PORT OF SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,

IMPORTS IN 1846.

Articles and Quantities.			*Value Sterling.*
Flour, Wheat,	79,513	brls.	£92,858
Flour, Rye,	12,220	"	9,011
Bread,	5,740	cwts.	3,840
Indian Meal,	25,804	brls.	18,476
Barley,	13,980	bush.	2,180
	791	cwts.	
Indian Corn,	46,351	bush	5,470
Wheat,	274,350	"	57,405
Oats,	102,358	"	6,714
Oatmeal,	3,713¼	cwts	3,097
Rice,	2,827	"	2,332
Beans,	4,050	bush	921
Pease,	1,659	bush	480
Pork,	11,251½	brls	27,221
Beef,	2,894	"	6,161
Meats, Fresh	1,548	cwts	2,887
Butter,	1,081	"	3,097
Cheese,	500	"	1,132
Coffee,	980	"	2,872
Potatoes & other Vegetables,	61,416	bush	6,623
Raisins, Currants, & Figs,	1,422	cwts	2,400
Onions,	2,466	brls	963
Lard,	202	cwts	498
Mustard,	50	"	160
Tea,	404,897	lbs	18,934
Sugar,	27,379	cwts	30,329
Sugar, Refined,	1,263	"	2,436
Salt,	255,100	bush	3,961
Fruit, Green,	7,354	brls	3,806
Spices,	497	cwts	1,273
Beef, Cattle,	1,392	no	8,312
Sheep and Lambs,	7,348	"	4,533
Seeds,	479	cwts	700
Horses,	111	no	2,099
Fish: Dried,	7,315	qtls	3,497
Fish: Salted,	5,667	brls	4,919
Fish: Smoked,	6,762	boxes	722
Fish: Oils,	36,159	gals	4,263
Tobacco, Manufactured,	3,702	cwts	8,071
Tobacco, Leaf,	37	"	62
Hides,	13,137	no	2,738
Tallow,	2,978	cwts	5,497
Soap,	2,846½	"	3,605
Candles,	406	"	1,440
Wine,	29,982	gals	6,441
Brandy,	36,185	"	7,202
Geneva,	29,682	"	4,906
Rum,	81,274	"	10,191
Whisky,	491	"	553
Ale and Porter,	29,502	"	2,241
Cider,	113,280	"	2,720
Molasses,	49,890	cwts	29,624
Vinegar,	12,815	gals	254
Apothecaries' Wares,	2,663	cwts	7,954
	411	pckgs	
Earthenware,	1,569	crates	6,858
Glass Manufactures,	1,472	cwts	5,229
	776	pckgs	
Oakum,	1,925	"	2,277
Cordage,	13,468	"	28,181
Sail Cloth,	353,742	yards	15,693
Cotton Twist and Yarn,	1,018	cwts	4,360
	80	pckgs	
Timber,	1,615	tons	34
Boards,	407	m ft	9
Deals,	3,179	"	6,3
Staves,	561	mds	1,8
Shingles,	50	"	3
Handspikes,	2,112	no	10
Oars,	5,466	"	19
Treenails,	213,000	"	1,46
Dye Woods,	5,661	cwts	27
Wooden Wares,	378	doz	7,39
Iron, Wrought,	1,656½	tons	23,89
Iron, Unwrought,	1,984	"	21,20
Iron, Cast,	5,817	cwts	5,13
Iron, Pig,	485	tons	1,81
Copper, Wrought,	2,030	cwts	8,39
Lead and Shot,	1,258½	"	1,44
Steel,	592	"	1,55
Nails, Iron,	7,636	"	8,61
Hardware,	6,989	"	44,89
Gypsum,	4,040	tons	1,20
Naval Stores,	2,935	brls	1,016
Coals,	29,630	chal	19,970
Paint,	3,731	cwts	3,914
Paint Oil,	19,898	gal	2,082
Gunpowder,	119	cwts	461
Starch,	263	"	473
Indigo,	9,396	lbs	1,251
Bricks,	242½	mds	546
Hemp,	3,899	cwts	5,720
Guano,	22	tons	131
British and Foreign Merchandize, consisting of Cottons, Woollens, Silk and Linen Manufactures, Haberdashery, &c.	7,071	pckgs	300,485

Total Imports, 1846, £977,683

EXPORTS IN 1846.

