re now receiving instruction
schools.
Waterford, lately invested
Patrick, like a true knight, has
he repairs of the cathedral.
fered a teacher to instruct the
s, Inverness shire, in the cle-
chemistry.
representing a laborer in the
ution, with his wife and three
hile the prime minister stands
, saying, "I'm very sorry, my
do nothing for you." Punch
" the agricultural question

s from Ham that Prince Louis
g the hours of his imprison-
entific work of great research

adding to his mansion, at
ture gallery, one hundred feet
eption chiefly of portraits of
en of the present day. The
itted up in the richest manner,
polished marble, now prepar-

ory of the Empire,' in eleven
rchased for five hundred and
and it is supposed that the
million of francs by the un-

ood authority, that the Com-
rongly in favour of the abo-
nishment in the Britain army.
imprisonment with solitary
ods varying from one month
e.
f the third instalement of the
to be paid to this country as
has been received.
llington has promoted several
e cornets in other regiments,

given to the Brechin Me-
splendid collection of paint-
cost him 700*l* each.
subscriptions for public parks,
of 20,000*l*.
nation in England, there were
9 priests ordained.
ne of a Knight of the Order of
riched with embroidery, being
esty King Louis Philippe from
arrived in Paris.
the military circles that Lord
ntemplates either exchanging
ent, or retiring on half-pay
ing spring.
xeter.—The Bishop of Exeter
letter to his clergy, in which
s received a copy of a letter
of Canterbury, to the clergy
ince of Canterbury, "affording
justment of our present diver-
ral measure which shall have
whole church." The Bishop
advice given by his metropo-
the services in your several
are, nevertheless, to attempt to
n exact observance of the Ru-
ll in any instance ascertain
people is clearly in favour of
The controversy may there-
s, in the meantime, at an end.

the Mulgrave Family.—The
ead of was nothing but a very
ed by ropes, with the mouth
nks to sit on, fixed in the mid-
Two Greeks at Toledo, in
riment with it before the Em-
Fifth. They descended in it
e to a considerable depth. In
ps, the son of a blacksmith,
unloading a rich Spanish ship
Hispaniola. Charles the Se-
p, with everything necessary
; but being unsuccessful, he
verty. He then endeavoured
essel; but failing, he got a
ich the Duke of Albemarle
27, Phipps set sail in a ship of
viously engaged to divide the
the twenty shares of which the
ted. At first, all his labours
at last, when he seemed al-
was fortunate enough to bring
, that he returned to England
200,000. Of this sum, he got
the Duke of Albemarle £30,
nighted by the King, and laid
e fortune of the present noble
Since that time diving bells
often employed.—*Mechanics'*

e New-Brunswicker.

r: You will confer a favour
the Wesleyan Academy, by
our next paper to the inclosed

CADEMY, SACKVILLE.
ipwards of 80 of the Students
ademy, (Sackville,) held in the
oon, on Saturday afternoon,
purpose of taking into consi-
which appeared in the 16th
runswick Reporter, after the
airman and Secretary, the fol-
ere submitted to the meeting,
unanimously agreed upon:—
at although more than usual
been felt and manifested on
n, yet as no excitement has
y was to interfere for a single
ular Academical exercises, we
stian Legislature will not find
t condition of the Institution,

That although persevering of-
ade by the Chaplain and other
tion, to urge upon our con-
portance of religion, and of
claims, yet as they have dis-
secure converts to Methodism
y have in no case manifested
ion to urge us to the belief of
active doctrines of Methodism.
have been in all their inter-
luenced by the spirit of prose-

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1845.

Arrival of the March Steamer at Halifax.

The Steam-ship "Cambria," Captain Judkins, with the March English Mail, arrived at Halifax on Sunday morning last, in 11 1-2 days from Liverpool, with 70 passengers, about 60 of whom were for Boston.—Among those who landed at Halifax, were Mrs. Ketchum, and Messrs. Frederick A. Wiggins, James Alexander, J. G. Sharp, Patrick M'Cullough, and Alexander M'Tavish, of this city, who all arrived in town early this morning, via Annapolis, per Steamer "Herald."—We are indebted to Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Sharp, for Charles Willmer's News Letter of the 4th inst., and several other Liverpool papers of the latest dates, from which we have extracted the most important intelligence. We have not been able to obtain a paper containing the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament, but have copied a summary of it from Willmer's News Letter. Sir Robert Peel has wisely continued the property tax, and abolished the duties on raw cotton and various other imported articles, amounting to 430 in number, and repealed the taxes on various articles of export; thereby evincing his intention steadily to follow out the sound and judicious line of policy, which has hitherto so eminently distinguished his government; and which manifestly tends to promote the best interests of the empire at large.—Sir Robert's *expose*, (a sketch of which we have extracted,) has given great satisfaction in England.

