From the Liverpool Mail, November 1.

THE IRISH PROTESTANTS.

At an adjourned meeting of the Protestants of Ireland was held in Belfast on Friday, which was attended by noblemen and gentlemen from the several counties in the province of Ulster, the Earl of Roden in the chair. An address to the Protestants of the British empire, proposed by the Earl of Erne, and seconded by the Hon Somerset Maxwell, was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, and of the Marquis of Devonshire, the Earl of Enniskillen, Viscount O'Neil, and the several other noblemen and gentlemen from whom letters of approval were read. This document sets out by calling on the Protestants of Great Britain to give the case of their Irish brethern a calm and unprejudiced hearing, as they believe that their fall would be the signal for the fall of Protestantism throughout Christendom. It then refers to the strenuous support the Irish Protestants gave to the present government on their accession to office, notwithstanding the misgivings of others whose foresight has now fully justified the course they have adopted; still they disclaim any indisposition to co operate with ministers in a conciliatory policy towards the Roman Catholics, but it must be on terms of equality with both parties; that the advancement of the Church of Rome is not to proceed *pari passu* with the depression of Protestantism:—they object to the endowment of Maynooth, contrary to to the remonstrances of a million of British Protestants, while a peremptory refusal was given to the reasonable petition of the Irish Protestants for some slight aid towards the instruction of their children in a manner which they conceive to be conformable to their faith; they are therefore driven to the startling conclusion that it is the design of the minister to govern Ireland through the medium of the Roman Catholic party, whose influence is to be purchased at any hazard or by any concession. Under such circumstances they naturally enough are led to suppose that the next step will be the project of endowing the Roman Catholic clergy—one which, they hesitate not to say, would strike at the maintenance of the established church, and thus shake one of the fundamental articles of the Act of Union. Reference is then made to the general state of the country—the murders, the conspiracies, the immunity enjoyed by the perpetrators of the foulest deeds, and the comparative innocuousness of the power of the law. To meet these evils, they propose to associate with their English brethren in the spirit of men who can appreciate the value of religion, confident in that veneration for constitutional liberty which makes an Englishman jealous of any encroachment of his right of free expression of political opinions. The recent dismissals of magistrates are then instanced as acts both harsh and arbitrary, and as an attempt to establish a principle that to unite for any purpose, however, legal may expose the parties to the same penalties as if their objects had been unlawful. To carry this principle out, any government so inclined might convert the Irish magistracy into a body of political partisans, and all confidence in them by the people would be at an end. The appeal concludes by calling on the Protestants of the kingdom to strain every energy to secure a faithful representation in the House of Commons, and no longer to neglect the registries, if they would not have their political influence wholly paralysed. Further apathy and the triumph of the foe would be complete.

The following is the document *in extenso*:—

"TO THE PROTESTANTS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

'In a season of great danger and trial, under much obloquy and manifold provocations, we have determined to appeal to you.

'We ask your to hear us calmly, and to give to our case your earnest and practical consideration, not led away by vague prejudices and hasty judgments.

'There are some who use towards us the language of contempt and insult, and others who exhibit to our cause only apathy or impatience; and there are many who are professors of Protestantism but who object but feebly even to the religious tenets of the Church of Rome.

'We address not such as these—we expect no sympathy from them; but we appeal to those millions of our fellow countrymen who are still willing to maintain their protest against Rome, and to uphold the religion of the Reformation.

'We feel that our cause is good, and that we can prove it to be so, that our principles are true, and our conclusions sound; and further, that the means we desire to adopt for the defence of our cause are not only necessary and effectual, but righteous, legal, and constitutional.

'But to our success and safety it is essential that the good will and cordial aid of British Protestants should be engaged in our behalf: and that their sober and solemn attention should be given to the question of Irish Protestantism, and the peculiar position of the Irish Protestants.

'It is our belief that the true principles of the reformed faith are nowhere more ardently loved, or more soundly maintained, than in Ireland; and we mournfully believe and fear that our fall would be felt throughout Christendom as a blow to the cause of truth.

'Do not look on our interests as remotely, but as very intimately connected with your own; and when you read our address, cast off all such impressions as may have been made upon you by the levity, the unfairness, the bitterness, and the scorn which have hitherto been too often manifested towards this important question.

'No proof is needed of the eager support that was given by Irish Protestants to the present administration on their accession to power. There were, indeed, some misgivings amongst some sagacious observers of events; but the greater number buried the past in oblivion, and again trusted to those who before had disappointed them. While there was then as there is now, every disposition on the part of the Protestants of Ireland to cooperate with the government in a truly liberal and conciliatory course towards their Roman Catholic countrymen, and no desire to withhold from them the advantages of civil equality, it was hoped and believed that a Conservative Government would have endeavoured to remedy and reverse the ruinous policy of their predecessors, as regards this part of the empire; that they would not have encouraged the advancement of the Church of Rome; but, guarding against its encroachments, that they would have befriended the Protestant cause, and zealously consulted its interests; that, in questions relating to religion and education in Ireland, due regard would have been paid to the principles of Scriptural instruction, and to the claims of that reformed faith which is interwoven with the constitution recognised by the laws, and is the corner stone of British monarchy.

