

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

February 25.
Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Education, submitted a Report; and he having read the same, handed it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

"The Committee for taking into consideration all matters connected with the Education of the Youth of the Province, have had before them the subject of the Parish School Act, and prepared a Bill, under the title of—'A Bill to provide for the support and improvement of the Parish Schools,'—which he was directed to submit to the House and that the Committee, in order to make a further Report upon the matters submitted for their consideration, are desirous that the powers of the Committee be continued.

Respectfully submitted
JAMES BROWN, Chairman,
Committee Room, 25th Feb. 1846.

February 26.
Mr. Brown, by leave, presented a Petition from Ephraim Turner, and ten others, inhabitants of the Turner Ridge Settlement, so called, in the Parish of Saint Patrick, praying for Legislative aid to enable them to rebuild their School House lately destroyed by fire; which was rejected by a vote Yeas 6 Nays 14.

March 2.
To Jane Hawkins, Widow of the late William W. Hawkins, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, £20.

To Martha Pendleton, Widow of the late Stephen Pendleton, an old Soldier of the Revolutionary War, the sum of £10.

To the Reverend William M. Donald, Charles William M. St. John, and Bartholomew Fitzgerald, Managing Committee of the Roman Catholic School in Saint Andrews, £30 towards the support of said School.

The following is a copy of the Address forwarded to the Imperial Government on the subject of the disputed Boundary between New Brunswick and Canada:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
The Joint and Humble Address of Her Majesty's Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, in General Assembly convened.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.
We, the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Majesty with renewed assurances of our devoted attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

The occasion of this, our humble and dutiful Address, is one of vital importance to the present and future interests of this Province; and confident in the justice of the claims now to be preferred for Your Majesty's Royal consideration, we cannot for a moment doubt the decision which Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to pronounce in the premises.

From the first erection of this province into a separate Government in the year 1785, down to the year 1842, the Territorial Rights as well as the Legal Jurisdiction of this Province, have been undisputed on the Upper St. John and its Tributaries, save by the American Government.

During the whole of that period, the Government of this Province exercised jurisdiction over the said territory, and the inhabitants residing thereon, in like manner as in other parts of the Province, (viz.) by granting Lands, organizing Militia, appointing Magistrates and Parish Officers, making Roads, and building Bridges, relieving the Poor, serving Writs and Processes of every description, and granting Licences to cut Logs and Timber; and even pending the dispute with the American Government, the accustomed Jurisdiction was retained by this Province, except in the disposal of Lands and Timber, which was suspended by agreement between the two nations.

Upon the Treaty of Washington being concluded, we reasonably supposed that our accustomed Jurisdiction would be continued without interruption over the residue of the Territory; but to our astonishment we learned in 1843 that the Canadian Government for the first time had asserted a right to sell Logs and Timber from the Lands on the River St. Francis, and other Rivers and Streams in that vicinity.

Knowing that the Southern Boundary of Canada had been already defined by the Act of Parliament 14th Geo. 3, cap. 83, and that by no possible construction of that Act could its Southern Boundary be extended to include any of the Rivers flowing into the Main Saint John, and thence to the Sea; we had hoped that the remonstrances of the Government of this Province would at once have put an end to the unwarrantable claims of Canada, and prevented us from further interruption; but we regret to inform Your Majesty, that in this respect we have been disappointed, and that at the present time, the two Provinces are exercising a conflicting jurisdiction over the same territory.

The Province of Canada is described in the Royal Proclamation of 1763, and by the Act referred to, as being "Bounded on the South by a line from the Bay of Chaleur along the High Lands which divide the Rivers that fall into the River Saint Lawrence, from those which fall into the Sea at a point in 45° of Northern latitude on the Eastern Bank of the River Connecticut." And we entertain not the smallest doubt, that it will appear as clearly to Your Gracious Majesty as it does to us, that no part of the Province of Canada can possibly be situated on the Southern side of the line described with so much clearness on the said Act, and which at any time be surveyed and marked upon the ground without difficulty.

Yet notwithstanding the explicit language of the Act thus defining the boundary, the Canadian Government now so far overstep the same, as to claim as their Southern Boundary, a Line running from the mouth of the Sagouche River to Mars Hill, as indicated by the yellow line on the Map herewith annexed—a claim, which, if sustained, would deprive this Province of more than one quarter of its territory.