The Mail will probably arrive here to-morrow or on Thursday morning.

From Charles Willmer's News Letter, March 4.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

The financial expose of the Premier has been the chief topic of conversation in commercial circles. The reduction of the duties are considered generally unexceptionable as far as they go; but the Premier would have required the disposal of another £10,000,000 per annum at least to have satisfied the claims of all the applicants. The aggregate amount of the reduction proposed is, however, beyond the previous expectation even of the most sanguine on the subject. The list of articles it is proposed to exempt entirely from duty, and which is elsewhere given at length, contains a number of commodities which when freed from duty, are likely to come into rather extensive use in this country. Cotton yarn, linen yarn, and thrown silks are all to be admitted free of duty, and amongst many other things we find a few rather important articles from the United States particularly staves, turpentine, lard, and lard oil. Of these the last will be peculiarly acceptable, as it forms an excellent substitute for sperm oil; and owing to the increased demand for the latter, and to the inability of the fisheries to supply it the price has so risen as to make it very expensive to manufacturers. The import of lard oil from the United States, where it is now manufactured in great abundance, will, no doubt be extensive, as well as of other commodities named.

The new Ministerial appointments are now no longer matter of conjecture, but have been made and proclaimed; and for the most part they fulfil the expectations that were current. Lord Dalhousie having succeeded Mr. Gladstone as President of the Board of Trade, Sir George Clerk steps into the vacant Vice-Presidency, with the Mastership of Mint. Sir Thomas Freemantle is the Secretary for Ireland; he is succeeded as Secretary at War by Mr. Sidney Herbert: and the Secretaryship to the Admiralty thus left vacant is filled by promoting Mr. Henry Thomas Lowry Corry, one of the Lords, to be his own servant; while Lord Jocelyn is to be the new Lord. Mr. Cardwell is one of the secretaries to the Treasury, and the hon. William Bingham Baring, Paymaster-General.

Convocation at Oxford has condemned the passages selected from Mr. Ward's publication, and degraded him from his academical honours. The proposition for censuring Mr. Ward's book was carried by a majority of 777 to 386, and that for depriving him of his degrees was also carried by a majority of 569 to 511; but the proposition for the condemnation of Tract 90, and by the other, a requisition has been presented to the Vice-Chancellor, requesting that the matter may be again brought before Convocation at the earliest opportunity.

The Royal family continue to enjoy good health. They have been to Brighton for a week, and Her Majesty and Prince Albert, while there, paid a flying visit to the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The financial *expose* of the Premier, has afforded all but universal satisfaction to commercial circles. The general belief is, that the demand for capital will be very materially increased, as the alterations in the tariff, must lead to a large augmentation of business. As yet the state of the colonial, the foreign, and the general produce markets, have been scarcely influenced; not that any doubt exists as to the Premier being enabled to carry into full effect his plans for reforming the tariff, and accomplishing the abolition of duties mentioned in his elaborate statement. A good business has been done, both *bona fide* and on speculation; prices generally steady, except for sugar, which has again been largely speculated in. A very good business in advertised, chiefly sugar. Both imports and exports have increased.—Several Liverpool houses have already announced their intention of commencing the business of cotton brokers in Manchester, and we likely to succeed, in as much as a great quantity of cotton is annually imported, as remittances and otherwise, by Manchester Merchants, whose predilection is of course in favour of their own town. The uneasy feeling amongst the operatives still continues, and a general turn out may, ere long, be anticipated.

The holders of capital are more cautious, owing to large investments in projected railways, and the failures of some great wine houses. Best bankers are 2½ to 3; very little done in any other kinds. On projected railway shares the terms have been 10 to 20 per cent.—Consols have been steady at 92¾ to ⅞. The rates of Exchange on all the leading points on the Continent are again rather higher.

RE-OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT, THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS IN THE TARIFF.

