[From the Fredericton Loyalist, June 26.]

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.

We earnestly request the attention of our readers to the following Minutes—and our Report—of proceedings at a Public Meeting held in the County Court House, in this City, on Monday last, the object of which was to adopt measures to ensure the erection of the Bishop's Cathedral in Fredericton. From the noble liberality of the Lord Bishop himself, and most of the gentlemen who were present, upwards of *three thousand pounds* was subscribed on the spot, and we have no doubt but altogether £5000 will be raised in Fredericton, making with the sum already in His Lordship's hands, about two-thirds of the amount. An appeal is about to be made to Episcopalians throughout the Province, and as they are all deeply interested in this undertaking, let us hope the appeal will not be made in vain.

MINUTES.

The Hon. John Simcoe Saunders having been called to the Chair, on the motion of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, the Chairman briefly explained to the Meeting that the object for which it had been called was to take into consideration such measures as were essential to the building the Cathedral of the Diocese in this City; the first of which was the raising by subscription the funds necessary for that purpose—

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton then addressed the Meeting, urging upon them the considerations which should influence them—entering most fully into all the details of the building, plans and sections of which he submitted to the meeting.

"*Resolved*, That subscription lists be immediately opened, and submitted to those present at the Meeting."

"*Resolved*, That the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Hon. J. S. Saunders, the Hon. G. F. Street, the Hon. Thos. Baillie, the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esq., W. Bedell, Esq., Thos R. Robertson, Esq., Asa Coy, Esq., Chas. McPherson, Esq. F. W. Hatheway, Esq., and Charles Fisher, Esq. be a Committee to collect subscriptions towards the building of the Cathedral."

"*Resolved*, That the selection of a proper site for the proposed Cathedral be entirely left to the decision of His Lordship, the Bishop of Fredericton."

"*Resolved*, That His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton be requested to suggest to the different Church Corporations throughout the Province the propriety of calling Meetings for the purpose of forming Committees to collect subscriptions towards the Cathedral of the Diocese of New Brunswick."

"*Resolved*, That the Committee meet on Monday, the 7th July, at 2 o'clock, at the Committee Room of the Council Chamber."

"*Resolved*, That Mr. Stratton be requested to act as Secretary."

JOHN S. SAUNDERS, *Chairman.*

EDITOR'S REPORT.

Hon. J. S. Saunders, on being called to the Chair, opened the Meeting by stating that the object of their assembling together was to take into consideration the selection of a site for the proposed Fredericton Cathedral, and other measures connected with the same, which the Lord Bishop would explain; he should, therefore, give place to His Lordship.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton would preface the propositions and explanations he was about to offer by one or two remarks. Some might be disposed to ask, "Of what use is a Cathedral?" He would endeavour to reply. According to the established usage of the Church of England, there must be a Cathedral wherever a Bishop resided. The word itself imported this, it being derived from the Latin *Cathedra*, which means a Bishop's Seat. (He would here remark, in order that Fredericton gentlemen might understand how the case stood, that it was quite necessary there should be a Cathedral in the Diocese, and if means to build it in Fredericton could not be realized, it would then be his duty to ascertain if it could be built in some other part of the Province; and wherever it was built, there must the residence of the Bishop be fixed.)

First, then, considering the subject in a religious point of view, it was necessary there should be a Building set apart wherein daily prayers could be offered up, in the manner in which it is ordered in the Cathedral service. (Here His Lordship made a happy allusion to Malachi, and quoted the passage which commences "And my name shall be great among the Gentiles," &c.) The services were conducted in Cathedrals in a peculiar manner. It had been considered by the heads of the Church, that no form was so well adapted to bring out the Psalms as by a Chant; this, however, was not necessary in every Parish Church, but it was thought desirable to retain this peculiar form of worship in at least one Church in each Diocese; hence the necessity for a Cathedral where it could be performed.

Viewing the proposed Cathedral in connexion with other Churches, in this Province and Nova Scotia, this would be on a very different plan. In the Churches now in existence he believed it was the universal practice for individuals to erect pews, or purchase them at auction, holding them as their own property, into which others have no right to enter. This, no doubt, was a ready way of raising money to liquidate any debt there might be on the building, but yet he thought it was very wrong, and in his Cathedral he would never sanction it. (Applause.) He wished to have the pews open to all, so that every man, whether poor or rich, or whether he belonged to the Church or not, might have an opportunity of going there, whenever he liked, to hear prayers. In this respect, therefore, it would be entirely diff-rent from other Churches in the Province, and he thought all must agree that it was highly desirable to have one Church in the Province in which the sittings were free. For instance, suppose a poor man wishes to attend Church—wishes to come and join with those who are worshipping God, what a dreadful thing it would be to tell him, "You cannot come, unless you have money to purchase a pew!" So much for the advantages in a religious point of view.