Having brought under your Majesty's notice the former occupation and jurisdiction of this Province, together with the Southern Boundary of Canada as fixed by Act of Parliament, in contrast with the present claims of that Province, we would now respectfully submit for your Royal consideration, the equitable as well as legal right of this Province to the territory in question, arising out of the compact entered into between Your Majesty's late Royal Uncle, of revered and blessed memory, and the Legislature of this Province.

By the Provincial enactment, 8th Wm. 4, cap. 1, entitled "An Act for the support of the Civil Government of this Province," and the terms of which were settled by the Imperial Government before its enactment, it was provided among other things, that the proceeds of all Sales and Leases of Crown Lands, Woods, Mines and Royalties, deducting the expenses of collection, should be paid over to the Provincial Treasury for the use of the Province; and in return therefor, the sum of fourteen thousand five hundred pounds currency was charged upon all the Revenues of the Province, for the support of the Civil Government; which Act was afterwards made perpetual and confirmed by your Most Gracious Majesty in Council.

We would now humbly submit to Your Majesty's consideration, that at the time the said Act was passed, and the Civil List guaranteed in perpetuity, we had no reason to apprehend that the line of Boundary, as then claimed by the British Government, and disputed by the Government of the United States, would be abandoned, whereby a large extent of territorial resources for defraying the Civil List would be lost to this Province.

We need not remind Your Majesty, that throughout the whole of the negotiations with the United States, the territory in question was claimed by Your Majesty's Government as a part of New Brunswick; nor did we ever learn, that during that protracted dispute, any such claim was made as is now set up by the American Government.

Your Majesty's Government, however, in the exercise of its undoubted power, was pleased to concede to the American Government, by the Treaty of Washington, at least three-fifths of the Territory then in dispute, which embraced by far the most valuable portion thereof, both for Agricultural and Lumbering operations.

We assure Your Majesty, that although the Loyal Inhabitants of this Province were greatly disappointed by the terms of the said Treaty, they were unwilling to complain of a result, however injurious to their interests, seeing that it was confirmed by Your Majesty's Government and approved of by the British Parliament; but when a neighbouring Colony now seeks to deprive us, not only of the residue of the said territory, but of a large additional portion, the proceeds whereof have been transferred to us by a solemn compact with the Imperial Government, we cannot but complain; and while we lay before Your Gracious Majesty at this time, our protest against the unwarranted encroachments of the Canadian Government, and their usurpation of our territory, we assure Your Majesty that we entertain the most unshaken confidence in your Royal judgment, and that the result of this our humble and dutiful appeal, will afford the inhabitants of this truly British Province another proof, that in the hands of Your Majesty, their rights and interests will ever be protected.

We therefore most humbly and dutifully implore Your Majesty to order the line of Boundary in question to be surveyed and marked out in the terms of the Act of Parliament, commencing at the Bay of Chaleur, and thence passing along between the Heads of the Rivers that fall into the Sea, to a point in the Line of Boundary lately established by the Treaty of Washington; and also to secure to this Province the quiet and peaceable possession of the whole of the Territory lying on the Southern side of this line of Boundary, with all the privileges, profits and advantages now arising, or which may hereafter arise from the same.

WILLIAM BLACK,
President Legislative Council.
J. W. WELDON,
Speaker House of Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.
The business of the Session is rapidly proceeding, and from the amount of routine duty performed, compared with the time since the House sat, we should not wonder to see the consummation early in April. On Wednesday the House again took up the Registry Bill introduced by Mr. Brown, and after a long debate of which we took notes, the principle of the Bill was sustained, on an amendment for its postponement for 3 months, which was lost 13 to 15. The principal opponents of this Bill were Messrs. Paterlow, Hanington, Jordan, Thompson, Barberie, End, &c. &c. &c., and its advocates the hon. mover, Mr. Hill, Mr. J. A. Street, Mr. W. H. Street, Dr. Earle, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Wark, &c. &c. &c. The great argument brought against the Bill, was its giving such an extraordinary degree of power to the Parish Assessors, as to name who should, and who should not, be deemed capable of voting. We may also add that several amendments will be brought up, when the details of the Bill are brought under discussion. For the County of York, Mr. Taylor alone voted on this question; the other three members being prevented by indisposition from attending in their places.