The Speech from the Throne embraced a variety of topics, and has already directed attention to many matters of stirring interest, which give promise of an unusually busy session. After referring with satisfaction to the increased extension of trade and commerce during the past year, the Speech adverts to the recent visits of the Emperor of Russia and the King of the French, touching lightly on the late discussion with the French Government, and expressing a conviction that the maintenance of the good understanding which these discussions might have impaired is essential to the best interest of both countries. The usual paragraph relating to the Estimates contains an important announcement in reference to the navy, and points out the necessity of an increase in the naval estimates for the purpose of creating a steam fleet, to protect our extended commerce and our coasts. The improvement manifest in the affairs of Ireland is mentioned with satisfaction, and to the decrease of political agitation and excitement is attributed the salutary application of private capital to the railroads and other useful public enterprises which now occupy attention in that country. A brief allusion is made to the Charitable Bequests Act, and the report of the Land Commission. An important indication of the policy of Ministers in regard to Ireland is contained in the paragraph which recommends the propriety of improving and extending the opportunities for academical education—an allusion to Sir R. Peel's pledge that he will establish new colleges in various parts of Ireland for the education of Roman Catholics, and proposes a large increase of the grant to Maynooth. The Speech then announces another part of the Ministerial policy, which is likely to excite much interest in Scotland, as it shows that the system of banking which has so long prevailed in that part of the empire will be brought under revision this Session. After referring to the Commission on the health of large towns, and promising that the report thereon shall immediately be submitted to the House, the Speech directs attention to the Income-Tax, and suggests in cautious terms the expediency of continuing it in operation for a further period, in order to provide adequately for the public service, and at the same time give Parliament the means of effecting reductions on other taxes. It concludes by emphatically expressing a hope that these important matters may be considered in such a manner as to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and good-will between all classes, and improve the condition of the people.

The addresses of both houses in reply to the Royal Speech were voted without much discussion. Lord Lansdowne and Lord Normanby in the House of Lords, and Lord J. Russell and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, were the leading speakers on the Opposition side, but they moved no amendment, confining their observations chiefly to the affairs of Ireland and to the Ministerial policy in regard to Tahiti.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of Clarendon said he wished to inquire if any compensation was to be given to British merchants for the injuries they had sustained by an alteration in the American tariff, which operated contrary to the treaties existing between the two countries; and also whether they admitted the justice of those claims.

The Earl of Aberdeen said the question has engaged the attention of her Majesty's government for a considerable time, and a great deal of correspondence had taken place on the subject. The noble lord's experience must be sufficient to convince him that it was not always possible to bring a good case to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion. The gentleman who preceded our present minister at Washington had urged this case upon the government of the United States most strenuously, and it had been followed up by Mr. Pakenham. He (the Earl of Aberdeen) was not in a condition to say that the matter had been received in the manner it deserved. At the date of Mr. Packenham's last dispatches he proposed to put himself in communication with the parties interested in New York, and from them he hoped to receive such information as would strengthen his grounds of applying to the Government of the United States.

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck called attention to the negociations going on with the American government on the subject of the Oregon Territory. He wished to know if the right honbart. had any objection to lay the papers and correspondence before the house.

Sir R. Peel said, it was a subject of great importance, and it was receiving the best consideration of her Majesty's Government. As, however, the negociations were still in progress, he could not consent to lay the papers and correspondence before the house at present. The question, as he before said, was a most important one, and he did not wish to make any observations which might put a difficulty in the negociations now going forward between England and the United States.

On Friday the 14th, Sir Robert Peel brought forward his Financial Statement, the leading feature of which is the continuance of the Income Tax, for the purpose of allowing the reduction of other taxes which press upon the public.

Sir Robert Peel, taking as his guide the produce of the Revenue for the current year, estimates the probable income for the year ensuing, if the present taxes (including the Income Tax) should remain unaltered, as follows:—

Customs (deducting £500,000 for assumed loss of duty on foreign Cotton) - - -	£22,000,000
Excise (adding an assumed increase of £500,000) - - - -	13,500,000
Stamps (as at present) - - -	7,100,000
Assessed taxes - - - -	1,400,000
Post-office - - - -	700,000
Crown lands - - - -	150,000
Miscellaneous - - - -	230,000
Chinese compensation - - -	940,000
Half-a-year's Income Tax - -	2,600,000
Total Income - - -	£51,100,000
Expenditure as at present - -	48,857,000
Surplus of income - - -	£2,243,000

Sir Robert, after pointing out the new demands which had arisen for the services of the British navy, in the Pacific, in the Chinese seas, and on the coast of Africa, which together required an additional force of 6,000 men, and showing the absolute necessity of maintaining a large and efficient steam marine, proceeded to state that he proposed to increase the navy estimates by a sum of one million; making the whole estimate for the year as follows:

Interest of debt - - - -	£28,395,000
Other charges on consolidated fund	2,490,000
Army - - - - - -	6,670,000
Navy - - - - - -	6,955,000
Ordnance - - - - -	2,115,000
Miscellaneous - - - -	3,200,000
Total - - - -	£49,090,000

Deducting the amount of this expenditure from the estimated income above stated (after adding to the latter £2,600,000, for another half-year's Income Tax) there would remain a gross surplus of £1,010,000. From this surplus, however, Sir Robert deducts £450,000, the amount of the Chinese ransom, which will not be received after the next year; leaving a net balance of £3,410,000 applicable to the reduction of taxation.

