The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MARCH 12, 1850.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The steam ship *Canada*, with the Mail of the 23d February, arrived at Halifax on Friday evening, in a passage of 13½ days. The Mail arrived in this City at one o'clock yesterday, having been detained beyond its usual time by the immense quantity of snow on the route, which had fallen during the unusually severe storm of Thursday and Friday last.

The English papers furnish no news of particular importance, either from the United Kingdom or the Continent.

Commercial affairs, generally, continued in an unfavorable state. Price of Cotton had declined ⅛d. per lb. The sales for the fortnight were 42,040 bales.

Price of bread stuffs was much depressed, and quotations lower. Western and Canal Flour was quoted at 22s. to 22s. 6d.; Ohio, 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. Indian Meal, 13s. 6d. to 14s. per barrel.

Money was in demand, with every symptom of an increase in value.

The returns of the Board of Trade show the declared value of exports the past year to be £58,-848,012, against £48,946325 in 1848. The increase, therefore, is £9,901,717. This does not look unfavorable for the commerce of England.

Free-trade in Danger.—In the Commons on the 22d, in a house of 525 members, free-trade escaped defeat, on a division, by a majority of 21 only. Ministers mustered, 273; Mr. Disraeli, 252. The Protectionists no longer hope to restore the corn-laws, but they calculate on an equivalent.

Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Roebuck have both condemned Lord John Russell's Colonial Reform measure.

PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.—The bill to restrain party processions in Ireland has been printed. The first section renders it an act of misdemeanour to join any assembly of persons in Ireland who are bearing weapons, banners, &c. or accompanied by persons playing music, calculated to provoke animosity between different classes of her Majesty's subjects. Persons refusing to disperse after due notice, may be apprehended and summarily proceeded against. On conviction they are to be fined £5, or imprisoned for one calender month. The fine or term of imprisonment is doubled for any second offence. It is provided by the fourth section that no person thus summarily proceeded against can afterwards be indicted for misdemeanour for being present at the same unlawful assembly.

The Party Procession (Ireland) Bill was read a third time in the Commons and passed.

On Monday the 18th February, the Dolly's Brae affair was discussed in the House of Lords. The Earl of Clarendon, Viceroy of Ireland, was present, and defended himself from the attacks of Lord Stanley. The Liverpool *Journal* says:—"If victory atones for the toils of the journey, Lord Clarendon has had his reward, for, so conclusively did the facts of the case contribute to his justification, that the Lords thought it idle to prolong the discussion. The Dolly's Brae affair closes forever the dominion of Orangemen in Ireland."

WINDOW-DUTIES.—It is rumoured that Ministers have organised a scheme of window-duties of a character much more liberal than that which exists.

In the reign of Henry V. the British revenue was £64,000, now it amounts to £59,300,000.

TIMBER.—During the month, eight timber-laden vessels have arrived at Liverpool. One cargo of St. John Pine, 19½ inches, sold at 18¼d. per foot; Red Pine, small sales at 15½d. to 16½d. per foot; Birch, in good demand, cargo sales at 14d. to 16½. per foot; no demand for Railway Sleepers; Lathwood, cargo sales, £1 10s. per fathom. Dullness is the main feature of the Timber market.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks, &c.—St. John, with cargo, have been sold at £7 5s. and apart at £7 16s. per standard; a cargo of inferior quality at £6 17s. 6d. per standard.

THE TEA TRADE, Feb. 18.—The deliveries of tea last week in London were 511,473lbs., being almost precisely the same as in the preceding week. The market is steady.

GLASGOW IRON TRADE.—The market is quite at a stand, and pig-iron is very languid, with sellers to 47s. 6d. per ton, f. o. b. Manufactured iron also manifests symptoms of inactivity, at last quotations.—*Glasgow Citizen, Feb. 16.*

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.—We have the best authority for stating, that there is a perfect friendly understanding existing between the Government of this country and that of the United States, that the railroad and ship canal to be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama are to be open to all the world, in peace or war, and that France and Russia signify their desire of being parties to this arrangement.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE POST-OFFICE.—By a return just issued from the Post-office, it appears that the total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the past year was 337,500,000, while the total in 1839, under the old system, was 76,000,000. The increase has been steady since that period, but it was smaller in 1848 than in any other year, owing, doubtless, to the interruption to trade caused by the disturbances on the Continent.—*Times.*

ANOTHER WAR-MEDAL.—A committee appointed by the authorities has just decided to recommend to Parliament that a medal to commemorate the first expedition to Egypt in 1801, should be granted to the survivors, both naval and military. It will be recollected that at the commencement of this campaign, Sir Ralph Abercrombe, having driven the enemy before him, in their repeated efforts to prevent the landing of the British troops, again gave them battle before Alexandria, on which occasion, and in the hour of victory, that distinguished General was killed.

THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.—It is rumoured that her late Majesty the Queen Dowager has bequeathed the sum of £10,000 to Major-General Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H., commanding the south-west district.—*United Service Gazette.*

At the sale of the late Queen Dowager's effects, the arm chair in which William IV. died was bought by his son, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

THE GREEK DISPUTE.—A Queen's messenger has been despatched from the Foreign Office with orders to Mr. Wyse and Sir W. Parker to suspend hostile operations against Greece, in consequence of our Government having accepted the friendly mediation of France. We believe the offers already made by Greece are satisfactory to our Government, and they are substantial grounds for anticipating that the next despatches will announce a termination of the affair, the Greek Government having given the redress demanded.—*Weekly Chron.*

Admiral Parker has seized 70 Greek merchantmen, and has carried them off to Salamis and Syra. The Pyræus, Salamis, and Syra are blockaded.—No Greek vessel is permitted to leave any of the ports of Greece.

Lord Gough came with the Indian mail to Malta, and was to leave by the Peninsular boat Indus, for Southampton.

PREPARATIONS IN INDIA FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.—Preparations for the Indian contribution to the great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations are already begun at Bombay. The most remarkable manufactures in Western India are silks and damasks; black-wood furniture and open carved work; inlaid work of ivory, coloured woods, and metal; lapidary work, especially in agates, jaspers, and cornelians; silver work; arms—bows and arrows, swords, shields, and matchlocks.—*Allen's Overland Mail.*

The East India Company has subscribed £500 for the great exhibition of 1851.

The council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have authorised the payment of a subscription of £250 to the fund for promoting the exhibition of the industry of all nations.

The members of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh are taking steps to erect a public monument to the memory of Lord Jeffrey; and Mr. Steel has been commanded to execute a bust of his lordship for the Advocates' Library.

HORSES FROM SYDNEY.—Several horses, imported from Sydney, have been sold in London, the best for £50, the worst for £27.

DEATH OF A GREAT MINING CAPITALIST IN CORNWALL.—We have this week to announce the death of J. T. Treffry, Esq. of Place Fowey, a gentleman well known throughout the West of England, and to the mining interest throughout the world. Few men have been more useful or more respected in their generation. Commanding an enormous capital, which never lay useless in its coffers, and possessing the skill wherewith to direct it into profitable channels, he has always indeed been the monarch of the district, but his kingdom has shared in his good fortune. The mines and other work with which he was connected, either as principal shareholder, or sole proprietor, gave employment to perhaps upwards of 3000 hands.—*Cornwall Gaz.*

At the present moment there are fourteen vessels loading in St. Katherine's Docks, London, for Australia, New Zealand, and Natal. The gross tonnage is 9183, and they all sail within three weeks, carrying away twelve hundred passengers at the very least.

There were, on the 22d Nov., in the Chinese waters, 112 British vessels, 15 American, 2 Spanish, 10 Dutch, 9 Portugese, 2 French.

The offer of the Pasha of Egypt to match Egyptian against English horses, for a long distance and on his own ground, has been declined by the Jockey Club.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feby. 18.—The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship Great Western, Captain Wolfe, sailed this afternoon with the usual British and foreign West Indian mails, and the mails for New Granada, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili. Her route is *via* Madeira, Barbadoes, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Hayti, and Jamaica; thence to the Spanish Main and the Isthmus of Panama. The Great Western has 34 passengers. She has a full cargo, consisting of manufactured goods for the various West India colonies, and also a number of packages of valuable merchandise intended for transmission across the Isthmus to Panama, thence to be shipped per steamers for Valparaiso, Lima, San Francisco, California, &c.

IRELAND.—During the past week considerable excitement prevailed in Limerick owing to the riotous manifestations of large mobs, who marched through the streets demanding bread. Several bread-shops were broken into and plundered, and in one shop the till was rifled of money to the amount of £4. A large force of military and police paraded the streets on Thursday, and the police patrols were continued up to Saturday. Several of the rioters were brought before the magistrates, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The great majority of them refused to go into the workhouse, and in parading the streets they frequently shouted, "Bread or blood."

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant left Dublin on the 15th, early in the morning, by a special train for Kingstown, and immediately on his arrival there sailed in Her Majesty's steamer Trident for Holyhead. The "Dolly's Brae" discussion is the subject which has caused his Excellency's departure.

The Lord Chancellor and the Commander of the Forces have been sworn in as Lords Justices, to act during the absence of Lord Clarendon.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. John O'Connell eulogised Lord John Russell for his motion for the relief of the Irish poor. The rent for the week was £20 9s. 8d.

Several wanton outrages have been recently committed in the County of Down, by a number of armed men.

FRANCE.—The proposed plan of dividing France into four great military divisions, under the administration of four Lieutenant-Generals, excites much attention. General Changarnier will retain the Paris division, with the probable addition of the departments nearest the capital. The four Generals mentioned as likely to be nominated, are Magnan, Castelane, Gennau, and Rostolan. They will be invested with extraordinary powers—they can give orders without appeal to the Minister of War, proclaim martial law instantaneously and simultaneously in the districts that may become disturbed, and take any other measures they think needful without hesitation or delay.

Extraordinary Commissioners are about to start, or have already started, for the Departments to report the state of public feeling towards the Government, and enable it to perfect its measures for the maintenance of order. It is understood that the utmost confidence can be placed in the army. All sides of the moderate party appear determined to support the Government in the coming election.

Lyons continues tranquil, the Socialists being overawed by the immense garrison.

All the individuals in the departments of the mouth of the Rhone, who do not belong to the national guards, are ordered to send in their arms delivered to them when they formed part of that guard, within one month from the 9th instant.