Yesterday the House was broken up in Committees during the early part of the day, and after business was resumed, nothing of importance transpired. A Bill for Incorporating the Barrister's Society was passed; and the division line between the Counties of Queen's and Sunbury afterwards came up for discussion on a Bill introduced by Mr. Scoullar. Some remark made by Mr. Wilmon near the close of the debate, it appeared gave personal offence to Mr. Scoullar, who moved the "standing order," and on our return to the Gallery all was quiet again.—Reporter March 6.

Simultaneous Temperance Meeting.—The Temperance Meeting at the Hall, on Tuesday evening last, was a gratifying spectacle. There could not have been less than 700 persons present, men and women, boys and girls; and all appeared to take a serious interest in the proceedings. The President's chair fronted the orchestra, on the opposite side of the room, and was tastefully festooned with spruce, above which was disposed in graceful folds a British ensign. It was taken by Beames Murdoch, Esq., President of the Halifax Temperance Society. The Temperance Band occupied the orchestra and performed a piece of music during the evening. The Meeting was opened with prayer, and was addressed by the gentlemen who moved and seconded the Resolutions, in pertinent speeches. Dr. Savers, who moved the third resolution, made a chemical analysis of alcohol, for the purpose of showing its action upon the stomach, and liver, and the pernicious effects of the constant use of spirituous liquors when taken even in small quantities.—Halifax Times.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.
The great topic of the Oregon is still the leading subject of conversation. The point of "honor," so far as Great Britain is concerned, appears to have been removed from the controversy, and the question degenerates into one of expediency, or of mere acres, as to which it is impossible, notwithstanding the efforts of the [Washington] "Times," to keep up much excitement.

The assertion of an exclusive right to Oregon, in the inaugural, wounded British pride; but the *omne honorabile* was made by the offer to divide the territory between Great Britain and the U. States.—Making the Premier's views, instead of those of the "Times," as the basis of our speculations, we find that the point of "honor" is out of the question, and that it belongs to Great Britain to make an offer which will be, in some degree, consistent with our former offer, made through Mr. Buchanan. The disapprobation of Mr. Pakenham's absolute and hasty rejection of that offer, confirms the expectation that the British government is about to make an overture, and the belief that there is no point of honor at issue, which can prevent an exercise of British magnanimity and forbearance, on this subject.

It has been supposed that Mr. Crompton has brought out with him new instructions to Mr. Pakenham; and that the new offer is to be made through Mr. Crompton, as charge of Affairs. But the British government does not act so precipitately. Sir Robert Peel did not know the result of the renewed offer of arbitration, when the Cambria sailed; and it is possible, therefore, that the final instructions have not been sent to the British legation here.

But what is the character of the expected offer? That is a question asked by every one. I conjecture that it will be the 49th parallel; the whole of Vancouver's island; and the free navigation of the Columbia.

Mr. Polk will certainly not accept this. He may submit it to the Senate. I think he will do so. But, even there, notwithstanding the conciliatory disposition of that body, it may well be doubted whether two thirds of them will concede so much. Notwithstanding these doubts, there are three considerations that may determine an acceptance even of this proposition. First: As to the one fifth of Vancouver's island, it is admitted by some of the most strenuous champions of our claims, that Great Britain might as well have the whole as a part, and that we can do without it. Second: As to the great bugbear of the free navigation of the Columbia river, it is well ascertained that the right, if conceded to British subjects, is nugatory; for the Northern branches are not, and never can be navigable. Third, and chiefly: The Western men are more interested in getting a foreign market for their products, and in getting British goods at a reasonable price, than they are in all the glories and advantages of a war, which, after all, are to ensure to a few individuals.

From Matamoros.—By the arrival, on Monday last, of the schr. Wm. C. Preston, Capt. Cox, from the mouth of the Rio Grande, 7th inst., we have intelligence from Matamoros District, a few days later than by the way of Corpus Christi. The letters and reports afford us but little information in addition to that received direct from the capital. Paredes having taken such prompt measures, it was not supposed that Arista would be able to raise the standard of revolt with any chance of success. The belief at Matamoros was, that Paredes had offered a large body of troops to march for the frontier; report said 8,000, for the purpose of invading Texas. It is much more probable, if ordered, they are intended to keep Arista in check. The Preston brings \$14,000 in specie.—Jb.

