## British News.

### ...of a Letter of the *Times* Commissioner upon O'Connell.

...ll not, however, stoop to bandy talk with this man. I came not here to humbug the English people and I shall as once take a course which every Englishman and every honest Irishman will say is a fair course, and offer to appoint six gentlemen whom I will select from different parts of Ireland; Mr. O Connell if he dare may do the same; I will proceed with them, in ten days, or whenever he pleases, to Cahirciveen; I will show them, and him too, if he chooses to come, its dilapidation—its filth; I will show them the inn of which he has said so much, and which (because of the civility of its landlord to me) I unwillingly say, that with one exception it is the very worst that I have been in in the united kingdom; I will take them to his estate under Mr. Hartop, in the hills behind Waterville, from which, as a middleman he derives a profit rent of *one third of his income*, and about which in his laboured defence he has not said one word; I will show them his tenants living there in a state of neglected wretchedness such as none would believe who did not see it, in huts not weather-proof, badly roofed, often with sods, without chimnies or windows, and with literally *an iron pot, and a turf basket, as their only furniture*. The beds, usually a heap of stones, covered with turf and heather; the tables the turf-basket bottom upwards; the mud floor their seat. They shall see the multiplied pauperism, the infinite subdivision of land, the utter neglect and misery of the people, left there in a state of nature, untaught, unheeded to multiply in misery as they list. These poor people must be of necessity removed when the lease is out by Mr. Hartop, who will then get all the odium of the misery which this middleman's neglect has created. They shall hear from the mouths of these poor people—this middleman's *tenant farmers!*—that they are in the habit of migrating to Cork, to Limerick, and to Waterford, in the potate season, in order to earn enough at potato digging, in competition with the poor peasantry of those counties, to pay this middleman's rent. I will now take them to Derrynane Beg.—I will let them look for themselves through the hovels there. They shall for themselves hear the stories about "Old Hunting-cap," as O'Connell's father was called,—about whom I do not wish to say a word, and they will judge of the weight to be attached to his brag about *his ancestry!* Before "Old Huntingcap's" time they were "unknown to time." They shall hear for themselves too, the stories about his *morality* of which he makes so perpetual a boast. They shall hear, too, from a dozen witnesses, who saw his tenant's cattle impounded and sold for rent but a month ago, that Serjeant Jackson's charge against him, on whatever testimony founded, was true. They shall hear and see for themselves all this, and if they do not *unanimously* conclude as I did, that this same Daniel O'Connell is the most unprincipled impostor—the most unblushing ——(pardon me; I will not imitate his foul-mouthed phraseology) *inventor of unfounded statements* that the world ever saw, I will submit to be termed what he pleases. Now this I challenge him to do, if he dares. Do not let him flatter himself that I shall shrink from the task, hateful as it may be, of fully exposing to the gaze of the world the whole history of his career, the full picture of his tenantry's condition. No glossing over, no cunning, no evasion, no talking about the Cahirciveen convent, and churchyard, and the butter-market, shall avail him; in all its appalling wretchedness, the condition of the poor, neglected, peaceful, and intelligent people on his property under Mr. Hartop and under Lord Cork, at Derrynane Beg, shall be exposed.

I shall set about this task, if he dare accept the challenge, with zeal, because I feel that I am engaged in a good work for Ireland, in thoroughly unkennelling and exposing this impostor. In my whole tour through Ireland I have seen the mischief erected by the agitation which he foments, and which is kept up by the most worthless and reckless of the community. The respectable men of his own party who are estimable men, because they conscientiously entertain the principles they hold, believing them to be for the benefit of the country, are constrained by a kind of mob law imposed on them by the ruffians, to support this man in all his vagaries through thick and thin; and, whilst in their hearts condemning his mischevious course, are obliged to aid him. In Cork I heard of many instances of gentleman subscribing his "tribute," as he calls it to save appearances with the mob, and who do not hesitate in private to express their conviction that the greatest drawback on the prosperity and advance of Ireland, in mis-directing the energies of her people is the political agitation which this man foments. The priesthood, many of whom, are highly estimable men, in like manner generally deplore the mischief he causes; but dependent upon the good-will of their parishioners, they are often compelled, contrary to their better sense, to bow before the mob outcry, got up by the most worthless scamps in their parishes, and to add to the seeming popularity of this schemer. The whole scheming structure is hollow. It only wants one good battering to tumble to pieces. A thorough exposure of this unprincipled montebank, who one day drinks "the immortal memory of William III." in the waters of the Boyne, and the next to serve his sordid ends, strives to urge on his countrymen to certain bloodshed, by execrating the English Government, and exciting them against every act of England, would I am convinced, be a national benefit. Let his trusting and confiding countrymen but once have thier eyes opened to the sort of thing that decides them, and whom they blindly follow, and there is an end of his capacity of mischief, and some hope for Ireland.

