ut to Maynooth College was dis- and the feeling of hostility which ent at the commencement of the of a hundred members rushed to ed with their petitions against it. s having been very exciting, and y it may sound—very funny. Sir he case of the College in a very firm and dignified, "but terribly dent, that no opposition which he ent him from carrying the mea- will purchase the peace of Ireland, as well as economical boon.

nce has presented to the Col- rough the Duke of Leinster, tments made by herself.

onmons, on the 5th, Capt. jection of the Bill for conti- x three years longer, but the majority of 73, though there ers present. A motion to li- he bill, to two years instead rative. Sir Robert Peel re- the tax should be discontin- f three years.

.—It will be interesting to lover of art to know that the bleday, in the restoration of have been so successful that of a short time, again be spection, very little blemish n injury which at first seem-

Edward Lloyd, the author London immediately on his ed to Dublin, and it is under- ion of the Duke of Portland gs against him for the da- erty.

Manufacturing Districts.—Thos. nufacture, both of Goods and arket rather quiet during the last on the whole betrayed rather a the Yorkshire markets there has ing at uniform prices. At Roch- rather dull.

ls from British America consist gainst 3 vessels, 2027 tons, in st year.—AMERICAN PINE St. John, 20 1-2 inch average, oot. The demand for consump- Stocks are reducing rapidly.— d estimation; the last sale with —NEW BRUNSWICK AND LANKS AND BOARDS St. en sold at 2d per foot, and prim- s, several parcels have been sold n per foot of 2 inches, the latter ls of very desirable dimensions. Planks and Yellow Pine Boards, has been sold, the former at s, and the latter 1 1-2d per foot of t. John has been sold by private per fathom.

ys, we have had the appear- ng-continued and late frost nd been succeeded by more has already insilled more ns for the season, we do ontinuance of this state of ng trade now must necessa- on, we doubt not that for a re than the customary acti-

accounts of the state of and over the whole of Lan- on of manufactures appears s is manifested by an in- ew factories, and by im- made to the power of the

ents are now completed, and ranch of our export trade is from the alteration in the roduce from these colonies, the United States. These recently introduced, are still but their ultimate advanta- ed upon.—*Glasgow Citizen,*

transactions since our last ensive. In the early part 4000 tons Pig-iron was re- on cash; since which the r unsettled; sales varying 5s. cash have been made. rice is £70, but sales have sh. Boiler Plates are quoted *Citizen, March 29.*

eal Rent for the last week nted to £498. The coun-

ibl n last week, that Mr. erto withstand the pressure Young Ireland party, will f the ensuing summer, to ttings on the same scale as much apprehension in the

in early in the week for as about to be entertained yond the weekly speechify- rent" at the Conciliation nent is at a stand-still.

S BELFAST.—One of the hich we have ever witness- ens ve commis on-rooms of gall-place on Monday night. d to Mr. Devl n's sale-room contents was completely

The Fort of Enniskillen is tate of defence, four 24- s) with ammunition, &c., m Dublin, in charge of an

out we know not with what overnment is again about to repeal agitation—that certain speeches of Messrs. H. Grat- ve been laid before the Irish own; that in the opinion of re grounds for a prosecution, as a body, at least against d that a communication to arded to the Government in w Letter.

LONDON, April 5.

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continues upon the principle of an amicable adjustment by the mutual concession of extreme claims; and although he was daily accustomed to see himself described as "pusillanimous, cowardly, and base," he was perfectly satisfied that those vituperative terms might be translated as applicable to conduct consistent with justice, reason, and common sense. No one was ever more ardently desirous of peace, or disposed to make greater sacrifices to preserve it, but there were limits which could not be passed; and although our character and position enabled us to regard with indifference matters respecting which other countries might be justly more sensitive, our honor must never be neglected, and we might owe it to ourselves and to our posterity to adopt a course which was repugnant to all our inclinations. With the most anxious desire of peace, he still trusted that this question might be amicably concluded; but if not we possessed rights, clear and unquestionable, which, continued the noble Earl amidst loud and general cheering, by the blessing of God and the support of Parliament, the Government is prepared to maintain.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell, on reading the order of the day for going into committee of supply, called the attention of the house to that part of the message of the President of the United States which related to the territory of Oregon. It was not his intention, he said, to enter at all into the question of the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government, or even of their policy on this very subject of the Oregon, neither was it his wish by any observations which he might then make to embarrass their proceedings. But the inaugural address of President Polk had taken this question out of the ordinary course of diplomatic arrangement, and required some notice on the part of members of that house. That distinguished functionary had adopted a course entirely new, which if it were not met with something unusual on their parts, would let questions of great national importance be decided hereafter by popular addresses from the head of the Government, and by the popular action resulting therefrom. The President in his address had alluded to the annexation of Texas to the United States, an allusion which he only noticed for the purpose of showing that the present policy of the executive Government of the United States, tended to territorial aggrandizement. In his next sentence the President declared his intention to assert and maintain by all constitutional means the right of the United States to that portion of their territory which was situate beyond the Rocky Mountains. "Our title," said he, "to the country of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children."