Then as to Architecture:—in the Churches he had yet seen in this Province and Nova Scotia, and he believed also in those he had not seen, (except in a few cases where rude attempts had been made,) there was no approach towards Religious Architecture. Previous to his leaving England—having the erection of a Cathedral in contemplation—he had travelled some distance to see a Church, to serve as a model for the one to be erected here; and liking the structure, on his return home he had sent an Architect to take plans of it, giving him orders to prolong his stay until he had not left one stone unexamined. It happened that while the Architect was engaged, the weather was more like what we are accustomed to in New Brunswick than the usual weather experienced in England,—he was obliged to take drawings of the inside when it snowed, and of the outside when it froze; but he persevered and completed his task, and he (His Lordship) had several lithographed views of the different sections of the building now in his possession. This Church was, in its architecture and proportions, betwixt an English Cathedral and a Parish Church, and therefore better adapted to this Province, and to the means of the inhabitants.

Having thus made the Meeting acquainted with his wishes, and the kind of building it was proposed to erect, he considered it his duty to inform them that the people of St. John were making active exertions to have the Cathedral erected in that City. He had no hesitation in avowing that it was his personal wish to reside in Fredericton, as he thought he could best serve the interests of his Diocese from thence. Besides, his residence was already fixed here by Her Majesty, whom he must petition before he could remove to another place. This he was not disposed to do; but if the Cathedral could not be erected here, and could be erected at St. John, thither he would be obliged to go. His wishes were to reside in Fredericton, and visit St. John as often as his time and labours permitted him; and if the Cathedral be erected in Fredericton, the people of St. John might erect a similar building, although it would be a Parish Church instead of a Cathedral. (Here His Lordship alluded to local jealousies existing in this Province, and deprecated the same in just, though severe, terms.) He had no doubt but the people of St. John would lend their assistance to this work, when this temporary feeling had passed away; at all events, the inhabitants of other parts of the Province could have no local interest in the matter, and he hoped they would liberally subscribe. As to the gentlemen present, and the inhabitants of Fredericton generally, he hoped they would all contribute according to their means;—some perhaps had not money to part with, but could give materials or labour; he hoped even the comparatively poor would throw in their mite, as the pews would be open to them as well as to the rich; and perhaps some of the land proprietors whom he saw present would give the land whereon to build.

The plans were then displayed, and his Lordship explained that as the main body and the Chancel were to be built apart, if sufficient funds could not be realized to erect the whole at once, one section might be built before the other.—His Lordship then stated that previous to his leaving England his friends had requested him to accept a testimonial, which he had refused, but had accepted of the sum collected for the use of the Churches in his Diocese. This sum, about £1,500 currency, had been placed at his discretion, and if the Cathedral be erected in Fredericton he would appropriate the major part, say five-sixths, towards that object, leaving the remainder to be applied to other purposes. His Lordship concluded his remarks by recommending every person in subscribing to consult his own circumstances and inclinations, rather than be governed by what A. B. and C. might give.

After some delay, during which the plans were exhibited and explained, his Lordship again addressed the meeting, and stated that the building must be erected with stone,—that there was good sandstone and granite to be found in the Province, the former he thought preferable. He proposed to import the arches for the windows, &c. from Exeter, England, where work is done in a superior manner, and at much lower rates than in London. For the roof he proposed a newly invented article called galvanic iron; this, his Lordship said, had been found to stand the climate of England, and is to be used for roofing the new Houses of Parliament; it is lighter and cheaper than tin, and can be procured of any size—his Lordship had brought a piece to this Province with him, which he intended to expose to the winter frosts, in order to test its powers of duration.

The Hon. Solicitor General proposed that a subscription list be opened immediately, and took this occasion to express his gratification at the warm manner in which his Lordship had been welcomed to Fredericton, by people of other religious persuasions, as well as by members of his own Church; but although he would not refuse subscriptions from Dissenters when voluntarily offered, he thought it would be improper to solicit them to subscribe. He considered members of the Church called upon to exert themselves to ensure the erection of a Cathedral, but feared the subscriptions would be more or less influenced by the subscription—not yet completed—towards the Bishop's Fund, and that many persons would not give as much as they could wish towards the present object until that be completed, which he thought the most important of the two.

might be properly drawn, and it might be right not to solicit Dissenters, but he should have no hesitation in soliciting members of the Church.

Mr. F. W. Hatheway wished a subscription list to be opened immediately, before the withdrawal of any gentleman present; he wished to make a demonstration, and believed gentlemen were prepared at once to say how much they could give towards the object in view.

Hon. Mr. Chubman said he was prepared to give a certain sum at once, besides a certain sum annually for five years; and he would also remark that if God blessed his store, he would hereafter increase the amount. Applause.

Colonel John Robinson proposed that previous to opening a subscription, the site for the Cathedral should be determined on.

Mr. F. W. Hatheway opposed the motion. He feared that if the subject of the site was broached, a difference of opinion might prevail, which would seriously affect the subscriptions.

