Rolls of the 14th of December, and he will see that this is the true statement of the case.

Now who is to decide the issue,—the parties being the Executive Council on the one hand, and the Master of the Rolls on the other? "*We* say the former, *or* the House of Assembly, of which some of us are members, and in which all have influence, and *where* you cannot be heard"!!!—"The judicial tribunals of the country, where both parties may be heard, or the Home Government," says the Master of the Rolls. On whose side is justice? Now look (and who can look without indignation?) at the conduct pursued against this gentleman.—Condemned unheard—his conduct reviled—himself held up to the reproach of the country: this high officer, it seems, has been "*too leniently*" dealt with, and the Government are reproached for not dismissing him untried. Are the learned Members of the Assembly ignorant that when the tenure of judicial offices was changed, and the English Judges held during good behaviour, instead of during pleasure, the Crown parted with the power of which the Assembly are so ready to recommend the use? Is it law too deep for them, that William the Third, by introducing that great change, conferred undying lustre on his reign?—And why? Because he thereby established that judicial independence which is the best bulwark against arbitrary power and popular excitement—that prompt exercise of the prerogative, the dread of which made the judges the timid slaves of power, rather than the fearless maintainers of justice, was thenceforth no longer to be the instrument of oppression,—and the whole nation felt that in fact a new and important security had been furnished for their rights and liberties. And it is to an officer holding "during good behaviour" that this summary course is to be applied.

The great cause of excitement is this: a denial of justice has taken place—the cause was to be brought on—the members of the Court assembled, all save the Master of the Rolls—nothing was done, or could be done, because the Master did not attend, when his presence, as it is alleged, *was absolutely necessary* for the holding of the Court.—Under the influence of the consequent excitement, and feeling persuaded that such was the true state of the case, the Master of the Rolls was represented on all hands as the sole cause of this result.

Now let us see how this is—and I call on every lawyer in the country to go along with me. Turn to the Acts of Assembly 4 William 4th, cap. 30, taken in connection with the statute 31 George 3d, to which it refers.

It is contended by the Executive Council, that on *issuing the Commission* to the Vice-President, his appointment is complete—with or without his consent. If so, the Court is by such appointment *completely organized.* Being so organized, what is to prevent the Governor and Council sitting without the Vice-President? This latter officer is not, like the rest of the Court, an original and independent member, but merely the Deputy of the President to act in his place and stead. If the principal sits, his deputy cannot; his powers are expressly, by the words of the Acts, to be exercised only in the "*absence of the President.*" The Governor and Council then might most unquestionably have proceeded in the absence of the Vice-President. But the words occur, "together with the Vice-President." What does this mean?—The meaning is obvious: the object of the Act is explained by the Preamble. The Act enumerates the several persons who are to be judges of the Court, and it declares that the *members* of the Court (not the Court itself in session,) shall consist of the Governor and Executive Councillors, together with the Vice-President so to be appointed. Now the Court when sitting never can be composed of the President and Vice-President together—the one being merely the representative of the other. It follows that if the Governor appears, the Vice-President has no functions, and in fact becomes a nullity. Now after all the clamour that has been raised, and all the indignation which has been excited, it is perfectly obvious that the cause might have been tried and decided without the slightest excitement, and the Executive Government might have afterwards proceeded to take any course they pleased with regard to the Master of the Rolls, for his supposed contumacy, after full deliberation. Three of the members of the Council being men of high legal standing, necessity of a Vice-President's attendance in a professional point of view there was none,—and thus the whole fabric of the report falls to the ground. Z.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1847.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—It will be seen by the following extract of a letter, written in Fredericton yesterday, that the St. Andrews Rail Road Company have succeeded in procuring even more favorable terms from the House of Assembly, than we stated last week. These, we believe, will also apply to the New-Brunswick Railway Company,—so that we may confidently anticipate the commencement of operations on both lines without loss of time.

"No less than 486 petitions were presented to the House up to Tuesday last, and that business being over, the Assembly has gone to work. Yesterday, in supply, £200 was voted to the Committee of Temperance Hall. The Saint Andrews Railway facility Bill has occupied the House for a day or two—and it has been carried with only one dissenting voice, to give them the guarantee of the Province for 5 per cent. interest on £100,000 for ten years after the railway is completed, and 20,000 acres of land for settlement. A bill to incorporate the Church Society has created much discussion, and an amendment which provides for the management of all church property by the Wardens and Vestry, instead of the Bishop, will probably be carried. The labours of the Session may now be said to have fairly commenced."

A bill to authorize the Trustees of St. Stephen's Church, in the City of St. John, to sell and dispose of certain Lands in the said City, has passed the House.

Bills to incorporate the St. John and Indian Town Railway Company—the St. John Omnibus and Transit Company—the Portland and Lancaster Steam Company—the St. John Phœnix Fire Insurance Company; also a bill for giving greater facility in the abatement of Nuisances arising from Furnaces used, and in the working of Steam Engines, are now before the Assembly.

The recent correspondence between His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and His Honor the Master of the Rolls, continues to be a subject of frequent remark. The Master of the Rolls has appealed to his fellow-countrymen, to use their endeavours, by petition to His Excellency, to obtain him a hearing before a proper legal tribunal. The notice will be found in another column.

