UNITED STATES.

[From the Washington Union.]

DEATH OF ANDREW JACKSON, *late President of the United States.*—The following letter, announcing the decease of General Jackson, has been received by the President, by express:

HERMITAGE, June 8, 1845, 12 o'clock, night.

My Dear Sir,—In deep sorrow I address you this hasty note. At 6 o'clock this evening, General Jackson departed this life. He retained his faculties to the last hour. I lament that I was denied the satisfaction of seeing him in his last moments.

I was unfortunately delayed in ascending the Mississippi, so that I did not reach Nashville till half-past six this evening. I immediately procured a conveyance, and came on with my family. On my way, a few miles from the city, I met the family physician, who informed me that the General was no more.

About three hours before his departure he conversed for some time with his family, and took an affectionate leave of them, as also of his domestics.

His physician represents the scene as most affecting; and remarks that he departed with perfect serenity of mind, and with full faith in the promises of salvation through a Redeemer.

I have seen the corpse since my arrival. The visage is much as it was in life.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday next.—A nation will feel this loss, as a nation has received the fruits of his toils during the best years of his life. Very truly, your friend.

SAM. HOUSTON.

His Excellency JAMES K. POLK, &c.

GENERAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1845.

The President of the United States, with heartfelt sorrow, announces to the army, the navy, and the marine corps, the death of ANDREW JACKSON. On the evening of Sunday, the 8th day of June, about six o'clock, he resigned his spirit to his heavenly Father.—The nation, while it learns with grief the death of its most illustrious citizen, finds solace in contemplating his venerable character and services. The valley of the Mississippi beheld in him the bravest and wisest, and most fortunate of its defenders. The country raised him to the highest trust in military and in civil life, with a confidence that never abated, and an affection that followed him in undiminished vigor to retirement, watched over his latest hours, and pays its tribute at his grave. Wherever his lot was cast, he appeared among those around him, first in natural endowments and resources, not less than first in authority and station. The power of his mind impressed itself on the policy of his country, and still lives, and will live forever, in the memory of its people. Child of a forest region, and a settler of the wilderness, his was a genius which, as it came to the guidance of affairs, instinctively attached itself to general principles, and, inspired by the truth which his own heart revealed to him in singleness and simplicity, he found always a response in the breasts of his countrymen. Crowned with glory in war, in his whole career, as a statesman, he showed himself the friend and lover of peace. With an American heart, whose throbs were all for republican freedom and his native land, he yet longed to promote the widest intercourse, and the most intimate commerce, between the many nations of mankind.—He was the servant of humanity. Of a vehement will, he was patient in council, deliberating long, hearing all things; yet in the moment of action, deciding with rapidity. Of a noble nature, and incapable of disguise, his thoughts lay open to all around him, and won their confidence by his ingenuous frankness. His judgment was of that solidity that he ever tempered vigor with prudence. The flushings of anger could never cloud his faculties, but rather kindled and lighted them up, quickening their energy without disturbing their balance. In war, his eye at a glance discerned his plans with unerring sagacity; in peace, he proposed measures with instinctive wisdom, of which the inspirations were prophecy. In discipline stern, in a just resolution inflexible, he was full of the gentlest affections, ever ready to solace the distressed, and to relieve the needy; faithful to his friends, fervid for his country. Indifferent to other rewards, he aspired throughout life to an honorable fame, and so loved his fellow-men, that he longed to dwell in their affectionate remembrance. Heaven gave him length of days, and he filled them with deeds of greatness. He was always happy; happy in his youth, which shared the achievement of our national independence; happy in his after years, which beheld the Valley of the West cover itself with the glory of free and ever increasing States; happy in his age, which saw the people multiplied from two to twenty millions, and freedom and union make their pathway from the Atlantic to the Pacific; thrice happy in death, for while he believed the liberties of his country imperishable, and was cheered by visions of its constant advancement, he departed from this life in full hope of a blessed immortality, through the merits and atonement of his Redeemer.

Officers of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords; and the colors of the several Regiments will be put in mourning, for the period of six months. At the Naval stations, and on public vessels in commission, the flags will be worn at half-mast for one week; and on the day after this order is received, twenty-one minute guns will be fired, beginning at 12 o'clock. At each Military station, the day after the reception of this order, the National flag will be displayed at half-staff from sunrise to sunset; thirteen guns will be fired at day break; half hour guns during the day: and at the close of the day a general salute.

Let the virtues of the illustrious dead retain their influence, and when energy and courage are called to trial, emulate his example.