THE RECENT ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—On Monday the 17th inst. the happy couple were married agreeably to the forms of the Established Church.

All the arrangements for the marriage were completed in the most private manner possible. Of course the consent of the noble parents of the youthful bride had been obtained, and her uncle, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, was to have officiated at the solemn rite, but that rev. prelate was so engaged at Wells with the duties of his diocese as to be reluctantly absent. St. Pancras New Church, in the New-road was selected.

The Very Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, Canon of Windsor, and Chaplain to Her Majesty, came to town from Chenies expressly to perform the nuptial ceremony.

Captain Ibbetson, and his father, Mr. Henry Ibbetson, reached the church about 10 o'clock, and were soon followed by Lady Adela, attended by Mr. Ibbetson, junr., and Mrs. Ibbetson. The bridal party forthwith repaired to the vestry, and after a brief lapse of time, proceeded to the communion table, when the service commenced. Owing to the privacy preserved there were not more than twenty spectators of the proceeding. Lady Adela was given away by her cousin, Mr. W. Russell (the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery.) The fair bride went through the affecting ceremony, and maintained until the close of the impressive service, a composure rarely to be expected. Her Ladyship, who looked rather unwell, was elegantly attired in a high dress of white watered silk, and a satin bonnet to correspond.

The sacred ceremony having concluded the gallant captain and his bride passed to the vestry, accompanied by their respective friends, to attest the legality of the marriage in the register.

In consequence of their previous matrimonial union having been solemnised according to the law of the Church of Scotland, there was a difference in the usual entry in the register. The gallant captain having signed his names as follows, "Charles Parke Ibbetson," her ladyship took the pen, and wrote according to the instructions given—"Adela Corsiande Maria Ibbetson, heretofore Villiers. The Very Rev. Lord Wroithesley Russel, and the attesting witnesses, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Russell, Mrs. E. A. Ibbetson, and Mr. Henry Ibbetson, also signed the register.

*Discovery of an Interesting Historical Relic.*—A few days since a tradesman of Staines observed on a market stall a small plate, on which was engraved a long but well executed inscription. He purchased this plate for 2d. On closer examination, the plate proved to be solid silver, and the tenor of the Latin inscription was diligently inquired for. From one to another it passed, until it reached Dr. Beasley, who found that the plate had been attached to a chest formed from a pile driven by Cassivellaunus to prevent the passage of Cæsar and his army across the Thames, at the Conway, Walton. That several of these stakes had been found from time to time in the bed of the river had been long known, and brought as evidence of the length of time which the exclusion of the air by water, &c. will preserve timber. A short notice of the fact relating to this passage of the Thames will be found in Camden, under the head of Walton. The circumstance of a silver plate being purchased for 2d at an old iron stall furnished a subject for gossip, and the person who had sold the plate soon found the "cista," and brought it to the doctor, who lost no time in making the purchase. No doubt of identity was entertained, as the plate had been carefully let into the wood. It remains only that the plate be recovered to make this most interesting relic of olden time once more complete. Of so little value had it been considered by its late owner, that the lid of the chest or caddy, having been split, was burnt, and the chest itself would have speedily followed the same fate if the Latin inscription had not saved it.—*Windsor Express.*

NOBLE INTREPIDITY.—About the middle of October last, the bark Helen, Capt. Clayton, of this port, left Quebec on her homeward voyage, with a cargo of timber. Early on the 31st, a violent gale arose, but the vessel, under double-reefed topsails, rode gallantly on. About half-past 8 o'clock, while off the east end of one of the Newfoundland banks, they discovered a vessel less fortunately situated; and Captain Clayton hailed the vessel, and asked whether they had any boat which might bear them on board the Helen.—The answer returned was in the negative, accompanied with an earnest prayer that he would do his best to save them. Capt. Clayton hesitated for a little what to do. The vessel was waterlogged, without a rudder, and her mizenmast and foremast carried away, and if he abandoned her to her fate she must soon be buried with her crew beneath the billows; on the other hand, if he ordered some of his own men to push off in a boat and attempt their rescue, they might perish, and his own vessel would be left with too few hands to work her with efficiency. In this dilemma he placed a boat at the disposal of any of his crew who would volunteer as a forlorn hope to the ill-fated vessel. Three men, without hesitation, offered themselves. Daniel Mearns, second mate, J. M'Kenna, the carpenter, and John Martin. Without much loss of time they entered a small two-oared boat, the only one they could command, and rowed on to the wreck, which they reached after encountering a host of dangers. "The ship hung heaving on the verge of death," and the crew, in number twenty-two, were standing on the poop, their voices rising loud above the roar of the tempest, entreating deliverance. Seven of them were got without accident into the boat, and the captain of the vessel, which proved to be the Harrison, of London, told the boatmen to return for the others and he would reward them. But they did not require pecuniary inducement to stimulate them in their mission of mercy. Again and again they returned to the Harrison, and at length every individual was placed in comparative safety on board the Helen.—A poor cat, too, it is well worth mentioning, which had shared the fate of the crew, also participated in the deliverance. The storm raged with increasing violence all the day and during the following night, and there was no doubt in the minds of any that the Harrison must have sunk very soon after her crew had been rescued.—The Harrison had been in a disabled state for nearly a week previous to the 31st, and the storm of that day made the wreck complete. The crew had been on short allowance for some time. The Helen reached Belfast on Monday, when the captain of the lost vessel presented each of the three brave men with a handsome gift.—*Banner of Ulster.*