Articles and Quantities.			*Value.*
Flour, Wheat,	11,978	brls	£15,997
Flour, Rye,	1,930	"	1,803
Bread,	33	cwts	20
Indian Meal,	1,254	brls	1,097
Wheat,	24	bush	7
Oats,	15	"	2
Rice,	73	cwt	64
Beef and Pork,	610	brls	6,078
" " ns stores,	3,644	"	
Rickers,	7,771	no.	532
Butter and Cheese,	93	cwts	326
Treenails,	237	mds	347
Coffee,	56	cwt	128
Potatoes,	2,369	bush	249
Raisins, Currants, Figs,	20	cwt	22
Tea,	49,049	lbs	3,172
Sugar, Brown,	808	cwt	1,114
" Refined,	7	"	22
Salt,	125,231	bush	3,919
Fruit, Fresh,	115	brls	52
Furs,	28	pkg	2,159
Fish: Dried,	12,839	qls	7,214
Fish: Salted,	19,246	brls	18,656
Fish: Smoked,	15,191	boxes	1,526
Oil—Cod, Seal and Whale,	60,459	gals	7,894
Tobacco, Manufactured,	32½	cwt	77
Hides and Skins,	14,162	no.	996
Leather,	3,740	lbs	274
Soap	115	cwt	127
Candles,	8	"	28
Wine,	1,058	gals	207
Brandy,	3,100	"	983
Geneva,	1,964	"	600
Rum,	6,970	"	831
Whisky,	969	"	325
Cider,	390	"	10
Molasses,	3,854	cwt	3,150
Rope and Cordage,	1490	"	2,254
Earthenware,	286	pkg	1,208
Glass, Window,	2,921	feet	70
Oakum,	658	cwt	960
Sail-Cloth,	28,326	yds	1,392
Cotton Twist and Yarn,	144	bdls	29
Timber,	293,154	tons	338,617
Boards,	9,910	m ft	11,208
Deals,	136,273	"	294,331
Staves,	720	pcs M	2602
Shingles,	11,586	"	6,545
Handspikes,	691	no	19
Oars,	6,626	"	834
Lathwood,	4,256	cord	4,458
Laths, Sawn,	1,148	mds	295
Railway Sleepers,	9,165	m ft	12,330
Dye Woods,	207	cwt	154
Masts and Spars,	2,257	no	1,193
Iron: Unwrought,	308	ton	8,984
Iron: Wrought,	217	"	7,248
Iron: Cast,	19½	"	363
Copper,	194	cwt	997
Lead and Shot,	28	"	29
Steel,	43	"	135
Nails, (Iron,)	162	"	654
Hardware,	919	"	1,954
Gypsum,	2,223	ton	784
Grindstones,	655	"	641
Naval Stores,	199	brls	79
Coals,	1,915	chal	1,437
Paints,	140	cwt	151
" Oils,	1,173	gal	118
Lime,	1,690	bbl	424
Gunpowder,	14	cwt	5
Whale Bone,	9,542	lbs	750
Palings and Pickets,	1,199	m	4,795
British and Foreign Merchandize, consisting of Cotton, Linen and Woollen Goods, &c. &c.	725	pkgs	21,225

Total Exports, 1846, £810,712
" " 1845, 723,094

Increase in 1846, £87,618

EMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT PORT OF ST. JOHN.

	Adults.	*Under 14 years.*
From Great Britain,	48	21
" Ireland,	7,014	1519
" Outbays,	130	60
Total	7,192	1,640

NEW VESSELS IN 1846.

No.		*Tons.*
85	New Vessels Registered at St. John,	23,660
3	For owners in the United Kingdom,	258
13	New Vessels Registered at Miramichi,	3,551
7	For owners in the United Kingdom,	3,438
108	Vessels. Total	35,917

Total Imports in 1846—£977,683; do. in 1845, £1,050,794—decrease in 1846, £73,111. Of the imports last year, £512,861 was from Great Britain; from the United States £270,027; from Br. N. American Colonies, £168,629; West Indies £1 254; Foreign States, &c. £25,512.