Sir Robert anticipates a reduction in the price of sugar, in favour of the consumer of 1½d. per lb.

In addition to the contemplated reductions in the sugar duties, he proposes to abolish the taxes on no less than four hundred and thirty articles, which have hitherto stood in the tariff, under various rates of duty, producing little to the revenue, but involving great trouble both to the importers and to the custom-house officers. The list of these articles is given elsewhere, and includes some other important commodities.

The next change in the duties on imports is a total repeal of the impolitic duty on cotton wool, and a repeal of the entire taxes on exports, including that on coals.

In the duties of Excise, Sir Robert Peel proposes two changes, neither of which was in the slightest degree anticipated by the public. These are the entire repeal of the duties on glass of every description, and of the auction duties.

The following table exhibits the probable effect of these reductions and abolitions of duty on the produce of the revenue:—

Estimated loss on sugar - - -	£1,300,000
Duty on cotton repealed - - -	680,000
Duty on 430 articles in tariff - -	320,000
Export duty on coal - - -	195,000
Auction duty - - - -	520,000
Glass - - - - -	312,000
	£3,310,000

On the following Monday, the 17th, the above scheme again came under consideration. Lord John Russell strongly condemned the imposition of a continued income-tax at a time of peace and prosperity. He also found fault with the proposal for repealing the auction duties, contending that it would have been far better to reduce the taxes on soap and on fire-insurance. He proceeded to repeat at some length the usual arguments against the prohibitory duties on slave grown sugar; but concluded by stating that, as certain parts of the Government plan had his approbation, and as the re-imposition of the income-tax for three years was essential to the working of that plan, he should not move any amendment.

On Wednesday the 19th, in the Committee of Supply, Mr. Roebuck's amendment that the income-tax should be extended to Ireland, was negatived by a majority of 275 against 33.

It is rumoured that the Queen and Prince Albert will, during the summer, pay a visit with great state to Louis Philippe at the Tuileries.

It is stated on the best authority, that Lord Stanley will shortly retire from the Colonial Office.

The sailing of the Arctic expedition, under Sir John Franklin, has been determined on.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., has been appointed High Sheriff of Kent.

Messrs. John Reay, senior, and Co., an old established house in the wine trade, in London, have suspended their payments.

A further advance of twenty shillings per ton in the price of iron has been declared by most of the large houses in the South Staffordshire district

During the past month, the losses by the cattle epidemic have been very heavy in the counties of Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire; and it has made its appearance in Essex and in Ayrshire.

Lord Brougham is preparing a life of Voltaire. He is writing it in English and French; and the work is to be brought out in the two languages, simultaneously in London and Paris.

It is reported that the family of the late Dr. Abercrombie have presented his valuable professional library, amounting to nearly 1,000 volumes, to the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he had been a member since 1804.

The Secretary at War has decided upon the erection of five experimental military prisons, to which superintendents, selected from the half-pay list, are to be immediately appointed, at a salary in the majority of cases, of £200 per annum.

Captain Grover has received intelligence of Dr Wolff to the 10th January, at which date he was at Erzeroom, endeavouring to recruit his strength for the journey over the mountains to Trebizonde.

NAVIGATION.—It appears from a parliamentary paper that the total number of vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom which entered inward in 1844 amounted to 21,929 (tonnage, 1,231,834), and that the total number cleared outwards amounted to 21,640, (tonnage, 3,680,066). The number and tonnage of vessels employed in the coasting trade of the United Kingdom during the year 1844 was 133,898, measuring 10,964,707 tons entered inwards; and 145,242, measuring 11,694,864 tons, cleared outwards.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to become the patroness of the Liverpool Sailors' Home.

The number of violent deaths in 1840 in England, exclusive of suicides, was 9,980! In 1840 there were in England 2,057 persons found dead, of whom 98 were returned as suicides.

General Obituary.—The Rev. Sydney Smith, after an illness of some weeks duration, expired at his residence in Green-street, London, on Saturday evening. He was in his 74th year.—Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., died on the 19th inst., at his seat, Northrepps, Norfolk.—The Earl of Mornington expired on Saturday night, at his mansion in Grosvenor-square, London.—Last week; James Bischoff, Esq. author of the "History of the Woollen and Worsted manufactures."

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday the 17th, Mr. John O'Connell criticised Sir Robert Peel's financial statement,—admitting, however, that it would produce vast benefit to the poorer classes in Ireland. Bitter complaint was made that the people of Dublin, and in all quarters, were indifferent about the franchise, and that the conservatives were gaining majorities on the registry. The week's rent was announced to be £306.