GEORGE BANCROFT,
Acting Secretary of War, and
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.—*General Order.*—Information has been received at this Department, that Her Britannic Majesty's ships "Erebus" and "Terror" are proceeding to make a further attempt for the accomplishment of a Northwest passage by sea, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. In compliance with the request of the British Government, communicated by Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, and to the end that the Government of the United States may manifest its interest in this effort to advance the bounds of human knowledge, all officers in the Naval service of the United States are hereby authorised and directed to afford every assistance in their power, in case of need, to the commanders of these vessels, in the promotion of the objects of the expedition.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Navy Department, June 11, 1845.

The Authorities of Boston have offered a reward of $2000 for the detection and conviction of incendiaries. A great deal of damage has been done by fires there, caused by incendiaries. A valuable property has been destroyed at Cambridge by these heartless ruffians, and we hardly open a paper that we do not see some account of buildings destroyed by them.

RATHER ODD.—What would folks fifty years ago have said, asks the Pittsburgh Age, had they received a London paper with an engraving of a fire in Pittsburgh, before the ruins had ceased smoking, yet such is the case now. We received a paper of this kind on the 4th inst., and lit a cigar among the ruins on the same morning.

The whole track from 15 miles beyond the Big Blue to the State line is lined with emigrants to Oregon. In that distance were met at least 500 wagons and the usual proportion of emigrants and cattle. This is the way to fortify our right to Oregon. Actual possession and occupancy by the right kind of men, will be the best guarantee for our rights to the region.—*St. Louis New Era.*

A TEE-TOTAL PHILOSOPHER.—Zimmerman declares 'that water is the most suitable drink for man, and does not chill the ardour of genius.' He says, 'that the sole drink of Demosthenes was water.'

The reigning Duke of Brunswick has prohibited corporeal punishment in his army.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN,—TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1845.

THE FIRST JUNE MAIL.

The Caledonia, with the first June English Mail, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, and the Mail was received in this City only yesterday morning, nearly six days after its arrival at Halifax. The news however reached us on Friday, by the steamer Herald from Windsor; and again, as usual, (in advance of the Mail,) via Boston, per steamer on Saturday night; the Caledonia having arrived at that port on Thursday morning, and we beg to return our thanks to the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser for the late English papers sent us.

It is really unjustifiable, that our citizens are compelled to wait for the arrival of their English correspondence from Halifax, half as long as it takes the Mail Steamer to perform the voyage between England and that port; and that while our American neighbours can receive their English Mail in about 36 hours from the time of its touching at Halifax, we, who are within so much shorter a distance from that place, must wait *five or six days*; and even obtain the English news by way of the U. States, before our own papers and letters can be transmitted from the sister Province! This state of things is highly discreditable to the Post Office authorities, in some department or other, as well as injurious to the interests of this large mercantile community, and calls loudly for speedy reform.

PARLIAMENTARY.—*Maynooth Bill passed a third reading.*—The third reading of the Maynooth Bill, in the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th May, engaged the exclusive attention of that body until Wednesday, the 21st. These three nights of protracted discussion evolved nothing new. The supporters of the measure mustered 319, its opponents, 186—majority 139. The number of votes on the second, as compared with the third reading, was nearly the same—503 on the former, 505 on the last occasion.

MAYNOOTH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—*The Duke of Wellington its mover.*—The Bill has been launched into the House of Lords, and the Duke of Wellington, superseding the recognised representative of the Government there, Lord Stanly, is its nurse. The object of the substitution is apparent. The Duke has a charm or a power over the nobility which no other peer possesses; and while the influence is freely conceded on the one hand, it is judiciously exercised on the other.

The noble Duke moved the second reading of the Maynooth Grant Bill on Monday night, in the House of Lords, in a speech characterized by much originality. His Grace conceives that, as the majesty of England had been vindicated by the state trials last year, the Government ought to concede this grant, lest the Repeal faction should say they were tyrannical. He was interrupted by His Grace of Newcastle, who asked if he had obtained the Queen's permission to make the motion. An amendment, for a committee of inquiry into the character of the education given at Maynooth, was moved by Lord Roden, who, together with the Bishop of London, strenuously opposed the grant; and the debate, after being prolonged to one o'clock, was then adjourned.

The Catholic Bishops are up in arms against the measure now before Parliament for establishing colleges in the north, the south, and the west of Ireland. At their meeting in Dublin, some few days ago, they agreed to memorialise Government to modify some of the provisions of the bill, in order that the students should have the benefit of religious instruction, by Catholic Clergymen, within the walls of the colleges—that the Catholic Bishops should have a veto upon the appointment of the professors—and that due measures might be taken against the religious opinions of the young men being tampered with. In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Sir James Graham declared that some of these propositions could not be entertained; but he expressed, at the same time, a sincere desire to make the provisions of the bill as agreeable as he consistently could with the wishes of the Roman Catholics. But it is quite clear that the scheme will be unpopular in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell is violently opposed to it; the hierarchy will now be compelled to denounce it; and its exclusive support will rest upon the shoulders of "Young" Ireland—a somewhat fragile body, as recent events have demonstrated. The second reading of the bill was carried on Monday by a majority of 265. An amendment, proposed by Lord John Manners, only met with 46 supporters.