VIOLATION OF THE PASSENGERS' ACT.—In addition to the various prosecutions which were instituted by the Government Emigration Agent last season, several cases were reported by him in which the Officers of Customs appear more blameable than the Ship-masters, whom it was not therefore deemed advisable to prosecute. The following copy of a Despatch explains how those cases have been disposed of, and the prompt attention which they have had from the Colonial Secretary:—

(Copy) *Downing Street, 1st Feb.* 1847.

"SIR,—I transmit to you herewith, for your information, and that of the Agent for Emigration in New-Brunswick, a short statement which has been drawn up, containing the result of the proceedings which the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury caused to be adopted upon seven cases of violation of the Passengers' Act, which were reported by Mr. Perley. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir Wm. Colebrooke."

MEMORANDUM.

The following is the result of the enquiries instituted by the Commissioners of Customs, into the seven cases of violation of the Passengers' Act, reported by Mr. Perley.

As respects the ships "Linden," "Recovery," "Sir Charles McDonnell," "Racer," and "Charles," the violation consisted in carrying an excess of passengers. The explanation in each of these cases is, that the offence occurred through misconception of the Law.

The "Margaret Thomson," and "Renewal," were deficient in provisions. In both these cases, the Officers who cleared the ships have been reprimanded by the Board of Customs.

SEIZURE.—On Wednesday last the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs at this port made seizure, near Lepreaux, of Eleven Barrels of Spirits, which had been illegally imported into the Province, with three Horses and Sleds, engaged in conveying the Liquor towards the City. The latter were sold at the Custom-House to-day.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of a pamphlet, printed at the Novascotian Office in Halifax, entitled, "Articles on the great Colonial project of connecting Halifax and Quebec by a Railroad; and ultimately the Atlantic and waters of Lake Huron; with an Appendix, illustrative of the cost, mode of raising the capital, and returns.—By George R. Young, Esq. M. P. P." It contains much valuable information, and we have placed it in our News Room for general reference.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the Douglas Arms Inn, on the Nerepis Road, about eighteen miles from this City and forty-seven from Fredericton, was destroyed by fire last Saturday afternoon. The property is owned by Dr. Livingstone, of this City, and was in the temporary possession of Mr. F. Mann, at the time, who states that a hole was discovered in the chimney, after the woodwork had been burnt away, through which the fire is supposed to have originated.—The building was partially insured.

We are truly glad to learn, by an advertisement in another column, that Dr. Livingstone intends rebuilding the Inn immediately, on a large and splendid scale, commensurate with the wants of travellers, and the growing importance of that beautiful and fertile part of the Province.

AN INQUEST was held on the 2d instant, before Dr. W. Bayard, Coroner, on view of the body of David Lawton. Verdict, "Accidentally killed by running against a water sled when coasting in the street. The Jury at the same time feel called upon to express their opinion that the proper authorities are highly censurable for not adopting measures to prevent coasting in the streets of the City of St. John, a practice now so prevalent as to render it unsafe to persons passing through the streets."

Two other boys who were in company with the deceased, received severe injuries.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening P. Stubs, Esq., entertained a crowded house with an interesting Lecture on *Railways.*—Under the direction of Mr. Pratt, the Engineer, the model locomotive, with cars attached, was made to course its rounds on a circular model railway constructed on the platform. The experiments with this little machine were very successful, and quite to the taste of a highly gratified audience.

Next Monday evening, Mr. Duval will lecture on *Mahomet and the Koran.—Observer.*

MERIT REWARDED.—On Monday, Feb. 22nd, the following young Ladies and Gentlemen, pupils in Mr. Chamberlain's School, were presented, in the presence of a number of friends, with Silver Medals, as a reward for the great proficiency they had made in the following branches of education:—Miss T. J. Dooly, for Grammar; Master P. Younghusband, for Geography; Master W. H. Steven, for Arithmetic; Miss T. J. Dooly, for the Use of the Globes; Master D. Raymond and Master A. Gunn were given gratuitously one quarter's tuition in the Use of the Globes, for the knowledge they had gained in a certain given time in the Science of Mensuration and Gauging.

LAUNCH.—The splendid Ship *Queen*, of 1093 tons, was launched yesterday from the building yard of her Owners, Messrs. W. & R. Wright, and glided into her watery element in fine style. The St. John City Rifle Band was stationed on the quarter-deck, and as she started from her ways, struck up the National Anthem. This is the first three-decker of which our port can boast, and is not inappropriately named, as she is one of the best ships ever built in this Harbour. Her materials are chiefly hacmatac, oak and pitch pine, and treenailed with locust. She is thoroughly copper-fastened and iron kneed, and has been constructed in the most approved manner.—The Queen is to be Commanded by our worthy townsman, Captain JACOB GILLIES, and we wish her worthy and enterprising owners every success. She is now under Charter for a port in the United States, whither she will soon proceed.—*New Brunswicker.*

[We presume, from the above, which has been copied into nearly all the City papers, that our contemporaries are not aware that several three-deckers were built at this port, upwards of forty years ago—one of which, the *Duke of Kent*, built by the late Ezekiel Barlow, Esq. and commanded by Capt. Neil Kennedy, was a frigate-built ship, with port-holes on her gun-deck.]