The sense of the meeting being with Mr. Hatheway, it was proposed and seconded, and carried *nem. con.* that the selection of the site be left to His Lordship the Bishop. Subscription Lists were then opened, and although the meeting was not numerous, in a few minutes, the handsome sum of £3,100 was subscribed.

By the plans submitted to the meeting by His Lordship, it appears that the main body of the building will be 85 feet in length, the Chancel 50 feet, and the base of the Spire 23 feet; making a total length of 156 feet. The altitude of the Spire, from the ground to the vane, will be 190 feet.

Among the sums subscribed we noticed the following—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, £25; Lady Colebrooke, £12 10s.; and Alfred Reade, Esq. £25; His Lordship the Bishop, £800; Hon. Colonel Shore, £250; Hon. Mr. Saunders, £150; William Bedell, Esq. £250; J. A. Street, Esq. £100; and F. W. Hatheway, Esq. £100.—Several other gentlemen subscribed from £20 to £50 each, and His Lordship was so well pleased with the result that he said he was happy to announce that there was no longer a doubt but the Cathedral would be erected in Fredericton.

From the Halifax Post, June 28.

THE NAVY AND ARMY.—We omitted to notice as fully as we intended the arrival of that noble frigate the Vindictive, 50, Capt. Michael Seymour, and carrying the Flag—White at the fore—of Vice Admiral Sir Francis Austen, K. C. B., because we hoped to have been able ere this to give a more general description of the ship as respects her dimensions, &c. &c. We cannot, however, just now lay our hands on those particulars, and we proceed to state some of the more general characteristics of this celebrated frigate. Her appearance afforded much gratification to the nautical sight lovers, of whom, we venture to affirm, there are as many in Halifax as in any other city of the world of the same population.—The peculiaritics of build—the creditable appearance of her copper—the staying of her masts—the neatness of her rigging—the set of her sails—the rapidity of manœuvering and the expeditious manner in which sail is made or shortened, all have a thousand charms for the admiration of our citizens. This is not at all surprising when it is a well known fact that they can every day look out upon one of the very finest harbours of the world, and when it is considered that from time to time they may gratify their penchant by surveying some of the noblest specimens of naval architecture that have ever breasted the billows of old ocean. The arrival of the Vindictive affords practical illustration of this; for just as she passed up the harbour, close hauled under all plain sail, every one must have been prepared to admit that nothing could be more beautiful than a noble frigate under sail—the very perfection of human skill aided by all the associations that sight is eminently calculated to draw forth. The sailing vessel has only been brought to perfection to be superseded by the Steamer, and there sure enough was the noblest of all that class of vessels that float—the Cambria—within a few feet of the wharves. She had just looked into Halifax harbour to pick up the mails—the easy revolution of her paddles pushing the splendid vessel through the water against wind and tide with the same facility with which a sharp knife slices an apple. Each of them were objects well worthy of admiration, but for majestic motion, give us the noble frigate.

The Vindictive was built in 1813. She was (we believe) originally a seventy-four, and razeed under the superintendance of Sir Robert Seppings, formerly Surveyor of the Navy, and at one time a journeyman Shipwright in Portsmouth Dockyard. She is 1758 tons—has an immensely powerful armament, with no gun of less calibre than a long thirty-two pounder; and has a complement of 393 officers and men, 47 boys, and 60 marines. She has no poop and consequently presents a most symmetrical and elegant appearance.

The Vindictive's reputation was established beyond cavil from her having made the shortest passage on record from England to China some three years ago, when she accomplished the passage out in something like *seventy days*, during which she was lying to several days in a typhoon, at the end of which she had been blown down in the vicinity of New South Wales. And subsequently when stationed in the Pacific she ran two of the fastest American frigates more than hull down in a run of sixty-six miles close hauled.

Sir Francis W. Austen is a most distinguished and veteran officer, having entered the Navy in 1786, made a Lieutenant in 1792, a Commander in 1799, Post in 1800, a Rear Admiral in 1830, and attained his present rank in 1838. During this long service, his name is associated with some of the most dashing exploits of the stirring times in which he has served, and in addition to other honors has a medal for important services rendered his country.

The only other ship of war at present in our harbour is the Vesuvius, 6, (steam vessel,) Com. O'Callaghan, which arrived here last Saturday, after having conveyed Earl Cathcart and suite, the General commanding the forces in North America, to Quebec. This vessel is 790 tons and 220 horse power. Her paddle boxes are so constructed that the upper parts form life boats. She is also a beautiful vessel. The Squadron on this command (at present very small) will probably receive a large augmentation during the present summer from the Cape and coast station. There is at present a very large force there, but by the recent convention between England and France they have agreed to keep 21 sail each on that station for the suppression of the slave-trade.