IRISH ZEAL DESTRUCTIVE.—So ignorant were the people employed, that in working a copper mine some years ago large quantities of cobalt were found near Killarney and they actually mended the roads with it, till an English miner saw it, and knowing its value, procured a vessel load of it, under some pretence, which he sold for £6,000. As soon as the people found out its value, as they manage every thing in this country, they became so stupidly greedy after it, that they worked the mine, though repeatedly warned of the consequences, into one of the lakes of Killarney and of course drowned it.—*Times.*

## ARREST OF TIRREL,

### The Murderer of Mrs. Bickford—His commitment at New Orleans.

Albert J. Tirrel, who murdered Maria A. Bickford, at Boston, was arrested at New Orleans on Friday week. It appears that he shipped at New York on board the packet Sultana, as steerage passenger, under the assumed name of William Dennis but on getting to sea admitted his indentity, and further stated that for a number of years he had went by a variety of names. On the arrival of the packet below New Orleans, she was boarded by Captain Yonennes, of the 1st Municipality police, who had been on the look out, and the fugitive was arrested and taken before the Recorder, where he frankly gave his correct name. He was committed to await the requisition of the Governor of Massachusetts—He revealed nothing in relation to the murder. A reward of $3000 was offered for his arrest, and although an officer from Boston had been cruising below New Orleans for several days, in expectation of the prisoner's arrival, this handsome sum will go into the pockets of the "crescent city" officer.

The arrest was in this way. The Captain of the Police of the First Municipality, in New Orleans, received a letter from Boston, intimating that Tirrell had shipped in one of the regular packets as a seaman, under the name of William Dennis. The police officer obtained a warrant, and went on board of several vessels without finding any person of that name. At length he boarded the Sultana, of New York, and found a passenger of that name.—He arrested him, and the said Denis finally acknowledged he was Tirrel. There was nothing found upon his person but a revolving pistol, with every barrel loaded and capped. His trunk contained nothing at all. On the way up he endeavored to jump overboard, but was prevented by the officers.

When taken before the Recorder of New Orleans this dialogue occurred. "What is your name?" said the Recorder, looking at the prisoner. There was a pause for a second, in which all eyes were turned upon the suspected man, expecting, of course, that he would deny his identity; but to the surprise of every one, he said, in a soft, mild voice, "Albert J. Tirrel, sir!" "What other name do you go by?" asked the Recorder. "Well sir, I have been known by a great many different names for the last two years; I went by the name of Mr. Dennis on board the ship," replied the prisoner.—Mr. Bates, of the firm of Bates & Tirrel, also identified the accused as Albert J. Tirrel. The Recorder then informed him, that he should commit him, without bail, upon the charge of having murdered Maria A. Bickford, in Boston, until a requisition could be obtained from the Governor of Massachusetts. The prisoner bowed his head and was removed.—*Philadelphia paper.*

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.


# THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, JANUARY 9, 1846.


DISPUTED TERRITORY.—We beg to direct the attention of the Public to the extracts given below, from an official Report dated 15th September last, made by the Commissioner of Crown Lands of Canada to the Governor General. It would seem from this document that the authorities of New Brunswick are making no efforts to have the Boundary Line between the two Provinces defined; and the Commissioner of Canada accordingly recommends, in serious terms, that the valuable lands in dispute be forthwith *annexed* to that Province, in the real *Polk* style. We hope our Governor and Council will wake up.

"13o. I have been credibly informed that the New Brunswick authorities are silently but steadily pursuing an unwarrantable system of encroachments on the territory formerly disputed by the United States, and by them since in part at least, given up to Great Britain, although the same clearly belongs to Canada. From the informations I received, it appears that almost all the families settled along the St. John river, west of the due north line drawn from the source of the St. Croix, and along the Madawaska river, are French Canadians, coming from the parishes below and above Quebec, as far up as Cape Sante and Deschambault; and not Acadians formerly settled in New Brunswick, and collected along these rivers of their own accord. Many French Canadians are also settled since, a long time, on the south shore of the River St. John, where they expected to be on British territory, and awaiting the moment the protection of the Canadian Government is extended to the opposite shore, to return under its sway. The first above mentioned and those settled below the outlet of the Madawaska are desirous of remaining with Canada, whose laws they understand, and which they have been used to since their childhood. If, in a not very late occasion, they have petitioned to be annexed to New Brunswick, I am warranted in stating that they were led astray by a few individuals influenced by motives of private and personal feelings and interests. Indeed their own consciousness of their ignorance of the laws of New Brunswick may have induced them to allow there names to be put to a petition which purport they were not fully aware of, almost none of them being able to read or write."