The total number of vessels arrived at St. John last year, was 1,989, tons 335,706, men 13,873—474 of the vessels, measuring 212,571 tons, were from Great Britain. The arrivals at Miramichi were 336, of which 153 were from Great Britain; at Richibucto, 117, of which 52 were from Gr. Britain; 121 at Dalhousie, 42 of which were from Britain; Bathurst 46, 15 from Britain; Caraquet 33, 7 from Britain; Dorchester 48, of which 18 were from Britain.

In the same year there cleared for the United Kingdom,—from St. John, 639 vessels; from Miramichi, 196; Bathurst, 25; Caraquet, 9; Dalhousie, 48; Richibucto, 71; Dorchester, 33.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, March 17.

On motion of Mr. Street,—Whereas a difference of opinion exists as to the present site of the Lazaretto for the reception and confinement of the persons in the north eastern section of the Province, afflicted, or supposed to be afflicted, with the disease called the Leprosy, being the proper one, and also as to the best mode of affording relief to the unfortunate persons thus afflicted, and as to the real nature of the disease, and especially as to its infectious character: And whereas it is most desirable that this house should possess the most accurate information upon the above subjects, and as to all other matters connected with this loathsome disease; therefore *Resolved*, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to appoint two or more, (not exceeding three,) fit and proper persons to proceed to the diseased Districts in the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, and also to the Lazaretto established on Sheldrake Island, for the purpose of examining into all the subjects mentioned in the above recital, and also into all other matters connected with the disease in question, and especially as to the present site of the Lazaretto, and as the to best and least expensive mode of affording the necessary assistance and relief to the persons afflicted with the said disease, with a due regard to their comfort, and the security of the public; and to make report of the result of their inquiries to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to be laid before this House at the next Session of the Legislature.

Ordered, That Mr. Street, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. Vail, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

Mr. Partelow, from the Committee appointed on the twenty eighth day of Jan. last, and to whom was referred the state of all the Roads of Communication in the Province, with directions to report what sums will be required for the repairing and improving thereof, and to which Committee were also referred various Petitions, submitted their Report, as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to take into consideration what sums it may be necessary to grant for repairing and improving the Roads throughout the Province, recommend that the following sums should be granted and appropriated as follows:—

GREAT ROADS.

Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line; £200 of which to be applied towards the improvement of the Great Marsh in the vicinity of Saint John, and £300 towards the erection of the Memramcook Bridge, on the said Road,	£1,800	0	0
Saint John to Saint Andrews; out of which the amount due for building the Bocabec Bridge to be applied by the Supervisor,	630	0	0
Fredericton to St. John, via Nerepis, (Such sum as may be necessary from the two last mentioned Grants to be applied in repairing the approaches to the Steam Boat Landing in Carleton.)	900	0	0
Nerepis to Gagetown,	160	0	0
Dorchester to Shediac,	200	0	0
Shediac to Petitcodiac,	75	0	0
Richibucto to Chatham,	580	0	0
Newcastle to Bathurst,	270	0	0
Bathurst to Campbelton,	900	0	0
Fredericton to Woodstock,	1,350	0	0
Woodstock to Arestook,	540	0	0
Arestook to Grand Falls,	630	0	0
Fredericton to Finger Board,	400	0	0
Bellisle to Saint John,	135	0	0
Fredericton to Newcastle,	1,000	0	0
Fredericton to Saint Andrews,	740	0	0
Salisbury to Hopewell,	450	0	0
Shediac to Richibucto,	500	0	0
Waweig to Saint Stephen,	225	0	0
Woodstock to Houlton,	25	0	0
Oromocto to Gagetown,	45	0	0
Oak Bay to Eel River,	600	0	0
Grand Falls to the Canada Line,	1,400	0	0
Bathurst to Miramichi, via Pokemouche,	360	0	0
Saint John to Quaco,	250	0	0
Hampton to Bellisle,	135	0	0
Lower Landing at the Grand Falls to the American Boundary,	100	0	0
Cole's Island to Cape Tormentine,	200	0	0
Pickard's Store to the American Boundary,	100	0	0
Fredericton to the Bend of Petitcodiac	600	0	0
Total,	£15,000	0	0

SPECIAL GRANTS.

