...RE.

...IN REPLY

...l Subjects, ...mbly, beg ...Your Ex- ...e Session. ...tuation of ...dinary pe- ...should be ...e business ...nip unanimity ...iates t... ...our Excel- ...Harvest of ...Cotton ...ultural ...Iron tr... ...for failure ...sympa- ...which so ...aking Kingdom ...dge with thank- ...vince have, in a ...a recurrence of ...pattance of the in- ...energy and extension ...ith an... ye our best ...add to the ...

[illegible]

...Brown, Boyd, Fish... ...dell, Jordan, R. D. Wilmot, ... Hannington.—11.

...Jan. 30.—Mr. Barberie moved for ... Bill to alter and amend the Act ... Act further to increase the Revenue ... by imposing a Duty upon all Rum and ... Spirituous Liquors that shall be distilled with- ... same." Leave granted.

Friday, Jan. 29.

...the Journals of the preceding day having ...ead, it appeared that the clause relating to ...tion of Speaker was simply worded to the ...ing effect; viz:—that Mr. Partelow had pro- ...ed the Hon. J. W. Weldon, as a person em- ...iently qualified to fill the chair, and worthy of being elected thereto by the unanimous vote of the House; and that he was thereupon elected.

Mr. Ritchie suggested that this clause should be amended, by adding thereto a statement that Mr. Weldon was elected *irrespective* of his political opinions, or of the state of parties in the House.

Several honorable members, belonging to both parties, thought there was no necessity for such a proceeding, it being evident that this was the opinion of the House in general, the matter was dropped.—*Loyalist Report.*

Saturday, Jan. 30.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, in consideration of a draft of an Address, submitted by Mr. End, in answer to His Excellency's opening speech—Mr. Woodward in the Chair. Some considerable discussion arose upon the fifth paragraph, which refers to the introduction of some portions of the English poor laws.

Hon. Mr. Hazen said that some amendment was certainly required to the poor laws at present in existence in this Province. Under the present system, the paupers belonging to country parishes found their way into the towns and cities where poor houses were erected, and consequently became chargeable upon their inhabitants; this was the case to a very considerable extent both in Saint John and Fredericton, whose inhabitants had very just cause of complaint.—He trusted some steps would be taken to remove this evil.

Mr. Boyd concurred in what had just fallen from the hon. and learned member from Saint John. The same evil complained of as existing in Fredericton and Saint John, also prevailed very considerably at St. Andrews.

Mr. Hannington objected to the introduction into this Province of any portion of the English poor laws; he had yet to learn that the poor laws at present in operation in this Province, required amendment, he had never seen any difficulty in their operation. As to the remark which had fallen from the two hon. members who had preceded him, he thought they were not borne out by facts; he did not believe that the poor of the country parishes flocked into the cities and towns. (From Mr. L. A. Wilmot—*it is true.*) There might be cases where poor emigrants, lately arrived, thronged the cities and towns; but that class of persons were properly chargeable upon the emigrant fund. In the cases of the other class alluded to, he thought when a poor man could not find employment in the towns, he generally found his way into the country where he could always obtain work, instead of the very reverse being the case.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot would never consent to the introduction of any portion of the English poor laws into this Province—many portions of them were disgraceful to humanity (hear! hear!)

Mr. Ritchie reprobated in strong language the practice at present adopted in the country parts of the Province of setting up their paupers at public auction, and selling them like dumb brutes—which he designated as unchristian, unfeeling, and inhuman—(hear, hear.)

After some further remarks from hon. members, the Chairman reported the draft as agreed to, with some few amendments.—*Morning News.*

DELAY OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Ballie rose to call the attention of the House to a subject of paramount importance, and one which he trusted would claim their serious consideration; he alluded to the delay of justice in this Province. It was a fact of which they were doubtless all well aware, that the business of the Supreme Court, in many of the Circuits of the Province, was very much behind hand, owing to the great number of causes which, term after term, were allowed to remain over unsettled and untried. This was a state of things which should not exist. He held in his hand a resolution resolving that an Address to His Excellency be prepared, praying that His Excellency would cause to be laid before the House, copies of returns from the records of the Court, showing the number of causes entered for trial—by whom entered—the number of causes remaining over untried, &c.—the number of capital offences—the nature of the crime committed—by whom the causes were conducted, and the penalty inflicted. This resolution he moved, be received and laid upon the table.

Monday, February 1st.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS' BILL.

Mr. Partelow adverted to the different position in which the Legislature had been placed in consequence of the passing of the British Possessions' Bill. This Bill gave the Colonies power to pass a Bill, with a suspending clause, to repeal any part of the tariff imposed by the Imperial Government, thus conceding to us the important privilege of regulating our own trade. Mr. P. concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Trade take up the question of discriminating duties, and report thereon. He hoped this would be attended to at an early period of the session, as the importance of the subject demanded.

Hon Mr. Wilmot thought something should be done to enable the Colonies to act in concert upon this most important point. The want of concert hitherto, had placed us in a predicament. Government should have opened a correspondence with the adjoining Colonies upon the subject before this time, and if they had not done so, he hoped the Committee on Trade would do so immediately.

Mr. Carman said it had been a subject of regret that the Imperial and Provincial revenues had hitherto been collected by separate departments; and now, as it appeared that we possess the power, he hoped the revenue departments would be consolidated.

QUEEN'S COUNTY ELECTION.

Mr. Street from the Privilege Committee, presented a Report upon the vacancy in the representation of Queen's. This report was to the following effect: That the Hon. Hugh Johnston being a member of the Legislative Council, is not eligible to sit as a Representative in the House of Assembly; and that the Committee recommend that the House forbear calling the seat vacant, or ordering a new writ to be issued, until the period he elapsed limiting the time for the reception of petitions.—*Loyalist Reports.*

Tuesday, February 2.

Hon. Thos. Baillie rose to offer a resolution respecting the survey of Crown Lands; which he prefaced by the following observations:—That the present system of surveying Crown Lands in this Province is incorrect in its operations, inconvenient, and leads to much litigation; that it is so bad, in fact, that it is impossible it can long exist. That no less than 800 surveys, made upon application, take place in a year; and that those surveys, being made at different seasons of the year, by different Surveyors, with different Instruments and with different *eyes*, are so very incorrect, and conflict so much with each other, that no man on the face of the earth could put them together so as to harmonize with each other. That in the discharge of his duties, as Surveyor General, he had done his best to do so, and to have correct plans taken, but had found it impossible. That in consequence, the various grants issued must conflict with each other, and lead to vexatious disputes betwixt neighbours and litigation. He therefore begged leave to offer the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration, and Report upon the best method of surveying and laying out the vacant Crown Lands, having regard not only to the present and future settlement and cultivation thereof; but also to the disposal by license of the timber growing thereon."