"In order to put an end to these encroachments of the authorities, and intrigues from individuals, in New Brunswick, I would suggest that prompt measures be adopted for the survey and immediate settlement of the lands situated on the Canada side of the River St. Francis, down to its outlet in the St. John; that the same be done along the St. John and western shore of the Madawaska, up the southern line of the seigniory of that name. As the authorities in New Brunswick, I am informed, are offering free grants and titles to those who have settled there more than ten years ago, and lands at two shillings and six pence per acre to those that have settled since that time, I would advise that two ranges of lots of concessions should be granted free to the present settlers, and to all new comers, under the sole condition of actual settlement and residence and making and keeping in repair all necessary roads according to the laws of this Province. The Temiscouata Portage Road is opened and travelled down to the St. Francis, along which there is a good winter road, which, by settlers, can be improved and made a good summer communication—Along the St. John the country is settled thickly enough to have tolerably good roads."

"The people settled in that part, as well as our lumber merchants, cutting timber under licenses from this Government, have been left so long without protection of any kind, that we need not be surprised if our grasping neighbours have availed themselves of our supineness and argue from our apathy a formal abandonment of our rights to that territory pleading for themselves actual possession and legislation. Let this Government extend a fostering hand to its subjects in all parts of this Province, in that corner in particular; let Magistrates be appointed there enjoying the confidence of the people, an active Crown Land Agent reside among them, Circuit and other courts established, lands be surveyed and granted on easy terms, and then it will be an easy task to confine New Brunswick within her own limits. But by all means its aggressive conduct in depriving us *de facto* of the navigation of the St. John, by seizing our timber when coming within the limits of the acknowledged jurisdiction, ought to be checked and put a stop to.

14o. There would be no difficulty in effecting the speedy settlement of that part of the Province, and of the rest of the disputed territory which has remained to Great Britain. The District of Quebec is (comparatively speaking) overburthened with an agricultural population confined to a narrow strip of land extending between the St. Lawrance and the mountains on both sides of that River. That population is anxiously waiting for the introduction of a system of Land Granting, by which they may be allowed to make use of their scanty means and capital, (much reduced of late by a succession of bad harvests), for bettering their condition, by resorting to these waste Lands, which, under the present regulations, they are unable to purchase. If any immediate loss was to be incurred in depriving the public revenue of the money to arise from the sale of these lands it would soon be made up by the increased consumption of dutiable articles. But no loss is to be incurred, as these lands have long remained, and would for a long time to come, remain unsold. Besides, by encouraging settlement by French Canadians along the American Frontiers, it would be erecting the strongest barrier against invasions on the part of the United States."

SACRILEGE.—In former numbers we had to record some instances of this disgraceful species of robbery, and we regret now to add that these depredations have been continued. Last week Trinity Church was entered through a window by some robbers, who after making a thorough overhaul in the Vestry, retired, disappointed no doubt at getting nothing for their trouble.

The Presbyterian Church, Lower Cove, was also entered in a similar manner, and after making a strict search were rewarded with a few loose coppers only.

St. Andrew's Church, Germainstreet, has also met with a similar visitation: the robbers broke open the Library and obtained a few shillings belonging to the Sunday School.

The Wesleyan Chapel, Portland, has likewise been broken into; and on Sunday night the Mechanics' Institute was entered by the robbers removing a pane of large glass. After ransacking the building, the thieves succeeded in getting a few pounds from a chest belonging to the Carpenters' Society.

It is to be hoped that some measures will be taken to trap these thieves,—there is little doubt, if found, they will be richly punished.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—On Monday evening, M. H. Perley, Esq., delivered a Lecture on *Oregon*, to an overflowing house. The subject is to be resumed this evening at 8 o'clock.

The collection in St. Andrews church for the benefit of the Poor amounted to £16. In Union street church £9 11s 2d. In the Baptist chapel, Germain street £9 10s.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this serviceable Institution took place on Wednesday evening, according to announcement, and altho' the night was stormy the great Hall of the institute was filled to overflowing. His Honor Judge PARKER, President of the Society, filled the Chair, and opened the business of the Meeting with an appropriate address. Dr. PATERSON, Secretary to the Society, read an interesting Report, and the Meeting was subsequently addressed by the several Clergymen and some other Gentlemen present, in remarks replete with interest to the Christian cause they were engaged in advocating.

The St. John GRAMMAR SCHOOL was re-opened on Monday. We understand that an Assistant in the English Department has been engaged, and that, in consequence, some additional Classical Pupils can be admitted.