It is said that Parliament will be prorogued about the middle of July.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.—The Queen received an address last week, at Buckingham Palace, from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city of Dublin, soliciting her Majesty to visit Ireland. After reading and presenting the address, the Lord Mayor, kneeling, received a copy of the Queen's answer, and had the honour of kissing hands. The answer was merely formal, and means nothing. It appears to be understood and settled that the royal visit to Ireland will not take place this year.

Her Majesty's Birth-Day.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of Queen Victoria's Birth-day was celebrated, not on Saturday week, when it occurred, but on Tuesday last, as being a more convenient day. The Queen held a drawing-room at St. James's Palace, which was attended by the leading nobility and gentry, the great officers of state, the corps diplomatic, and all the distinguished strangers in London. A great number of presentations took place. Before entering the throne-room, the Archbishop of Canterbury presented, in the presence of several members of the Episcopal bench, a congratulatory address to the Queen on the return of her natal day.

There seems at present some, perhaps not a remote, prospect, that the long talked-of junction between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans may be carried out. A gentleman is at present in London, striving to interest the great capitalists in the speculation, and as he is armed with the necessary powers by the Mexican Government, and as money is abundant for all purposes which present the least chance of a fair and safe investment, it is not improbable that he may succeed.

COMMERCIAL.—The protracted winter, and the cold, unseasonable spring—one of the most cheerless and unseasonable in the memory of that ubiquitous personage, the "oldest inhabitant," has caused the Corn Trade to "look up" in consequence of the mercury "looking down." From the country the most unfavourable reports arrive: the low range of the temperature has done much mischief, and opinions are already stoutly advanced that the present year's grain crops will not half equal those of the last. In some districts the advance in Corn has been as much as 2s. to 3s. per quarter; in others not quite so much, but in all, improvement has taken place. A bad harvest, or even the prospect of it, is most disheartening. The amount of human misery which it produces is incalculable; it disorganizes all the operations of trade, and there is not a man in business, or out of it, who does not, in purse or in person—in "meal or in malt"—experience the consequence of the calamity. We hope for the best, and believe that there is yet sufficient time for matters to mend; but the rise of the markets is the best criterion of the general feeling.

The Money Market is in a healthy state, and good paper is readily discounted at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

State of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts.—The general report, taking every thing into consideration, is favourable. In Bradford, Coburgs, Merinoes and Orleans had met an improved demand. The Cloth trade was not so good at Huddersfield; whilst a similar observation applies to Leeds. The trade in Manchester has been good, at full prices for all descriptions of goods. The demand for Flannel at Rochdale was an average one, and prices remain steady. In Leicester, a fair amount of business is being done for the American and Continental markets. The Hosiery and Lace trade seems somewhat depressed, so that little is doing in the manufacture of these articles.

A new treaty in reference to the slave trade has been concluded between England and France. Each nation engages to keep up a certain number of ships, with the power to stop all suspicious vessels, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have assumed a false flag, and of watching those parts of the African coast where the trade is most likely to be carried on.

IN DEATH NOT DIVIDED.—The personal property of Robert Smith, Esq., brother of the Rev. Sydney Smith, whom he survived only a fortnight, has been sworn under £180,000.

The Duke of Wellington, it is well known, has in his pocket some fifty or sixty proxies, to use on all occasions but in the sittings of committees of the House, where they are not available, by which he can decide, or very nearly so, almost any question brought under the consideration of the House of which he is a member.

The Duke of Wellington appeared at the Marlborough police office, on Saturday week, to prefer a complaint against Henry Woods, the driver of one of the Fulham carriers' carts. The Duke was going out of Piccadilly into Park-lane, and in crossing the road, was struck by the defendant's cart on the shoulder, and nearly knocked down; had he fell, it would have been under the wheels of two carts—the defendant's, and another that was coming in an opposite direction. The driver was fined £4 or be imprisoned for a month; and as the money was not forthcoming, he was locked up.

Those who take an interest in the private habits of the Duke of Wellington, declare that to his early rising, a mattress bed, constant exercise in the open air, temperate habits, and the constant use of the cold bath, may be attributed the excellent health which he enjoys.

The Court of Wardens of the Fishmongers' Company entertained Prince Albert at a grand banquet in London a few days ago. They met to celebrate the admission of four new members of the guild—Earl Fortescue, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Cottenham. Lord Melbourne was absent, on account of illness.

The steam ship Great Britain is expected in the Mersey on the 3rd of July, and will leave Liverpool for New-York on the 26th. She continues as heretofore, to excite great interest in the Thames.