After some discussion the resolution was carried, and the following members appointed a Committee to report thereon; viz: Messrs. Baillie, Hazen, McLeod, Ritchie, Read, Porter, Hannington.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY ELECTION.

Mr Barberie presented a petition from B. R. Fitzgerald, of St. Andrews, against the return of Mr. Boyd as one of the Representatives of the County of Charlotte, and claiming to be himself duly elected.

MAGISTRATES' DECISIONS UNDER THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ACT.

Mr. Ritchie moved an address to the Lieutenant ...vernor, praying for full and complete returns of ...decisions against Masters of Ships in the Port ...t. John, made before Magistrates appointed by ...e Crown, or Aldermen of the City. The hon. ...ember, in offering the resolution, remarked, that ...any masters of vessels had been summarily ...mulcted in St. John, and had been obliged to pay ...rge sums of money claimed by seamen as wages. That some of those decisions were of the most absurd and annoying nature, and arbitrary beyond measure on the part of the Magistrates, from whose decision there was no appeal. That the ...ertain ships had thereby suffered con... loss, and that if such things were allowed to continue, it would have the effect of driving ...ping from our shores, instead of encouraging ...to come and trade with us.

...r. Partelow seconded the resolution, which was ...ed.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot moved for leave to bring in ...ll to secure a more efficient supply of Seamen ...e Port of St. John.—*Loyalist Reports.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Messrs. Editors.—I am very much gratified ...the interest which the recent communications ...he City papers appear to create respecting the ...ction of a Breakwater and Harbour of Refuge ...Dipper Harbour, and to learn that a petition is ...t to be laid before the House of Assembly, now ...ession, praying for a grant of money to carry ...so desirable an object.

...rom my long experience, as a pilot in the Bay ...Fundy, I feel bound to testify to the truth of all ...has been written respecting Dipper Harbour ...a Port of Shelter, and I may add, as my opinion, formed from a knowledge of the difficulties and dangers attendant on the navigation of the Bay of Fundy during the fall and winter, that a few hundred pounds expended in rendering it a safe port of Refuge would be a most judicious outlay of the public money.

A large proportion of the Revenue of the Province *is collected* at this port, and no small share *of that is* contributed by the shipping interest, who now in soliciting from the popular branch of the Legislature a consideration of the claims of Dipper Harbour to an appropriation from the public purse, are not intruding anything unreasonable on their attention. The sum required, according to the estimate prepared last year, is only a trifle over a thousand pounds, and shall a sum like that, expended for such a purpose, obtain a moments consideration, when the safety of but one ship and the lives of her crew, may be hazarded by its denial? Surely not. Hoping the petition may receive all due consideration, I am, &c

THOMAS REED,
Harbour Master.

St. John, 6th February, 1847.

Messrs. Editors.—Among the improvements of our City, I do not observe the erection of any more *deep water* wharves going forward, although I believe they are a good investment for the money expended, and are much wanted for the accommodation of large ships to unload and load at, especially in the spring of the year, when ships cannot load in the stream, owing to the great freshets that prevail at that season. Our Harbour is capable of much improvement in this respect. From Duke-street to Reed's Point, several good wharves might be built out, with the permission of the Common Council, and were the Steam-boat landing established at the latter place, the accommodation for shipping in the business part of the City might be extended. Lower Cove flats could also be turned to good account for deal-yards, and the wharves might possibly be extended below low water mark, should the expense not be found too great. Carleton flats likewise, to the Southward of Rodney Wharf, could be built upon to great advantage; and in noticing what might be effected in the way of improvement, Navy Island should not be forgotten. In fact, with all due deference to the *Harbour line*, so called, which is *a great mistake*—in my opinion, all wharf-owners should not only be allowed but encouraged to build out, for the accommodation of shipping, and a dredging vessel should be constantly at work, to keep the depth of water at the wharves. Some persons may object to an extension of the wharves, fearful that it would spoil the harbour, by making it too small. But it is notorious that much more injury is caused every day by the slabs, chips, saw-dust, &c. which find their way into it, and the birch timber that is from time to time sinking in it.

Before closing, I would beg to call attention to the state of the Market Wharves. The South Wharf is in a dilapidated condition, and, if not repaired this season, is in danger of tumbling to pieces. These wharves form an important item in the Corporation revenue, and certainly a portion of the income derived from them should be expended occasionally in their repair.

Your's, &c. A MERCHANT.

[Selected for the Courier.]

DR. MERLE D'AUBIGNE ON CHURCH AND STATE.

(*From Address delivered in the Geneva Theological School, 8th Oct., 1846.—Low's Magazine for December.*)

Nevertheless, in what concerns the Church [in its form] all is not secondary—something is essential. Gentlemen, I recommend to you as one of your first duties, and one of your holiest prepossessions, submission to the King of Heaven and to his Word, and the maintenance of the Church's independence as respects all purely human influences. This I have said elsewhere. For me it is a great article of faith *(dogme)* that Jesus is the only king of his Church. I reckon it a great duty for us to obey nothing but his word, and to disown in other powers the right of dictating to us in matters of faith. For this article of faith *(dogme)* and this duty it is not enough that we maintain a discussion or write a pamphlet; it is necessary should God so require, that for these we should part with our goods and our lives. But I declare also, that for me there is nothing truly essential in the constitution of the Church, beyond what immediately relates to the person and the word of the Saviour. I assign a very secondary importance only to forms supported by reasonings and deductions, to systems derived from the political condition of nations, from the social order, from metaphysics, or human philosophy. I rest the whole of my ecclesiastical system upon Jesus Christ. As for proofs and systems independent of his word, I bow before that declaration of our holy writings, which I adopt in all its fulness: "Account all things but dung (loss) for the excellency of the knowledge of Jesus Christ our Lord." I subscribe to this saying of the Apostle, and if I look, in particular, to my reasonings, to my activity, to myself, I claim for myself without hesitation the humiliating privilege it involves. I do not think, gentlemen, that God desires to be excluded from any place whatsoever on the earth; I do not believe that there is any domain whatever here below of which it may be said to the Lord, here there is nothing that concerns you, begone!" I firmly believe that God ought to be everywhere—in the individual, in the family, in the state, in the government, in the law, in the Church. I can neither approve nor adopt that expression of an *Atheist state*, of an *Atheist law*, employed by a French politician who does not belong to the Reformed communion. If there be nothing here beyond an affair of words, why, in order to designate what one believes to be good, choose so odious an expression? But there is more here than an affair of words. I sincerely believe that God ought to be in the State; that he ought to be there not ostensibly only, but in reality; and if he be little there at the present day, if often even he be not found there at all, it is only one reason the more for me to maintain this important position towards all and against all.