NEW STEAM BOAT FOR THE RIVER.—We understand that the splendid new Steam Boat, now building in the harbour of St. John, to ply between that city and Fredericton, is fast approaching completion, and will be ready to take up the route by the time the navigation opens. The numerous friends and well-wishers of *Captain Wylie* (and in this City they are about as numerous as the inhabitants,) will be gratified to learn that the owners of this fine vessel have appointed him to command her, an arrangement, which, we are satisfied, will be productive of much benefit to themselves, while at the same time, it will continue to the public the services of a Steam Boat Captain on this River, whose gentlemanly conduct, obliging disposition, and thorough knowledge of his profession, have gained for him the unqualified confidence and approbation of the public.—*Head Quarters.*

SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At the Quarterly Meeting of this Society, held at their Room in the St. John Hotel, on Monday evening the 1st instant—on motion of T. L. Nicholson, Esq., seconded by Wm. Hutchinson, Esquire, it was

Resolved, that the Members of this Society celebrate the Anniversary of their Tutelar Saint by subscribing such sums as they may think proper, for the relief of their destitute fellow-countrymen, who may arrive in this City the ensuing season—this being, in their opinion, the most appropriate mode of doing so in the present afflicted state of the Parent Country—the Members of this Society having already remitted home as much as they could for the relief of the distress prevailing there.

And that the following Gentlemen be appointed to carry the above Resolution into effect, viz:—the Office-Bearers of the Society, together with Messrs. T. L. Nicholson, G. T. Wiley, James Agnew, William Parks, and Thomas Parks.

☞ Subscriptions for the above object will be received by the parties above named.

SAMARITAN SOCIETY.—It is to be feared that the object aimed at by this benevolent Institution has never been fully brought before the public through the press of this City. Its main object is *to put down the necessity of street begging*, as far as possible, by relieving cases of *real* distress, and refusing to administer indiscriminately to all. Every applicant for aid is visited by the Agent of the Society, and supplied with "the necessaries of life" if deemed worthy; if not, relief is of course refused. Cases on which suspicion rests, are recommended to repair to the Alms House: and cases that are lingering and likely to draw too largely on the resources of the Society are also recommended to the Alms House. In this way street begging is discountenanced—imposition is checked, and the real needy are relieved.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SAMARITAN SOCIETY will be held in the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday evening the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, (doors open at 7½.) Several Gentlemen will address the meeting. It is hoped that a full meeting on the occasion will encourage the office bearers of the Society to prosecute their arduous labours with renewed energy. The Ladies are invited. A Collection will be taken up on the occasion in aid of the funds of the Society.

By order of Dr. GRAY, President.

JAMES S. BALLENTINE, Sec'y.

ORDINATION.—At the Cathedral Church, Fredericton, on Sunday last, 28th ult. by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Messrs. R. D. Palmer, A. B., and W. Jaffrey, Students in Divinity at King's College, Fredericton, were ordained Deacons.—At the same time, the Rev. J. McGivern, A. B., Missionary at the Tobique, Rev. T. W. Robertson, Missionary at Lancaster, Rev. H. W. Tippett, Curate at St. Stephen's, and Rev. A. V. Stuart, Missionary at Stanley, were admitted to the Holy Order of the Priesthood.—The Candidates were presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon.—The Rev. F. Coster, and the Rev. E. J. Roberts, took part in the services of the day.—His Lordship the Bishop preached a very eloquent and faithful sermon from Matthew xxviii, 20: "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen."—The Rev. R. D. Palmer, we understand, has had the Mission of Springfield assigned to him; and the Rev. W. Jaffrey, that of the Parish of St. Mary's.—*Observer.*

KING'S COLLEGE, Fredericton, February 27.—At a Convocation, held this day, the Rev. J. McGivern was admitted to the Degree of A. B. by the Right Reverend the President.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Cambria* arrived at Halifax from Boston last Tuesday night, and proceeded for Liverpool the next morning at 2 o'clock.

The Cambria left Boston on Monday, with eighty-two passengers, among whom was Sir George Simpson, the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company. An express mail which was to have left New-York on Sunday afternoon, with letters and papers for the steamer, did not arrive at Boston until several hours after her departure.

Electric Telegraph from Montreal to Toronto.—It is stated in the New-York Journal of Commerce that Messrs. Livingston & Wells have taken the contract to extend the Telegraph from Montreal to Toronto, a distance of four hundred miles, by the first of August next.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 22—33d Foot.—C. C. Barrett, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rotton, promoted in 36th Foot.

The hero of Aliwal, Lieut. Gen. Sir Harry Smith, has been appointed to the colonelcy of the 47th Regiment in the room of the late Sir William Anson.

Comparative Mortality in the Army in Britain and the West Indies.—It appears that the annual mortality among 1,000 young men, under thirty years of age, in Great Britain, is *fifteen*.

The deaths among 1,000 British soldiers, stationed in the Windward and Leeward Islands, are *eighty-five* annually. And in the Jamaica garrisons, *one hundred and forty-three* deaths per thousand annually.