Indian Corn.—The efforts of Dr. Barlett, of the New York Albion, to induce the British Government to introduce Indian corn extensively into England, and to encourage the consumption of it by the English people, are exciting some attention on this side of the water. Cobbett, many years ago, vainly endeavoured to draw attention to this excellent article of food.

Use of the Electrical Telegraph.—A sea-faring man, named Lane, who eloped with a young woman, whose personal charms are described as considerable, from the roof of her parents, the fugitives carrying with them £37, the property of the girl's parents, were arrested last week, in consequence of a description of their persons having been forwarded by the electrical telegraph on the South Western Railway. The officer was in attendance at the terminus before the parties alighted from the train.

A portion of the Highland proprietors have commenced the process of clearing their estates of the poor peasantry. In one case 90 glen-men have been ejected. One of the accounts says—"The air of universal dejection over the sad silent groups of women and children, sitting beside their little bits of furniture outside their huts, was really infectious."

The will of the Marquis of Westminster has just been proved. The personal estate in England and within the province of Canterbury, is sworn under £350,000.

For the recent state ball at Buckingham Palace, upwards of 2000 invitations were issued—the greatest number which has attended any ball during the Queen's reign.

Lord John Russell, who very attentively examined every part of the great Free Trade Bazaar, very justly observed that the greatest spectacle was the spectators.

The consumption of opium is frightfully on the increase in this country; a single vessel, the Duke of Cornwall, recently arrived from Constantinople, brought 23 tons, 3 qrs. and 12 lbs. of this deadly drug.

During the past twelve months one hundred labourers and sixteen noblemen and persons of property committed suicide.

The East India Company still continue to cling to their old system of exclusiveness. A great desire exists among some of our first mercantile men in the City to establish, on a liberal and extensive plan, railways in India. The wish has been communicated to the Board of Directors in Leadenhall street. The Board hesitated a long time; the members of it probably saw a rich field opened to them. At length, being pressed, they wrote to Sir H. Larpent that they could entertain no plan before they consulted the Governor General. So far all was well; but out came the cloven hoof—they were afraid that the climate of India, the frequent rains, the expense of getting out engineers and proper materials, would render the introduction of railways into India next to impossible. The parties to whom I have alluded are not quite satisfied with these reasons.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland commenced its sittings, yesterday week, in the New-hall, Edinburgh, the Marquis of Bute presiding as Lord High Commissioner. Dr. Alexander Hill was unanimously appointed Moderator.—The sittings of the General Assembly of the Free Church commenced the same day, in the hall at Cannonmills, and Dr. McFarlane, of Greenock, was appointed Moderator.

The late Calamity at Yarmouth.—The number of the victims of this terrible calamity has been ascertained to be about 80; the number rescued was 59. About 20 of the bodies of the sufferers were interred in the burial ground of St. Nicholas' Church on Wednesday, and about 25 on Thursday. The funeral trains were going in fours from three o'clock till half-past six, when the bodies were consigned to their long home amidst the lamentations of friends and the general grief.

Government, it is said, intends to institute an extensive and minute inquiry into the causes influencing the health of troops stationed in British Colonies.

Launch of a War Steamer.—On Saturday, the 24th ult., a first-class steamer, named the Inflexible, 1100 tons burthen, was launched at the royal dock yard at Pembroke. The dimensions are—Length between perpendiculars, 186 feet; extreme breadth, 36 feet; and depth in hold, 20 feet. The armament is to consist of six large guns, four twenty-four pounders, and two eighty-four pounders.

The grant for education in England is to be increased £35,000 this year, making the total £75,000.

At no period since the coronation of her Majesty has London been so full of strangers as it is at present.

The artisans of Birmingham have presented the Queen and Prince Albert with some beautiful proofs of their professional skill.

Mrs. Kemble, widow of the celebrated actor, John Philip Kemble, died on the 19th ult., at the age of 90, having survived her husband more than twenty years.

The Post office financial accounts, just published, show that the revenue derived from the penny postage exceeded in 1844 the amount of the previous year by £84,000. The net revenue of the last year was £719,957.

A dessert service of the finest porcelain is now being made by an eminent house in London, which is to be presented by the Queen to the Emperor of Russia. It will probably be sent by Prince Albert when he makes his contemplated journey to St. Petersburgh. The service is said to be very splendid.

It is stated that the British trade at Shanghai, in China, during the last year, amounted to nearly one million sterling, in a barter of silks and tea for manufactures.

The Prince de Montfort, Jerome Bonaparte's son, has arrived at Paris, and obtained leave to sojourn in that capital for three months.

M. Arago, in giving an account of his recent experiment with the electrical telegraph, estimates the rapidity of transmission at the rate of 32,000 leagues per hour.

The *Presse* complains that certain English speculators have monopolised all the eggs in the Pas de Calais, and in Flanders, in order to supply the London market with the new-laid article.