Let me not, however, be mistaken, gentlemen, when I say that God ought to be in the State—I say *God*, that is to say, he *who is light*, not he *who is darkness*; I do not, therefore, say, that that which ought to be in the State is the Popedom, Socinianism, or Mahomet. God forbid! But if I reject those hideous counterfeits, I maintain the holy and divine Being who is counterfeited. I affirm that wisdom from above should be found in magistrates and in kings, not only in so far as they are individuals—this everybody admits—but likewise in so far as they are governors of the people under them.

A late example will illustrate my idea. After that movement in Poland which not long ago agitated the whole of Europe, it was said that of the three powers which it menaced, namely, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, the last was the one that displayed least rigour and most humanity with regard to the unfortunate authors of those violent movements. Now, this difference between the Government of a people which professes the faith of the gospel, and those of two nations of which the one is attached to the Greek, the other to the Roman faith, is an example of what I ask when I would have God to be in the State. I would have the fear of God, and those generous and holy ideas which the gospel has diffused throughout the world, to reign there. Would we have Christian Governments and nations deprived of those gentler manners for which they are indebted to Christianity, and would we plunge them again into ancient barbarism? No—this is what none would desire; and let that language then be rejected which seems to say the contrary.

But if God ought to be in the State, the first condition, in my view, is that the State should not intermeddle with the administration of religious affairs, summon them before the bar of its civil courts, and put them on the shelves of its bureaux; it is not fitted either to comprehend or to administer these heavenly and spiritual matters. If politicians will grasp at the springs of life, their unskilful hands will drain them dry. Soon on the State wanting to make religion a means of government, *instrumentum regni*, the latter will cease to be a means of regeneration and of life. The Church holds of Jesus Christ, and it is on the throne of the Word of God that her prince and bishop holds his seat. It is only is attaching herself to the *Prince of life* that she will find life; it is not from Cæsar that life comes. I do not believe that civil governments have the right of imposing on the Church things that are contrary to the Word of God; I do not think that they have the right of imposing on her anything whatever, even though it may be conformable with that Word. The State ought no more to impose her commands on the Church, then the Church to lay hers upon the State. Oh, when will the Church—and by that I do not mean merely her clergies and her consistories,—when will the Church at Geneva, in Switzerland, in France, in Germany, in England, everywhere, pursue her own proper course, and after so long a slumber, reawaken at last to the noble conviction of her holy independence?

The Courier.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1847.

We are in hopes of receiving intelligence from England in a few days, by the New iron steam ship *Sarah Sands*, which was to sail from Liverpool on the 18th of January, for New York. She is a British vessel, constructed on the screw principle, and has two engines of two hundred horse power each. The Steamer Cambria, with the February Mail, would leave Liverpool on Thursday last.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—From Journals of the Council and Assembly, received on *Wednesday last*, we have made some extracts, as well as from the Reports of the Debates in the Assembly contained in the Loyalist and Morning News. Our own correspondent's letter came to hand this morning. We have only time to publish a part of its contents, as follows:—

"FREDERICTON, Friday, Feb. 5, 1847.

"The House are getting on very quietly and smoothly with their business, and a great deal of routine matter has already been disposed of. Some local Bills have also passed, and a number of Petitions, embracing various objects, have been brought forward.

On Wednesday I was happy to hear a resolution brought forward by Mr. Partelow, appointing Friday for the Committee of Supply to consider upon the propriety of voting a sum of money towards relieving the suffering population in Ireland and Scotland, and to-day the same gentleman accordingly brought forward a resolution and moved £1500 sterling, which was carried. It was mentioned by some members to make the sum £1000 sterling, but no division took place upon the sum *he* named, and it was, I am pleased to say, unanimously adopted, and that *important* word put on the Grant.

The whole question of the Imperial Parliamentary Differential Duties was referred to the Committee of Trade, and yesterday Mr. Partelow moved for information from the Government on the subject, but the result has not transpired.

It is reported, and believed, that the Executive Council will be speedily increased, but the names of the new members are not known as yet.

Mr. Fisher has brought forward his annual Bill for vacating the Seats of Members in certain cases. Nothing is yet done with regard to supplying the vacancy which has occurred in Queen's County, on account of the Hon. Hugh Johnston not taking his seat.

Mr. Partelow yesterday presented a Petition, numerously and highly respectably signed, from your City, praying a Grant for a Breakwater at Dipper Harbour, for the security of vessels navigating the Bay of Fundy, which was referred to the Committee of Trade. I hope a handsome sum will be granted for this humane object. Your's, truly, SENEX.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Pursuant to Advertisement, a Public Meeting was held in the Court House on Tuesday the 2d February, 1847.

The High Sheriff having read the requisition which led to his calling the meeting, requested that it might be organized by the appointment of a Chairman and Secretary; when, on motion of Major Poyntz, seconded by Mr. Sheriff White—

His Worship the Mayor was called to the Chair, and Mr. Smithers appointed Secretary to the Meeting. The Chairman explained the object of the Meeting.

On motion of John H. Gray, Esq., seconded by Mr. William Parks, it was

1. *Resolved*, As the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that the deep distress at present prevailing among our fellow countrymen in Ireland and Scotland, loudly calls upon us, not only for sympathy, but for succour, and that it is our duty, as well as our most earnest wish, to aid them in the dark hour of that affliction with which God has been pleased to visit them.

Mr. Gray, in moving the foregoing Resolution, read statements of the actual distress existing both in Ireland and Scotland, and spoke in an eloquent and feeling manner in support thereof.

On motion of William Jack, Esq., seconded by Henry Porter, Esq., the following Resolution was carried unanimously—

2. Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, the whole population of this Province, without distinction of creed, politics or origin, will cordially unite with us in their sympathy and their contributions; and that an opportunity being now afforded of expressing their sentiments through their Representatives now assembled—therefore

Resolved, That an humble petition be presented to the Provincial Legislature, praying that such sum of money as the finances of the Province will warrant be granted towards the relief of the present distress in Ireland and Scotland.