The British soldiers that have perished by sickness in the Windward and Leeward command, viz. Barbadoes, Trinidad, &c. since 1817, are upwards of 10,331.

And in Jamaica, during the same period, 11,040. Total, 21,421 soldiers who have died in the West Indies since 1817, mostly natives of Britain, and *under thirty years* of age!! The deaths in the Bermuda garrisons are not included in the above.

WIRE BRIDGES.—It is stated in the Rochester Democrat, that the Niagara Suspension Bridge Company will shortly proceed to the erection of a Wire Bridge across the Niagara river—the Queen's assent having been obtained. The whole of the stock, $200,000, has been taken—one half in Canada and the remainder in New York and Philadelphia. The paper further says:

Contractors in Philadelphia and Pittsburg offer to build a good and substantial bridge of *wire* for $200,000. It will be 40 feet wide—the centre track for cars to connect with the Canada road through to Detroit, and capable of transporting 300 tons over it at once, at the rate of ten miles to the hour. There will be two tracks for carriages and a foot path. It will have three spans with abutments 200 feet high. It is supposed it can be completed in two years which will make it ready for use by the time the Canada road is completed.

VERDICT AGAINST THE PREMIER.—A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday week, in the workhouse of Galway, upon the body of a poor woman, who it was said, died of starvation. The evidence, which was of a most heart-rending nature, fully supported the allegation; but the jury brought in the following ridiculous verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Mary Commons, died from the effects of starvation and destitution, caused by a want of the common necessaries of life; and as Lord John Russell, the head of her Majesty's government, has combined with Sir Randolph Routh to starve the Irish people, by not, as was their duty, taking measures to prevent the present truly awful condition of the country, we find, that the said Lord John Russell and the said Sir Randolph Routh are guilty of the wilful murder of the said Mary Commons." The Coroner refused to receive this finding, and after a second verdict inculpating the policy of government, the finding ultimately agreed on was death from want and the inclemency of the weather.—*Irish paper.*

THE POOR OF IRELAND.—The amount subscribed in New York for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, is about $40,000. In other parts of the United States, as far as heard from, sums sufficient to swell the total to more than $100,000; and the amount will still be largely increased.

The subscriptions acknowledged in the London papers, 26th ult., by the British Association for the Relief of Extreme Distress in the remote Parishes of Ireland and Scotland, amounted to nearly £100,000. Four steamers with full cargoes of provisions, had been despatched to Ireland, and three more were soon to follow.

The following statements we have gleaned from recent debates in the British Parliament.

Mr. Smith O'Brien estimates the loss by the balance of the potato crop and the partial failure of other crops in Ireland, at between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000. Mr. Labouchere estimates it at £16,000,000.

Lord Mountcashel estimates the rental of Ireland at £13,000,000 per annum, and the incumbrances upon it at £10,000,000. Leaving only £3,000,000 to come into the hands of the Irish landlords.

Mr. B. Osborne states the number of paupers in Ireland at 2,500,000! At 1s. 9d. sterling per week, which is the cost of supporting an Irish pauper in a workhouse, the new Poor Law for Ireland proposed by the Government would create an expense of £11,000,000 per annum; nearly equal to the whole rental of the country according to Lord Mountcashel's estimate, and nearly quadruple the *nett* rental received by the landlords over and above the interest on the incumbrances. The result would be, says Mr. Osborne, that the support of the poor of Ireland would be thrown upon the people of England, "just as the support of the poor in the parish of Choulesbury, where the rents were swallowed up by the charge for the poor, was thrown in consequence upon the adjacent parishes."

Mr. Roebuck said the real landlords of Ireland were the mortgagee and the tax-gatherer. As the people of Ireland were always on the verge of starvation, so were its landlords always on the verge of ruin, and therefore were always unable to perform the duties devolving on the possessors of the soil. He protested against any scheme of relieving the landlords of Ireland at the public expense, from the consequences of their own extravagance and that of their progenitors.

Mr. Williams stated that Ireland paid no portion of the Income Tax, or the Assessed Taxes, amounting to £12,000,000 a year, and during the last 46 years, had paid only one twelfth of the taxes of the United Kingdom, or £4,500,000 annually.

Lord John Russell stated, in reply to a question from Mr. Roebuck, that the cost already incurred by the public works in Ireland which had been undertaken for the purpose of giving employment to the poor, amounted to £2,000,000; and that the monthly expenditure until August next, if the Government measures were persevered in, would be from £500,000 to £600,000, and the whole cost not less than £6,000,000.