'Such were our expectations. We challenge the moderate to point out in the policy of the present administration any signs of discouragement to the march of the Church of Rome.

'In the face of the remonstrances of more than a million of British Protestants, the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth has been permanently endowed; the conscientious objections of Protestants to the national system of education have been disregarded; and a peremptory refusal has been given to the reasonable petion of a large body of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of Ireland, for aid to instruct the children of the Protestant poor in a manner conformable to their faith.

Whatever may be the judgment of the people of Great Britain as to the merits of the Irish scheme of national education, differing so much from that of England, few of them will deny that the scruples of those who regard Scripture as an essential part of education ought to be provided for as carefully as the scruples of those who claim the authority to exclude it.

'We are, therefore, compelled to the startling conclusion, by manifold proofs, that the policy of the minister is to attempt to govern Ireland by means of the Roman Catholic party, and to secure their influence and co-operation by continued concessions.

'We cannot but apprehend, therefore, that heavier blows and greater discouragements are still in store for us—that there may yet be a more direct violation of the constitution, as for instance, by the endowment of the clergy and church of Rome—and that, from the policy of the government, the main tenance of the established church in Ireland, altho' a fundamental article of the union, may be seriously endangered.

'But there are other and obvious causes of deep anxiety to Irish Protestants; they find themselves encompassed by a wide spread and fearful conspiracy, and our fair country has been made notorious amongst the nations of Europe as a land of blood and crime; the perpetrator of the foulest murder escapes into triumphant security, and the arm of the law is utterly powerless.

'We will not dwell upon this fact; but we earnestly beseech you, in forming an estimate of the conduct and circumstances of an Irish Protestant, to give full room and weight to this sad and horrible ingredient.

'To associate firmly and peacefully, in the earnest spirit of men who feel the importance of religious truth, and with the cordial loyalty which renders full obedience to the law, has been the thought and is the wish, of the Protestants of Ireland; let your judgment as to this desire be deliberate and impartial.

'We have confidence in that veneration for constitutional liberty, which makes the Englishman jealously watchful over the right of free expression of political opinions. We remind you that the very first indication of a wish to unite for an object we held to be legal, conservative, and religious, has been met by the government with an act both arbitrary and harsh. In the late dismissal of magistrates all consideration of their object has been discarded, and a principle established, that to unite for a legal and Protestant purpose and to unite for an object illegal and unconstitutional, shall incur an equal penalty, and must be treated alike.

'How far is this principle to be pushed? Are we to understand that all Irish magistrates are prohibited from being connected with any association, or any movement of a political nature?

'If so, any government of the day may convert the magistracy into a body of political partisans.—Would such a course be pursued or submitted to in England?

'We cannot believe that a cause so righteous as ours, and so momentous to the destinies of this great empire, can be wanting in support from the people of Great Britain. However this may be, we despair not: the truth of God, which we desire to uphold, teaches us not to fear, for there is no restraint with Him—to save by many or by few.'

'To our Protestant brethern in Ireland, we would now address a few words:—Undoubted loyalty has ever distinguished you as faithful Protestant people. We trust you would not stoop from your high position to seek aid from any source which the spirit of the laws and constitution forbids or condemns.—We need not urge you, we hope, against weakening your union, by administering oaths, or using signs, a system which modern sedition has promoted, and the law denounced.

'The friends of that faith which you profess intently and anxiously observe, whilst your enemies as keenly watch your every movement, one act of disobedience to the laws by the humblest individual amongst you reacts upon the character of the Irish Protestant, and gives occasion to the enemy to malign our glorious cause. It is ours and yours; our interests are vitally indentified with yours, and one member cannot suffer without an influence upon the rest.

'We are conscious of the severe trials which many of you suffer—the state of insecurity and restlessness which the evil policy of late has generated by the discouragement of the good and loyal, and the encouragement of the bold and the bad.' Be calm and united, confident that your principles can never perish.

'You can wield lawful weapons with all the confidence of men who know their cause is righteous. The great constitutional arena is the House of Commons; and, therefore, every energy should be exerted to secure, to the utmost, a faithful representation of your principles in parliament. If the registries are neglected your political influence is paralysed; if perseveringly attended to, some, perhaps much, benefit may arise. We therefore earnestly implore you not to be deceived, or persuaded to abandon the battle of the registry.—Political privilege involves political responsibility, and your neglect or apathy is triumph to the foe.

'You have, under every difficulty, the assurance the darkest cloud with which human tyranny can overshadow you cannot obscure the bright bow of Christian hope, nor obstruct the voice which ever invites you to hear Him who is our peace. England cannot abandon you without sacrificing her Protestantism, and forsaking her God.