Mr. Jack then read the draft of a petition embodying the purport of the foregoing Resolution, which was unanimously adopted—and on motion of Henry Porter, Esq., seconded by J. H. Gray, Esq. it was

3. *Resolved*, That it be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted by the former to Fredericton without delay.

On motion of Robert Keltie, Esq. seconded by Major Poyntz, it was

4. *Resolved*, unanimously, That in addition to any grant which may be made by the Provincial Legislature, a list be opened for voluntary contributions for the like purpose, and that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

On motion of Charles Doherty, Esq., seconded by Major Poyntz—

Resolved, That Committees be named for the several Wards in the city, who shall personally wait upon our fellow citizens and solicit their respective contributions.

The Committee was then named as follows, with power to add to their numbers:—

His Worship the Mayor, *Chairman.*

Mr. Alderman Porter, Major Poyntz, and Mr. George Carvill, for *King's Ward.*

Mr. Alderman Smith, Mr. James MacFarlane, and Mr. Assistant Alderman Keans, *Queen's Ward.*

Mr. Alderman Harding, Mr. John Kerr, and Mr. Assistant Alderman Hagarty, *Duke's Ward.*

Mr. Alderman Vanhorne, Mr. John M. Robinson, and Mr. Thomas Merritt, *Sidney Ward.*

Mr. Alderman Coram, Mr. William Olive, and Mr. Samuel Strange, *Guy's Ward.*

Mr. Alderman Bond, Mr. Whipple, and Mr. R. Salter, *Brook's Ward.*

For the County—Messrs. Keltie, Gallagher, James Travis, R. Payne, Nugent Creighton, A. Menzies, Jas. Moran, G. C. Carman, James Brown Wm. Hawks, and D. Vaughan.

5. On motion of the Rev. Mr. Stavely, seconded by Mr. W. E. Moore, it was

Resolved unanimously, That it is respectfully desired by this Meeting, that the Clergymen of the different Churches should make a Collection in their respective Congregations at an early opportunity, for carrying out the object of this meeting.

6. On motion of Mr. W. H. A. Keans, and seconded by John G. Campbell, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Alfred Smithers, Esq., the Manager of the Bank of British North America, for the accommodation afforded to individuals of this community in sending money to relieve distressed friends in Ireland by the last Mail, and for the arrangements proposed for further extending that accommodation, so that the poorest may have the means of sending their mite to their more destitute relatives.

L. DONALDSON, *Chairman.*

A. SMITHERS, *Secretary.*

The Chairman having left the Chair, Major Poyntz was called thereto; when, on motion of Alderman Porter, seconded by John H. Gray, Esq., the thanks of the Meeting were given to His Worship the Mayor for his great ability and gentlemanly conduct while presiding over the Meeting; and to Mr. Smithers, for the efficient discharge of the duties of Secretary.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Avery, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, the thanks of the Meeting were given to the High Sheriff, for calling this Meeting in accordance with the wishes of the Requisitionists.

THE WEATHER.—The heavy snow storm of Saturday last, and the subsequent showers of rain and snow, have greatly retarded the arrival of the Mails in this City during the week. The roads, however, are now broken, and the Mail which left Fredericton yesterday afternoon, reached town about the usual hour this morning. The Halifax Mail, due at noon yesterday, arrived last evening, and the Mail from the Westward, due last evening, arrived about 9 o'clock, but brought no papers beyond St. Andrews.—The weather is now fine and mild for the season.

CORPORATION ACCOUNTS.—The Report of a Committee of the Common Council on the Corporation Accounts for the past year, is inserted on our last page. The amount of the Corporation Revenue from rents, &c. and the receipts at the Mayor's Office, are stated to be greater than in any previous year. The Accounts in detail are in course of publication in pamphlet form.

LAUNCHED, this morning, from Messrs. Ruddock's Yard, in Portland, a splendid copper-fastened Ship, of 780 tons, carpenters' measurement. She is named the "*Charles Saunders*," and is pronounced by judges one of the finest vessels built at this port. She is owned by Mr. John Mackay.

The Royal Gazette of Wednesday last contains copies of the following Acts, passed by the Provincial Legislature in 1845 and 1846, and which were specially confirmed, ratified and enacted by an order of Her Majesty in Council, dated 19th December, 1846:

An Act to amend the Charter of King's College.

An Act to Incorporate the New Brunswick Railway Company.

An Act to facilitate the making of a Railway from the City of St. John, through Fredericton and Woodstock, to the Grand Falls of the River Saint John, and from thence to the Boundary Line of the Province of Canada, by the New Brunswick Railway Company.

An Act to amend an Act, entitled "An Act to amend the Charter of King's College."

POSTAGE.—The high rates of letter Postage between the North American Colonies and the Mother Country, and also through the Provinces, compared with the charges in Britain and the United States, are attracting general attention on this side of the Atlantic, and the subject will doubtless be taken up by the several Colonial Legislatures the present winter, with a view of obtaining a removal of the heavy and obnoxious burdens. A writer in the Quebec Gazette of the 20th inst. makes some very pertinent remarks on the subject, and very justly states that if the postage were reduced from its present rate of 1s. 4d. to 4d. a fourfold advantage would thereby be obtained, and many poor persons, upon whom the high rate of postage fall most heavily, would be enabled to hold a quarterly communication with their friends in the Mother Country, instead of an annual one as at present, without prejudice to Her Majesty's revenue. What is it to such persons if electric telegraphs and railways and steamboats are established to convey intelligence with lightning rapidity, if at the same time the Post Office regulations are not mitigated? Distance of place, adds this writer, it is true will separate the persons, but never can alienate the affections, a reciprocation of which is necessary to their well-being; but how can this be effected if we are doomed to the present Post Office charges?

With respect to a reduction of the rates of postage, the writer in the Gazette remarks—

"It would appear more probable that this object would be more readily obtained by communicating officially with Mr. ROWLAND HILL, whose name stands so illustrious *in* and identified *with* Post-Office operations. What that gentleman has done before he can now do—the "penny postage system" has worked admirably throughout the United Kingdom, and the Post-Office income has wonderfully augmented thereby, leaving no doubt as to the result of a FOURPENNY POSTAGE *to* and *from* the colonies. However, should any apprehension be entertained as to its successful working, public enterprise would most undoubtedly undertake to satisfy all disquietude on that score, by proposing to supply the deficiency the Post Office Revenue might experience on the first year's trial.

"It is rumoured that the Legislative Assembly, at the approaching session, are warmly to take up the subject. And, if in all their deliberations, they attain *only* this ONE OBJECT, their time, talents and exertions will be amply *repaid*, as they will earn for themselves the gratitude of their constituents, and a lasting memorial in the annals of their country."