Fire.—We regret to learn that the house of Mr. Robert Bartlett, at Lepreux, was totally consumed by fire on Friday last, about 12 o'clock, (in the absence of the adult members of the family,) and with it the furniture, clothing, &c., with few exceptions. It is supposed to have caught upon the roof, by a

spark from the chimney. Mr. B. has by this unfortunate accident sustained a very heavy loss, there having been no insurance on either the house or its contents.—Herald.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND.

Days on which the Mails for England will close, at the Post Office, in this Town.
Thursday 26th March at 5 1/2 A. M.
Tuesday 28th April " " "
" 12th May " " "
Thursday 28th " " "
" 11th June " " "
Tuesday 25th " " "
Thursday 14th July " " "
" 28th " " "
Thursday 13th August " " "
" 27th " " "
Tuesday 29th " " "
" 13th September " " "
Thursday 29th " " "
" 12th November " " "

THE STANDARD.

ST. ANDREWS, WEDNESDAY MARCH 11, 1846

Charlotte County Bank.

Hon. HARRIS HATCH, President.

Director next week—Robert Walton.

T. B. WILSON, Esq., Solicitor.

Discount Day—TUESDAY.

Hours of Business, from 10 to 2.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Monday, otherwise they must lie over until next week.

Saints and Mortal House.

Commissioners—R. M. Andrews, R. Walton, C. W. Dimock, M. S. Hannah, John Bailey.

St. Andrews

Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company.

R. M. ANDREWS, Esq., President.

Director this week—F. A. Babcock.

J. Wetmore, Agent.

Saint Stephens Bank.

G. D. KING Esq., President.

Director next week—N. Lindsay.

Discount Day—SATURDAY.

Hours of business, from 10 to 1.

BILLS AND NOTES for Discount must be lodged with the Cashier, on or before Friday, otherwise they must remain in his hands until the following discount day.

LATEST DATES.

Liverpool, Feb 6; Montreal, Feb 28

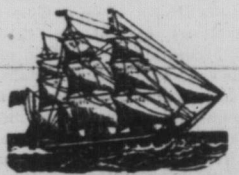
London, Feb 7; Quebec, Feb 28

Edinburgh, Feb 2; Halifax, Mar 4

Paris, Feb 1; New York, Mar 7

Toronto, Feb 27; Boston, Mar 8

Arrival of the



Packet Ship Toronto.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The New-York Emporium says:—The splendid packet ship Toronto, Captain Tinker, has just arrived from London and Portmouth, after having made a very quick passage over the Atlantic.

She sailed from Portsmouth on the 9th ult. and in 1st 45, long. 47 to 53, passed through a continued field of icebergs.

The advices from London which we have thus received, are of the 7th, and Liverpool of the 6th ultimo.

The news is of a very favorable character. Cotton was firm.

The London Chronicle of the 4th ult., contains a long article relative to the intelligence from America, carried out by the packetship Yorkshire.

Relating to the notice contained in the President's Message, the Chronicle remarks:

"This notice to terminate the convention of 1827, may it is suggested, be followed by fresh negotiation. If not, war is inevitable. If we receive notice that the joint occupation shall cease in 1847, and if nothing more be done than the giving of this notice we, too, must prepare at the end of the year's notice, firmly to 'maintain' our rights. Let us not in our deep anxiety for the preservation of peace, lose sight of the position into which we shall be driven by the event we are speaking of. Neither England nor America could remain inactive pending the termination of this treaty.

"We should be virtually at war from the day we get notice that at the end of a specific time, America was determined to maintain what she regards as her rights in Oregon. And that is, supposing no other proceeding is adopted than to give the specified notice. But if the other recommendations of Mr. Polk be carried out—if contemporaneously with giving notice to terminate the treaty, the American Government begins to occupy, sends in its pioneers, and builds its stockades and forts, would it be possible to regard such measures in any other light than as a declaration of war?

"Again it says, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon the American public that to adopt a resolution to give the year's notice, so far from facilitating, as they suppose it would, the progress of the negotiations, would be in fact to provide for their certain

failure before we had entered upon them. We are anxious that this opinion—which is well believed, the opinion of the great bulk of the people of this country—may be known in America while there is yet time for it to influence the decision of a momentous question."

To our Subscribers.—Our collector will call upon persons indebted to us for subscriptions, advertising &c. when we rest the y will be prepared to pay their accounts. The amounts are small, and within the power of all to pay, when called upon.