The Apollo (troop ship) may be looked for the early part of the ensuing week, having on board the 43d Light Infantry, which regiment on their arrival here will go into camp, but whether at St. George's Island or on the North Western glacis of the Citadel, we have not learned. The Apollo will return to Quebec with the 46th regiment, which has been serving here about four months.

The following extract shews that the conduct of the people of the United States in regard to neighbouring countries is not universally approved in that country.

CALIFORNIA.

"Information in regard to this favored portion of the globe is eagerly sought after by our citizens, *as it is destined ere long to be annexed to the United States. The large number of Americans already settled and emigrating there give assurance of the result.* The following information, gleaned from recent sources, will be, we doubt not, acceptable."—[N. Orleans Courier of Saturday.]

If any evidence were wanting to show the spirit of aggression and national plunder which has seized upon the minds of a portion of our people, the foregoing paragraph from the Courier of last Saturday evening supplies it in abundance. The success which has attended the Texas experiment has emboldened the operators, and now we hear them openly proclaiming their intentions in regard to a vast and fertile territory, to which they have no shadow of claim, and which is and has been for years in quiet possession of a neighboring friendly Power. We ask the thinking portion of the American people to look at these things, and tell us where this restless desire for the acquisition of territory is to end? It is now useless to inquire how the annexation of Texas has been brought about; the modus operandi is familiar to all. A few adventurous spirits, weary of the restraints of civilized society, and thirsting for the daring excitement of a wild border life, emigrated a few years since to Texas, then a province of Mexico. Their report of a delightful climate and a fertile soil, greatly exaggerated no doubt, soon induced others to follow them. Finding themselves among a strange people, of whose language they were ignorant, with habits, customs, and laws different from their own, it is not remarkable that they soon became dissatisfied with the Government whose protection they had sought, and the laws under which they had voluntarily placed themselves. Their numbers had grown with their dissatisfaction, until finally, from the *governed* they determined to become the *governors*. The standard of rebellion, or revolution, if you please, was raised, and the province of Texas, wrested from the parent Government, became an independent State.

Here, then, Texas was placed among the nations of the earth, and immediately afterwards came the proposition for *annexation* to the United States. How or why it failed when first urged, it is not our purpose now to inquire; and equally unprofitable would it be to investigate the causes which led to a revival of the proposition under the auspices of his late accidency, John Tyler. It is sufficient to know that the question of annexation was made an issue before the people, and, backed by fraud and chicanery, was successful. The measure may now be considered consummated, a few unimportant details alone remaining to be settled. Pending the question our readers all know that we opposed annexation as heartily and zealously as any one, and that of our own free will, before parties had arrayed themselves for and against the measure, and before Mr. Clay took ground against it.

We then saw, or thought we saw, a spirit of rapacity, a burning desire for the acquisition of new territory, wholly at war as well with the character of our institutions as with the peace and permanence of our Government. We are not, we regret to say, disappointed. What we fear has come to pass; and before the details of the annexation of Texas are settled, we see prominent and influential journals, such as the Nashville Union and New Orleans Courier, calling out for the *annexation of California*. And how, pray, is this proposal to be brought about? The country, one of the most beautiful, salubrious, and fertile in the world, we doubt not, is represented in glowing colors, and American citizens induced to emigrate thither. That thousands upon thousands will accept this invitation it requires no seer to tell; the roving propensities of our people are sufficiently known, and wherever there is a foot of available soil in any other country than their own, there they are sure to be found. Once let the tide of emigration flow towards California, and the American population will soon be sufficiently numerous to play the Texas game. The standard of revolt will be raised, the Government will be overthrown, the cry of "*liberty*" will be raised in this country, and thousands of the young and adventurous will fly to the relief of their *oppressed* countrymen in California.—Torn by civil wars and intestine commotions, Mexico will be unable to reduce her refractory province to obedience, and in a brief period of time another "Lone Star Republic" will spring up on the shores of the far off Pacific. A little while longer the "Republic of California" will be knocking at our doors, and then we shall, we suppose, have the absurd and ridiculous cry of the re-annexation of California. It will all be right, of course: it will be "extending the area of freedom," and there can be no possible objection to *that*. But, Texas and California re-annexed, will the spirit of robbery stop in its rapacious career? By no means; the appetite will grow with what it feeds on; and we shall soon have marauding parties wandering into Mexico, making settlements, rebelling against the Government, and robbing churches, until the whole of that country is *re*-annexed, and the star-spangled Banner floats from the turrets of the city of the Montezumas. But will our patriots, who clamour so loudly for "extending the area of freedom," stop with Mexico? Will that little spot of territory be sufficient to fill their rapacious maws? Will the "area of freedom" be sufficiently extended to suit their expansive patriotism, will they not re-annex all of South America and the West India Islands, including that very barren and insignificant Island called *Cuba*? Seriously, we entreat men who trouble themselves to *think*, to ponder upon these things; to ask themselves where all this is to end, and see if disunion, anarchy, bloodshed, and confusion are not to be what we are to receive in lieu of our present great and glorious Union.—[N. Orleans Tropic, April 28.