Eighteen females were crushed or trampled to death, and fifty seriously injured, owing to a false alarm of fire in a cigar manufactory at Huerta, near Valencia, on the 3rd ultimo.

The Diet of Sweden has responded to the appeal of the King in such a manner as to secure the abolition of slavery in the island of St. Bartholomew, in voting 10,000 piastres yearly, for five years, to be expended in redeeming the slaves of that island, and compensating the loss of their masters.

British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.—The sixth annual meeting was recently held at Exeter-hall. Mr. J. J. Gurney filled the chair. The report, read by Mr. Scoble, contained a mass of statistics, and touched upon many of the standing topics. It deplored the fact that 400,000 Africans are still annually kidnapped for the slave-markets of the Spanish Colonies, Brazil, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Persia, and India.

Glass pipes, for the conveyance of water and gas, can be made, it is said, cheaper and stronger than metal pipes.

The House of Lords has passed the Heavyside divorce bill. The lady in this case is the *chère amie* of Dr. Lardner.

Of the population of Ireland, eighty-one per cent. are Roman Catholics, eleven per cent. Episcopalians, and the remaining eight per cent. Dissenters.

Sir R. Peel has sent £50 to the fund now in progress of collection in memory of the genius of the late Thos. Hood, and in aid of his bereaved family.

IRELAND.—*The Tara Demonstration.*—The repeal meeting at Tara, respecting which considerable preparations had been made for some time previous, took place on Thursday, the 22nd ultimo, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Ray, and others, heard mass at Tara at half past 12 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. M'Evoy, parish priest of Kells, officiating. The accounts differ materially as to the numbers in attendance, The *Freeman* estimates those who heard mass at 50,000, and the number of those who took part in the demonstration at 200,000; but *Saunders*, the *Evening Mail*, and the anti-repeal papers, represent the attendance as meagre, not exceeding 5000 or 6000, and the whole affair a failure. Both parties agree in this, that the attendance and the enthusiasm were far in arrear of the great meeting on the same spot in 1843.

Mr. O'Connell came forward to address the meeting, and was received with loud cheers. He delivered one of those effective and peculiar addresses on the subject of Irish wrongs with which our readers have been long familiar.

At the banquet in the evening, for which 820 tickets were issued, Mr. O'Connell made another speech. He showed that Sir Robert Peel, omnipotent in the House of Commons on every other subject, was almost harmless as regarded Ireland. The question was, what would satisfy Ireland? Nothing short of repeal. He next proceeded to show how he had "defeated Peel." When the late Government were in power, they had the inclination, but they had not the means, of serving Ireland. Peel came in with a majority of a hundred at his back, and by acting on his fears, they got more from him than they had been able to secure from the former Government.

Dr. Cantwell, the Bishop of Meath, replied to the toast of the "Hierarchy of Ireland," proposed by Mr. O'Connell, as follows:—

"The policy of Government, with regard to Ireland, is changed, and Ireland is grateful for the disposition it evinces. (Cries of 'Hear, hear.') The Government had intended some good measures, they have announced others, but are we, on that account, to relinquish our constitutional exertions? ('No, no,') say it is our duty to increase them. (Cheers.) Ireland will be grateful to England for every instalment even of justice, but the liquidation of the whole debt will alone satisfy us.' (Cheers.)

The "Repeal Martyrs" having been toasted, and responded to by Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Gray &c., the assembly separated.

Repeal Association.—At the weekly meeting of this association on the 19th ult., at Conciliation-hall, Mr. O'Connell declined making any reference to the education plan of the Government until it had been discussed by the Catholic Bishops, who were to assemble in the course of a day or two.

The meeting of the Association on Monday, the 2nd instant, was presided over by the Lord Mayor of the city. The rent for the week amounted to £642 11s. 8d. including £100 from Halifax, N. S.

DUBLIN, June 3.—The leading event in Ireland, has been the celebration of the anniversary of the incarceration of O'Connell and his fellow-prisoners—or, as they are more generally termed, the "Repeal Martyrs"—on Friday last, the 30th of May, in the metropolis of Ireland.

The manner of celebrating the day was arranged by the Repeal Association, and a public levee was fixed on—an honor never assumed in the British dominions except by royalty and its representative. This assumption of kingly honors gave great offence to the Protestant party, who looked earnestly to the Irish Government to interfere by proclamation, and up to a late hour on the morning of the 30th, they did not give up their hopes; but there was no attempted interference, and the Government contented itself with holding all the troops at its command in readiness to meet any emergency which might arise. * * * * *

The reception-room was the "Round Room" of the rotunda, and on an elevated dais the Martyrs took their seats about twelve o'clock. The dais was covered with crimson cloth, and seven chairs of beautiful workmanship were upon it, in which sat O'Connell, his son John, Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*, and Messrs. Barrett, Ray, and Dr. Gray. The reception-room was splendidly adorned with banners and devices, conspicuous among which were the names of the law lords, "Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell," in gold letters, on green silk banners.