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last Monday evening, Dr. Paterson entertained a large audience, many of whom were young persons, with experimental illustrations of some of the most important laws of the Electric Fluid. One of the experiments consisted in inflaming one of the jets of the Gas Chandelier that hangs over the Platform, by means of the electric spark, conveyed from a jar on the table.

Last evening, George Otty, Esq., delivered an interesting lecture on the *Quadrupeds of New Brunswick*. He introduced them to his respectable and attentive audience, according to their scientific classification by Naturalists. Standing on the Platform surrounded by the stuffed specimens brought in from the Museum, he reminded us of those pictorial representations in which Adam, the Parent of the human race, is exhibited, giving names to the various Animals which were grouped around him. We are sorry that the Temperance Soiree held on the same evening prevented many from enjoying the fine treat which Mr. Otty had prepared for them.

Next Monday evening, Mr. P. LeSueur will deliver a second lecture on 'Affectation in some of its most prevalent forms.'

"SHOULDER TO SHOULDER," AND "ERIN GO BRAH."—At a meeting of the *Philharmonic Society*, held on Tuesday evening last, on the motion of JAMES WILLIAM BOYD, Esquire, the President and Conductor, it was *unanimously* Resolved, that a Concert be given by the Society, at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, on the evening of Tuesday the 16th inst., in the hope of raising funds thereby towards the relief of our fellow subjects so severely suffering from famine in Ireland and Scotland: and we understand that the names of all Amateur Vocalists and principal Members of the different Musical Bands, as well as all Professors of Music in the city, Portland and Carleton, willing to co-operate, will in the meantime be cheerfully received.—*New-Brunswicker.*

CHARITY BALL.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that it is proposed to have a Ball on the 15th instant, the proceeds of which are to be applied towards relieving the distress at present prevailing in Ireland. It is expected to be a brilliant affair, and we trust it will be liberally patronized, and that a large sum will be realized from the praiseworthy exertions of the benevolent gentlemen who have undertaken the management of the affair.

CONCERT.—Our citizens will be gratified to find that the Sacred Music Society intend giving a Concert on Wednesday evening next. Their public performances are always acceptable, and never fail to draw a large audience.

We trust they will lend their aid to the charitable work which at present occupies the attention of many in our City, by giving a Concert at an early day in aid of the funds that are now being raised to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow-subjects in the Mother Country.

The Chronicle has favoured us with another display of its ire for having published Mr. Howe's letters to Lord John Russell, which claims some little notice at our hands. The writer of the editorials would wish to be thought most mild and dignified in all he has written on the subject—but, if ever he tells the truth, he will surely not deny that he was the first to apply epithets on the present occasion, and call hard names—and for what?—why for merely publishing Mr. Howe's letters! And if this be an offence, it is one which has been committed by presses—and Conservative presses too—in the several North American Provinces, and in no instance has the term "Rebellious" been applied to their publishers, save in that of our *most worthy* contemporary, the—*Chronicle.* The New-York Albion, for instance, speaking of the plan proposed in Mr. Howe's second letter, says:—

"As a great measure, or great experiment, we prefer it infinitely to a general union or confederation of the Provinces, now so much agitated; and mainly *because Mr. Howe's plan taken as a whole, would have a tendency to amalgamate the Colonies with England—to transfuse the blood of the young with that of the old—and to make both one corporate and uniform body, resplendent with strength, beauty and perfection.*"

But as we seldom reply to the jibes of contemporaries, it was not expected that we would have done so in this instance; and these men of doubtful loyalty, presuming upon our usual practice, calculated upon gaining a triumph. In this, however, they have been most egregiously mistaken; and their wanton assertions, founded upon false statements, which were evidently intended to injure us in public estimation, have recoiled upon their heads, and at once exposed their utter disregard of truth and fair dealing.

We have already shewn the opinion the writers in the *Chronicle* entertain of the loyalty of Colonists generally, by their statement, that regiments raised in the Colonies could not be trusted, but would turn rebels when occasion offered; and that the Chronicle-men entertain but a poor opinion of the loyalty of the people of this Province, is evident from the fuss they would make about Mr. Howe's letters—as if their publication (even if they were as bad as they would make them,) would have any effect upon the loyalty of the inhabitants of New-Brunswick. But the Chronicle must make a flourish occasionally—an opportunity occurred—and we should have forgiven it—knowing the weakness of poor human nature, and the despicable attempts of that paper to injure individuals in the City—from a venerable and Reverend father of the Church, down to our humble selves.

A word or two to "*The Son of a Loyalist*," and we have done. It is a boast of the noble band, from whom you pretend to have sprung, that they were *brave* as well as *loyal*—but you at once acknowledge yourself a *coward*, (by attempting to stab in the dark,) and we believe you to be also a *Judas!* That you are not an "old inhabitant," is evident from the ignorance you display respecting the deceased of whom you write, and we are rather surprised that your publishers, who certainly should have known better, did not correct you. But then the proverbial character of the Chronicle would not have been maintained: *they* are not the sons of an *old* Loyalist—their father never sacrificed anything for loyalty. With respect to the danger of our contaminating *your* children—" oh, hush!" —*We* are well known in the community, and can afford to let your insinuations about bankrupts' estates pass for what they are worth, as well as your would-be *severe* and *witty* remarks upon one of our firm. There is nothing republican about us; and our honesty and loyalty will not suffer in comparison with the vain boasters of the Chronicle.—The greatest rogue generally cries rogue first.

As to the "republican *under Secretary*," to whom allusion is made, we are totally in the dark; for unlike the Chronicle, we require no such assistant in conducting our Journal. But perhaps, to the sight of your father's "old rusty sword" is to be attributed the many falsehoods contained in your cowardly epistle. Don't be afraid, Judah, it won't hurt you!

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON.—The commencement of the fifth year's operation of this successful Institution, is attended with encouraging evidence that it continues to command public confidence and patronage. On the 7th of January the term began, and there are now one hundred and five Students entered: all the higher and more important classes are unusually full.—*N. B. Rep.*

NOVA SCOTIA.—A message from His Excellency Sir John Harvey, relative to the suffering by famine in Ireland and Scotland, was responded on the 29th ult. by the unanimous vote, in the Assembly, of £1000, to aid in mitigating the distress at present prevailing.