Think of it. Ten million dollars already expended within a few months to keep Ireland from starving, and $20,000,000 more to be expended for the same object within the next six months. If this is oppression, it is *such* oppression, at least in *degree*, as could be found nowhere else but in England. There must however be something radically wrong in a country which, possessing a fine soil and climate, is dependent for its daily bread upon the sympathies of the benevolent in other lands.—That the British Government by its former course towards Ireland, is in part accountable for this deplorable state of things, we fully believe; but there are and have been other causes of the mischief,—to search out which, and apply a remedy, may well engage the talents of the profoundest statesmen. The greatest difficulty is, that the very means of relief tend to increase, in future years, the evils which now render it necessary. Pauperism in any country is a difficult subject to manage, but when it embraces nearly one-third of the whole population, as in the case of Ireland, the most comprehensive minds are constrained to confess the inadequacy of their resources to an emergency so appalling. What is to become of Ireland, we know not; but of this we may be sure, viz. that the distress prevailing there will send over increasing numbers of her population to this country; and the same remark is applicable, in a greater or less extent, to Germany and other European countries.—From engagements already made by our shippers, and other circumstances, there is reason to believe that the number arriving at this port alone, during the year 1847, will reach 150,000, if not 200,000.—*New-York Journal of Commerce.*

FAMINE AND FREIGHTS IN 1801.—In the year 1801, the ship Manhattan, belonging to Frederick Rhinelander, was put up for freight to Liverpool. Jonathan Ogden put on board 400 boxes of Havana sugar at two guineas freight per box, and Daniel Ludlow six thousand bbls. of flour at one guinea, or 21s. freight per bbl. William Pitt was then Prime Minister of England, and a famine raged in that country. The Prime Minister issued an order engaging to pay £4 10s. or $21 per barrel for every barrel of American flour which should be brought to England, with full liberty to the importer to get a higher mercantile price if possible. The bakers of England were prohibited from selling bread on the day it was baked, because stale bread was thought more nutritious than new. At that time the entire British army, and gentlemen generally, wore their hair in cues or clubs, and highly powdered. The Duke of Bedford, who was considered the richest subject in England, set the example of cutting off his hair to save the flour wasted in powder, and the example was followed by general orders through the whole army. This we get from the "oldest inhabitant," and it shows that there is nothing new under the sun.—*Ib.*

FREE FREIGHTS FOR IRELAND.—We learn from a correspondence between Mr. Burritt, the learned Blacksmith, and Lord John Russell, that the freight of any provisions or clothing sent by benevolent persons in the United States to Ireland or Scotland, will be paid by the British Treasury.

The New-York Journal of Commerce of the 27th ult. states the export of Flour from the United States since the 1st Sept. last to be 1,650,060 barrels—two-thirds to Great Britain.

From Boston the exports to Europe, (principally Ireland,) since the first of January, were 11,416 barrels Flour, 1700 do. Corn Meal, 218,288 bushels Corn, and 2100 do. Rye.

During the month of January 6900 bbls of flour 11,385 bbls of corn meal, 400 bbls of ship bread, and 56,534 bushels of wheat, were shipped from the port of Philadelphia to England.

BOSTON, March 2.—The present session of Congress is now within two days of its close, and its results may be summed up in a few words: It has increased the army of the United States, to about 50,000 men, and it has authorized the President to borrow twenty-eight millions of dollars. It has not made as yet any provision for meeting the payment of the loans that it has created, but the government has proposed a measure from which it anticipates an increase of revenue of something less than three millions.

The effect of this action of Congress is such as to give the President for the present almost dictatorial power. He has now his own war, his own army, and his own loan, and may use both the purse and the sword, until the one become empty or the other grow feeble. The war which many of the people of the United States charge him with creating, he can now prosecute without measure or stint, until the deficiency of funds in the treasury makes it necessary for him again to call upon Congress.

An extra session of Congress, always an expensive and inconvenient measure, is particularly difficult and inappropriate at the commencement of a new Congress, when in consequence of the election laws of several of the States, the Congress cannot be full. Such a session, however, may become necessary in order to provide the means for the rapidly accruing expenses of the government, and may well be called for by the people as the national check and guide for the unlimited power placed in the hands of the Executive.

A bill to provide some relief for the suffering poor of Ireland and Scotland, has passed the Senate—27 to 13. The bill appropriates $500,000 for the purchase of provisions, to be tendered in the name of the Government of the United States to that of Great Britain, and authorises the President to employ any of the public vessels of the United States to transport such provisions.

The Revenue Bill causes very confused discussions in the House of Representatives. The duty upon Tea and Coffee has been struck out. If the bill passes at all, it will probably be in the shape of an amendment to some other bill.

FROM THE AZORES.—The inhabitants of Saint Michaels declared in favour of the popular party, against the Queen of Portugal, on the 25th Oct.—Despatches were sent to Terceira and Fayal, on the part of the revolutionists, in an armed schooner; but their proposals were coldly received, and at Fayal shots were exchanged between the fort and the vessel, without damage however.

YUCATAN.—Advices from Yucatan to Feb. 6th, state that the revolution was completely unsuccessful. D. Domingo Barrett had established his supremacy as Governor. The seat of Government was transferred from Merida to Campeachy.—The United States forces had abandoned Carmen.—Commodore Conner continued to treat the professed neutrality of Yucatan with qualified respect.

The Philadelphia North American states that Commodore Conner has been relieved of his command in the Gulf, and that Commodore Perry has taken his place.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—We make the following extracts from New Orleans papers, which contain dates from Tampico to the 8th February. The capture of Lieut. Ritchie, with despatches from Gen. Scott to Gen. Taylor is confirmed. The despatches are said to have contained the whole plan of our operations.