Mr. smith O'Brien moved the adoption of the following pledge, which is henceforth to be the motto of the repeal party in Ireland:

"Resolved—That in commemorating this first anniversary of the 30th of May, we deem it our duty to record a solemn pledge that corruption shall not seduce, nor deceit cajole, nor intimidation deter us, from seeking to attain for Ireland the blessings of self-government through a national legislature, and we recommend that the following pledge be adopted and signed—

"We, the undersigned, being convinced that good government and wise legislation can be permanently secured to the Irish people only through the instrumentality of an Irish legislature, do hereby pledge ourselves to our country and to each other, that we will never desist from seeking the Repeal of the Union with England, by all peaceable, moral, and constitutional means, until a parliament be restored to Ireland.

"Dated this 30th May, 1845."

Its adoption was seconded by Henry Grattan, and adopted unanimously.

What the result of this assumption of regal office, as their opponents term it, by O'Connell, will lead to heaven only knows; but it certainly has provoked a most violent hatred in the Protestant community, and much blame is showered upon the head of the Irish Court for not having put down such an exhibition. It will not be surprising if, on the approaching twelfth of July, the Orangemen would make an open display of their strength, to test the policy of the Government. I know that the project is seriously contemplated; and if they do walk, it will be as men, with their lives in their hands, ready to repel whatever insult which may be given to them.—*Correspondent European Times.*

ABDICATION OF DON CARLOS.

Don Carlos has abdicated his claim to the throne of Spain, in the following letter to his son:—

LETTER OF KING CHARLES V. (DON CARLOS) TO THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS.

"My most beloved Son,—Having determined to retire from political affairs, I took the resolution of renouncing in your favour my rights to the Crown, transmitting them to you. Consequently, I place in your hands the act of my renunciation, which you may use when you deem it opportune.

"I pray the Almighty to accord to you the good fortune to restore peace and union to our unhappy country, and thus to secure the welfare of all Spaniards.

"From this day I assume the title of Count de Molino, which it is my intention to bear hereafter.

"Bourges, the 18th of May, 1845.

"CHARLES.

REPLY OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS.

"My well-beloved Father and Lord,—I have read with the most profound respect the letter with which your Majesty honoured me this day, and the act annexed to it. An obedient and submissive son, my duty is to conform to the sovereign will of your Majesty. I have in consequence the honour to lay at your feet the act of my acceptance. Following the good example your Majesty gives me, I assume from this day, and for as long as I shall deem it advisable, the title of Count Montemolin.

"Grant, Heaven, that my most ardent vows may be accomplished, and that your Majesty may enjoy every prosperity ever demanded for you by

Your most respectful son,

"CHARLES LOUIS.

"Bourges, the 18th of May."

The Prince of the Asturias has published, in addition, a "manifesto" addressed to the Spanish nation, in which he disclaims all intention of casting amongst his country "a brand of discord." The Prince expresses his desire to prevent dissensions for the future, and to see the country prospering.

DEATH IN HIGH PLACES.—It is not a little singular to be called upon, on the same day, to record the demise of two Military individuals bearing the same name, both General Officers, though belonging to the Armies of different nations, and both taking their departure from this life within a few hours of each other—General ANDREW JACKSON, who filled the office of President of the United States for a period of eight years, from the 4th March, 1829, to 4th March, 1837, and since that time has resided at his seat, "the Hermitage," a few miles from Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, after a long course of bodily infirmity, died at his residence on Sunday evening, the 8th instant. He was born in 1767, of Irish parents, in Maryland or Virginia, and consequently was 78 years of age.—Lieutenant General Sir RICHARD DOWNES JACKSON, K. C. B., Commander in Chief of the Army in British North America, was suddenly attacked with convulsions, at his house in Montreal, on Sunday the 8th instant, shortly after returning home from Church, and after a few hours of unconscious suffering, expired at an early hour on Monday morning the 9th. He was born in Hampshire, England, a 1773, and entered the Army as an Ensign in 1794, at the age of 16 year; and had therefore seen the remarkable period of 51 years service. His remains were temporarily deposited in a vault at Montreal on the 9th, (attended with all the honors due to his exalted rank,) and are destined finally to rest at Sorel. The particulars of Sir Richard's services in the Army will be found in another column.