The *Northern Whig* states that Dr. Cantwell, Catholic Bishop of Meath, has directed his priests to withhold the sacrament from any person who supports the Bequests Act.

Dr. Brown, Romish Bishop of Elphin, in the usual pastoral letter to the clergy and laity, earnestly denounces the riband system, and calls on the faithful to regard as the deadliest enemies those who would seek to connect them with secret societies or secret obligations.

There is no doubt that Dr. Murray will be immediately raised to the rank of Cardinal to reside at Rome.

Colonel Bowles, first aides de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Comptroller of the Household, is about to retire immediately, having received the appointment of Master of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Hon. Charles Murray.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals are chiefly occupied with a new conspiracy said to have been discovered at Vittoria, and which the Government have deemed of sufficient importance to send General Concha to suppress.

A quarrel has arisen between the Queen-Mother and Narvaez. General Prim had been pardoned and ordered to reside at Madrid.

Some sensation has been created in the Spanish capital by the receipt of letters from London, mentioning that General Espartero had sent a hostile message to the Spanish ambassador, because of some rudeness to Madame Espartero in his Excellency's chapel, who, perhaps unconsciously, had taken possession of that part of the chapel usually assigned to the ministers.

The Spanish ministry is seriously endeavouring to put an end to slavery. A circular has been sent to all the Spanish consuls in different countries, urging them to give every possible encouragement to the emigration of labourers to Cuba, in order that the white population may be increased, and the necessity of having slaves there become less and less urgent.

MOROCCO.—The differences between Sweden and Denmark and Morocco have been arranged by the mediation of the Governments of France and Great Britain. The Emperor has renounced the tribute. The Emperor of Morocco was at Tangiers, with the view of inspecting the fortifications erecting under English engineers.

THE CAPE.—The advices from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 9th January. The only thing worthy of notice is the existence of a very strong and general excitement produced by an ordinance which the Governor-General, Sir Peregrine Maitland, had submitted to the Legislative Council, to raise a revenue by a stamp act, based on the principle and details of which will apparently be most strenuously opposed. Stamp duties are proposed to be levied upon insurances, mortgages, real bills, leases, life, and marine insurance, and what seems to be considered more obnoxious still, the principle of licenses for killing game is introduced, accompanied with severe penalties against unqualified persons.

AUSTRALIA.—We have Hobart Town and Launceston papers with dates a few days later than those last received. The markets were steady, and the trade improving. The crop of wool in Sydney is reported to be abundant.

A considerable shock of an earthquake had been felt at Flanders island; a phenomenon rather rare in the Australian group.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—*More Disturbances in India—Expected Attack on Aden—Outbreak and Inundation in China.*—By a new arrangement the Overland mail from India is to arrive in future twice, instead of once, every month. The first for the past month brought us news from Bombay to June 1st, and China to November 19. The second brings intelligence eight days later.

The Punjaub is again in commotion. A revolution broke out, and Herah Singh, the Rajah, and Jella Pundit, have been killed. The heads of the Rajah and Jella Pundit were brought to Lahore, and carried in procession round the streets. The English government had, it was believed, no idea of interfering in this instance (though the time may not be far off when it will be obliged to do so,) not being in the slightest bound to assist or uphold either party or ministry.

The disturbances which existed in the districts of Kolapore, at the time of the departure of the last mail, appear to have subsided.

In Scinde everything was quiet, but though disease is decreasing, there are nearly 3,000 men in hospital.

The plague had appeared in Afghanistan and ravaged several of the towns.

Colonel Mosely had been sentenced to be cashiered, six men have been hanged for their participation in the mutiny in his regiment.

The Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, remained in Calcutta, where he was regulating the means of educating the natives for public employments.

In the north of India there was great watchfulness displayed by the civil and military authorities. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Gough, had gone on a tour of revision.

The largest sale of Indigo ever held in India took place at Calcutta the day before the departure of the mail. 1,683 chests were sold, and the prices were uncommonly good.

Capital appears to be abundant. New companies were starting up; the last project is one for lighting Calcutta by gas.

A letter from Aden, dated January 27, says:—"The Arabs have been steadily increasing their numbers, and they are now said to muster 40,000 good fighting men. We have been busily employed lately in improving the defences of the place, and now I think we are fully prepared to receive them. It is expected they will make the attack early in the next month, when the nights are dark. They are chiefly of the Assyr tribe, the most warlike in Arabia, headed by the Sheneef of Mocha. Our garrison is not very strong; we muster altogether, Europeans and natives, about 1,800 men.

The intelligence from China extends to the 28th of November. The Emperor was not then dead; but it is alleged that little hope of his recovery was entertained.