DANISH EAST INDIES.—It appears from the following paragraph, which we find in the London papers, that the King of Denmark has sold out his territories in the East Indies, after a possession of more than 200 years, to the English East India Company. These are the town of Serampore, on the river Hagli, in the Bay of Bengal, now Calcutta, and the town and district of Trankebar. Serampore is a town of 13,000 inhabitants, well built in the European style, and it has been hitherto the residence of the Governor General of the Danish possessions in the Indies. It is pleasantly situated, and the necessaries of life being cheap there, it is much resorted to by many English families, as a preferable residence to Calcutta. Formerly, during the long wars between Great Britain and France, as a neutral port, it enjoyed great advantages for commerce, and it became extremely rich. The advantage of this distinction it has been, for a long time deprived of, and by the present transfer of its flag, it will of course be permanently lost, if there were before any prospect of its being revived. It has been for many years the principal seat of the Baptist Missionaries in the East, and of a great establishment for the printing of the scriptures in all the languages of the East. *Trankebar* is situated on the coast of Coromandel, in the kingdom of Tanjore. It consists of a small territory for which the Danes have paid, to the Rajah of Tanjore, an annual rent of 2000 sicca rupees, from the year 1616. It is a town of 12,000 inhabitants,—independently of those is a small surrounding territory, handsomely built, in the European style, with fine streets, and large houses two or three stories in height, ornamented with porticoes. It was the residence of a Governor who was subordinate to the Governor General at Serampore. The following is the account furnished by the English papers of the transfer of these possessions:

The Copenhagen papers state that his Majesty the King of Denmark has ratified in Privy Council the treaty which on Feb. 22d had been concluded at Calcutta, between the Governor of the Danish possessions, State Counsellor Hansen, on one side, and Sir H. Hardinge, Governor General of British India, on the other, respecting the sale of certain Danish East Indian colonies to the East India Company. The purchase money amounts to 1,125,000 rix dollars. The treaty, which consists of nine articles relative to the treatment of Danish subjects, religious missions, commerce, &c. refers only to the Danish possessions on the continent of India, viz: Trankebar and Serampore (the latter situated near Calcutta, and hitherto known in Denmark as Frederiksnagor) and a district in Balasore. There is no mention made in the treaty of the Nicobar Islands, which have been for a long time claimed by Denmark, but in which no Danish establishment at present exists. The treaty was also signed on the English side by Sir G. Pollock.

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

House of Commons, June 3rd.

Mr. Hume rose to move an address to Her Majesty, praying her to grant a suitable pension to Sir Henry Pottinger, in reward for his eminent public services. The hon. member reviewed these services, and complained that in leaving them unrewarded, the Government was acting contrary to the wishes of a vast majority of the commercial men of the country.

Lord Sandon seconded the motion, and in doing so passed an eloquent eulogium on Sir H. Pottinger.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse could not forbear taking part in the debate, because the official station which he had formerly held had made him specially acquainted with the distinguished ability and noble disinterestedness in the cause of his country displayed on every occasion by Sir Henry Pottinger, whose extraordinary services in China deserved an extraordinary reward.

Sir Robert Peel, fully concurring in all the praise given to Sir Henry Pottinger, said, it might be supposed from Mr. Hume's speech that the Government had withheld from that gallant officer some distinction which it was in its power to confer. So far was this from being the case that the Crown had already granted him all the honorary distinctions it could bestow. With regard to the pension prayed for, the Crown had no power to grant it, owing to a resolution of the House passed on it by Mr. Hume himself, which prohibited any grant for diplomatic services, unless the recipient had been engaged ten years in active service. It was very dangerous, when well-merited claims were daily made upon the Government, that a precedent should be established for such appeals to the Crown; and he thought, as a general rule, that public services were best rewarded by a continuance of employment when the servants of the public were in good health. Still, as this was an extraordinary case, he was ready to take the responsibility on himself of advising Her Majesty to make the proposed provision for Sir H. Pottinger.

Lord John Russel thought there was no ground for reproaching the Government in this matter, and gave his cordial support to the determination expressed by Sir R. Peel.

Lord Palmerston also testified his satisfaction at the course pursued by the right hon. baronet, and hoped that Sir H. Pottinger might long retain his present health for the service of his country.

Mr. Hume denied that he had any intention of saying anything personally offensive to Sir R. Peel, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Drama.—The declining fortunes of the drama are sufficiently shown by the statement, in a London paper, that at the present moment there is not one theatre open in the counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hertford, Bedford, Cambridge, Northampton, Warwick, Kent, Gloucester, Hereford, Wiltshire, Dorset, Salop, or Sussex.