The navigation returns of France for 1849 show a great increase over 1848, but a falling off of something approaching *one-third* when compared with 1847.

The eldest daughter of M. Guizot is about to be married to M. de Witt, the lineal descendant of the celebrated Dutchman, Jean de Witt.

TUSCANY.—The Tuscan Government has doubled the duty on corn and merchandise at the free port of Leghorn, and also increased the price of sales, and imposed a tax on mortgages. The Tuscan budget for 1850 is fixed at 35,000,000 francs.

SPAIN.—Our Madrid letters of the 3d inst., state that the pregnancy of the Queen would be officially announced between the 10th and 15th inst.—General Narvaez had returned to Madrid, after taking possession of a large estate offered to him by the Queen as a recompense for the important services he had rendered the throne and the cause of public order. The estate is said to be worth 2,000,000 reals. Several detachments of troops, which formed part of the expedition to Italy, have arrived in Madrid.—*Times.*

From a return lately published we find that there are at present in Spain 15,640 schools.

DENMARK.—The following is a translation of the Speech of the King of Denmark at the opening of the Diet on the 30th January:

"As on a former occasion I announced from this place to my faithful Danish people the resolution I had taken, and as I afterwards from this place promulgated the fundamental laws of the realm, so I again now speak to them on opening this first Diet.

"The war is still unfinished; it is only suspended; yet I hope that the negotiations now begun will lead to the desired aim, unless my misguided subjects should find support at the hands of a greater Power.

"It is, however, a comfort to me to find that my country, by God's help, will be able in the coming year, to bear the burdens which circumstances may demand. This will be seen by the project of the financial code, as well as from other particulars as to resources of the Treasury, which will be laid before the Diet.

"By the projects of law which will be presented to the Diet, it will be found that an important beginning has been made towards bringing our various civic relations into harmony with the fundamental law.

"I place now my firm reliance on you, my loyal Danish men, that you will carry out the mission confided to you in a way to further the true interests of our country."

After having delivered this speech, which was received with great applause, His Majesty left the hall, and the two Chambers proceeded to verify their powers.

WINTER ON THE CONTINENT.—We learn from the Austrian and German papers that the severity of the winter is unparalleled throughout Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Austria Proper. All the communications between the various provinces and towns are interrupted. The Vienna mails have not arrived at Prague for the last eight days; large masses of snow cover the public roads and railroads, and several accidents have occurred. An officer and 11 soldiers were lost in a snow-storm near Fassrendorf, and died from cold. Soldiers on patrol service are asserted to have been frozen to death close to the gates of Vienna.

GONE TO EARTH.—The cold is so severe at Kamtschatka that the Governor has been compelled to quit his usual residence at St. Peter and St. Paul to bury himself under the earth—that is to say, he has retired to his subterranean Palace, which is 20 metres below ground, and is capable of accommodating 200 persons. This palace is perpetually lighted by lamps. Most wealthy private persons have dwelling of this kind, but it is rarely cold enough to induce them to flee thither for refuge.—*Hamburgh Borsenhalle.*

On Thursday and Friday last, we were visited with a North East snow storm of greater duration and severity than has been experienced here for a number of years past. The storm was at its height on Friday, when the snow fell and drifted most furiously with a high cold wind. Travelling in all directions has been since greatly impeded, and the mails detained beyond their usual time of arrival.

THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.—The second of the course of *Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity*, was delivered last Wednesday evening in the Saint John Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Robert Irvine. The subject was, "*Christ the Messiah of the Old Testament.*" The limits of one lecture confined him to the *Pentateuch*, or the Five Books of Moses. His argument derived thence was divided into three parts—1st, Christ is presented in the Pentateuch by Prophetic intimations; 2d, by typical representations; 3d, by personal adumbrations;—to each of which, as far as time allowed, he did ample justice. The dense congregation listened with great attention; and though the services occupied nearly three hours, there was not the smallest symptom of uneasiness in any part. To the Christian, who cannot but delight in seeing how fruitful every part of the Bible is in its testimonies of Christ, it was a valuable discourse; and we would recommend to every one its perusal, when it issues from the press as a tract.

It has given us much pleasure to learn that a Branch to the New-Brunswick Auxiliary BIBLE SOCIETY, has been formed at Kingston, King's County.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. Mr. Cooney entertained a very large assemblage, last evening, with an interesting lecture on "Her Majesty the Queen." The lecture breathed the true spirit of loyalty,—that loyalty which feels that the Throne of Britain will remain unshaken, while its Sovereign and its Government remain loyal to the King of Kings, and make His *Word* the guide of their proceedings.

It is with sincere regret we announce, in our obituary column, this day, the death of Mrs. DONALD, the lady of the Rev. WM. DONALD Minister of St. Andrew's Church, in this city, which melancholy event took place on Sunday evening last, very suddenly. Although Mrs. DONALD only came amongst us last summer, she had become a general favourite; and by her amenity of manners and kindness of disposition, had not only gained the respect and esteem of the Presbyterian Church, of which her husband had the spiritual charge, but also of a large circle of friends belonging to other religious bodies. What renders the event still more melancholy is, that it took place unexpectedly, and in the absence of her husband, who had gone to Fredericton to assist the Rev. Mr. BROOKE in the discharge of his ministerial duties. Such are the mysterious ways of Providence. The funeral took place on Thursday last, when the stores were closed; and although the day was extremely stormy, it was numerously and most respectably attended.—*Courier, Saturday.*

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Edward Allison, as Consul in New Brunswick; and of Mr. Fred. Charman, as Consul in Nova Scotia, for Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal.