PACKET SHIP GARRICK ASHORE.—The packet ship Garrick, Capt. Trask, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th Dec. for New York, went ashore about six o'clock on Tuesday evening, 26th January, between Squam and Wardell Beach, south of Long Branch. She had on board 358 passengers and a valuable cargo.—The New York Journal of Commerce of the 27th says—

The steamers Hercules and Duncan C. Pell came up from the Garrick with the steerage passengers, 360 in number. From one of the passengers we learn that twelve of their number died on the passage, and one female, aged 17 years, died from exposure after the vessel went ashore. Many of the children were very thinly clad, without shoes and stockings, and several of them had their feet badly frost-bitten. The citizens at Whitehall very promptly administered to their several necessities. Taken as a whole, we do not remember seeing such a miserable number of passengers landed upon our shores.

The Garrick was got off without damage, on the 29th, and towed up to New-York.

The George Washington, steamer, designed to run between New-York and Bremen, touching at Southampton, was launched from the yard of Messrs. Westervelt & Mackay, at New-York, on the 30th ult. She is the largest steamer ever built in this country, having four decks, and her actual burthen exceeding 4000 tons, though it is but 1700 tons custom-house measurement. She is 240 feet long, and carries two engines of 1000 horse power each. She will require a crew of about one hundred men. Captain Hewitt, formerly of the packet ship Utica, is to command her.

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENT.—Mr. Atwill of the Telegraphic Station, informs us that New Haven was put in telegraphic communication with Toronto, Upper Canada, last evening, and messages were instantly exchanged between the two cities. The route is via New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, and then crossing the Niagara River below the Falls, passes round Lake Ontario to Toronto, the entire distance being *nine hundred miles!* The experiment was a most successful one, and the distance was overcome with as much apparent ease and promptness as between New Haven and Hartford. It was the longest distance ever traversed by the lightning in a continuous unbroken line.—*New Haven Herald, 28th Jan.*

THE CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.—A letter to the Albany Atlas, from a volunteer on board the Susan Drew, gives some particulars of the mutinous spirit of the California troops, which does not augur well for the successful issue of the expedition. An order was issued with regard to the cleanliness of the volunteers, which did not coincide with their subterranean opinions. They tore down the guard-house of the ship, and for a whole day their officers did not dare to appear upon deck. Finally, the insurgents had a rupture, two of the ringleaders were put in irons, and the story of the result has not reached us.

A STRANGE ANOMALY.

The London *Times* of Saturday contains a copy of a circular from the "Reproductive Employment Committee," in Dublin, embodying the questions of temporary legislation and the food relief system, in which we find the following paragraph:—

"The attention of the sub-committee have been drawn to the defects in the food relief system in operation throughout the country, and the impending danger of absolute starvation *from the difficulties in the way of importing food, owing to the scarcity and costliness of freights.* It appears that hitherto, in ordinary years, the rates of freightage *from Liverpool to Tralee* has been usually 7s. per ton; one fortnight since it had risen to 14s. per ton; on Saturday, December 19, it was 25s. per ton! Again, it has been ascertained, from one of the first houses in Liverpool, that they will charter vessels from America only to England, and not direct to Ireland; so that the necessity of importing from England, subject to this enormous freightage, is imposed upon Ireland."

The same paper of the same date contains the following announcement, which is the London version of the state of affairs between the two countries:—

IRISH SUPPLIES.—Of the vessels which arrived in the river on Monday, and which were by no means numerous, in consequence of adverse winds and other maritime causes, thirteen were from Ireland, laden almost entirely with provisions of various descriptions, the produce of that country. Of these arrivals, seven were from Limerick, one from Sligo, one from Belfast, one from Dublin, two from Tralee, and one from Cork.

This is certainly very like an anomaly, if it is not one. Freights are so high from Liverpool to Tralee, that the population of the latter place are in danger of absolute starvation. Yet Tralee and other ports are shipping off their produce to the British metropolis. The common sense plan to procure cheap food one should imagine would be to save these exorbitant freights; for Tralee to buy at Tralee its food, instead of shipping it to Liverpool or London, in order to buy *it back again!*—*Liverpool Standard.*

Dr. Wolff has made "an appeal to the British nation," to induce the people to petition ministers to interfere on behalf of the Nestorian Christians. If necessary, he says, though tired, fatigued, and worn out by my yet late exhibition to Bokhara, still I am ready to face, if required, the Koordish tyrant, and try to persuade him to revoke his horrid order for exterminating all the Christians in Koordistaun.

NEW-YORK MARKETS, Jan. 28.—Sales of Western Flour are reported at $7, but it must be with accommodation, for there are plenty of second-hand holders offering at $6.88; for prime Genesee wheat, 125 cents offered, and 155 asked; 6000 bushels corn sold to arrive, at $1.—A contract has been made for 1000 barrels Genesee flour, deliverable next June, at $5,50, which shows the opinion of the two men who made the sale. Nobody would pay anything like the present prices for any kind of bread-stuffs, deliverable after the opening of the internal navigation. Old Pork has got up to $11—and $13.75 with sales; new is worth about a dollar more; 100 brls. new Mess sold at $14,50.

FREIGHTS.—Two ships have been taken up at 7s1 per barrel and 22d. for Flour and Corn in bags, but in general that is refused. Barley was engaged in bags at 21d., which is much dearer than 22d. for Corn; the packets demand higher rates. The Philadelphians, by telegraph, this morning, offered 7s. sterling per barrel for ships to come there and load with flour for Ireland.

At Mobile, on the 20th, British vessels on the berth for Liverpool, were filling up with Cotton at 9-16d., and two were said to be loading at ½d.

At New-Orleans, the few arrivals from sea for a few days preceding the 20th, and the engagement of some twelve or fifteen ships for Government transports, had somewhat stiffened the Freight market, and an advance was generally asked. Vessels laid on for Liverpool were, however, taking heavy freight, there being but little Cotton offering.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30.—Flour stands as yesterday—Genesee at $6,88 is all we hear of. Large holders are firm at $7.—Sterling bills are cheaper—6 per cent. premium is the top available price.—Freights tend upwards—65s. per ton was paid to day for tallow and lard to Liverpool, the highest rate for twenty years; to Cork and a market, 8s. for Flour—to Liverpool, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; for Corn, in bags, 22d., without bags, 2s.

At Philadelphia, on the 29th, the Flour market had receded, and Sales were made at $6; Corn meal, $4.50 to $4,70; Wheat ranged from $1,25 to $1,35. Freights high and scarce—flour 8s. to Liverpool, and grain 23d.