A new Slave-Trade Treaty between France and England has been signed. It consists of 10 articles, and its duration is limited to 10 years, subject to revocation at the expiration of 5 years if its operation is found to be unsatisfactory to the interest of either of the parties. The ships of either nation will be limited to 26. They will possess the power of stopping the vessels they meet, and ascertaining by their papers whether they belong to the country whose flag they bear. By the number and simultaneous presence of the ships of the two nations, it is believed that any ill consequences from this new arrangement will be avoided.

Sir Henry Pottinger.—We have great pleasure in stating that this gallant officer has just received a mark of the esteem in which his services are held by the Chinese authorities, in regard to the treaty lately concluded by him between this country and the celestial empire, in the shape of a portrait of the Imperial Commissioner Keying, which has just arrived by a vessel from China as a present to Sir Henry from that exalted personage.

Annuities to the Widow and Daughters of the late Sir William Nott.—The Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company have granted to Lady Nott, widow of the late Major General Sir William Nott, K. C. B., an annuity, during widowhood of £2,00, and to the daughters of the deceased, Letitia and Charlotte Nott, whilst unmarried, annuities of £100 each."—*Allen's Indian Mail, May 24.*

Trial of the Monster Gun.—A trial of the monster gun, which has been manufactured near Liverpool for the American steam-frigate Princeton, was made on Saturday. The firing commenced about eleven in the morning, and continued with some slight intermission until three in the afternoon. During that time upwards of three tons of shot were discharged, each shot weighed upwards of two hundred weight. The experiment proved highly satisfactory.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians is expected to arrive in England upon a visit to the Queen in about three weeks or a month.

GERMANY.—In some States of Germany liberal and enlightened measures, such, for instance, as the abolition of corporal punishment to soldiers, the admission of Jews to the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other citizens, are being adopted. In Prussia, however, the King is declaring against progress. At the commencement of his reign his motto was "Forward!" at present it is "Halt!" Liberality of sentiment is looked upon as a crime. Every author who dared to say what he thought has either been compelled to fly the kingdom or has been lodged in gaol; and only the other day two deputies of a neighbouring principality were sent out of the kingdom for hinting that every thing was not for the best in Prussia. It is deeply to be regretted that the King of that fine country should have so cruelly disappointed the high hopes that were formed on his accession to the throne. Not one pledge he gave of liberal measures has been fulfilled, and every day his despotism becomes more galling. This is a foolish policy even among the sober, the patient, the long-suffering Germans: it is a policy more dangerous to those who employ it than it is painful to those who suffer from it.

NEW YORK, June 24.

The Quebec Sufferers.—We have at length the satisfaction to state, that a meeting was called on Thursday, in the Chamber of Commerce, to take measures for raising a subscription for the unfortunate sufferers by the late calamitous fire. The meeting was very respectably attended, and an excellent and efficient Committee of 15 was appointed to obtain subscriptions, composed of the following gentlemen:—James Brown, James G. King, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Joseph Fowler, Richard Irvin, George Barclay, Adam Norrie, Philip Hone, Thomas Dixon, Anthony Barclay, Bacne McEvers, Edwd. F. Saunderson, W. C. Pickersgill, Richard Bell, John Ward.

In this terrible calamity twelve thousand persons have been rendered houseless; four thousand persons are without food or raiment, and a track of the city over one mile in extent, has been laid in ashes!!! Can an appeal of this kind be made in vain?—*Albion.*

Destruction of the Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, by Fire.—The destruction of the collection of paintings in the building known in Philadelphia as the Academy of Fine Arts, is a most disastrous circumstance. The labor of forty years was thus swept away in as many minutes. It seems to be the work of an incendiary, and what could have induced the fiendish design is most extraordinary. The fire originated among some lumber in the antique gallery, and no doubt it was placed there intentionally, as two persons were seen to leave the building just before the fire broke out. Many valuable paintings were saved, but the loss is irreparable, as it includes some of the best paintings in the Union—the works of Salvator Rosa, Rubens, Raphael, Kauffman, Titian, David, and also those of many of our best native artists.—*New York Mirror.*

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The costume of 1745 has been, it is said, adopted for HER MAJESTY'S *Bal Poudre*, in order to accustom HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE FIELD MARSHAL to smell the powder.—*Punch.*

If PEEL will go to the *Bal Poudre* in the costume of his grandfather, we will not make a single joke at him for six weeks.—*Ib.*

A SHAKEY PEER.—We understand that poor BROUGHAM accuses *Punch* of an attempt to write him down. His fidgetty Lordship must be in a very nervous state, if he is in constant fear of our knocking him down with a feather.—*Ib.*

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1845.

The steamer Hibernia, with the second June Mail, now 12 days from Liverpool, has probably arrived at Halifax by this time. If she did not arrive previous to this morning, the Mail will not be received in this city until Monday next.

The LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON arrived in town from Head Quarters on Friday evening, and on Saturday conducted the Examination of the Episcopal Sunday School at the Mechanics' Institute, in the presence of a large number of spectators, and in a manner highly gratifying to the parents of the children, and all who witnessed it. His Honor the Chief Justice, the Rector, and several of the Clergy, attended his Lordship during the examination.

On Sunday, very appropriate and impressive Sermons were preached by the Bishop on behalf of the Sunday School,—in the Morning, at Saint John's Chapel; and in the Evening at Trinity Church—the children being present. On the latter interesting occasion, so great were the crowds in the aisles, on the stairways, and at the principal entrances of the Church, that numbers were obliged to leave, unable to gain admittance.—The collection at both Churches was £63 2s. 6d.—His Lordship also preached on Sunday afternoon to a crowded audience in the Valley Church.

Yesterday, His Lordship examined the public Grammar School in this City, and inspected the Madras School at Portland; and to-day he examined the Central Madras School, and took his seat as President of the Board.

We understand the Bishop will address the Episcopal Sunday School Teachers, who meet this Evening at the Rector's, on their peculiar duties and responsibilities.

On Thursday, His Lordship leaves here on a short visit to the Rectors of Hampton, Norton, and Kingston,—returns to town on Friday evening, and goes up in the Steamer to Fredericton on Saturday, for the purpose of officiating next Sunday at King's Clear.—It is his Lordship's intention to hold Confirmations in the different Parishes throughout the Province, the ensuing Autumn.

SAINT JOHN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The semi-annual Examination of this excellent Provincial Seminary, took place yesterday, before the Board of Directors. The Lord BISHOP, and several other Gentlemen, both Lay and Clerical, favoured the occasion with their presence. His Lordship, promptly according to the request of the Rector, examined, with the remaining members of the Greek and Latin Classes, and with the same freedom which he has shewn when visiting similar establishments in the Province, approved when he was pleased, and pointed out cases wherein there appeared to him room for improvement. Other Classes were examined, before the entrance of the Bishop, and after his departure, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart and various Members of the Board, with the same faithfulness which they have shewn on former occasions.

From the printed statement, which was laid before the Directors by the Principal, we perceive, by comparing it with the former, that the Classes have all made considerable advance during the Term. Individual instances of particular merit might be mentioned, as of one Boy who commencing Syntax last January, now reading and parsing Cæsar with considerable ease, and another, who was reading Eutropius at the preceding examination, now translating, parsing and scanning the Æneid of Virgil. It has always been a practice in this School to advance pupils according to their ability and application.—From the printed statement we also perceive, that the Branches taught in the School are not confined to the *Classics* and *Mathematics*, but that *History, Geography, English Composition, Arithmetic, Writing, Reading* and *Spelling*, receive due share of attention which their importance demands. Some pleasing exhibitions of Recitation were made before the Examiners. In particular, a Parliamentary Debate was well managed by some of the more advanced Pupils.

The Reverend the Rector, the President of the Board of Directors, in dismissing the School, and giving out the Holidays, which are to continue till Monday the 4th of August next, stated after a few words of exhortation to continued diligence, that the Prizes would be determined, after the Exercises in Prose and Verse, which had been given in, were examined, at a meeting of the Board which would be held within a few days.

A Special Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, for this City and County, commenced its sittings on Tuesday last, His Honor Judge Parker presiding. In the charge to the Jury, which was an excellent one, His Honor regretted the increase of crime, and alluded to the spread of party feuds, as one of the most potent causes in producing this evil, and called upon the good sense of the community to discontenance every thing which has a tendency to lead to breaches of the peace.

There are nine criminal causes now remaining for trial, (one having been disposed of,) three of which are for murder.

The trial of Richard Burke, for the murder of John Carv, on board the brig Velocity, occupied the attention of the Court the whole of Thursday, and the Jury, after an absence of about two hours, returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter." The testimony was somewhat conflicting, but that given by Messrs. Scott and Dugan, two Branch Pilots, went far to prove that the act was a cool and deliberate one, for which there are few palliating circumstances. It appears that high words had passed between the parties in the forecastle, and after coming on deck, Burke threatened to stick Cary, and advanced towards him with a knife in his hand, when the latter retreated across the deck, defending himself from the thrusts made at him by Burke with his hands. In his retreat he stumbled and fell backwards, and the prisoner taking advantage of his companion's defenceless position, rushed forward and stabbed him in the abdomen, causing his death a short time after.—*New-Brunswicker.*

The Special Session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, was closed on Saturday last. His Honor Judge PARKER on that day passed sentence upon the several prisoners convicted of crimes during the session, viz:—Richard Burke, *manslaughter*, three years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, with hard labour. Eliza Donnelly, *burglary*, Penitentiary 18 months, with hard labour. William Moore and Thomas Martin, *larceny*, Penitentiary 18 months, with hard labour. James McNeal and William Hall, *larceny*, Penitentiary one year, with hard labour. John Creighton, *assault*, six months imprisonment in the Common Gaol.