"RODEN, Chairman."

[*From the Woolwich Gazette of November*]

The Avon, steam-vessel, Commander Denham, F. R. S. has been fited at Woolwich Dockyard, under the immediate superintendance and directions of that gallant officer, being destined for a very particular service, and the arduous task of surveying the Bight of Benin, and other parts of the Coast of Africa, where so many British vessels are now employed in checking and putting down the slave-trade at its principal sources.

Considerable anxiety has been shown to witness a vessel fitted for the important duties on which the Avon is to be employed, on an African station, hitherto so fatal to the crews of European vessels, and we feel confident the minute description we are enabled to give from personal observation and most authentic sources relative to this vessel, will be perused with interest by all our readers.

The Avon is fitted with Captain Smith's paddle-box boats, and on the starboard and larboard sides of the vessel adjoining the paddle-boxes numerous cabins have been constructed for sleeping in on deck. A platform, 21 feet by 20 feet in dimensions, has been carried across the vessel joining the paddle-boxes together and forming a covering to the engine-room, at a height of nearly nine feet from the deck. This arrangement causes the use of glass windows to be dispensed with over the engine-room, and strong open wire grating has been substituted, affording ample room for the circulation of the air at all times whether in wet or dry weather. In the centre of the platform a sloping roofed window has been made to add to the light of the deck underneath, and the whole of deck and platform has been joined together in the strongest manner, by the particular request of Commander Denham, with Jeffery's marine glue, it being considered advisable to use a cleanly substance, capable of expanding and contracting and still retaining its adhesive qualities, and the property of resisting water in the high temperature to which it will be exposed.

Commander Denham also suggested that the cabin windows and every other window, and the doors of the deck cabins should be supplied with extra frames fitted with wire gauze, which evidently acts as a perfect ventilator, allowing the egress of air from the interior gives a subdued light, pleasant to the eyes, and prevents the heated rays of the sun acting so powerfully as they would otherwise do in a tropical climate. This ventilator of Commander Denham's will, we trust be equally effective in preserving the health and lives of the officers and the crew from the pestilental vapours on the Coast of Africa, as the safety lamp of Sir Humphry Davy is, if we may use the term, of candles used in coal mines, where the whole surrounding air is full of inflamable gases liable to explosion, both inventions being on the same principle.

The Avon is also fitted with iron water bulkheads between the engine-room and other parts of the vessel and around and in the-roofings of the deck cabins. The cabins and parts of the vessel appropriated to the crew are supplied with prostrate and shower baths adapted to these places, to afford ample opportunities of abolution to promote the health and to add to the comfort of the officers and crew, and to relieve the sick. The meat safes are protected from insects and high temperature by similar means.

Eight boats have been provided for the Avon, two of which are whale-boats, and fitted as life-boats; and the whole have been fitted with awnings and Redpath's cooking apparatus, with complete canteens, down to the minutes of salt-spoons, for detached parties, whether in the boats or marquees they carry with them. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have also been pleased to allow seperate patent galleys for cooking the officers and ship's company's provisions on deck, thereby diminishing the bulk of cooking duties and additional heat in the vessel, had the cooking been performed between decks.

The Avon is not to be engaged in the pursuit and capture of slave-vessels, altho' she is well armed with two long brass 6-pounder gun, two 6-pounder mortars, and a stand of muskets and pistols with percussion locks, and numerous pikes and a description of battle axes for defence.—The prospect of traversing the hitherto unexplored parts of the Bight of Benin and the Coasts of Africa induced Commander Denham to take every precaution in selecting his equipments for the vessel and boats, for their safety and the safety of the officers and crew; and from the experience he had acquired while engaged in the surveying service on the British coast, he applied to their Lordships and obtained 31 of Porter's anchors, being sufficient in number to give triplicates of each sort adapted to the vessel and her boats, and they have been separated into three pieces and stowed in the hold for ballast until their services are required. The gallant commander very emphatically expressed his opinion that in the event of the safe return of the vessel from her perilous enterprise, he will attribute her preservation to the valuable aid of Porter's anchors, as he places every confidence in them from the past experience he has had of their qualities in every respect, and he will not take any other description on board during the voyage. She also carriers a stock of Warlick's patent fuel, which it is understood will stand the test of being stowed away in a small compass, and not be affected by a high temperature; one thousand tons of the same fuel precedes the vessel to Accra, for her especial use.

The Avon left Woolwich on Monday, October 27, on her surveying expedition to the coast of Guinea, including the Niger Mouths, amidst the hearty farewells which the Commander and his stout-hearted crew so well deserve. We have already enumerated many of the peculiar equipments of this most interesting but hazardous expedition, and certainly we may be as sanguine as her gallant crew, that much of that climate's visitations will be mitigated, if not, actually averted; not a thing which could have suggested itself but has been afforded by the Admiralty as soon as pointed out. Amongst the scientific preparations which of necessity, has occupied the forethought of Commander Denham, is his ingenious contrivance of hydraulic beds for each of the Chronometers whereby there is no doubt of the vibratory action on the vessel being completely intercepted, ere it reaches those delicate and vitally important instruments.