UNITED STATES vs. ENGLAND.—Our latest accounts from Washington represent the Americans as making a total backout from the position they had assumed with respect to the Oregon Territory, even before they hear what effect the President's Message had in England. Such conduct does not speak well either for their stability, honesty or integrity, and it will be their own faults if England holds them to their belligerent position and chastises them well without giving them time or opportunity to ward off a single blow. At all events they will find England prepared, and she will not disarm until Oregon is settled to her satisfaction.

The following Resolutions have been laid before the Senate:—

"Resolved, That the country included within the parallels of 42 and 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and extending from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific ocean, known as the territory of Oregon, is the property, and part and parcel of the U. States.

Resolved, That there exists no power in this government to transfer its soil, and the allegiance of its citizens, to the dominions, authority, control and subjection of any foreign prince, state, or sovereignty.

Resolved, That the abandonment or surrender of any portion of the territory of Oregon would be an abandonment of the honour, the character, and the best interests of the American people."

Mr. Hannegan moved that the resolutions be printed and made the special order for the third Monday in January.

Mr. Calhoun said—Though I cannot give my support to these resolutions, I am very much gratified that they have been moved by the senator from Indiana. If the Senate should support these resolutions, it is clear that the question can only be settled thereafter by force of arms; and should this be the case, and a war be commenced between this country and Great Britain, no peace can ever take place between the two countries but by our dictation at the cannon's mouth. I think it is a proper occasion for avowing the sentiments which I entertain upon this subject. I am for peace, if peace can be honorably preserved. I am in favour of adjusting the difficulty, if it can be adjusted, by negotiation; if it cannot be adjusted by negotiation, I am in favour of that course to be pursued by this government which shall throw the onus of a war from our own shoulders upon Great Britain. I approve of the course taken by this government in offering the 49th parallel, under all the circumstances of the case, as the boundary. I believe that the desire of the executive is like my own, for peace—for an honourable peace; but if an honourable peace cannot be preserved, if we are to have war, I will stand by my country in every emergency.

Mr. Calhoun moved the following resolves as a substitute for Mr. Hannegan's:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States has power, "by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the senate present concur."

Resolved, That the power of making treaties embraces that of settling and fixing boundaries between the territories and possessions of the United States and those of other powers in cases of conflicting claims between them in reference to the same.

Resolved, That, however clear their claims may be, in their opinion, "to the country included within the parallels of 42° and 54° 40 north lat., and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the territory of Oregon," there now exists, and have long existed, conflicting claims to the possession of the same between them and Great Britain, the adjustment of which have been frequently the subject of negotiation between the respective governments.

Resolved, therefore, That the President of the United States has rightfully the power, under the constitution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided that two-thirds of the members present concur, to adjust by treaty the claims of the two countries to the said territory, by fixing a boundary between their respective possessions.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in renewing the offer, in the spirit of peace and compromise, to establish the 49th degree of north latitude as a line between the possessions of the two countries to the said territory, did not "abandon the honour, the character, and the best interest of the American people," or exceed the power vested in him by the constitution to make treaties.

The resolutions and the proposed amendments were finally, on motion of Mr. Hannegan, laid on the table, with a view to their being taken up for consideration by the Senate on some particular day, to be assigned for that purpose, when the committee shall have reported upon Mr. Allen's resolutions for giving notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon, so that the whole subject may be before the Senate.

In noticing that the Provincial Legislature meets for the despatch of business in January, the New-York *Albion* discourses as follows:

"We sincerely hope that the legislature will meet truly and sincerely for the "dispatch of business," and that there will be no accession of those unseemly disputes between the Governor and the House of Assembly, that prevailed during the last session.—The honour and the interests of that province require harmony and concert among its rulers. There is much to be done for the colony; the colony has vast capabilities and resources, which cannot be brought forth while disputes and discord occupy the minds of the people. The Railroad communication with Quebec should receive immediate attention; and should there be any delay on the part of the Nova Scotia legislature—and we hope there will not—then should New Brunswick take the lead, for we hold it to be of vital importance to the whole of the North American colonies, that a good railway communication be established between Canada and the Lower Provinces. To insure success in this great enterprise, the three legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, should act in concert, and pass such resolutions as will satisfy the Home Government, as well as the great capitalists of England, that the provinces are in earnest and ready to bear their portion of the burthen of a project fraught with so many advantages.

That the government would not receive with indifference the joint prayer of three legislatures we are satisfied. All the experience of the past has shown how anxiously the parent state studies the interests and wishes of the colonists; their prosperity is her prosperity, and she only knows them as a part of her own substance—as bone of her bone and flesh of her flesh.

The revocation of Mr. Reade's appointment is a proof of the indulgent feeling of the government to the colony. Whatever amount of prerogative was bound up in that question was waived in deference to the feelings of the legislature. Her Majesty the Queen would not turn a deaf ear to the prayer of the House of Assembly; and, settled as this question now is, we hope it will not be revived for the gratification of party views or personal animosities. Let it remain buried in oblivion."