It seems that ten dragoons who accompanied Lieut. Ritchie, reached Victoria in safety, but there is no longer any doubt about the death of the valuable young officer.—The party halted at a town on the road, and Lieut. Ritchie left the men for a few moments to go with a guide and procure forage for the horses. They had proceeded but a short distance when a Mexican came dashing up on horseback, threw a lasso suddenly over Ritchie's neck, and dragged him full speed across a field, and then murdered and stripped him.

The rumor of the assassination of Santa Anna turns out to be unfounded; so also of his active opposition to the siezure of church property. At last accounts he was still at San Luis Potosi. Vera Cruz papers of the 28th ult. announce that letters from San Luis speak of his immediate departure for Tula.

Letters from the city of Mexico are to the same effect, and represent that he would move at the head of the main body of his forces. Letters on which we rely confidently say that his whole strength does not exceed 23 000 arms.

There is too much reason to believe that four companies of newly raised Louisiana Volunteers, cast away in the ship Ondiaka, 30 miles south of Tampico, have been taken prisoners by a large force under General Cos, and that a company of two who were sent from Tampico for their relief have shared the same fate.

The capture of 80 men of the Kentucky and Arkansas Cavalry, including Major Borland, and Captains Gaines, and Cassius M. Clay, while on a scout 30 or 40 miles beyond Saltillo, is confirmed. They were surprised by 500 Mexican cavalry under General Minon, and captured without firing a gun.

No authentic information of the capture of Chihuahua has come to hand. The capture of Paso del Norte by a part of Gen. Kearney's division from Santa Fe, is however satisfactorily ascertained, and appears to have been a brilliant affair. It is not improbable that the victors pushed directly on for Chihuahua, but this is not certain. Paso del Norte, or the Pass of the North, is an important position on the West bank of the Rio Grande, about 500 miles South of Santa Fe, and perhaps 300 North of Presidio de Rio Grande, where Gen. Wool's division crossed. It is on the borders of the State of Chihuahua, and distant some 200 miles due North from the City bearing the same name. The Mexican accounts of the battle which preceded the capture of Paso del Norte, are the only ones that have reached us, and prove that the victory was complete.

But the most important movements of our troops look to the speedy capture of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa. A force of 12,000 or 15,000 men under command of Gen. Scott, will soon be concentrated in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz. We expect to record the capture of that city and fortress in about a month from this time.—We are convinced that it can and will be done.—The Tampico force will probably proceed by land, and the Rio Grande force by water. The volunteers assembled on the Island of Lobos (between Tuspan and Vera Cruz) will also be on hand at the appointed time. Alvarado must also succumb.—There is reason to think that Santa Anna has sent forward large reinforcements to the support of Vera Cruz, and we rather hope it is so; for the more Mexicans there are there, the sooner will they eat up the provisions, and the larger will be the number of prisoners.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24.—*Freights* paid to Liverpool, 8s. 6d. for Flour, and 29d. to 30d. for Corn. The packets for Liverpool to March 16th, are engaged full, and this afternoon 30d. for Corn in bags, and 9s. per barrel for Flour were demanded, and 8s. 9d. and 29½d. refused.

Tea Sale.—... in good order, per the Akbar, were sold on Tuesday to a large company.—A slight prejudice was had against them, in consequence of the damage of a part of the cargo, still prices advanced fully two to three cents over last fall's sale.

FEB. 27.—Flour—1700 barrels Genesee sold at $8. A large number of vessels arrived to-day, and holders hold off, hoping to get something out of ship-owners' pockets and put it in their own.

A ship now loading for Liverpool has been chartered for her next voyage at 6s. per barrel.

British brig Oregon, 165 tons, for Glasgow, has engaged about two thirds of a cargo of Pork, at Boston, at 10s. sterling per barrel.

MARCH 1.—The trade are buying Genesee Flour at $7, to the extent of 3,000 barrels, to-day.

Freights nothing settled. The impression is 6d. to 1s. reduction on Flour to England and Ireland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. P. on the recent appointments to the College Council, has been received, but could not be conveniently inserted this week.

The Master of the Rolls.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, in reference to the recent proceedings in the Assembly, in relation to his conduct in regard to the Court of Governor and Council, in causes of Marriage and Divorce, feels it due to his character and the Country to request that Petitions to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor may be sent in from all parts of the Province, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that no time may be lost in bringing the conduct of the Master of the Rolls before a *proper legal tribunal*, or, in case any difficulty should present itself in such proceeding, from the peculiar position of the Master of the Rolls, that a Commission may be forthwith directed to the Judges of the Supreme Court to enquire into the allegations and other matters contained in the Report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, bearing date the 27th February last, and approved by the House, and to report thereon. And the Master of the Rolls relies with confidence on the justice of his fellow-countrymen to suspend their judgment *until he shall have been heard.*

A form of Petition will be forwarded to all parts of the Province, and the Justices of the Peace of the several Counties, and all others interested in the due administration of justice, are respectfully requested to procure signatures to the Petition, and to forward the same, under cover, to D. LUDLOW ROBINSON, Esquire, at Fredericton, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

All Editors of Papers throughout the Province, are requested to give the above two insertions, and to send in their accounts to the Master of the Rolls. *Fredericton, 3d March*, 1847.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in February, - - -	£655 13 0
Withdrawn in do. - - - -	617 16 2

Acting Trustee for March—John Wishart, Esq.