BRITISH SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this Institution will be held in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening next, February 9th, at 7 o'clock, when a report will be given, and officers chosen for the ensuing year. A brief examination of the children will take place. Several Ministers and other friends of general education are expected to address the meeting. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

Passengers in the Barque *Sophia*, from Liverpool:—Mrs. Charles Ranney, and two children, Miss Kortright, and Capt. Lancaster.

The following gentlemen proceeded to Halifax, via Annapolis, per steamer Maid of Erin, to take passage in the steam ship Hibernia, for Liverpool, on the 3d instant:—Messrs. Alexander Yeats, Francis McDermott, James Smellie, George Thomas, William Doherty, jun., E. E. Lockhart, George Worrell, William Howard, A. McTavish, P. McCullough.

Mr. W. McNamara proceeded in the stage to Halifax, on Saturday, for the same purpose.

Passenger in ship Corsair, sailed on Tuesday for Gloucester, Eng.—Mr. Horsfall.

Passengers in the ship *Emigrant*, Captain Hill, sailed for Liverpool this morning—Messrs. Andrew Scott, P. Gallagher, Thomas Walker, junior, and James Reynolds.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in January, - - -	£901	16	10
Withdrawn in do. - - - -	663	15	10

Acting Trustee for February—Thos. Merritt, Esq.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

This is undoubtedly the most valuable, (as it is decidedly the most popular) medicine of its kind, ever introduced in this State. The demand for it has been constant and increasing, from the time it was first offered for sale to the present time; numerous testimonials of its real worth and usefulness, from very many of our citizens, might be produced, but a trial will satisfy all, that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections.—[Bangor (Maine) Daily Whig.

*** Sold by Messrs. T. & J. M. WALKER, St. John, New-Brunswick.

The following article we copy with pleasure from the Boston Mercantile Journal, (March, 1846,) and we hope if any of our numerous readers are suffering from any of the complaints which it is said to cure, they will speedily avail themselves of it.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed this fact was known to the Aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated with care the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved, and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally recognised, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections, and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than is the case with most other, we had almost said, all other clasaes of diseases.

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 imitations) 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.

At Trinity Church, in this City, on Wednesday last, by the Rev. N. Disbrow, Rector of Bathurst, the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, to Sophia Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Solomon Nichols, Esquire, of this City.

On the 1st instant, by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. John Miller, of the Brewery, Dock street, to Mrs. Aves Foster, widow, both of this City.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. Jacob Valentine Morrell, to Miss Amer Ann Vail, both of the Parish of Springfield, Kings County.

DIED.

On Thursday, 28th ult., John, son of Mr. Alexander M'Kelvey, aged three years.

On Friday, 29th ult., Ann Eliza, aged 10 months, youngest daughter of Mr. James Hewitt.

On Saturday last, Mr. Ezekiel Marshall, after a lingering illness, in the 61st year of his age, a native of County Londonderry, Ireland.

On Sunday morning, after a severe illness, Mr. Thomas Charlton, in the 44th year of his age.

On Tuesday night last, in the 86th year of his age, Mr. John McMillan. He died without a struggle, peacefully falling asleep in Jesus.—"Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."

On Thursday night last, after a severe illness of nine months, Mrs. Margaret Allingham, in the 43d year of her age, leaving two sons to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent parent.—Funeral at three o'clock to-morrow (Sunday,) from her sons' residence, Elliot Row, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

In Portland, on Sunday morning last, Henry Ammon Briggs, second son of Mr. James Briggs, Ship-builder, in the 20th year of his age, after an illness of five days. "His end was peace."—The premature death of this truly promising young man will be severely felt, not only by his bereaved relatives, but by all with whom he was acquainted.

In Portland, on Thursday last, Thomas, only son of Mr. George Edgar, aged 4 years and ... months.

At his Father's residence in the Parish of Simonds, on Thursday, 4th February, Mr. Asher Morrell, in the 24th year of his age, eldest son of Mr. Asher T. Morrell. Funeral To-morrow (Sunday) at 11 o'clock, from his father's residence, near Scott's Mills.

In Greenock, Scotland, on the 17th December, of Typhus fever—Capt. John Haney of the Ship Woodstock, of St. John, much and deservedly regretted.

At Weymouth, (N. S.) on the 4th ult., in the 22d year of her age, Eliza, second daughter of Alpheus Jones, Esq.

At Philadelphia, Mr. John R. Fitzgerald, in the 39th year of his age.

On the 29th Dec., at Lancaster, England, Lieutenant John Denis De Vitre, (1781!) in his 90th year. This Gallant veteran's commission, as lieutenant, bears date the 3d of March, 1781; thus he had been nearly 66 years in that rank when he died. He commanded the Biter gun-brig, and was wounded in the expedition to Ostend, in 1798.—He was the oldest Lieutenant upon the list, and was on the pay of 7s. per diem. Lieutenant Robert John Hibbs, (1796!) now becomes the senior lieutenant on the Navy List.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Wednesday—Barque Sir Henry Pottinger, Crowell, Bristol, 68 days—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Commerce, Forbes, Hull, via Halifax, 12—J. N. C. Black, ballast.

British Queen, Lord, Bermuda, 25—John Mackay, ballast.

Quebec, Morris, Bristol, 70—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Sophia, Collins, Liverpool, 60—John Robertson, coals, salt, &c.

Ship John Clark, Disbrow, Savannah, 11—N. S. Demill, ballast.

Friday—Schooner Goodwill, Dunn, Halifax, 13—J. M. Hamilton, sugar, &c.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Schr Digby Packet, Watt, Digby, beef. Saxe Gotha, (s.) Price, Digby, passengers & cattle.

Monday—Jim, Minness, Sand Cove, ship timber. James Fraser, Amberman, Annapolis, wood, &c. George Gordon, O'Brien, Fishing Voyage, ballast. Ann, Greenlaw, Fishing Voyage, ballast. Maid of Erin, (s.) Leavitt, Digby, passengers.

Tuesday—Saxe Gotha, (s.) Price, Annapolis and Digby, passengers.

Wednesday—Dove, Lambert, Red Head, fresh fish.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Feb. 1—Albion, Mellin, Belfast.

3—Sir Henry Pottinger, Crowell, Bristol. Fellowship, Armstrong, Liverpool. Quebec, Morris, Liverpool.

4—British Queen, Lord, Bristol. Crown, Pethy, London.

CLEARED.

Jan. 30th—Schr. Charlotte, Wright, Boston, coals and mackerel—G. & J. Salter.

Feb. 1st—Brig Sea-Bird, Lyell, Leath Roads, timber and deals—James Kirk.