THE GREAT RAILWAY.—Some misunderstanding has recently taken place between the London Provisional Committee and the Local Committee of Halifax. In consequence of the former having stated that they would not recognize the latter in any other capacity than as a subordinate Body, reserving to itself all authority, a meeting was held at Halifax for the purpose of considering the correspondence on this subject, when the following Resolutions were passed:

*Resolved*, That this Committee are of opinion that the general scope and wording of the said Resolutions are not entirely satisfactory, inasmuch as no information is contained therein of the status of the London Committee, or of the Constituency by whom they were appointed, nor whether they have secured the sanction and support of the Imperial Government, so necessary, not only to the successful operation of a Company having such important objects in view, but even for the incorporation of such Company.

*Resolved*, That this Committee not only view the project of a Railway between Halifax and Quebec, with undiminished interest and anxiety for its accomplishment, but that their researches, and the information which they have obtained, induce them to indulge in greater anticipations of ultimate success than they formerly entertained.

*Resolved*, That this Committee are now of the same opinion as heretofore, that the success of the project depends upon the liberal patronage and support of the Imperial Government and Provincial Legislatures, and the united and harmonious action of the British and Colonial capital, enterprise and zeal; and conceive that any organization of Committees of a permanent character, until the Imperial and Provincial Legislatures shall have made known their views, will be premature, and productive of no good effect.

*Resolved*, That this Committee are of opinion that as they have received a temporary appointment from a Nova Scotian Constituency, as a Provisional Committee to conduct correspondence and obtain information for the action of the various Legislative Bodies interested in the accomplishment of the object, they do not feel that they are authorised, or can be required by the London, or any co-ordinate Committee, to relinquish or relax the discharge of their duties, until their exertions shall have placed the subject before the Legislative Bodies of these Colonies.

*Resolved*, That when the London Committee shall make known to the satisfaction of this Committee, who the persons are who they think fit to associate as shareholders with themselves, "representing the interest of all such merchants, ship owners, bankers, capitalists, and others," this Committee will immediately assist as a subordinate body, when incorporated, or retire from their situations, as members of a Committee.

*Resolved*, That as in order to accomplish the intended object, large pecuniary legislative assistance and advantages must be obtained, and it may therefore naturally be expected, and even wished, that the respective Legislatures will appoint Commissioners, under whose directions, or in co-operation with whom the Company's Officers are to conduct the Railroad, this Committee think it is premature for an intended Company to attempt to establish permanent regulation.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—We regret to state that a fatal accident occurred on the Marsh road last Monday afternoon. It appears, that a horse, ridden by a person from one of the lime-kilns near the city, took fright, and running furiously along the road, passed a sleigh in which were two officers of the 33d Regt., who had a very narrow escape; that after passing the sleigh the frightened horse overtook and ran against another horse, ridden by Mr. James Clendinning, of King's County, who, by the shock, was violently thrown to the ground, and so severely injured that his death took place almost immediately. The officers on coming up, with great kindness, raised Mr. Clendinning and had him carried into the nearest house, and then drove rapidly into town for a medical man, with whom they returned as quickly as possible, but no assistance could be rendered the sufferer.

An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, before Dr. William Bayard, Coroner, when a verdict was returned, "that the said James Clendinning was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse."

*New Brunswicker.*

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that Mr. John Gillis, merchant of this city, was seriously injured by the upsetting of the stage coach at Halifax, when on his way thither to take passage in the steamer for England. Mr. G. was not able, in consequence, to proceed farther. The following is from the Halifax Sun:—"The Western Coach coming in on Wednesday night—just as it turned the corner of the Province building near the Coach office, upset, pitching the driver and the passengers on the ground seriously injuring the former and a gentleman from St. John, named Gillis. The latter person was taken up insensible and carried to the Hotel, where he remains in a rather precarious state, although he was something better yesterday. Hardy the coachman had two of his ribs broken. This accident was not owing to any carelessness on the part of the coachman, for we are told he used more than ordinary carefulness in bringing the coach in, but is mainly owing to the mode adopted in piling it with luggage. The vehicle now used is an American affair, on runners very narrow at the bottom, and consequently easily upset when heavily laden at the top. On this occasion, on coming round the corner, it swung violently, and upset almost with the force of its own top heavyness."

VOCAL MUSIC.—In referring our readers to the advertisement of Mr. OWEN, in another column, we have also much pleasure in drawing their attention to the following Address, presented to him by the Class under his tuition while in Digby:

*Digby, (N. S.) August 23, 1845.*

SIR,—The Class under your tuition beg to convey to you their sincere thanks for your unwearied attention during the course of instruction they have received from you, and particularly for the gratuitous lessons given them.