From the Norridgework (Maine) Journal.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

We publish the following, as among the many evidences which we are constantly receiving of the increasing popularity of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. We have no interest in "puffing" it—any further than we have a desire to promote the health and happiness of our fellow-creatures, who are wasting away with those complaints, for which this medicine is an absolute remedy. And in calling the attention of the public to it, we feel that we are in the faithful discharge of our duty.

New Portland, Nov. 4.

Mr. Pratt—Sir: I wish you to send me three bottles of Jayne's Expectorant, and in this connection, I would say, that I deem it an invaluable medicine, and an article that no family should be without a single day. I have used it for two years in my family, and have always found it a quick and efficient remedy for tightness of the lungs, produced by long protracted colds, which produce the short hacking cough, the premonitor of Consumption, in which it so frequently terminates in this climate. If properly and seasonably administered, it will effectually break up the most violent colds, and thereby prevent the many violent fevers, so frequently consequent upon them. I would most cheerfully recommend this medicine to the public in all cases of that nature, as invaluable.

JOHN H. WEBSTER.

*** Sold by Messrs. T. WALKER & SON, St. John.

Medicinal uses of the Wild Cherry.

Ever since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important medicinal virtues. Every body knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her children for worms, for colds, and for almost every disease; and adults throughout our country are in the habit of making a compound or syrup of wild cherry bark, and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the wild cherry possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of Consumption, Asthma, no matter how long standing, Coughs, Liver Complaint, etc., it is proved to be the best medicine known to man. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in curing Pulmonary disease, in almost every stage, after our best physicians could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a principle heretofore unknown among medical men.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale by PETERS & TILLEY, St. John.

Indigestion, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Debility, Excess of Bile, Nausea, Acidity of the Stomach, Pallid, Yellow or Swarthy Complexion, &c.

Some of the above kindred complaints usually precede every dangerous disorder, they therefore may be considered as symptoms of Disease, rather than Disease itself, and often prove a blessing to man rather than an evil—for the warning they give of approaching danger, if timely heeded, admonishes us to seek some proper remedy to arrest their course before they assume a malignant character. These symptoms universally proceed from an obstructed and morbid condition of the *Liver* and other functions whose office it is to *secrete* the various fluids of the body, and digest the food.

Halsey's Vegetable Sugar-coated PILLS

are highly efficacious in restoring these functions to the performance of their proper office, thereby purifying the blood and *promoting the secretion of all fluids* as well as the alvine discharges. To these combined effects are ascribed the great success of Halsey's Pills in the cure of the above complaints, for which they are so highly celebrated; in addition to which, they are a most invaluable alterative medicine, and cure rapidly complaints of the skin, and other chronic affections.

HALSEY'S PILLS are also recommended as the best anti-bilious medicine in the world. They are efficient, yet perfectly mild and harmless.—Their properties being *entirely vegetable*, they never gripe, produce weakness, or prove injurious to the constitution, as do all preparations which contain that lurking poison, *calomel*.

It should be remembered that it is "Halsey's Sugar-coated Pills" (and not the base imitation) which have gained a high reputation for their excellent qualities.

☞ For sale at the Store of the Subscriber, 8, Brick Buildings, North Wharf, at 1s. 3d. per box, and liberal allowance for wholesale purchases; and at the several Sub-Agencies in the Provinces—see Phœnix Advertiser, &c.

H. G. KINNEAR,

Sept. 5. *General Agent for the Provinces.*

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Robert Appleby, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Huestis all of this city.

On Thursday the 25th ult. by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. Henry Northrup, of Carleton, to Miss Elizabeth Dill, of Portland.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. B. G. Gray, Mr. Joseph Ruddock, of the Parish of Portland, to Alice, second daughter of the late Mr. George Smith, of this City.

On Thursday, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. Thomas Crawford, to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Holder, all of Long Reach, King's County.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. John Wilson, Jun., to Isabella, third daughter of the late Mr. John Baird, all of this City.

At Loch Lomond, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. R. Avery, Mr. William Garnett, to Mrs. Sarah Morrison, both of the Parish of Simonds.

At St. Patrick's Church, Digby, on the 14th ult., by the Rev. Thomas McDonald, P. P., Mr. Simon Cornwell, merchant, Clare, to Miss Susan Hegan, sister to Edward Hegan, Esq., of Digby.

DIED.

Suddenly, in this city, on Saturday 27th ult., Caroline, eldest daughter of Henry Oglesby, (coloured man,) aged 14 years, deeply lamented by all who knew her.

Yesterday morning, after a short illness, John, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Hanley, aged two years and six months. Funeral To-morrow, (Sunday) at four o'clock, from his father's residence, Prince William Street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Friday morning, Miss Ann Lee, second daughter of Mr. John Lee, of Carleton, in the 40th year of her age. The lengthened and trying affliction which terminated in her death was borne with cheerful submission to the will of God, and through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ she passed in great peace into his presence, whom, for the last five years, she had served. She was for several years past a member of the Methodist Church ... Funeral to-morrow, Sunday, at ½ past 3 o'clock, from her father's residence, when friends are invited to attend.