We regret to announce the death of Admiral of the White Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., G.C.B. and G.C.H., late Commander-in-chief at Portsmouth. The deceased had been suffering for many years from illness, which confined him to his residence during the greater portion of the time he presided over this port as Commander-in-chief. A man more deeply respected in the service or one more distinguished in it, does not remain upon the list. He was 56 years a commissioned officer, having been made a Lieutenant in Oct., 1789; Captain, Aug. 1, 1795; Rear-Admiral, June 4, 1814; Vice-Admiral, May 27, 1825; Admiral, Nov. 23 1841. The gallant deceased was a most indefatigable cruiser during the war. He commanded the Eagle, and formed part of the squadron under Sir Sidney Smith, in his active operations on the coast of Italy including the capture of Capri, defence of Gaieta (where he was wounded), &c., in 1806 the Walcheren expedition in 1809, and siege of Candix in 1810. He distinguished himself in the Adriatic at the captures of Fiume, Trieste, and all the principal fortresses and islands in that sea in 1812-13. Since the war he commanded the Bulwark of 74 guns, and was Commander in chief on the Jamaica station in 1820. He was appointed to the chief command of this station on Dec. 25, 1842, but from increasing debility was compelled to resign his post in September last, upwards of three months before his period of service would have expired. He died on the 10th instant at Brighton, where he had latterly removed for change of air. Lieutenant-colonel Rowley, late of the Coldstream Guards is the eldest son of the deceased; Captain R. F. Rowley of the St Vincent, 120 (flag-ship of the experimental squadron), is the second son; and Commander Rowley, of the Satellite (in the River Plate), is the third son of the gallant deceased. colonel Rowley succeeds to the baronetcy.

ENGLISH TRADE WITH FOO-CHOW-FOO.—We have had some conversation with a gentleman who visited Fow-Choo Foo recently, who had the very best opportunities of making himself acquainted with the commercial prospects of that port. Our informant (who in every respect is a person to be depended on) states that the violent opposition towards foreign commerce, which for a long time was exhibited by the authorities, has entirely ceased. They now express their willingness to encourage trade, and are fully aware of the advantages to be derived from it. At the same time the developement of the resources of the district will be gradual; the black tea-which grow in the vicinty have always found a market in Canton, and the present crop, or the greatest portion of it, has already been secured for that market, if not bought by the tea-men out and out. The cost of inland carriage is very great; on the inferior tons 25 per cent. This with the further charges for transit on returns, will inevitably lead to the establishing a large foreign traffic in the port of Foo chow foo, which is the natural channel through which the valuable trade of that district will flow. Musters of tea, we hear have been shown by the local native merchants of a good quality, and considerably under the prices that role in the Canton market. Cotton fabrics, of British and American make, are also found in the shops, and in some demand for consumption, having been purchased in Canton, and carried overland by canal and other means of transit. The city of Foo chow-foo is described as being regularly and beautifully built, the streets crossing at right angles, and clean. The populace, in number about 600,000, are orderly and industrious; the shops and places of trade have all the appearance of a thriving internal trade. His Excellency Major-General D'Aurglar was received with every demonstration of respect by the mandarins, and the other high and naval military officers who visited him on board her majesty's ship Iris, and invited him to meet the Viceroy within the walls of the city. The Major-General accepted the invitation and was received with the greatest cordiality, as were also the officers of his staff and the other gentlemen who accompanied him. At the interview a little incident occurred which is worthy of notice as characteristic of the Chinese officials, and showing foreigners the way to deal with them. After an audience of some length and a mutual exchange of civilities, the Viceroy inflimated to General D'Auglar that a collation had been prepared in an adjoining apartment, but that it was not etiquette for a person holding his high office to sit at table with foreigners. He was immediately informed that, in Europe, a British general was considered fit to sit at the table of any crowned head and that the Major-general and suite could not accept of his hospitality, unless their entertainer was a partaker himself. The proud Tarter unbent and took a seat with his guests. Interviews of this nature between the high officials of China and those of our own country must have a good effect; the more especially, when her Majestys representative combines in himself the frankness of a soldier, the polish of a gentleman, and the tact of a man of the world.—*Friend of China.*

The imports of sugar into Great Britain up to this time exceed those of 1844 by 24,000 tons, of which 10,700 are from the West Indies, 7,000 from Mauritius, 4,500 from the East Indies, and 2,000 foreign, produced by free labour. The increase in consumption for the same period of eight moths has been 24,500 tons.

John Bowes, Esq., M.P., has been appointed Grand Master of the Freemasons of the province of Durham.