Towards a Bridge over the Richibucto River,	£800	0	0
Towards a Bridge over the Arestook,	900	0	0
For completing the Bridge over the Memramcook River, on the Great Road from Saint John to the Nova Scotia Line,	300	0	0
New line of Road to and through the Mechanics' Settlement, in the County of Albert and Kings' County,	150	0	0
Hammond River to Hopewell,	100	0	0
Loch Lomond to Sussex Vale,	150	0	0
Bridge near Smith's Hammond River	100	0	0
Campbelton to Upsalquitch,	230	0	0
From the River to Gillan's, and thence to the Victoria Settlement,	150	0	0
From the Nerepis Road to and thro' the Douglas Valley Road, and towards Hartt's Mills,	150	0	0
Brockway's to Saint Stephen,	150	0	0
Chamcook to Pleasant Ridge,	50	0	0
Waweig to Roix',	50	0	0
Salmon River to Richibucto,	25	0	0
Cole's Island to New Canaan,	50	0	0
Trout Creek Bridge,	70	0	0
Bend of Petitcodiac to Richibucto, via Irishtown,	100	0	0
Bend to Mountain Settlement,	60	0	0
Road over Shippegan Plains,	150	0	0
For the Big Nepisiguit Road, towards Northumberland,	100	0	0
Blakslee's Farm to Loch Lomond,	400	0	0
Road to Theobald Settlement,	30	0	0
Quaco to Albert County,	250	0	0
Nackawick Bridge and approaches,	225	0	0
Keswick Bridge,	200	0	0
Earle Creek Bridge,	75	0	0
Road & Bridges from Stoney Creek to Stone's, in Coverdale, in the County of Albert,	100	0	0
Road from Dennis Gallagher's to Point Wolfe, in Harvey,	100	0	0
Road from German Town Road to the County Line, through the New Ireland Settlement,	100	0	0
From Newcastle Bridge to the Gaspereau, through the Hard Wood Ridge,	150	0	0
For a Bridge in Tabusintac, near Forein's	100	0	0
To extend the Ferry Blocks, South side Caraquet River,	50	0	0
For the Road from the St. Andrews Road to Dipper Harbour,	100	0	0
For the Scoudac Bridge, Westmorland,	200	0	0
For the Kouchibouguacis Bridge,	100	0	0
To replace the Bridges for Davis and others, carried away by the Ice Freshet, Winter 1846,	200	0	0
New Road leading from Gagetown to Ocnabog,	50	0	0
Bridge near House of Correction, St. John,	75	0	0
Bridge at Darling's Island, Kings',	50	0	0
South Stream Bridge, Kilpatrick's Mills,	30	0	0
Improving & laying out a road from the Pabineau Falls to the Chaplin Island Road, including balance due for over expenditure,	200	0	0
Miramichi to Tracadie, including Bartibog Bridge,	125	0	0
Bridge across O'Bear's Creek, on the Road from Chatham to Escuminac,	50	0	0
Exploring the Road from Dixon's Ferry to Corry's, Bartibog,	35	0	0
Road from the River Miramichi to the mouth of the Bathurst Road,	45	0	0
From the mouth of the Tobique to the head of the Settlement,	150	0	0
Bridge across Kennebeccasis, at Sidney Baxter's,	150	0	0
Rushagonish to St. Andrews Road,	75	0	0
	£7,250	0	0

BYE ROADS.

York,	£1,371	0	0
Carleton,	1,370	0	0
Queens',	1,278	0	0
Gloucester,	972	0	0
Charlotte,	1,508	0	0
Kings'	1,464	0	0
Saint John,	1,093	0	0
Sunbury,	771	0	0
Northumberland,	1,440	0	0
Resitgouche,	771	0	0
Westmoreland,	1,255	0	0
Kent,	936	0	0
Albert,	771	0	0
	£15,000	0	0
Total amount granted for Roads,	£37,250	0	0

Ordered, That the Report be accepted; and on motion of Mr. Partelow, further ordered, that the said Report be referred to the Committee of Supply.

March 19.—Mr. Woodward moved for leave to present a Petition from Henry Porter, William O. Smith, Leveret H. Deveber, Alfred Smithers, Esquires, and thirty others, inhabitants of the City of Saint John, setting forth the great public advantage which will accrue to the Province by the construction of a Railway from the Gulf of Saint Lawrence to the Bay of Fundy, and praying Legislative aid towards the same.