3d—Barque Galatea, Williams, Gloucester, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Sophia, Collins, Boston, coals, salt, &c.—John Robertson; Brig Westmorland, Beyea, Greenock, deals—J. L. Marsh; Schooner Kalos, Waid, Eastport, ballast—Master.

4th—Schooner Flora, Scott, Boston, clapboards, &c.—T. M. Sime; L. O'Connor Doyle, Gilliat, Matanzas, fish and lumber—O. V. Troop.

5th—Ship John Clark, Disbrow, New-York, ballast—N. S. Demill; Barque William Carson, Robertson, Boston, ballast—D. & T. Vaughan; Orbit, Larkin, Liverpool, timber and deals—Jas. Kirk; Schr. Brandywine, Paul, Frankfort, (Me.) assorted cargo—Master; Mercy & Hope, Turner, Frankfort, (Me.) sheep skins—Master; Dart, Bissett, Machias, (Me.) ballast—Master.

The Quebec spoke on the 23d Jan., off Cape Sable, Brig Harrington, of and for London, from St. Andrews.

Spoken, 15th ult., lon. 60 W., barque Bethel, Mosher, hence, for London.

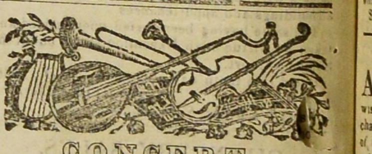
LOSS OF THE SHIP SIR ROBERT PEEL.—We learn that the ship Sir Robert Peel, Capt. Gray, from Savannah for this port, ran ashore on Little River Ledges, (State of Maine,) on the night of Saturday last, bilged, and afterwards drove over into deep water and sunk. Crew saved. The Sir R. Peel was owned by Messrs. S. Reynolds & Son, of Indian Town, and was insured in one of the American offices for £6,500 sterling.

Brigantine John Edward, Wells, hence for Yarmouth, (N. S.) and Boston, with coals, went ashore at White Cove, near Yarmouth, on Saturday last, in a snow storm, and became a complete wreck—crew saved.

Schr. Joseph Howe, Moore, of this port, 28 days from St. John's, (N. F.) was towed into Boston on the 20th ult., having suffered damage in the late gales, and the master and part of the crew being frost-bitten. After repairing, she would load for this port.

Arrived at Halifax, Jan. 30th, brig Brooklyn, from Liverpool, 120 days, via Madeira 56.—At New-York, 27th, brigt. James Clark, McLean, 30 days from St. John.—At Boston, 28th, schooners Louisa Willard, Sharp, and Defiance, Harper, St. John.

HALIFAX, Feb. 2.—Schr. Daring, Darby, Sable Island, 8 days, has on board 44 persons, Captains and crews of three wrecks. Left 47 persons on the Island. Reports the Brig Affghanistan, Devereux, of and from St. John's, Newfoundland, 5 days out, bound to Sydney, C. B., went ashore at Sable Island, 12th November, Crew saved. Vessel lost. The ship Milo, Grace, of Portsmouth, N. H. from Liverpool, G. B., 45 days out, bound to Boston, cargo iron and steel with 34 passengers, went ashore at Sable Island, 17th Dec. Crew and passengers saved. Vessel went pieces on the third day after striking. The schr. Isabella, Matthewson, of Cape Breton, from St. John's, Newfoundland, 15 days out, bound to Sydney, C. B. in ballast, went ashore at Sable Island, 13th January. Crew and materials saved. Vessel lost.



CONCERT.

THE SAINT JOHN SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY will give a CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental MUSIC, At the Hall of the MECHANICS INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 10th instant, commencing at Eight o'clock precisely.

Particulars will be given in a Programme.

Tickets, 1s. 3d. each, will be for sale at the Stores of Messrs. S. K. Foster, S. Steven, and L. H. Waterhouse; and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Feb. 6, 1847. G. A. GARRISON, *Secretary.*

A Charity Ball!

TO raise funds for the relief of the distressed Poor in Ireland, will take place on MONDAY evening, the 15th instant, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, Sydney Street.

Committee of Management—

James Gallagher, J. P.	M. H. Perley,
Thomas L. Nicholson,	Charles Watters,
John Doherty,	George Carvill,
John A. Morrison,	J. G. Campbell,
Charles Doherty,	James Finn,
T. S. Magee,	Thos. M'Williams,
James Doherty,	Francis Collins.

TICKETS 10s. each,—may be had of any of the Committee of Management.

N. B.—In order to enable the Committee to provide ample accommodation and complete their arrangements, it is requested that persons who purpose attending may provide themselves with Tickets as soon as possible. Feb. 6.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The regular Monthly Meeting for February, will be held at the Hall, on Monday evening, the 8th instant, immediately after the Lecture.

Jan. 30. J. W. LAWRENCE, R. Sec'y.

HIBERNIAN LODGE, No. 301, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, will meet at their Lodge Room, St. John Hotel, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock.—*Regular Night.*

February 6, 1847.

MIDIAN LODGE, No. 770, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, meets every second Tuesday evening in the month, at Perkins' Long Room, Kingston, King's County. Feb. 6.

Amicitia, Amor et Veritas.

LOYAL AND INDEPENDENT NEW-BRUNSWICK LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS, No. 4149, MANCHESTER UNITY.—The Members of the above are requested to meet at their Lodge Room in the Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday evening next, 11th Feb. at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance is particularly requested.

Feb. 6. *By order of the N. G.*

NOTICE. ...Copartnership heretofore carried on ... under the Firm of ... THOMAS WALKER ... JOHN M. WALKER ... Feb 4th, 1847.

NOTICE. ... PARKS & ...

NEW-BRUNSWICK, KING'S COUNTY, SS. ...

Molasses and Oakum ...

TEAS! TEAS! ...

SUGAR. ... PORTO RICO SUGAR ... THOMAS ...

American Tweeds, Satt... ... 109 PIECES ...

A CARD ...

To Merchants and S... ...

FEMALE MADRAS SCH... A MISTRESS is wante... consequence of the resig... —Salary £50 per annum. Applications, with Test... without delay to the Lord ... Saint John, February 6.

WANT... A GENTLEMAN and ... about leaving the ... wish to obtain the servi... charge of the children. A... of undertaking the char... going to either England o... excellent opportunity of ... Courier Office.

TO L... SEVERAL OFFICES ... corner of Prince Wil... Apply to [Feb. 6.]

HOUSES ... Possession given ...

Valuable Fre... FOR SALE ...

TO ... THE Southern ...

WAREROOM ... TWO FLATS in ...

TO ... THE PREMISE...