We understand that the fine new ship *Tippoo Saib*, built at this port by Mr. James Smith, has been sold at Liverpool for £7 5s. Sterling per ton.—*New Bruns.*

The population of Eastport, Me., is 4000; among its inhabitants are more than one hundred widows.

The steamship Baltic, 3000 tons burthen, the fourth of Collins's line of steamers, was safely launched in New York on Saturday, 2d inst.

For the year ending Sept. 30, 1849, there arrived in the United States from foreign countries 299,610 persons, 170,253 males, 119,915 females, 442 sex not stated.

The number of vessels lost on the Florida reefs, during the year 1849, is stated to have been one hundred and seventy-nine, of the estimated value of 5,673,000 dollars.

RIOTS IN MONTREAL.—*Montreal, March 5.*—At the Municipal election yesterday, annexationists were returned in two wards. There was considerable rioting, and numerous windows were smashed.

RIO JANEIRO.—The New York Sun reports, on the authority of Capt. Young, of bark D. Godfrey, which arrived there on 2d inst. from Rio Janeiro, that the yellow fever had made its appearance at the Palace of the Emperor, and that the Prince Royal, heir to the throne, died a few days previous to the sailing of the bark.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On the 5th, the Attorney General's Bill relating to Landlord and tenant was committed and agreed to.

The Attorney General's Bill to consolidate all the laws relating to the value of coins, was also committed and agreed to.

The Attorney General's Bill to consolidate all the laws relating to the establishment of great roads was committed, and progress reported thereon.

A Bill to Incorporate the New Brunswick Association for the encouragement of Agriculture, Home Manufactures, and Commerce, was likewise committed, and progress reported thereon.

A Bill relating to Emigrants arriving in this Province was committed, and progress reported thereon. The same Bill was recommitted on the 6th and agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.—Messrs. Woodward, Ritchie, Brown, Jordan, Gilbert, Connell and R. D. Wilmot, severally and in succession, called the Government to task for their lack of duty.

Mr. Woodward said the House has now been considerable time in session, and nothing of an important nature has yet been dealt with. It was high time that something should be done with regard to the reduction of salaries. The useful time of the country was taken up with trifling affairs, when the whole Province were anxiously looking forward for measures of general interest. The question of retrenchment was of high importance, and this House would not do justice to themselves, to their constituents and the country at large, unless they recorded their opinions on this subject. He did not see a single Government measure yet introduced, and he thought the House should have to jog their (the Government's) memory, and arouse them to a sense of duty.

Mr. Ritchie said the only public measure that had yet been introduced was the Hon. Attorney General's Consolidation Bill. The consolidation of the laws might be all well enough; but there were many subjects of far greater importance which were yet untouched. Where were all the public measures embodied in the opening Speech? He had waited from day to day in expectation of seeing the Executive come down with something of public import, but he had waited in vain. He had made a memorandum of the measures recommended in the opening Speech, and he could not but record his very great surprise at the inactivity evinced by the Members of the Government. There was the question of reciprocal Free Trade with the United States; the general question of our relations with the Mother Country; the Agricultural measure; the Shediac Railway; the Municipal Corporation measure; the initiation of Money grants; the Revenue Bill; the School Bill; the Road Bill; and the Coal measure. All of these subjects were of the greatest importance, yet the precious money and the time of the Country were being expended in trifling matters.—Where was the principle of reduction and economy in the public expenditure which was loudly called for throughout the length and breadth of the Province. He would call upon the members of the Government for an enunciation of what they intended to do and to know whether they intended to allow the Session to pass over without moving in those measures of vital importance to the Country

(The observations of the other Hon. Members who spoke were similar to those of Messrs. Woodward and Ritchie.)—*Morning News.*

On motion of Mr. Ritchie, *Ordered*, That the report of John Wilkinson, Esquire, on the proposed Line of Railway between the City of Saint John and the Harbour of Shediac, be forthwith printed, and that one hundred copies thereof be furnished for the use of the Legislature.

And on like motion of Mr. Ritchie, *Ordered*, That the Report from Captain George Bent, of the Royal Engineers, and John Grant, Esquire, Civil Engineer, of a Survey of the River Saint John, between the Grand Falls and Fredericton, be forthwith printed, and that one hundred copies of the said Report be furnished for the use of the Legislature.

THURSDAY, March 7.—Mr. Wark submitted a resolution that on —— day in March, instant, the House go into Committee of the whole on the state of the Province, with regard to our relations with the mother country.

Mr. McLeod was not aware that our relations with the mother country were in any way altered since the last meeting of the Legislature. England was still the mother, and this country was still the daughter. He could not, therefore, see the necessity of going into Committee on that subject, for the reason that he could not see wherein our relations were altered.