The Order of the House, limiting the time for introducing Petitions, being in this instance dispensed with, leave was granted, and the Petition then read.

Ordered, That the said Petition be received and referred to the Committee appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Railways throughout the Province, to report thereon.

Mr. M'Leod, from the Committee appointed on the twentieth day of February last, to take into consideration a Petition from Joseph G. Flewelling, and others, in reference to the measurement of Cord Wood in the City of Saint John, and to which Committee were referred various other Petitions upon the same subject, submitted their Report, as follows:—

"The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions from inhabitants of Kings' and Queens' Counties, praying that an Act may pass to regulate the measurement of Cord Wood in the City of Saint John, Report—

"That having had the said Petitions under their consideration, they have prepared a Bill, under the Title of—"A Bill for regulating the measurement of Wood for Fuel,"—which Bill they now submit to the House.

March 22.—Mr. Street, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with the Address of this House, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to appoint two or more fit persons, not exceeding three, to proceed to the diseased Districts in the Counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, to examine into the disease called the Leprosy, and as to the eligibility of the present site of the Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island, and as to all other matters connected with that disease, reported—That the Committee had attended to that duty, and that His Excellency was pleased to say, the wishes of the House in this respect should be complied with.

SUPPLIES.—To His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being, an amount not exceeding the following sums, for the purpose of assisting Emigrant Societies in the respective Counties, to encourage and promote the settling of Emigrants, viz:—Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland, Albert, Kings', Saint John, Charlotte, Queens', Sunbury, York, and Carleton, £100 each; which sums, or aliquot portions thereof, shall be paid to the order of the President of the respective Emigrant Societies, when it shall be certified that the inhabitants of the several Counties have subscribed and paid a sum equal to one half of the respective sums above mentioned, or to the said aliquot proportions thereof, to be expended as may be considered most advisable for the encouragement of Immigration, or assisting Immigrants in locating themselves, by any such Association or Society, and that an account of the expenditure be laid before the Legislature.

To David S. Kerr, Esquire, Barrister at Law, a sum not exceeding £75 in part to remunerate him for reporting and publishing the decisions of the Supreme Court.

[Extracts from English Papers.]