While they very much regret that your various engagements will not admit of your giving them another course of lessons at this time, they indulge the hope that the time is not far distant when they will again have the pleasure of seeing you in Digby, when they will gladly avail themselves of the benefit of your instruction. In the meantime they beg leave to assure you, that they will ever retain a pleasing recollection of your kind and gentlemanly deportment during your brief sojourn amongst them, and hope you will accept their best wishes for your health and future happiness.

To Mr. S. OWEN.

REPLY.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN,—

I need scarcely say that the Address delivered on Saturday evening, in presence of so large and respectable an assemblage was extremely gratifying to me. Permit me now in answer to return you my heartfelt thanks, and to assure you in accepting your kind invitation to return so soon as I shall be free from my pressing engagements, it will afford me the liveliest satisfaction again to spend a few weeks among those from whom I have experienced such politeness.

It has afforded me great pleasure to witness the order, attention, and enthusiasm of the Class; and as you have been pleased so handsomely, but at the same time unnecessarily to advert to the circumstance of my having exceeded my engagement, I can only say that it is a proof you have made what would, under other circumstances, be an irksome task, a delightful one.

Allow me again to thank you for your complimentary Address; and further permit me to assure you that I fully appreciate the kindness of your wishes for my health and future happiness, and that of your invitation to return to Digby.

To the Ladies, in particular, I now address myself, and would observe, that to be presented with such an offering of Bouquets, by the loveliest of Acadia's daughters, is a compliment of which an Emperor might feel proud. For these flattering tokens I thank you—and in taking my leave of you ladies and gentlemen, I beg you will accept my best wishes for your health and future happiness.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAIL ROAD.—At a Public Meeting to forward the views of the projectors of this proposition, was held last Saturday at St. Andrews and the Hon. Captain Owen having been called to the chair, opened the proceedings with a lengthy speech, in which he dilated upon the advantages St. Andrews possessed over all other ports for connecting the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic by Railway. The gallant Captain said there were few finer harbors in the world than than that of St. Andrews.—in fact the whole Bay of Passamaquody was a safe anchorage ground, while the harbor of L'Etang which is within a few miles of St. Andrews, was capable of holding the navies of the whole world, and must inevitably in time become a great naval arsenal;—that St. Andrews, besides being sixty miles nearer Quebec than Saint John, was about that distance nearer any port in Great Britain, the West Indies, or the United States; that the contemplated line of Railway from Halifax to the Grand Falls was three-fifths longer than that from St. Andrews, while there would not be twelve to fourteen hours difference in the steam voyage, between Great Britain and Halifax, and Great Britain and Saint Andrews; and that probable connection of the latter place by Railroad through the State of Maine, would enable the Mails from Great Bitain to be received nearly twenty-four hours earlier at Boston by this route than they now are via Halifax;—that the route having already been surveyed by Major Yule, R. E. and found highly favourable, and Acts of Incorporation having passed the Legislature of New Brunswick and Canada some years since, a decided advantage over other lines was thus secured, and nothing would tend so much to secure British intetests, and bind these Provinces more closely together, than the accomplishment of this great work;—that the proximity of St. Andrews to the United States, instead of being an objection, was one of the strongest reasons for its being the terminus, as it would increase the amount of transportation each way, while in the event of war, many other portions of the route, and especially the Grand Falls, which is within pistol shot of the United States territory, were much more exposed to the attack than that in the vicinity of St. Andrews.

We learn from the St. Andrews Standard, from which the above abstract of the Hon. Capt. Owen's speech is taken, that the Hon. Col. Hatch, the Hon. Col. Wyer, James Brown, Esq. M. P. P.; John Wilson, G. D. Street, and J. W. Chandler, Esqrs. and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting, and that after several resolutions had been passed, a subscription paper was opened headed by the Hon. Chairman, and stock to the amount of £30,000 was immediately taken.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for promoting the general interest of the undertaking:—Hon. Capt. W. F. W. Owen, R. N.; Capt. J. Robinson, R. N.; N. Marks, W. Todd, Jr. W. Porter, G. M. Porter, D. Upton, J. Knight, S. G. Andrews, William Ker, Dr. S. T. Gove, J. Street, Wm. Whitlock, J. W. Chandler, H. Frost, W. Mahood, Geo. McKay, S. McFarlane, J. Moore, W. Fisher, A. J. Weimore, Edward W[illegible]son, D. Gilmore, W. Chandler, G. D. King, C. [illegible] Hathaway, T. Turner, J. Walton, Geo. S. Hill, M.P.P.; James Brown, M. P. P.; R. Thompson, M. P. P.; James Boyd, M. P. P.; J. Grimmer, Geo. Thompson, A. Campbell, R. Walton, and T. B. Abbot.

*Courier.*

HALIFAX, January 2.