FIRE.—We are informed, that a fire took place at Milltown on the 25th ult., which consumed two large Saw Mills, and a smaller building, said to contain lath machines, &c. The Mills were owned by Messrs. Wm. Todd, & Co.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—On the 2d inst. the Committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of Messrs J. & G. M. Porter, praying compensation for dams and sluices erected by them on the Palfrey Brook Reserve (since granted to N. Marks, Esq.), made their report, which was accepted. We regret that its great length prevents our inserting it this week—but we, in justice to these gentlemen, give the following extract from the concluding paragraph of the report:

"The committee have discovered nothing in the conduct of the Messieurs Porter, in reference to the premises, to impeach in the least their candor or integrity. The committee cannot suppose that all the circumstances of their case could have been so fully submitted on former occasions as they have now been. It appears to the committee clear that their just and reasonable expectations, in regard to the said Reserve, have been disappointed. They therefore recommend that a grant of £407 10s. be made to them for the purpose of meeting the payment of the said bond; and also a further grant of £750 to remunerate them in part for the losses sustained in the construction of the said improvements. All which is respectfully submitted.

G. S. HILL,
P. STEWART
R. STAYNE
Committee Room, 2d March, 1846."

New and Unparalleled Cures by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A poor woman, residing at Leeds, and another at Manchester, must, from cancerous breasts, have lost their lives, but for these miraculous medicines. A discharged soldier at Chatham prevented the amputation of his leg, which was in a mass of ulcerations, by the great powers of the Ointment and Pills. A young man in the neighborhood of Croydon has completely recovered the use of his limbs, which were paralyzed, by undergoing a regular course of these wonderful remedies. They likewise cure every rheumatic or painful even, if of 20 years' standing.

DIED.

Suddenly, at St. Patrick's, on Tuesday the 2d inst. MRS. MARY M. CALLEN, relict of the late Peter M. Callan, Esquire, aged 72 years. Mrs. M. Callan was sister to the late Major M. Donald, and the last surviving member of that much respected family, who were among the first settlers of this County. To her family, and most intimate friends, her loss is irreparable; her amiable disposition, unassuming piety, and active benevolence rendered her an object of respect and esteem, with all who enjoyed the pleasure of her acquaintance; and many a weary traveller will long remember with gratitude, the shelter and refreshment so often obtained under her hospitable roof, accompanied with that cultivated taste, which is not always to be met with in a newly settled country.—Com.
Suddenly at St. John, on the 24th Feb. Mr. Alpheus Pine, aged 84 years.

SHIPPING JOURNAL.

ARRIVED.

March 9, Ship Sir C. Napier, Marshall Mabile—28 days ballast, Wm. Porter.

Public Notice.

It is hereby given, that by virtue of a Warrant under the fifth hands and Seals of Patrick Clinch and A. J. Wetmore Esquires, bearing date the 17th February 1846, will be Sold, by Public Auction at the Court-House in St. Andrews on Saturday the 16th of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, being thirty days notice and upwards so much of the Real Estate of James Barclay Sen. situated in the Parish of St. George as will be sufficient to pay, 5s and 10d, which sum was assessed on his property for the past year of 1845, with costs and charges.

THOMAS JONES,
Sheriff of Charlotte.
Sheriff's Office, St. Andrews,
9th March 1846.

Public Notice.

All Persons having any Accounts with the A. COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE, will render the same in, on or before Monday the 13th day of April next.

BY ORDER OF THE SESSIONS.
Dated 7th March 1846.

Bank of British North America.

THIS Bank has resumed the issue of Special Deposit Receipts bearing Interest at the rate of THREE PER CENT per annum, of which parties having money upon which they wish to obtain Interest, can now avail themselves as formerly.

A. SMITHERS,
St. John, Dec. 1, 1845. Manager.

SHEPHERD

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Sheriff's Office

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Ash John

Agnew Henry

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Barnett Leonard

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Burns James

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Conlin Charles

Cathart John

Cress John

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Dillon George

Dougherty Mrs B

Douglas Lucinda

Douglas William

E

Elliot A

Eastman David

F

Fowler Miss Isabel

Falls Wm

Frier Mungast

Finley Henry

Finley John

G

Gurney Hugh

Golden Dominick

Grant Benjamin

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Hove Capt. Edwa

Holmes John