Mr. Wark said, that in his opinion the time had come when the House of Assembly of this Province should give expression to the opinion which they, as the representatives of the people of this Province, entertained, with respect to the position which this Province now occupied, both commercially and politically towards England and towards our sister Colonies. It was well known that associations had been formed, as well in this country as in Canada, to take these matters into consideration, and it was also well known that delegates had been appointed by an association in this country to confer with their fellow subjects in Canada, on this momentous subject. He (Mr. W.) for one, thought that our relations with the mother country were far from being of a satisfactory character. It was not now a question between the Crown and the North American Colonies, so much as it was a question between a portion of our fellow subjects in the mother country and subjects of the Crown in these Colonies; and with these views he thought a day should be set apart for the full and free discussion of these matters.

Mr. Barberie had no objection to a discussion on any subject which interested the people of this country, but he had objections to pass the resolution under consideration. If the House should adopt the resolution of the hon. member for Kent, it would look as if that branch of the Legislature intended to hoist the standard of rebellion and declare their independence of England. He presumed this was not the intention of the hon. mover, and he would, therefore, recommend the hon. member from Kent to confine his resolution to the state of the Province.

Mr. Partelow said, that word the resolution how they might, there could not be a doubt that the House, once in Committee, the debate would embrace everything connected with the Province.

Mr. Wark explained, that it had formerly been considered that a motion to go into committee on the state of the Province was held to imply dissatisfaction with the local government. This was by no means his intention, and as the suggestion had come from a member of the Government, he had no objection to alter the wording of the resolution.

Mr. Woodward concurred with the hon. Secretary that once in committee hon. members would take up such subjects as they thought were of the most importance to the people of this country.—There could not be a doubt that the subject of salaries would come up amongst other things, and with respect to our commercial relations with the mother country, there would, of course, be a difference of opinion. Our political relations was a subject which should, at the present moment, be touched tenderly and with judgment, and he hoped for the credit of the Province that they would discuss all these matters in a proper spirit.

Mr. Brown would have no objection to the amendment proposed in the wording of the resolution, were it not that he feared that amendments might be proposed to any resolution offered, which would prevent the real opinion of the House from being had on the subject under consideration. That was the only reason why he would like to see the resolution passed as it originally stood. He was far from wishing to avoid any discussion of any subject which might be supposed to interest the people of this Province, and did not wish to see anything done which would tend to prevent an expression of opinion on any subject, but, judging from past experience, he feared that unless the House confined itself to the discussion of a particular point it would be difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at a decision on anything.

Mr. R. D. Wilmot would not limit the discussion to our relations with England, whatever these relations might be: there were other matters connected with the Colony, and within their own control, which required legislative action to set them right. He would go into the consideration of salaries, and everything else which had a bearing on the welfare of this Province. Our relations with the sister Colonies was a subject which they could not avoid discussing, when in committee on the state of the Province. As they were now situated, they were as much foreigners, with regard to each other, as if they belonged to a different country, and more so, for if they were foreign states they might treat with each other, but as things now were they seemed to be entirely cut off from each other.

Hon. Mr. Partelow said, that it was idle to talk of restricting the field of discussion by the wording of that resolution. Word it as they pleased, and hon. members of that House would talk as they pleased, and move what resolutions they pleased during the debate. He would therefore recommend the hon. mover to strike out the concluding words of his resolution, and let the order of the day be for going into committee on the state of the Province.

Mr. Wark concurred, and Monday the 18th instant was set apart for taking into consideration the state of the Province.—*Head Quarters.*

IMPORTANT DEBATE.—Yesterday morning the crowds of people proceeding towards the Province Building, long before the usual time for opening the House of Assembly, gave evidence that a matter of no ordinary interest was expected to be discussed in the representative branch. The Bill to Incorporate the Grand and Subordinate Lodges of Loyal Orangemen in this Province stood for the order of the day, and, by ten o'clock, the crowds which besieged every door leading to the lower lobby, and to the gallery of the House, evinced the anxiety which was felt for the issue of a debate, upon which the peace of families, communities, and the Province generally, in some measure depend. It was with the utmost difficulty that Mr. Payne, the officer of the House in charge of the gallery, could make way up stairs, to secure the admission of the reporters, and the instant that the door was opened a dense mass of people rushed in, jamming up every inch of standing or setting room to be found in that part of the building. The lobby below was also crowded to excess, and the committee rooms, commanding a view of the interior of the House, were occupied by gentlemen anxious to hear the opinions of the representatives of the people of this Province on a question which has forced itself on the attention of every lover of peace and good order in the country.

At twelve o'clock, Mr. J. Earle, a member from Queen's County, and Grand Master of the Orangemen in this Province, rose and moved the order of the day, which being read, the Attorney General addressed the chair, on the necessity of preserving order and decorum in all parts of the House during the debate. The Attorney General spoke for himself and his colleagues, and his remarks were concurred in by cries of "hear hear" from all parts of the House. Mr. J. Earle then followed, in the same strain, deprecating anything like an expression of approval or disapprobation on the part of the audience.