*Disastrous Fire.*—On Wednesday morning, soon after midnight, a fire broke out in the building in Barrington street, occupied as a workshop by Mr. James Stewart, Carpenter, which speedily communicated to the adjoining tenement, owned and partly occupied by Mrs. Murphy, and thence to the Furniture Warehouse and extensive Workshops owned and occupied by Messrs. Thomson & Eason, all of which were consumed the adjacent buildings, on each side, being with difficulty saved by the strenous and united exertions of the Fire Wardens, the Engine, Fire, and Axe Companies, the Military and Civilians—exertions which were above all praise. Messrs. Thomson & Eson are insured, we understand, to the extent of £400 on their stock and £200 on their premises, but will be considerable sufferers notwithstanding. Mrs. Murphy's loss is covered to the extent of £300; and Mr. Barry, who kept a shop in the ground floor of the premises owned by Mrs. M. has insurance effected to the amount of £150. Mr. Stewart, we fear, is insured. Providentially the weather at the time when this calamity occurred, was perfectly calm, otherwise from the combustible nature of the stock in the burning buildings, it is impossible to say how far the conflagration might have extended.—*Guardian.*

THE CITY OF PEACE.—In the *Niagara Chronicle* of the third of this month, appears the copy of a most extraordinary petition said to be in circulation for signature in the Niagara District in Canada West, and intended for presentation to the Governor General. We are also told that a petition of the same character is being got up on the other side the frontier for presentation to the President of the United States.

The prayer of these petitions set forth the desire of those that subscribe thereto, that Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and his No-Majesty, President Polk, will be pleased to declare the territory in Canada and the United States, in a circle of five miles from the centre of the great Falls of Niagra, neutral ground, to be independent of both Governments, and to be held sacred from attack in time of war. The petitioners base their modest request on the fact that the Falls of Niagra are the most stupendous work of creation, and that thousands of visitors resort there yearly—*mark that*—and that therefore Her Majesty, as a special of Her Royal favor, to this the greatest work of the Creator, shall be requested to interfere with the President of the United States, to declare the surrounding country, a neutral territory, to be called the "City of Peace." We do think of all the impudent propositions we ever heard of, this is certainly the most impudent. The fact is that the Hotel Keepers on both sides of the river, like Job's war horse, sniff the battle from a far, and terrible visions have come over them of deserted dinner tables and neglected bars. We really can hardly write for laughing; a vision of the "City of Peace" rises up before us, with the aspect it would present, in time of war;—a great straggling town, of overgrown boarding houses, crammed with cowards, who would fly there *post haste* from every part of the Provinces and the States, to save their precious skins from the ugly visitations of cold steel and hot lead.

We have lived long enough to see a great many very queer and startling propositions carried out, but if we live to see the "City of Peace" we shall certainly be very much surprised.—*Montreal Cour.*

*The Doings of a Miser.—Strange Affair.*—A friend tells us (says the New York Tribune) the following singular story:—Several years ago, one Richard French, of Philadelphia, who was supposed to be in moderate circumstances, became endower fo[illegible]

some six or seven hundred dollar[illegible] employed him as a clerk. His e[illegible] French was compelled to pay the [illegible] he was bound. This reduced his [illegible] to poverty, and his friends were [illegible] his behalf. The Lehigh Coal C[illegible] into its employ for a time as a [illegible] moderate wages, and afterwards [illegible] a house rent free. Two friend[illegible] cents per week, and the Overs[illegible] lowed him fifty cents more, to d[illegible] of himself and wife. A little mo[illegible] he came to this city to collect a s[illegible] ing his stay was charitably enter[illegible] who tells us the story. He pro[illegible] low spirited, and used to mourn [illegible] unfortunate circumstances which [illegible] as he pretended, to poverty. A[illegible] died, when it appeared that he [illegible] of $30,000, and had pretended [illegible] to gratify a miserly disposition.

*Make Ready.*—We understand [illegible] been received by the Ordnance [illegible] a rigid inspection of the state of [illegible] various magazines—and that a [illegible] now being held upon this mat[illegible] Times.

*United States Senate.*—Mr. H[illegible] his resolutions and in answer [illegible] pacific speech; said—"Now, [illegible] the resolutions, which contained [illegible] ples of truth, should bring war [illegible] What American was there, for [illegible] would hesitate to declare the tru[illegible] He was for peace too; he shrun[illegible] of war as much as could the s[illegible] Carolina. He loved peace; b[illegible] be maintained by degrading and [illegible] war, even of extermination, won[illegible] The senator spoke of war ensu[illegible] of the resolutions, which could [illegible] arbitration at the cannon's mo[illegible] proclaimed if war with Great B[illegible] one, wished never to see it set[illegible] and we arbitrate it ourselves, [illegible] month dictated the terms of pe[illegible] said, or implied, that by the cou[illegible] or by the course which he (Mr [illegible] are to be plunged rashly into w[illegible] ness in the representatives of th[illegible] the rights of the country and i[illegible] province war, and for which we [illegible] sponsible, he, for one, did not [illegible] [illegible] * * * * * [illegible] nt to a surrender of any por[illegible]