THE NEAPOLITAN NAVY.—The Presse publishes the following respecting the Neapolitan Navy:—"The Neapolitan sailing Navy reckons now but one ship of the line of 80 guns, the Vesuivo, for the Capri has been recently condemned, and five frigates, one of 60 guns, and the remainder of 44. The smaller ships, such as corvettes and brigs, are seven in number, and each of 20 guns. Whilst keeping up his sailing navy, which is almost always armed King Ferdinand has given up all thoughts of building ships of the line, and bestows all his attention on his steam navy. He has now six frigates of 300 horse power, which are always armed, or can be armed in twenty four hours; four steamers of 200 horse power; one of 150, and seven others of inferior force. His object is to have twenty steamers of 300 horse power. The corps of seamen manning this fleet is somewhat feeble; yet it amounts to above 3,000, and the Marine regiment, accustomed to both land and sea service, is 1,600 strong. This maritime force which has been obtained but within the last three or four years, is somewhat striking in the annals of the Two Sicilies, for by means of his fleet, the King of Naples can land 2,000 men on any part of his dominions in 36 hours, and proved it in 1840, when his differences with England arose. In three days he had conveyed 15,000 men to Sicily."

A shark measuring 7 feet 8 inches in length 4 feet 1 inch in girth, was lately caught at Berwick. This is the fifth of those voracious fish which has been caught there within the last 12 months, and the fishermen say that they have seen several in the bay.

Mr. Hugh Wilson, of Glasgow, lithographer and engraver, has discovered a new process of stereotyping, which appears to be very superior to the methods now in use. The impression is produced by beating the letters of the type into a piece of card board, and using this card fastened to an iron plate for the purpose of a matrix.

The King of the French has decided that a monument shall be erected at Djemi-Ghazaouat, to the memory of the brave officers and men, who fell in the conflict with the Arabs near that place.—The names of the victims are to be inscribed on the monument.

Mr. Richardson, known as having undertaken an anti-slavery mission to Morocco, has, on a similar errand, penetrated the Great Desert as far as Ghadames, the grand commercial depot, of Northern and Central Africa. His principal object is to collect statistics in relation to the slave trade. In the face of many dangers he has arrived safely at Ghadames.

TO LET:—*From 1st November next,*

THAT pleasantly situated House in Dorchester street, now in the occupation of the subscriber.

ALSO, a part of a House in the same street. Apply to

19th sept. JOSEPH FAIRWEATHER.

---

100 Chaldron ORREL COAL; 75 Wallsend do.; 50 do. Grand Lake do. For sale by J. F.

FOR SALE at the Auction Room of Thomas Hanford & Co., on Saturday the 20th December next, at 12 o'clock, one third of an undivided LOT OF LAND, situated at Musquash. The same being sold in default of the purchase money not being paid agreeably to the terms of sale.

For particulars apply at the Auction Room.

St. John, Nov. 20, 1845.

BRICK STORE,

To be Sold or Leased, for a Term of Years.

A NEW BRICK BUILDING, 3 stories high, opposite the Warehouse of J. Kirk, Esq., and fronting on Nelson street, 45x40 feet, with a South front on a new street of 50 feet wide. The above building can be finished for two Stores if required, is admirably adapted for a Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, and its contiguity to the Wharves, render it particularly convenient for a general business. If the above Property is sold, the greater part of the purchase money may remain (with security on the building) for 10 or 15 years.

Nov. 21 JOHN ROBERTSON.

DR. SMYTH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Carleton, and the Public generally, that he has removed from Queen's county, (where he has practised during the last seventeen years,) and has taken part of the premises of Mr. John Clarke, in Carleton, intends to enter into the duties of his profession, and offers his services to the inhabitants generally.

☞ A supply of Drugs, Medicines, &c., will be kept always on hand for sale, at his store in King street, Carleton. November 7

Almanack for 1846.

JUST Published—the *Merchants' and Farmer's Almanack* for 1846, containing the usual capital information, for sale by the Gross, Dozen, or otherwise.

N. B.—A liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers. W. L. AVERY.

October 31.

☞ Blanks, Handbills, and Job Printing of all kinds, executed at the Chronicle Office at lowest prices.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 5, 1845.

THE English Mail by the *Cambria*, which sailed on the 19th ult., and was due this side the water on the 2d inst. had not arrived when we went to press. We fully anticipated that the Halifax Mail of yesterday would have brought it to this city. This was not the case. We have therefore continued our extracts from the latest English papers, and such local matter as we conceived of the most importance.

FIRE!—At 4 o'clock this morning a fire unfortunately broke out in that large building situated on the S. W. corner of Duke and Sydney street, originally erected by Mr. W. Ambler, and for a short time used by him in its unfinished state as "The Tabernacle," but was subsequently converted into a Theatre, for which purpose it has since been used, and now was better known as the "Prince of Wales' Theatre." The building was enveloped in flames before the alarm was general; and the wind blowing at the same time a violent gale from the S.S.E. the building was soon destroyed, together with the three houses which the fire early caught on the opposite side of the street to the Northward, including Mrs. Swimmer's house, which was nearly destroyed. Snow to the depth of about five inches had fallen yesterday, which covered the roofs of those and the surrounding houses, which in a great measure retarded the progress of the flames, or there is no knowing where the fire might have extended its ravages; and during the raging of the fire there came on a copious shower of rain. We have not been able to learn full particulars as yet of how the fire originated, or of the loss of property to the proprietors.