SCIENTIFIC RECREATION.—It gives us pleasure to announce, that Messrs. Henry and Keevil, prior to their departure for England, will give one more of their pleasing and intellectual entertainments in this City, (at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute,) to-morrow, (Wednesday) evening. The superb PLANETARIUM, which exhibits all the Planets and Satellites of our system in due order, proportion and *motion*, is the most beautiful and complete thing of the kind we ever witnessed; and is of itself well worth a visit of inspection. Then the magnificent HYDRO-OXYGEN MICROSCOPE, from the Royal Adelaide Gallery, (London,) with a magnifying power of 2,500,000!, will afford a variety of most splendid and interesting objects of contemplation; and added to these attractions, will be the most extraordinary and extensive series of DIORAMIC DISSOLVING VIEWS, all of which are to be displayed on this evening, and which alone are an exhibition worth more than the charge for the whole combination of spectacle. The various optical displays will be accompanied by appropriate oral explanatory remarks, in the nature of a lecture; and we doubt not that this novel and highly attractive entertainment will draw a crowded house. It is peculiarly adapted to convey familiar instruction and exemplify the Sciences; and we would therefore especially advise heads of families to indulge their juvenile members with so pleasing and useful a recreation.

☞ The Special Court of Over and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, appointed for this City, was opened this morning—His Honour Mr. Justice PARKER presides.

☞ We understand that the Annual Examination of the EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS of this City, will take place on Saturday next, at half-past 9 A. M., at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute; and the Annual Sermon will be preached and Collection made in behalf of the School, on Sunday evening next, at Trinity Church.

* * The Semi-Annual Visitation and Examination of the Public GRAMMAR SCHOOL of this City, will take place next Monday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

H. M. Troop ship Apollo, (last from Halifax,) with drafts for several Regiments in Canada, arrived below Quebec on the 13th inst. The Apollo is to convey the 43d Regt. from Quebec to Halifax, and the 66th from thence, in return, to Quebec.

At the public meeting on Tuesday last, to take into consideration the best means of raising a fund in this city, toward the relief of the sufferers by the late Fire at Quebec, and London in Canada West, His Worship the Mayor was called to the Chair, and I. Woodward, Esq. was appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the late awful calamitous Fires, both at London (Canada West,) and at Quebec, whereby thousands of our colonial fellow-subjects have been rendered houseless and destitute, loudly call for the sympathy and aid of the country at large. That with a view to testify our sincere desire of rendering such assistance as the urgency of the case demands, to the extent of our ability—it is expedient that a Subscription List be opened forthwith, that all parties present may have an opportunity of affixing their names thereto.

Resolved, That the more effectually to carry out the objects of the present meeting, a General Committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions, which, when received, shall be transmitted through the Chairman of the Committee, for relief of sufferers at London in Canada West, and at Quebec—viz: in such proportions as the General Committee may hereafter determine.

Resolved further, That the following gentlemen be the General Committee, with power to add to their number:—

Names of Committee to take up Subscriptions—Hon. John Robertson, John Duncan, John Ward, junior, Lauchlan Donaldson, John Pollok, W. H. Street, James Kirk, A. Smithers, Daniel Leavitt, Charles C. Stewart, John Kerr, John Wishart, Edward Allison, F. A. Wiggins, T. Leavitt, Wm. Carvill, S. L. Tilley, Henry Porter, William Parks, Hon. R. L. Hazen, Wm. Wright, W. J. Ritchie, J. M. Robinson, Geo. Wheeler, R. Bayard, T. E. Millidge, T. Gilchrist, James Robertson, Robert Jardine, L. H. DeVeber, E. L. Jarvis, W. H. Scovil, W. O. Smith, N. S. Demill, P. McCullough, N. Merritt, G. Harding, William Doherty, James Travis, Jacob Allan.—*Carleton*:—William Olive, George Bond, Robert Salter, Samuel Strange, J. Stackhouse, J. C. Littlehale.

Resolved, That the Meeting recommend to the Committee to divide the respective Wards in the City into convenient Districts, and appoint a sub-Committee for each district, to solicit subscriptions, and to pay the same into the hands of a Treasurer to be appointed by the General Committee, who shall also make such arrangements for soliciting subscriptions in the Country as they may deem necessary.

Resolved, That with a view to afford all parties who may not be residing in the Community, an opportunity of aiding this benevolent object, Subscription Lists be left at each Bank in the City, and at the St. John Hotel.

And further resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published in the different City Papers, and that the thanks of the Meeting are due to His Worship the Mayor, for his attention to the business of the Meeting. I. WOODWARD, *Secy.*

Although the meeting was not very numerously attended, £135 were subscribed by the gentlemen present, and it is confidently anticipated that a handsome sum will be raised by the committee.

It is stated that an application is to be made to the different Clergymen of the city, to make collections in their respective Churches, in furtherance of this benevolent object.

A meeting, on behalf of the Quebec sufferers, was to take place at the Court House in Newcastle, Miramichi, yesterday. The meeting was called by the Sheriff, in accordance with a requisition from the principal inhabitants of Chatham and Newcastle.