STATE OF IRELAND.—The Irish journals continue to record the most heart-rending accounts of the ravages of famine and fever in King's County, Tipperary, Cork, Kerry, Mayo, Sligo, Waterford, and other counties. The unfortunate peasantry are dying of starvation by hundreds. Some of the details are really horrible. The most eager applications are made, in various quarters, for coffins to inter the victims of famine. Mr. Joyce, of Clifden, county of Galway, in a letter to the *Dublin Evening Post*, describes the death of a mother and child at that place, who had been lying in fever. The straw on which they lay caught fire, and both were burned to cinders. The fever hospitals are crowded, and the deaths are increasing to a fearful extent.—The following is from a Cork paper: "Some of the inmates of a house in which lived nine individuals were known to be ill; famine and fever preyed on them. The supplications for assistance ceased, the door was closed, the stragglers who strayed in search of something to appease their hunger feared to approach. A week passed, still no sign of life. At length a number of them collected courage to reconnoitre. Father and children were dead! The whole family had passed untended to eternity! The bodies presented a horrifying spectacle, and the people fearful of infection, set fire to the house."—The *Kerry Examiner* says, "Seven and twenty persons who have died within the previous week were prayed for at the several masses on Sunday last. It was announced that many others had died in the town whose names were not entered in the list which had been read." The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, writing on Sunday, says,—"The measures of relief have, it is to be hoped, produced some alleviation of the destitution generally throughout the country. At least, the last reports from Limerick, Tipperary, and some other southern counties, are somewhat less alarming than they have been for two months past. There is, no doubt, dreadful destitution still prevailing all through the country; but I would fain hope that the ravages of famine have received a check in those counties to which I refer.—There are two counties, however—Cork in the south, and Mayo in the west—in which famine is still decimating the population; and fever, after sweeping off thousands, continues to spread, and to excite the deepest alarm, lest it should extend to the upper classes."—Another correspondent writing on the 22nd, says, "Famine and pestilence are sweeping off the population in several of the western and southern counties. The reports received this day are still more horrible than any that have yet appeared. In the extent of mortality Sligo now appears to surpass any other county, and the reports from the county of Cork describe the destitution as daily becoming more desolating, extending to the better class of farmers, who, it is stated, after paying their rents, are now consuming the grain they had reserved for seed, whilst the peasantry, all through that extensive county, are dying by hundreds. The police throughout the country have received instructions to furnish returns of the deaths from starvation and disease. I have learned that the number reported, up to the close of the last week, at the Constabulary office in Dublin, was 50,000. But there are, of course, many deaths from want and disease, of which the police in the country could have had no knowledge. The actual number of deaths from starvation is probably much larger than the amount reported by the police." Capt. Caffin, of the steam-sloop Scourge, employed on the southern coast of Ireland, in conveying provisions, has published a letter describing the horrible condition in which he found the inhabitants of Schull and the neighborhood. Three-fourths of the men of the village had wasted away to skeletons from the effects of hunger; and their strength had nearly, if not altogether, left them. "Famine," says he, "exists to a fearful degree with all its horrors. Fever has sprung up, consequent upon the wretchedness; and swelling of limbs and body, and diarrhœa, upon the want of nourishment, are every where to be found. Dr. Traill's parish is twenty-one miles in extent, containing about 18,000 souls, with not more than half a dozen gentlemen in the whole of it. He drove me about five or six miles; but we commenced our visits before leaving the village, and in no house that I entered was there not to be found the dead or dying. I can tell you also of that which I can vouch for the truth of, but which I did not see myself, such as bodies half eaten by rats,—of two dogs last Wednesday being shot by Mr. O'Callaghan, whilst tearing a body to pieces,—of his mother-in-law stopping a poor woman, and asking her what she had on her back, and, being answered that it was her son, telling her that she would smother it; but the poor emaciated woman said it was dead already, and she was going to dig a hole in the church-yard for it. These are things which are of every day occurrence." The *Sligo Champion* records sixty-eight deaths from starvation during the month, in the parish of Ahamlish; eight at Coolavin during the month, and states that the progress of famine and disease is daily becoming more awful. The *Western Star* gives the following account from Leitrim:—Fever and dysentery are making fearful havoc in the union workhouse in this town; the governor, Mr. B. Kelly, died on Wednesday, the 17th instant; the schoolmaster is almost despaired of; the matron and schoolmistress have just recovered. From Monday the 8th, to Wednesday, the 10th instant, fourteen inmates died!—two of fever and twelve of dysentery.

FOOD RIOTS IN SCOTLAND.—In consequence of the food riots in the North of Scotland, additional troops have been despatched to that quarter. The most serious of the disturbances were those at Elgin and Burghead. A mob of a thousand riotous people assembled in front of the house of Mr. Allan, a shipper of meal at Elgin, smashed his windows, and burned him in effigy against his own door. They then proceeded to the Court-house, where three of the supposed leaders were apprehended, of whom two were released, and the mob dispersed at eleven o'clock. The inhabitants of Burghead repulsed the sheriff and the special constables who had proceeded thither to protect the shippers of meal, pelting them with stones and other missiles. Five persons were arrested and taken to the principal inn, but they were rescued by the mob. The special constables returned, despoiled of their batons, and wounded in the arms, face, legs, &c.; and meanwhile part of the rioters were busily employed in unloading the vessel. On his arrival at Elgin, the sheriff sent off an express to Fort George for a detachment of military; but the same evening the mob compelled the sheriff to leave his house, and liberate a prisoner who had been apprehended as a ringleader.

From the London Times of Feb. 25.

The accounts periodically received in this country of the Mexican war, are so strange and perplexing as utterly to confuse the judgments of those who have only studied such matters in the prosaic history of the older world. We are informed in reiterated despatches that Mexican numbers have offered no mentionable obstacle to American valor, and we certainly hear of authenticated exploits which are astounding enough to warrant the most sweeping inferences of Saxon ascendancy. A 16-gun sloop impounds a province; a regiment of volunteers annexes a quarter of a continent; and towns are taken by fifty men and garrisoned by five and twenty, in the midst of a numerous and exasperated population. The armies of the west and of the centre, of conquest and of occupation, are all represented by detachments which would hardly, if concentrated, make up one effective division. Congress has decreed a gold medal to the enterprising general who has covered his country's arms with such imperishable glory, and the first magistrate of the republic appeals triumphantly to the war of his creation, as the noblest action of the State, and the grand distinction of his reign.