Mr. Botsford having taken the chair of the Committee, the mover of the Bill (Mr. J. Earle) opened the debate, in a speech of some length, during which he explained very fully the organization and origin of the Orange body. Mr. Brown followed, in a long and exceedingly powerful speech, and, perhaps, never acquitted himself better than on this occasion. Mr. Connell followed, at length, in support of the Bill. The Attorney General then addressed the committee, in a speech which occupied about an hour and a half, and in which passages occurred of almost overpowering eloquence and feeling. Dr. Wilson supported the Bill in a quiet and conciliatory speech, which was listened to with much attention. Dr. Thomson opposed the Bill, in a speech full of information about the working of Orange institutions in Ireland, and the state of that country. Mr M'Leod was the last speaker, and opposed the Bill with much energy and feeling.

We are happy to add that the most perfect order was preserved throughout the debate among the vast assemblage of spectators, and in the House itself; and the adjournment of the debate until this morning was agreed to with as much quietness, and apparent good feeling, as if there had not been a single spectator in the lobbies of the House, or a difference of opinion among its members.

The sickness of Mr. J. Earle, the mover of the Bill, has precluded the House from proceeding with the debate to-day, but it will be resumed when the hon. mover is able to take his place in the House.

We shall get out the speeches made during this debate, as fast as our space will permit.—*Head Quarters, Saturday last.*

LUMBER BILL.—Our readers will have noticed, by the report of the proceedings in the House of Assembly, published in our last, that a Bill has passed the lower House providing for the punishment of trespassers on square timber and other lumber, on its way to market. It was high time for the Legislature to interfere to prevent the abominable system of timber stealing which prevailed on the different rivers in this Province, and the promoters of this Bill have done essential service to the lumbering interest, by bringing in this measure. We understand that the Bill was prepared by Wm. Watts, Jr., Esq., and was brought in by Mr. Taylor, who had himself been a sufferer from such trespasses.—*Ib.*

During the last week the two Legislative Branches have been engaged in the discussion of several most important Bills. One is a Law Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Hill in the Council, which goes at once to strip the law of its numerous technicalities—its John Does and Richard Roes, its replications and incomprehensibilities, and leaves it to the sole guidance of common sense by enabling parties to plead the general issue. We need not add, that when all this machinery shall be swept away, the costs will be much lighter; and that taken in conjunction with a "Bill in further amendment of the Law" brought by his honor the Solicitor General, we shall have a clear riddance of much of the legal trash which has hitherto disgraced our statute books.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

[FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.]

U. S. CONGRESS.—Talk of disunion still prevails to a great degree at Washington. On Monday 4th inst. Mr. Calhoun's remarks were read in the Senate by Mr. Mason. The reading occupied two hours. The loss of equilibrium between the two sections, the North and the South, was stated to be the primary cause of Southern discontent, and if the question was not settled it must end in disunion. Northern aggressions were reviewed—the North was forcing the South to accede. To arrive at disunion would require time, but it must come, unless the question was fairly and speedily settled. Mr. Calhoun was too unwell to address the Senate in person.

In the House the California message was taken up. Mr. Sackett delivered a bold free soil speech. Mr. McWillie followed, evincing much emotion; he sincerely believed the Union in imminent danger. Talk of disunion had commenced in the churches, and social circles, he said, [illegible] it as a probable event.

A Message from the President was communicated, on the subject of the Coasting trade between the Atlantic and Pacific, also respecting the remonstrance of the British minister against increasing the duty upon Iron and other British products.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—A telegraphic despatch received here, states that George J. Bullock, of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Louisiana, absconded a few days since with $100,000 in notes of that institution. He sailed from Savannah on Thursday last, in the British schooner Abel, bound to Rotterdam.

A later despatch from Savannah states that $5000 reward has been offered for the arrest of Bullock, the absconder.

NEW YORK, March 4.—There was a severe fire at the Dry Dock, this evening. Steamers Charter Oak and Eureka were consumed. The Eureka was fitting for California, and the Charter Oak was repairing for her Eastern summer work.

The Charter Oak was owned in Boston; the Eureka was the property of Geo. Law.

The little steamboat Wilson G. Hunt, which was employed last season on the Coney Island ferry, sailed from New York on Saturday for California. Her present route is rather a long one for her capacity.

The New York Herald says that 288 persons in New York, support their families by selling the Herald in the streets.

Marriage has assumed the shape of a violent epidemic at Wilmington, Del. On Thursday last one minister alone pocketed something like $100 for placing the yoke matrimonial.

"SPRING IS COMING."—Fresh Shad, green Peas, and Tomatoes, are among the delicacies served up at some of the Philadelphia hotels.

A LONG VOYAGE.—The ship Clarendon, (of Boston,) arrived at New York, from Canton, left St. Helena Dec. 21. The C. sailed from this port in Dec. 1846, and has been absent nearly 38 months. She has visited the following ports (some of them a number of times,) viz: Liverpool, Batavia, Singapore, Penang, Akyat, Macao, Whampoa, Hong Kong, and Amoy. She has gone into port, including this last entry, 23 times, and has sailed 75,492 miles. She has worked down the China sea twice against the S. W. Monsoon, and has made three eastern passages to and from Singapore and Amoy in the east coast of China, and during her whole voyage has not lost a man by disease or accident.—[N. Y. Paper.

BALTIMORE.—The value of the shipments to California, during the month of January, was about $250,000. The aggregate foreign exports of flour for the month of January were 24 603 barrels. The total value of exports during the month of February was $707,402 70, of which those to California reached the sum of $233,962.