There had been rather a serious disturbance at Hong-Kong in consequence of a registration decree issued by government, which was resisted by the Europeans, who, in address to council, styled it as "monstrous, arbitrary, unconstitutional, and destructive." A good deal of bickering was the result between the Europeans, as the former refused to answer the address. Three thousand Chinese left the Island, and at last the government decreed it "to be amended and modified by the registration ordinance." There were still, however, some articles in the "modified" decree thought objectionable: for instance, that of obliging all Chinese vessels to report themselves immediately, and register their passengers within 24 hours. The consequence of this is, that while Macao is crowded with junks, few or none have come to Hong-Kong. Most of the Chinese who had left the island had, however, returned. The report that the Emperor had abdicated in favour of a near relation is totally without confirmation. Trade was dull in China. The French Ambassador had concluded the treaty with Keeying, which was sent to Europe for ratification.

A letter from Macao, published in the *Hong Kong Gazette*, gives an account of the overflowings of rivers in the north of China, before which the European inundations that we have recorded during the last few years shrink into relative insignificance. On the shores of the Yellow Sea the phenomenon took the character of a second deluge. Whole provinces, with populations respectively larger than some of the second-class kingdoms of Europe, were almost entirely submerged. The retreat of the waters left corpses in thousands. Touching episodes are given as pictures of this awful calamity. On the river Yangh-Tse were found large floating casks, which, when examined, were discovered to contain the bodies of young children, whose mothers, when all hope for themselves was gone, had committed them to these floating arks, as a last slender chance of their salvation. Upwards of seventeen millions of human beings, escaped from the inundations, have poured themselves over the adjacent provinces, beggared of all things, and crying for bread.

Liverpool Timber Market, February 28.—The arrivals from British America this month consist of 15 vessels, 7049 tons, most of them loaded with Planks, which, owing to the heavy stock, have declined in value, while the value of Square Timber is fully supported. The demand from the country is very good. American Pine Timber.—Of St. John one cargo of 21½ inches offered by auction and withdrawn was afterwards sold apart—50 logs at 21d., and remainder at 20½d per foot. Another cargo in the usual manner, 20½ inches, at 20½d. There has been no sale of Quebec from the quay, but its rétail value is fully maintained. Birch continues in excellent demand and maintains full prices. St. John, by auction, was sold at 22d and another parcel, with cargo, at 21d per foot. Masts and Spars.—New Brunswick Spruce Spars have declined in value, and been sold at 15½d to 16d per foot. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards having arrived in large quantities, and the stocks being heavy, have declined in value. Early in the month one cargo of St. John, of good quality, with some Boards and Scantling, was sold at 22d per foot of 2 inches; another at 22d 9-16th, and one St. Andrew at 21d. Of two cargoes of St. John, offered by auction, part only was sold at 22d to 23d, and Battens at 22d 9-16ths per foot. Some other cargoes are being yarded, and three others advertised for sale by auction on Tuesday next, 4th march. Quebec Staves.—In consequence of Sir R. Peel's intention to remove the duty on all descriptions of Staves, there has been a pause in the demand until it can be seen what direction the market will take. For the present it is likely that prices will be maintained until the supplies can come forward from the United States, from which place we are sure to have a largely increased and revived trade, as well as from the Baltic, though probably not for this year; but as regards this port we more particularly expect large supplies from the United States, and at such prices, through absence of duty and reduced freight, as will restore to our Coopers the West India trade which has been nearly lost to them. We do not alter our quotations for the present although holders are more inclined to sell than they were before Sir R. Peel's announcement. Lathwood—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom, and by auction at 6*l.* and by private at 6*l.* 5*s.* per fathom.

ARRIVALS FROM ST. JOHN.—Feb. 4, margaret, Liverpool; 6th. Aurora, Lancaster; 10th, Ann, Dublin; Diana, Dumfries; Zephyr, Donegal; 13th Port Glasgow, Southampton; Frederick, Liverpool; Jane Hammond, do.; Odessa, do.; Avon, do; 14th, Pandora, Clyde; Camilla, Dublin Bay; Colonist, Clyde; Gleaner, do.; Abigail, Derbyhaven; 15th, Princess Alice grand, Deal; Coolock, Dublin; Abigail, Belfast; 18th, Sir Henry Pottinger, Liverpool; Victor, the Clyde; 20th, Egbinton, Clyde; Rose, Hull; Argyleshire, the Clyde; Ann, Dundalk; 21st, Redforest, Liverpool; Charlotte, Gravesend; Solway, Gloucester; Pelleshipp, the Clyde; 23d, Breton, Gloucester; 26th, British Queen, Liverpool; France Albert, Shields; Marie, Leith; 26th, Canton, the Clyde; 27th, Clyde, Gravesend; 28th, Coverdale, ditto; March 2d, Emigrant, Liverpool; Kate Thorne, ditto.