The Bill against William Nickson and William Cripps, for the murder of McGrath, on the 17th March last, was thrown out by the Grand Jury.

A public meeting, on behalf of the Quebec sufferers, was held at the Court House, Miramichi, on Monday the 23d June. A subscription paper being opened at the meeting, £120 was subscribed by the gentlemen present.—A subscription was subsequently opened at the meeting for the relief of the sufferers by fire on the Bartholomew's River, when upwards of £80 were subscribed.

The Montreal subscriptions for the Quebec sufferers, have reached the sum of 40,000 dollars.

A fine brig of 184 tons, old measurement, called the "Widow," was launched from the Building Yard of Mr. John Fisher, Lower Cove, a few days ago. She is owned by Mr. George Evans, and is intended to be run as a packet between this port and New-York.

A Bell, manufactured by Messrs. Harris & Allan, of this City, was hung in the Valley Church, Parish of Portland, last week, and was rang for the first time on Sunday.

A clock, made by Mr. James Harrison, of Hull, England, (having copper faces 5 feet diameter,) was put up in the tower of St. George's Church, Carleton, last week, by Mr. James G. Melick. The Clock, including shipping charges, insurance, &c. cost only £52, stg.

The United States *cheap Postage* Law comes into operation to-day, July 1st. Letters can now be sent from Philadelphia, New-York, &c., to Robinstown, for 10 cents; and a distance of 200 miles, for 5 cents.

Lieut. General the Earl of Cathcart, K.C.B., the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in British North America, with his Family and suite, arrived at Quebec on the 15th ult., from England, in H. M. Steamer *Vesuvius*, and landed under the customary military honours. His Lordship, family and suite proceeded on the following day to Montreal.

Six schooners, of 25 to 30 tons, were launched from the Building Yards of Messrs. Cunard, at Miramichi, last week. They were built for a mercantile house in Newfoundland, and are to be employed in the Fisheries.

Fredericton was visited with a severe Thunder storm on last Tuesday afternoon; during which a person named Horton, who was employed about four miles below that city, in the service of the Fredericton Boom Company, was struck by lightning while boring an augur hole in a stick of timber, and killed instantly.

Deaths in New York week before last, 202;—21 of small pox.

The publication of *The British North American Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* has been resumed in this City. The Number for June was issued from our press last week. We learn from it that the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Ministers in the New-Brunswick District commenced in Saint John on the 14th of May. There are now in the District, sixty-one chapels, and one hundred and fifty-six other places where, in their several circuits, the Ministers "preach the word." The number of Church members is three thousand nine hundred and forty-three, with sixty-three candidates for Christian communion. These are under the care of twenty-four Ministers, who are assisted in their great work by thirty nine Local Preachers, and one hundred and fifty seven Class Leaders. There are thirty-six Sabbath Schools, two hundred and sixty-seven Officers and Teachers, and two thousand two hundred and fifty-nine Sabbath Scholars. Making an estimate of the number of persons attending the Wesleyan Ministry throughout the District, upon a very moderate calculation, these amount to twenty-two thousands.

The income of the District exceeded by more than £200 sterling that of last year.—*Courier.*

The half-yearly term of the Seminary taught by the Rev. J. G. Macgregor in this City was brought to a close on Friday, for the usual weeks of vacation. As the School had been examined in March, it was thought unnecessary to institute another examination so soon after, although the pupils would, without doubt, have afforded as decided proofs of diligence and improvement in their respective studies, as they did, on that occasion, to the Reverend gentlemen who presided and judged of their merits.

The School will be re-opened on Friday, the 1st of August, when an opportunity will be afforded to pupils to begin the study of the Latin, Greek, or French Languages—Geometry or Algebra.

BRITISH DAY SCHOOL, *St. John.*—The Committee which was appointed by the Public Meeting, held in April last, at the Mechanics' Institute, applied at the close of that month to the Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society in London for a suitable Teacher. By the last Mail, a reply was received, stating that a Teacher possessing the necessary qualifications had been appointed, and would leave England for St. John by the first vessel in which a passage could be procured.

Some of the Members of the above Committee will wait upon the friends of the above Institution, in the course of the following week, to solicit annual subscriptions.

A book, to receive the names of subscribers, is kept at the Bank of British North America.—*Ib.*

GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—We beg to direct attention to the advertisement of this Company calling in an assessment of £2 10s. per share, to be paid before the 7th July, at the Commercial Bank, in this city. We understand that stock has already been disposed of at advances varying from 7 to 10 per cent.—so that the idea entertained at first of its becoming a profitable investment has not lost ground.—*Ib.*

We understand that the conduct of Alexander McLaggin, Esq. who resides near the scene of the late disaster by Fire, on the Bartholomew's River, was beyond all praise. He opened his house to the destitute settlers, supplied them with the necessaries of life, and subscribed a liber