Side by side with this striking intelligence we find it announced that the most energetic efforts of the victors are directed, hitherto unsuccessfully, to procure a peace.

The point most perplexing to ordinary European minds is the object for which this much desired peace is sought. If the provinces and ports, the people and property, the taxes and customs of a nation can be seized and distributed *ad libitum* already, it is hard to conceive what further advantages are to be gained by the most amicable negotiations. What does President Polk want to buy with 2,000,000 of dollars, when he can get so much for nothing?

Phillip of Macedon's receipt for taking a fort was sensible enough, but whoever drove an ass laden with silver into an unprotected town! The Mexicans have clearly the vantage-ground of their foes. Defeat and invasion may easily be put up with when they leave the conquerors beggars and the vanquished choosers. Santa Anna is flattered with compliments and beset with solicitations, and has the daily refusal of half-a-dozen overtures of the eternal amity of his enemies. He can hardly do better than strengthen himself by additional defeats and fresh repulses, and leave his adversaries to complete their humiliation and embarrassments by a protracted career of glory.

TOBACCO IN ENGLAND.—According to official returns, Great Britain consumed in 1845, twenty-six millions five hundred and fifty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-three pounds of tobacco, which, at three shillings sterling, or sixty-seven cents per pound duty, put into her treasury nearly eighteen millions of dollars.

Starvation in Ireland.—The Dublin correspondent of the London Globe estimates the whole number of deaths by starvation, in Ireland, up to the 25th of February, at upwards of 36,000!!

The oldest member in the House of Commons is Mr. Denison, the member from West Surrey, aged 77; the youngest, is the Earl Grosvenor, member for Chester, aged 22.

The pay of a Field-Marshal is seventeen pounds a day; or £6,205 a-year. There are now nine Field-Marshals in the British Army.

The Duke of Northumberland died on Thursday at his seat, Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, in the 62d year of his age.

Mr. Macvey Napier, for 20 years an editor of the Edinburgh Review, a Professor of Conveyancing in the University, and editor of the 7th edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, died on the 11th of last month.

Captain Dillon, a celebrated French navigator, the discoverer of the relics of La Peyrouse and his companions, died a few weeks since.

The Chinese Junk, built for exhibition in Europe, has sailed from Hong Kong, for London.

Lord Hardinge has resolved to reduce the postage in India, and introduce a system similar to that of Rowland Hill.

The population of France in 1846, according to the official census, published by the *Moniteur*, amounted to 35,500,486 inhabitants. As compared with that of 1841, there was an increase, in 1846, of 1,170,308 inhabitants.

Christianity is said to be rapidly gaining in Madagascar. Among the recent converts is the Prince Royal, presumptive heir to the throne, who is zealous in protecting Christians from persecution.

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1847.

GRANTS REJECTED!—We learn from the Journals of the Assembly, that three grants which had passed the House of Assembly, appropriating sums of money for truly excellent and actually necessary objects, have been rejected in the Legislative Council, namely—£500 towards the erection of a Breakwater at Dipper Harbour, in the Bay of Fundy; £200 for placing Buoys on the Reefs at the entrance of the Harbour of St. John; £1000 towards the establishment of a Sailors' Home in this City.—What could have caused the rejection of these grants bearing so materially upon the safety of the commerce of this port and the lives and morals of Seamen, and which are so universally called for by the community?—We trust that it is not too late for the Council to reconsider these important subjects.

By the Steamer Portland and Saxe Gotha, we have received New York and Boston papers to Thursday evening last.

The war news from Mexico, has had a very exciting effect at Washington, and the President and Cabinet are represented as being in a state of great agitation and alarm. Further reinforcements have been ordered to the scene of conflict. Particulars are given in another column.

SAINT ANDREWS' AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—We understand that arrangements are now being made to commence this important line early in the spring, and that John Wilson, Esq., of Saint Andrews, is now in the United States, for the purpose of engaging a competent Engineer, and entering into contracts for locomotives &c.