SHIPS SAILED FOR SAINT JOHN.—Feb. 3, Everetta, Hull; Armata, Carthagena; 4th Flagship, Bristol; Glasgow, the Clyde; Maximoses of Queenstown; ditto; 9th, Miramichi, ditto; 11th, Fanido, ditto; 12th, Victoria, Pillmenna; 14th, Perthshire, Deal; 15th, Petrel, Dublin; 19th Albion, Liverpool; Avon, ditto; Flora M'Donald, ditto; Jessie, ditto; Newington, Gibraltar; 25th, Osprey, Liverpool; 27th, Hibernia, Clyde.

Sailed for St. Andrews, Feb. 12th, Ellbegill, from Hull; 25th, Venerable, ditto.

Oronooko, from Savannah, at Liverpool, 13th Feb.; Ben Nevis, from do. at do. 16th; Coronation, from do. at do. 25th Feb.

The Members of the St. Patrick's Society celebrated the anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint, last evening, by dining together at the St. John Hotel. The evening, we learn, was passed in the most agreeable manner by a large party of Erin's sons, with their numerous guests.

Mechanics' Institute.—The Rev. Mr. Gallaway delivered his second lecture last evening on Home Education, in which he explained the duties of Parents to their Children in a very satisfactory manner.—Next Monday evening, Dr. Paterson will lecture on Voltaic Electricity; and we understand that Mr. Perley will deliver his Lecture on Gaspe, on Friday the 28th instant.

THE HARMONEON FAMILY.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this talented Family, in another column. Their *first* Concert will take place this evening; and as the performances on each evening will be wholly different, and of a *peculiarly novel* character, we advise all to avail themselves of the opportunity of enjoying an agreeable and innocent entertainment. We understand that the performances of the "Family" have given the highest satisfaction in other places; and as the price of admission is put within the reach of all, we hope their auditors will be correspondingly numerous.

We learn that after a long and animated debate in the Legislative Council on the College Bill, it was finally carried on Saturday evening last, by the casting vote of the Chairman.—The grant of £300 to the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville also passed the Council the same day.

American Light Houses.—The cost of the American Light House establishment for the present year is estimated by the Treasury Report to be $336,007. There are 2671 lamps, 237 keepers and 16 assistant keepers, besides 30 keepers of floating lamps. These floating lights cost for seamen, repairs, &c., $72,930. The superintendents have a commission of 2½ per cent.

American Steamer.—A report made to Congress by the Naval Committee states that out of 109,000 seamen sailing out of the United States, only 9000 were Americans. The Ohio ship of the line sailed from New-York on a three years' cruise, with a crew of 1000 men, only 182 of whom were Americans.

RIOT IN PORTLAND—FOUR MEN SHOT!!!—We regret to state that a riot occurred in Portland last evening, and that four men were shot, one of whom is not expected to recover, having received two balls in his breast. As soon as information of the riot was received by the Authorities, two Companies of the Military were ordered to the scene of slaughter, and took possession of the ground, which they retained until about midnight, when all being quiet they marched to Barracks. A detachment of the Regal Artillery, with a field piece, was brought out to assist the Authorities if necessary.—*New Brunswicker of this morning.*

FREDERICTON, March 12.—*Serious Accident.*—Yesterday a serious accident occurred by the running away of a pair of horses with a sleigh containing four persons, namely—Master Elijah and Miss Jane Miles, son and daughter of the late Mr. George Miles; Mrs. Richard Crimm, and a daughter of Mr. Charles Miles, all of Douglasville. The horses having become unmanageable, two of the ladies were precipitated into a cellar opposite the Old Barrack. The young man who was driving, had his arm broken, and Miss Jane Miles was badly injured on the head. It is feared she is in a dangerous state. The other young woman was also badly hurt. Mrs. Crimm was not injured.—*Head Quarters.*

[From the Royal Gazette, March 12.]

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following persons are re-appointed Sheriffs of the several undermentioned Counties for the ensuing year, viz:—Edward W. Miller, Esq. for the County of York; John F. W. Winslow, Esq. for Carleton; John Hazen, Esq. for Sunbury; Nathaniel H. DeVeber, Esq. for Queen's; LeBaron Drury, Esq. for King's; Thomas Jones, Esq. for Charlotte; William P. Sayre, Esq. for Westmorland; John M. Johnston, Esq. for Northumberland; William A. Black, Esq. for Kent; Henry W. Baldwin, Esq. for Gloucester; and John U. Campbell, Esq. for Restigouche.