Baltimore, March 1.—Steamship Republic has been bought by George Law, of New York, for $135,000, to run between Panama and San Francisco.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Steam-ship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on the 28th ult. from Chagres, with 65 passengers, and $450,000 in gold dust. She brings dates from San Francisco to the 14th January.

Sacramento city had been overflowed by the sudden rising of the river, and only a few spots were visible above the water. The cattle were all swept away. The loss of property is estimated at one million of dollars. The inhabitants were suffering dreadfully from the calamity.

The flood at Sacramento, while it destroys a great deal of property, will wash out the gold in immense quantities.

A serious outrage had been committed by a party of Chilians at the mines near Stockton, upon some Americans, several of whom they killed, and took the remainder prisoners. They were afterwards released. This affair has created great excitement, and it was supposed that all the Chilians would, in consequence, be expelled from the mines.

San Francisco is one complete mud hole: [illegible] streets, being unpaved, are now in an [illegible] passable state, owing to the heavy, con[illegible] It is stated that all kinds of provi[illegible] materials have declined at San Francisco. Rents continued to be enormously high—rooms 6 by 8 feet renting for $100 per month, in advance. The ship Apollo has been hauled ashore and converted into a store-house. She rents for $10,000 per month, in advance, or at the rate of $120,000 per annum. Rich Diggins had been discovered near Maxwell's creek, on the north side of Mercador.

Rumours prevailed, which were found to be too true, that between one and two thousand persons were in Stutter's fort, surrounded by water, unable to escape, and with little means of subsistence.—The steamer California, arrived at Panama, had on board one and a half millions gold, including that in the hands of passengers.

A *private* telegraphic despatch from New Orleans to a mercantile house in this City, states that at the latest dates from San Francisco, Jan. 15, "Lumber by the cargo was selling at *three hundred dollars per M.*"—[N. Y. paper.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION OF AUSTRALIA.—Glance at a chart of the world, and see how very conveniently situated Australia is for trade and commerce. With a sea-coast of nearly 8000 miles, all indented at regular intervals with a vast number of safe, large, and commodious harbours, partly in the torrid zone and partly in the temperate zone, Australia is in the very centre of the busy world. In Java, the Mauritius, and Philippine Islands, our sugar is manufactured; China produces our tea and silk; in India our rice is raised; in Ceylon our coffee. And these islands and countries in return will find it their interest to open a market for the sale of our surplus productions. We are no great distance, only about a month's sail, from the western coast of America.—["Rev. D. Mackenzie's Guide."

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We are glad to perceive some indications that the cause of the Halifax and Quebec Railway is not yet despaired of. A plan (the most feasible that we have yet seen) which will accomplish the undertaking without bringing any excessive burdens upon the people, or at all affecting the interests of Shareholders in the country, except to ensure the general prosperity, has been printed and circulated, and we hope will meet with attention. The character and ability of its projector, entitle it to more than common consideration.—*Halifax Church Times.*

The Panorama of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, has lost none of its interest on its return from Newfoundland, & has been exhibiting during the week to large audiences.—*Ib.*

The steam ship America, from Boston, arrived at Halifax on Friday afternoon, and in three hours proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool. Charles C. Stewart, Esq. and Capt. E. Hippesly, of this city, embarked at Halifax.

Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity.

The third lecture of this course will be delivered next Thursday evening, in the Centenary Chapel, at seven o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Casewell.—Subject: "*The Evidences of Christianity derived from Prophecy.*" By order of the Committee.

March 12th, 1850.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in February,		£1126	1	0
Withdrawn in	do.	867	8	4

Acting Trustee for March—JOHN WISHART, Esquire.

☞ At a Meeting of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, held in the St John Hotel on the 4th instant, it was unanimously resolved, that the Society will not celebrate the Anniversary of their Patron Saint this year, but intend giving a Pic Nic in the course of the ensuing Summer—the time and place to be decided at their next Quarterly Meeting.

March 9. WILLIAM PATTON, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral Church, Fredericton, on Wednesday the 6th instant, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, J. Henry Phair, Esq., to Sarah Elizabeth, second daughter of Asa Coy, Esq., of that City.

At Moncton, Feb. 28, by Rev. D. Crandal, Mr. Charles Preston, to Miss Martha Morse, all of Moncton.

At Upper Mills, St. Stephen, on the 28th ult., the Rev. A. H. Gould, to Julia, second daughter of Albert Robinson, Esq.

In Trinity Church, Digby, on Monday the 4th inst, by the Rev. Thomas Maynard, Mr. Alexander Boyne, of St. John, to Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Dakin, Esq., of Digby.

On the 7th ult., at York Mills, Henry Youle Hind, Esq., Toronto, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Duncan Cameron, C. B., Lundalty, Yonge Street, Toronto, and formerly of the 79th Highlanders.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mr. James Wright, a native of Armagh, Ireland, aged 37 years.

On Sunday evening the 10th inst at 9 o'clock, Mr. Robert Magee, in the 45th year of his age, a native of Coleraine, Ireland, deservedly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

At Norton, King's County, on the 2d instant, Mr. William Burnett, aged 84 years, one of the first settlers of the Province, much respected.