Moses H. Perley, Esq., of this city, left town yesterday, for Halifax, to take passage in the next steamer for England, with the view of disposing of Stock in the Mother Country, and transacting other business on behalf of the Association.

His Worship the Mayor of this city has received the sum of £30 from St. Stephen, Charlotte County, to be remitted as he may deem advisable for the suffering poor in Ireland and Scotland. Of this amount £20 was collected in the Parish Church at that place, and £10 in the Congregational Church.

A collection of £10 12s. 4d. was made in the Baptist Church, Fredericton, for the same laudable object.

SHERIFFS.—The last Royal Gazette notifies the re-appointment of the Sheriffs in the different Counties of this Province, with the exception of Restigouche, in which John L. Barbarie, Esq. takes the place of John U. Campbell, Esq. The appointment of Sheriff for this City and County, is not announced until the first Tuesday in April.

The splendid ship *Diadem*, 714 tons, launched last week from the building yard of her owner, J. P. Payne, Esq., is commanded by Capt, H. Frost, and is to sail in a few days for the United States, to load for a port in Great Britain.

Another splendid and beautifully modelled ship, called the *Sea*, 810 tons, owned by James Kirk, Esq., was launched on the 20th inst, from the building yard of Mr. John Storms, Portland. Her materials and workmanship are all of a superior order.

The beautiful Steamer *Admiral*, now building in New-York, to take the place of the steamer Portland on the Boston line, we are informed, will leave Boston on her first trip, the 17th May next.

FIRE.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday evening, the Piano Forte Manufactory of Mr. J. T. Hunt, situated in rear of his Dwelling in Prince William-street, was discovered to be on fire,—caused, it is supposed, by a lighted candle, which was left upon a work bench, having been upset by a dog among shavings, &c.—The building, with most of the stock, instruments, tools, &c., was destroyed. The flames having gained considerable headway before a supply of water was obtained, the adjoining buildings were for a time in imminent danger. The military as usual were early on the spot, with their engines, and afforded valuable assistance to the inhabitants in staying the progress of the fire.

Mr. Hunt's loss must be heavy—probably £400 or £500—but we are pleased to learn that he intends to rebuild his Manufactory without loss of time, and continue his business as usual.—*Courier.*

CORPORATION REVENUES.—The revenues to be derived from the undermentioned sources for one year, commencing the first of April, were sold at auction on Wednesday, by Mr. Thomas Raymond. We append the respective amounts for which they were bid off the past and present year—

	1846.		1847.	
Wharfage and Slippage at the Market Slip,	£525	0	£506	0
Slippage at Union-street Slip,	13	10	9	0
Do. at North Slip,	18	0	24	0
Do. at Lower Cove slip,	12	0	26	0
Do. at Carleton,	1	0	3	15
Wharfage at the Breakwater,	250	0	180	0
Do. & slippage at Rodney Wharf,	105	0	101	0
Anchorage,	480	0	450	0
Weighing Machine, Union St.	110	0	103	0
Do. North Slip,	36	0	69	0
Do. Sidney Ward,	3	0	2	5
	£1553	10	£1474	0

Being a difference in favor of last year of £79 10s.—caused by the prospect of fewer vessels visiting our port this spring than usual, owing to the high freights in the United States.

CONSECRATION OF ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL, FREDERICTON.—On Thursday the 18th instant, this beautiful Chapel, just erected in the city of Fredericton, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. His Lordship was attended on this interesting occasion by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, and upwards of twenty of the Clergy of the Episcopal Church, from various parts of the Province.—The Chapel is situated at the north end of the city, and has been erected for the purpose to the Rev. Edwin Jones, by the Hon. John S. Saunders, Provincial Secretary, with money placed at his Lordship's disposal by friends in England, aided by his own contributions, and by donations from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, and a few other individuals. It has been built under the direction of Frank Wills, Esq., Architect, and reflects very great credit upon his professional skill and thorough acquaintance with the principles of English Ecclesiastical Architecture. A specimen of the best style of Church building, equally chaste and elegant, will hardly be found out of England, and not many in England itself much superior to it.—The Chapel is of the style of Architecture denominated EARLY ENGLISH, and prevailed in England in the Reigns of Henry III. The Building consists of a N