At Indian Town, on Sunday morning last, after a lingering illness, Catherine R., wife of Mr. William Ross, in the 40th year of her age.

At Petersville, Queen's County, on the morning of the 25th ultimo, after a protracted illness of nearly twelve months, which he bore with the greatest patience, and entire resignation to the will of his Divine Master, Mr. James Mahood, formerly of the county Cavan, Ireland, in the 73d year of his age. His end was peace.

At Burford, Canada West, on the 8th ult. Mr. John Underhill, youngest son of the late Thomas Underhill, Esquire, of that place, and formerly of Queen's County, New-Brunswick. His death was occasioned by a branch from a dry tree falling on his head while chopping in the woods. He lived only eleven hours after receiving the hurt.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Barque Graham, Beach, Bermuda, 14 days—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.

Lady Caroline, Walsh, Liverpool, 43—J. McSweeny, general cargo.

Brig Corfu, Kinney, Matanzas, 45—J. & T. Robinson, sugar and molasses.

Monday—Brig Kathleen, Pettigrove, Matanzas, 20—N. S. Demill, molasses.

Wednesday—Schooner Harp, Staples, Eastport—Master, fresh beef, mutton, and poultry.

This morning—Barque Ann Hall, Hubert, Greenock, 70—James Kirk, coals.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Venture, Matthews, Welch Pool, ballast.

Sunday—George Gordon, O'Brien, Fishing Voyage, ballast.

Louisa Willard, Andrews, Wilmot, cordwood.

Thursday—Saxe Gotha, (s.) Price, Annapolis, Digby, passengers, &c.

Friday—Spitfire, Donovan, Fishing Voyage.

Saturday—Digby Packet, Tansh, Digby, fresh meats.

CLEARED.

March 1st—Barque Medium, Crosby, New York, ballast—Chas. McLauchlan.

2d—Schooner Dolphin, Holder, Boston, fish, iron shingles, &c.—Master.

5th—Barque Lady Caroline, Malony, New York, coal—J. McSweeny; Schooner Kate, Slocomb, Boston, coal—C. E. Cross; Schr. Charlotte, Hennebery, Halifax, limestone—G. & J. Salter.

Ship Zephyr, arrived at New-York, spoke on the coast of Japan, on the 1st August last, whale-ship Canmore, Cudlip, of this port, ten months out, with 250 barrels sperm and 100 barrels of whale oil.

Ship Envoy, at Providence, left at Honluhu, Sept. 23d, whale-ship Peruvian, of this Port, with 800 barrels oil, for New-Zealand.

Brig Lucius Carey, from St. John for Glasgow, with loss of mainmast and every thing off deck, in a gale on the 16th Jan. was spoken on the 22d, in lat. 47 04, long. 27 46, by the packet ship Oneida, arrived at New-York, which supplied her with a compass and some rigging. The captain of the brig reported that the day after the gale he fell in with a ship entirely dismasted, but did not learn her name.

Spoken on the 14th ult., bark Chieftain, from St. John for Cork.

Barque Crusader, Buchanan, from Plymouth for St. John, which put into Salmon River, (N. S.) on the 13th Dec. last, with loss of sails and ..., sailed thence on the 16th Feb. for Philadelphia.

Schr. Princess Royal, Eaton, of and from St. John, for Yarmouth, cargo, iron, chains, &c., went ashore at Cranberry Head, on ... morning last, and became a total wreck, cargo and materials saved.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

Arrived at Philadelphia, Feb. 21st, barque ... phia, Collins, St. John.—At New-York, 25th ... Rover, Purdy, Yarmouth, (N. S.); 26th ... Charles Saunders, Dudne, St. John; barque ... Fletcher, Yarmouth; 23th, brig Watchman ... berts, St. John.—At Boston, Feb. 23d, sch ... seph Howe, Scott, St. John.

Cleared at New-York, Feb. 23d, ship C... Crisp, Liverpool; brigt. James Clark, Jo... Belfast.—At Boston, 24th, barque William C... Robertson, Liverpool.—At Savannah, 22d ... Caledonia, Wishart, Liverpool.—At New O... 18th, ship New Zealand, Wilson, Liverpool.

At Bermuda, Feb. 17th, brig Racer, Po... St. John.

Sailed from Dublin, Jan. 30th, ship Fa... Breen, of this port, for Savannah.

Sailed from Sierra Leone, Dec. 17th, brig ... Hay, Leavitt, for Yaury Bay.

Brig Terra Nova, from Oporto to Newfoundland, put into Fayal on the 12th Jan. and landed the crew (twenty-six in number,) of the ship Calr..., of Quebec, Collie, master, which vessel having become water-logged, was abandoned in lat. 4... 37.—She was last from Sydney, (C. B.) bound to England.

From the New-York Courier & Enquirer, Feb...

DISASTERS AT SEA.—Our paper yesterday communicated the sad intelligence of the loss of Capt. Rathbone, of the packet ship Columbia, together with his two mates and five seamen, by being washed overboard during a gale of wind. We