MAIL ROBBERY.—This species of villainy, which is new on this side the Atlantic, was committed on Saturday night last, on the Mail destined from this city to England, between here and Hampton Ferry. Fortunately the bags contained no money, and on the driver discovering that the Mail was missing from behind the Coach, he returned and found the bags cut and lying on the ground, with the letters strewed about the road. The only parcel missing was the Post Office Accounts, consequently of no value to the Robbers. A reward of £50 has been offered for their apprehension.

INCENDIARISM.—We perceive by the last Halifax papers, that a Public Meeting has been called for establishing a Volunteer Watch, to act until a regular and more efficient City Watch can be organized.—We learn from private sources, that the cause of this movement is to be found in a series of attempts at Incendiarism in various parts of the town, by a band of desperadoes, hitherto undetected. We sincerely hope that some at least of the villains may be detected, and made such an example of as to deter parties from practising the same offence in future.—We in this city have suffered severely by fires, and can speak feelingly of the horrors that follow in the train of such calamities.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW.—The Members of the Saint Andrew's Society, with the Officers of the other Charitable Societies of this City, and a number of other public and private guests, celebrated the anniversary of Scotia's Tutular Saint, by dining together last evening, at the St. John Hotel. JOHN BOYD, M. D., President of the Society, presided, ably assisted by JOHN DUNCAN, Esquire, as *crompier*. The dinner was, as usual, excellent, and reflected much credit on the caterers, the Messrs. Scammell. Many National Songs and good speeches were sung and made during the evening, and at a seasonable hour the party seperated, highly gratified and pleased.—*Observer*, of Tuesday.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.—The last Royal Gazette contains an abstract of the Revenue of New Brunswick for the quarter ending 30th Sept. 1845, from which it appears that the total revenue for the quarter amounted to £31,893 10s. 5d., being an increase of £6,692 10s. 5d. over that of the corresponding quarter of 1844. The following are the sources of revenue:—

Ordinary Revenue, . . .	£12,930 10 3
Export Lumber Duty, . . .	6,057 15 3
Light House Duties, . . .	1,061 16 2
Sick and Disabled Seamen's do.,	535 15 8
Passenger and Emigrant do.,	194 15 6
From the Customs, . . .	7,441 5 3
Loan Fund.	2,234 4 3
Incidental Revenue, . . .	1,410 8 1
Receipts in aid.	28 0 0
Total, ...	£31,893-10 5

THE "WETMORE" FAMILY.—A few weeks ago we published a paragraph from the Fredericton *Loyalist*, stating the respective ages of several members of this family now resident in King's County in this Province. We have since been informed that there were several inaccuracies in the statement then given, which the parties referred to would like to see corrected, a wish with which we have much pleasure in complying, and which we are enabled to effect by reference to the family record. The family consisted of the parents and twelve children, one of whom died in infancy. The respective ages of the survivors, at the present time, and of the deceased at the time of their deaths, are as follow:—The parents, James Wetmore, 71, and Elizabeth Wetmore, 78, dead:—children—Abraham Wetmore, 59, dead; Elizabeth, (Mrs. Haigh) 93, dead; Susannah, (Mrs. Craft) 92, living; John, 90 living; Ezrahah, 81, dead; Charity, (Mrs. Lamarceux), 85, living; James, 83, living; David B., 81, living; Caleb, 77, living; Althea, 63, dead; Esther, (Mrs. Puddington) 71, living; aggregate of ages, 1024; average 78 10 13.

The family of Mr. David B. Wetmore, including grand children, &c., numbers at this time upwards of 80, and Mrs. Puddington's (the youngest) 71.—*Courier.*

A NEW OREGON CLAIMANT.—It appears that the Emperor of Russia is in the field as a claimant for the disputed Oregon Territory. He maintains that his possessions descend to 54 deg. 40 min.

LAUNCHED, on Saturday last, from the ship yard of Mr. John Clarke, Jun., in Carleton, a beautiful and superior built Ship, of 784 tons new, and 809 old measurement called the "*John Clark.*" She is owned by Mr. John Clarke, Jun., and was built under the superintendence of the well known experienced Ship Builder, Mr. Tristram Ring, and is highly creditable to him and all concerned.

GLOUCESTER, N. B.—The annual meeting of the Gloucester Bible Society, was held in the County Court House, Bathurst, on the evening of the 3rd inst. Wm. Napier, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The business of the evening was commenced with prayer by the Rev. Geo. McDonnell. A Report was read and ordered to be published in the Miramichi Gleaner. It presented a satisfactory statement of the operations of the Society.