The following congratulatory Address from the Magistrates and other inhabitants of Fredericton, of all creeds and classes, was adopted at a public meeting held in that Episcopal City, on Saturday the 14th inst., at which the Hon. J. S. Saunders presided as Chairman. The adoption of the address was moved by the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, (a Wesleyan Methodist,) and was signed by a great number of persons of various religious denominations:

TO THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD, JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON.

My Lord,—

We the undersigned Magistrates and other inhabitants of the City of Fredericton and its vicinity, beg most respectfully to tender to your Lordship our sincere and heartfelt welcome on your arrival at the capital of your Diocese.

We hail your Lordship's appointment as an event, under the blessing of Divine Providence, calculated to have a deep and lasting influence in ameliorating the spiritual and temporal condition of the people of this Province; and we assure your Lordship that we feel deeply impressed with a fervent desire to co-operate with your Lordship in advancing the interests of Christianity throughout this Infant Colony.

We view the Episcopal Mission to this Province, of one selected for his talents, energy, and truly Christian zeal, as an event in our history deeply interesting to every pious and reflecting mind; and we are induced to hope that Your Lordship's Apostolic labours among us will be followed by a more general diffusion of the principles of our most Holy Religion throughout the Province, and by the promotion and encouragement of sound learning and Christian education among our rapidly increasing population; and it is our sincere desire that Your Lordship's spiritual labours may be so owned and blessed by the great Head of the Church, that thousands may hereafter arise to be as stars in the Crown of your rejoicing forever.

We cannot close this our dutiful address to Your Lordship without expressing our thankfulness for the noble munificence of the Bishops, the Clergy, and the many other pious and charitable individuals in England, our Fatherland, towards the endowment of this Diocese, and the erection of a Cathedral in this City; and we gladly assure them that our hearts beat with no ordinary feelings of gratitude at such acts of piety and disinterested liberality towards their Brethren in this British Colony.

The address was presented to his Lordship on Wednesday last, in the Court House in Fredericton, in the presence of a large number of the inhabitants, including some ladies. The address was read by the Hon. Mr. Saunders, when his Lordship (says the "Head Quarters") arose and addressed the meeting extemporaneously in a style of eloquence which we have rarely heard equalled. The fervour and simplicity of his Lordship's style of public speaking—the masterly manner in which every point contained in the Address was considered and answered, and the earnestness with which the doctrine of Christian charity was enforced, seemed to carry conviction to every mind.

The following vessels are now on their passage from Cork for this port—Barque Sarah, 100 passengers; Atlas, 243 do.; Ianthe, 209 do; Ellen & Margaret, 91 do. Also brig Harriet, from L'Derry, with 127 passengers.—Several of the vessels previously reported with passengers, have not yet arrived. Lists of these passengers may be seen at the office of the Government Emigration Agent.—The number of passengers arrived to this date amounts to 4056. Now on their passage, of whom lists have been received, 1506.

A Bazaar, under the patronage of Lady Colebrooke, for the benefit of the Charities of Fredericton, is to be held on the Government House grounds on Saturday the 28th instant. The circulars state that contributions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Bedeli, Mrs. Cheyne, and Miss Colebrooke.

The Mill owned by Mr. John Hooper, and the houses of several settlers, near Little Musquash, were destroyed by the recent fires in the woods in that district.

The first IRON ship that ever visited this Province, arrived at St. Andrews last week, from Great Britain, via New York. Her name is the "John Garrow," of 819 tons.

The Foundation Stone of a building for a Mechanics' Institute, was laid at St. John's, Newfoundland, by His Excellency Sir John Harvey, on the anniversary of the Queen's Birthday.—The corner stone of the Mechanics' Institute in this City, was also laid by Sir John Harvey, while Lieut. Governor of New-Brunswick.

Attempt to Rob the Commercial Bank.—On Saturday evening last, some daring burglar concealed himself in the Commercial Bank Building, and during the night cut out one of the panels of the wooden doors leading to the Banking Room, and so obtained access to the Cashier's apartment, and the outer door of the Vault. But there the robber was at fault; for after using his best efforts to get into the Vault, as is supposed, he made his escape through a large pane which opens in one of the Iron sashes facing Princess-street, and by the cornice and other projections, made his descent to the street. This attempt was not discovered until yesterday morning, when it was found that the robber had obtained nothing for his labour and risk. The only coin in the Cashier's room, was a penny on one of the desks, and this the bold burglar magnanimously refused to touch!—*New Brunswicker.*

THE SEASON.—The weather during the last week has been wet, squally, and cold. Scarcely a day has passed without heavy showers, which were frequently accompanied with thunder and lightning. The accounts from all parts of the country, notwithstanding, represent the appearance of the growing crops, as very healthy, particularly the grass, which promises an abundant harvest.—*Miramichi