At Jemseg, Queen's County, in the 56th year of his age, Mr. Charles Garrison, leaving an affectionate wife and one daughter to mourn their loss.

At St. George, (Charlotte County,) on the 24th ult., Mary, wife of Mr. Donald McKenzie, and third daughter of the Rev. John Cassilis, of St. Patrick, aged 31 years. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her.

At the Ledge, on the 2d inst., Mr. Patrick McVay, aged 45 years.

At Oromocto, on the 26th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Dow, senior, and daughter of the late Mr. Orlo Smith, of Upper Canada, aged 58 years.

At Detroit, State of Michigan, on the 2d inst., Matilda, wife of Mr. J. W. Patten, and second daughter of Mr. John Stevens, of South Bay, New Brunswick.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Brigt. Emily, Covell, Matanzas, 15—Jardine & Co., molasses.—Sailed in company with brigt. Curlew, for this port.—On Wednesday, at noon, saw the ship Java, hence, for California, in mid-Bay, off Point Lepreaux.

Saturday—Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—T. Parks, passengers and merchandise.

This Day—Ship Speed, Grundell, Savannah, 17—S. Wiggins & Son.

A Ship in the Offing, reported to be the Delta, from Philadelphia.

CLEARED.

March 5th—Brig Indus, Richan, Glasgow, deals, &c.—Charles McLauchlan

7th—Schr. Dolphin, Holder, New York, scantling, &c.—Allison & Spurr.

11th—Schr. Cairo, Hutchinson, Portland, lumber.

Brig F. L. Vail, from Westport, N. S., at Antigua, 29 days—lost deck load 5 days out.

Spoken, Feb. 27th, lat. 37 25, lon. 72 20, brigt. Curlew, from Matanzas, for this port.

Barque Amelia, Holder, of this port, was loading at Havanna, 22d ult., for New York.

Arrived at St Catherines, Dec. 12th, barque Teal, Gray, from St. John, for California—all well—and sailed again previous to the 29th.—At Holmes' Hole, Feb. 28th, schr. Echo, McMullin, from St. John, for New York, and sailed again the 2nd inst.—At Boston, March 4th, schr. Pandora, Whelpley, St. John.—At Portland, 4th, schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, from Salem, for St. John.

Cleared at Mobile, Feb. 18th, ship Belmont, Grant, St. John.—At New York, March 1st, ship Brant, Hall, for Baltimore, to load coal for Panama; 2nd, brigt. Sarah, Johnston, St. John.

Cleared at Apalachicola, Feb. 16th, bark Clyde, Holcrow, Liverpool.—At New Orleans, Feb. 26th, ship Thetis, Leighton, Liverpool; Unicorn, do.—At Boston, March 6th, schr. Olive Branch, Fought, St. John.

Sailed from Savannah, Feb. 22d, ship Speed, Grundell, St. John.—From Lewes, (Del.) March 1st, schr. Sally Ann, St. John.

(*By Telegraph*)—Arrived at Norfolk, (Vir.) March 5th, ship Samuel, Leighton, Newport, (England.)

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—Feb. 10th, Berlin, at Liverpool; 12th, Catherine, at the Clyde; 14th, Glasgow, do.; Gipsy, do.; Columbia, Belfast; 15th, Maranham, at Hull; Alice Bentley, at Liverpool; 16th Velocity, at the Clyde; 18th, Albatross, at Liverpool; 19th, Palermo, do.; 21st, Pearl, at Dublin.

SAILINGS FOR ST. JOHN.—Feb. 1st, Heroine, from Carthagena; 16th, Lovely Mary, from Bilboa.

Arrived at Oporto, Jan. 30th, brig Pilgrim, New York.

Sailed from Milford, Feb. 20th, ship Kitty Cordes, Mobile.—From Carthagena, 10th, Corinthian, and Wel[illegible], St. John.—From the Clyde, 11th, brig Chas. McLauchlan, Boston.

Cleared at Liverpool, Feb. 22d, brig Glenner, St. John.

Loading at Liverpool, barques Candace and Olive, and brig Zenobia, for St. John; brigt Elizabeth Hastings for Tampico.—At London, barques Fayade and Lisbon, for St. John; ship El Dorado, for New York.—At the Clyde, barques Sophia and Ann, for St. John.

Cleared at Gibraltar, Feb. 6th, bark Edina, Simpson, St. John.

[ADVERTISEMENT]

To the Editors of the Co[illegible]

Ship Edward, St. John Harbour, March 2d, 1850.

To LET,
One Flat of the subscr[illegible] in King street, with W[illegible] Yard room.—Apply on[illegible] GEORGE [illegible]
March 5th, 1850.

TO RENT,
From first May next, [illegible]
ONE double OFFICE in B[illegible] North side Market Squa[illegible] J. & H. FO[illegible]
March 5, 1850.

FAVOR'S EXPRE[SS]
FAVOR'S PACKAGE EXPR[ESS] per Steamer Maid of Erin, [illegible] morning, the 28th inst., at 7 o'clo[ck] purchase Goods, Notes and Bills [illegible] will receive the personal attention [illegible] For further particulars apply to L. H. WATERHOU[SE]
Feb. 26.—3.

Pilot and Ship BR[EAD]
(HOME MANUFACT[URE])