HALIFAX, Dec. 2.

Compliment to Sergeant Major Johnston of the Rifles—The Union Engine Company having resolved to present Sergeant Major Johnson a handsome silver Snuff Box, together with an Address—met for that purpose on Thursday evening, at the engine House. Mr. Johnson and several of his comrades—the Chairman and other Firewards—Archibald Scott, Esq., Agent for the Ætna Insurance Company, and several respectable individuals were present. Alderman Caldwell took the Chair at 8 o'clock; and Mr. Jno. Wells, the Secretary, read the inscription on the Box, and the Address, to which the Sergeant Major returned an eloquent reply:—

INSCRIPTION ON THE BOX.

Presented to Sergeant Major WILLIAM JOHNSON, 2nd Batt. R.B., by the "Union Engine Company" of Halifax, N.S., as a mark of their appreciation of services rendered by him to the Fire Department.

Nov. 28th, 1845.

The party also did ample justice to a substantial repast prepared for the occasion. A number of loyal and patriotic toasts were drank with the utmost enthusiasm, and the party did not separate until a late hour. We are glad to record that Sergeant Major Johnson has received an intimation of his probable appointment as Ensign and Adjutant of the 41st Regiment of Foot.—*Times,*

MIRAMICHI, NOVEMBER 29.—EXTRAORDINARY DESPATCH.—The bark Carlton, of about 460 tons, consigned to Messrs. Cunards, arrived at their steam mill wharf on Tuesday evening last. She discharged her ballast, and commenced taking in cargo at 12 o'clock at noon on Wednesday—*and finished a full and complete cargo, yesterday afternoon at six o'clock, being only two days and six hours, completing her lading.* The work is well done, and her cargo stowed as faithfully as if it was performed in midsummer. Who can beat this? The Carlton we believe, arrived at a later period of the year than any vessel which loaded and proceeded to sea the same season.

THE SEASON.—The weather has been very variable during the week. We spoke last week of heavy rain having fallen—this was immediately succeeded by a cold snap, with wind from the North and North West. Considerable ice formed in the booms and river. Thursday and Thursday night a strong breeze blew from the South and South West and torrents of rain fell. Yesterday was fine, with the wind from the North West. Our river is now as clear of ice as at midsummer. All the vessels in port, we understand, are ready for sea.

FATAL AFFRAY.—On Thursday evening, 13th instant, Captain Charles Vanderford an old and respected citizen of Cheraw, S. C., was killed in an affray at that place, by a young man named Angus Taylor, who had been in and before the store of the deceased, making use of oaths and abusive language. Captain V. had ordered Taylor away from his store pushed him away, and was seen to strike him with a stick, upon which the two closed, and passed a number of blows, Taylor using a dirk knife which he had in his hand, and with which he inflicted nine wounds in the left side of Capt. V, thus causing his death in about half an hour. As soon as the parties separated Taylor fled, but was pursued and overtaken, and immediately placed in confinement.

Our Relations with Mexico.—The Washington Union, of Monday night, has the following paragraph:—We have uniformly said that, under the relations which prevail between Mexico and ourselves, we would not be the first to make overtures to Mexico. But we never intended to say that we would not accept overtures that should be made to us. We would be willing, of course, to terminate the present uncertain relations between the two countries on the first fair and honourable opportunity, and to substitute a permanent arrangement of peace for a very undefined appearance of war.—We have also said, more than once, that if such an overture was not made by Mexico, and a negociation which promised to terminate our present relations did not take place, it might become the constituted authorities of this country to change these relations into a more decided and unequivocal attitude.—*American Paper.*

The ship Massachusetts, (steam propeller,) 23d October from Liverpool for New York, put into Holmes' Hole on the 19th inst. to land the captain, who was dangerously ill. She had almost constant gales and head winds during the passage, and had only used her steam four or five days. She brought out 48 cabin and 50 steerage passengers, who speak in the highest terms of the ship and her arrangements.

OREGON.—The official journal at Washington, the Union, contains another article of some importance, as it indicates that the President will in his next message to Congress, recommend the adoption of the Bill rejected last year by the Senate. The following is a portion of the article we refer to:

"What has taken place under the present administration, we shall probably learn in the course of a few weeks. When the curtain is drawn up, we shall see whether Great Britain has manifested a strong disposition to listen to our demands, and to participate with us in any fair division of the territory to which we have a clear and unquestionable title.

"It seems to us, that this view of our past unsuccessful efforts at compromise is full of instruction for the future. If we wish to settle the Oregon question peacefully, let us settle it reasonably; and, to that end, let us show that we are in earnest about, and united upon it. Protocols alone, though they should cover ream upon ream of paper, will not do this; we must do *by law* for our citizens in Oregon, at least as much as Great Britain has done for her subjects there. We must, as we have said before, "recognize them, protect them, establish communication with them, and extend to them a participation of our own FREE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT." We must organize a government over the American citizens west of the Rocky Mountains, and thus protect them, and thus bind them to us.