By order of the Lieut. Governor in Council.
W. H. ODELL.

RAILROAD TO WINDSOR.—It has been circulated for some days past, that a proposal has been made by a company in England to furnish the means of constructing a railroad from this city to Windsor, if the Provincial Legislature will guarantee the payment of the interest on the capital invested, in case the income that would arise from travelling and transportation of agricultural produce, goods, &c, should fall short of the amount required. A more useful and valuable offer could not be made to the Province, and the Legislature may very safely close the bargain without wasting time in deliberating upon the danger of burthening the country with any obligation on account of it, for if once in operation, the proposed railroad would do more towards advancing the interests of the Province in seven years, than could be effected in a hundred years by another public undertaking.—*Halifax Recorder.*

TO THE
MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
In the Province of New-Brunswick.

We beg leave to announce to you that we have been appointed by the Subscribers to the BISHOP'S FUND in the City of Saint John and its vicinity, Trustees to collect, manage, and invest the Contributions to that Fund in that quarter.

We have also been requested to solicit further Subscriptions to the Fund throughout the Province. The present Subscriptions, including Collections in several Churches, amount to £900 Currency. The sum of £3000 Sterling has been named in England as the amount expected to be raised in the Colony; and now that a Bishop is appointed, no time should be lost in contributing what any one may intend to contribute. The principal part of the Endowment, exceeding £20,000 Sterling, has been made up from the voluntary contributions of our fellow Churchmen in the Mother Country.

A list of Provincial Subscriptions and Contributions has already been published. We shall be ready to receive and manage, according to the trust we have undertaken, these or any other contributions to the Fund. We shall endeavour to make Investments upon Interest of any Monies we may receive. We will also accept, for the purposes of our Trust, Conveyances of Land or Landed Securities, and will prepare suitable Drafts of Deeds to be communicated to such persons as may apply for them. We consider all these arrangements as merely temporary, to serve until final provision be made for the permanent investment of this Fund.

We request that all communications intended for us may be addressed to WILLIAM WRIGHT, Esq., who has consented to act as Secretary to the Trustees, and all payments and remittances to L. H. DEVEBER, Esquire, who has consented to act as Treasurer, with whom also a Subscription Paper is lodged.

WARD CHIPMAN,
ROBERT PARKER,
JOHN V. THURGAR,
ROBERT F. HAZEN,
L. H. DEVEBER,
WILLIAM WRIGHT, } *Trustees, &c.*

Amount of Provincial Subscriptions and Collections already published, - - - £3981 13 4
Capt. Poulden R. A. Fredericton, - - - 1 0 0
Dr. S. Woodforde, Fredericton, - - - 1 0 0
Dr. Guinarin, Westmorland, - - - 6 0 0
Collection at Kingsclear, after a Sermon by the Rev. E. J. W. Roberts, - - - 8 0 0
Amount of remittance from Halifax, N. S. - 89 1 6
£4023 4 10

March 10, 1845.

MARRIED.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, Mr. Robert Graham, to Miss Margaret Sinclair, both of St. John.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. George Nowell, of Brixham, England, to Miss M. L. Rogers, of Fredericton.

At St. George, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. S. Thompson, A. M., Samuel G. Andrews, Esquire, Barrister at Law, British Queen, Liverpool; France Albert, Shields; Marie, Leith; 26th, Canton, the Clyde; 27th, Clyde, Gravesend; 28th, Coverdale, ditto; March 2d, Emigrant, Liverpool; Kate Thorne, ditto.

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PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Friday—Brig Conservative, Kelly, Yarmouth, N. S.—George Thomas, ballast.

Monday—Ship Wakefield, Abill, Savannah—John Hammond, ballast.

Schr. Enterprise, Gorman, Boston, 4—order, merchandize.

Tuesday—Schr. Isle, Worster, New York, via Eastport—Hamlin, flour, corn, &c.

CLEARED.

March 12th—Brig Camilla, Shaw, Dundalk, deals—R. Rankin & Co.

15th—Brig Lady Napier, Stowe, Belfast, deals—John Robertson.

17th—Brig Grand Turk, Cann, Antigua, lumber—L. H. Waterhouse; Brigantine Fidelia, Small, Eastport, flour, part of inward cargo—L. H. Waterhouse.

18th—Ship Dolphin, Sullivan, Newry, deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Tyro, Greenwood, Halifax, pork, &c.—Allison & Spurr.

19th—Barque Perseverance, Dwyer, Dublin, timber & deals—John Mackay; Brig Brothers, Nowell, Cork, timber & deals—John Robertson.

20th—Brig Nautilus, McKinnon, Androssan, timber & deals