In addition to this—it is the dictates alike of a wise and of a peaceful spirit, to give emigration to Oregon proper encouragement.—An Indian agency there—a mail communication—a line of blockhouses protecting and securing the Oregon route—additional dragoons if necessary, to protect them from the Indians;—all these measures, and other measures of protection such as these, are indispensable, and should not be longer delayed. They have been delayed too long already.

"That all this may be done—that, indeed, the whole question will be satisfactorily settled, without disturbing the peace of the world, we trust and believe."

The confident manner in which it is predicted in the last paragraph, that peace will be preserved, will not escape the reader's attention. The declaration is a most satisfactory one, and we hope it will be realised.—Perhaps some new proposition has been submitted by the British government for drawing a line to the northward of the Columbia river. We cannot, however, suppose that Sir Robert Peel's government will yield the territory up to the parallel of 49, as that would deprive Great Britain of Puget's Sound, the less of which would render all the country north of that line worthless.—*N. Y. Albion Nov. 22.*

YARMOUTH, NOVEMBER 24.—On Friday last Captain Lyman Durkee, found the head of a human being on the shore of Crowley's Island. The hair and flesh being gone it was impossible to indentify it; but there is little doubt that it was *Loran McKinnon's* who was drowned in August, and a part of whose body was found near the same place two or three weeks ago.

WRECK!—During the gale last evening, about 6 o'clock, the schooner *Tyro, Capt Greenwood*, in

endeavouring to enter this harbour
Sunday Point, near Kelly's Co
perfect wreck. She was last fro
for St. John, N. B., and had on
of potatoes and 36 chaldron of co
of the vessel will be saved. She
Captain, and belonged to Gra
was sold this morning for 25s.

BERMUDA

H.M. ship Rose, Com. Sturt,
experienced a heavy gale 17th, wi
sea; lost 2 topsail yards, and 2 jib
mizen boom, mizen mast and m
step of foremast gone, and other

H.M. steamer Vesuvius, Comm
an, arrived at the Naval Yard,
Saturday last, from Halifax. Sh
the 6th at 11 a.m., in company w
bearing the flag of Vice Admiral s
On the 9th in lat. 41, experienc
from the S.W., which continued
During the gale lost bowsprit, an
head of her foremast, and susta
other damage, and one gun capsi

Flag-ship Vindictive, Capt. S
12 days. Encountered severe
the quarterdeck have down in the

HALIFAX MARKET

WHEAT FLOUR.—Was withe
sale the past week at 40s 9d—41s
ded. Accounts this morning
States, show a further advance t
has again gone up to 45s. duty p
RYE.—30s. CORN MEAL.—25
W. I. PRODUCE.—Sugar held
a 44s 6d; Molasses, Foreign, 1s
tish Island 1s 8½d. free; Rum,
Jamaica 5s 6d a 6s.
FISH.—Cod 12s 6d; Scale Co
46s 3d for No 1; 40s for No. 2.
PROVISIONS.—Potatoes 1s to 1
N. S. 35s; Pork, do 65s; Oats
6d; Rice 36s, and scarce; Corn
MARKETS.—*Trinidad, Nov.* 2d
3¼, Mackerel $7.

It is currently reported that
in Canada for the immediate ret
Metcalfe, the Governor General
his long continued and severe i
also stated that his Lordship wo
York via Albany, and take pas
Atlantic steamers. The Adminis
vernment will then fall into the h
cart, who lately arrived there, a
Chief of the forces.

NEW-BRUNSWICK ICE.—
have been informed that a
sons have recently associa
together, for the purpose
and shipping from this port
ties of pure Ice, to such
the same may be in deman
cut and stored by the ag
nery, by means of which u
circumstances, it is said t
and as many horses, can
suitable surface, and store
four hundred tons, per day
This business has been p
advantage in Boston, for s
and we are informed, that d
the gross receipts for ice
Boston amounted to upwa
lions of dollars!

TEMPERATURE, &c.—The ag
Temperature indicated by abs
Thermometer at St. John, 3 t
the months of November 1843,
ively, at the hours of 7, 1, & 9
sions, furnished the following n

1843 gave 974 ½ units—
1844 „ 1020 „
1845 „ 1201 ½ „

Barometer, Nov. 1843 „ 897.74
Nov. 1844 „ 896.8
Nov. 1845 „ 893.45

During Nov. 1843, the lowes
served was 2 d. at 7 a. m. of the
in the shade 44 d. on two days, th
alike; and on several other days
The highest noticed in the sun's r
1st, but no higher during the m
the first ice formed in the gutters
ing of snow,—cloaks and fire
were in requisition. Flurries
8th, 10th, 12th, 14th, and 24th,
remained over these days.
A