In consequence of this declaration, he (Lord J Russell) felt compelled to call the attention of the house and the country to the question, in order that they might see how far the President was justified in saying that his title to the country of the Oregon was clear and unquestionable, and in declaring his intention to take it into his possession without any regard to those treaties, which were generally the bonds of peace between independent nations. There were three modes by which a title might be acquired to a country like the Oregon:—the first was by ancient discovery; the second by treaty; and the third, by discovery, ancient or modern followed up by occupation and settlement. He then entered into a statement of considerable length, for the purpose of showing that if the title to the Oregon rested on ancient discovery, England could put in a claim far superior to that of the United States; that if it rested on treaty, we had a claim that was undeniable, while that of the United States had no ground whatever to stand on; and that if it rested on modern discovery, the discovery of the Columbia, made, carried on, and authorized by regular officers of the British Government, and the subsequent settlement of the territory surrounding it by British subjects, gave us a title which the American Government could not dispute. Captain Vancouver had discovered the river Columbia; his lieutenant had sailed 90 miles up its stream, and British subjects from Canada had erected 18 forts on its banks, and had long been carrying on a favourable trade there. He then gave a history of the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States respecting this country, and traced them from their commencement to the period when the existing convention was formed in 1827 between Mr. Rush on one side, and Mr. Huskisson on the other.—A new circumstance had now risen up. The President of the United States had made a peremptory claim to all this territory, and had called upon the citizens of the United States to go forth with their wives and children to take possession of it. Now, Columbia was become of more importance each succeeding year. The Government ought therefore, to insist on a speedy solution of this question; for there was danger lest the citizens of the United States should disturb British subjects in the enjoyment of their property in the Oregon, and should thus produce a collision between the two Governments. He was prepared to say that Great Britain should abate any of her just pretensions, not where we should draw the line between the Americans and ourselves. He thought, however, that we could not accede to a proposal less than that made by Mr. Canning, in 1827, with any regard to our own interests. He had heard it said that the value of this territory was a matter of indifference to us; but it was not a matter of indifference to us whether we should yield any portion of our territory to what he must be permitted to call a blustering announcement. It was not a matter of indifference to us, that the means of communication between Columbia on the one hand, and our possessions in India and China on the other, should be surrendered to a foreign power. It was not a matter of indifference to us that the tone and character of England should be lowered in any transaction which we carried on with the United States. He should have abstained from entering into this question if it had been left as a single diplomatic transaction between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr Buchanan, as the agents of the British and American Governments; but as it had been taken out of their hands, he could do what the Minister of the Crown was precluded by his position from doing—he could state to the people of England what were their rights. Having made that statement, he should leave the whole matter in the hands of the government, and he had no doubt that they would consult the interests of the country and the honour of the Crown.

Sir R. Peel could not be surprised, and could not feel regret, that the noble Lord had taken the course which he had pursued. He was of opinion, that, while these matters were pending in negotiations between the two Governments, it was politic to abstain from exercising the right of discussion on subjects calculated to excite popular feeling, unless there were urgent reasons to the contrary. If the noble Lord had thought it right to depart from that course on this occasion, he ought not to be held responsible for the consequences; for it appeared that this question had been withdrawn from the cognizance of those to whom it had been intrusted, and that a popular appeal had been made to the passions of the people of the United States by those who ought to have discountenanced such an appeal.—The noble Lord had said, that a Minister of the Crown spoke on such a question as the present under a responsibility to which he (Lord J. Russell) was not liable.—That was undoubtedly true, and he should therefore abstain from following the noble lord through his statement, as he could not do so without implying opinions from the expression of which he ought to abstain. He felt, however, that it was open to him to inform the house of the general state of our negotiations with the United States on this question. In the year 1818 the northern boundary of the possessions of the United States and of Great Britain, westward of the Rocky Mountains, was defined. No agreement was made as to the country beyond the Rocky Mountains; but a convention signed between the two Governments in 1818, which was to continue for ten years, gave a right of joint occupation to the subjects of each country. In 1824, and again in 1826, Mr. Canning made several attempts to come to an amicable adjustment of our respective claims with the American Government. Those attempts entirely failed. At the end of ten years the convention expired. A new convention was framed in 1827, which continued in force for ten years the convention of 1818 with this proviso, that the convention of 1827 should not necessarily determine by the lapse of time, but should extend beyond the term of ten years, and should terminate after a year's notice from either party, when the rights of both should revive. That was the convention which now affected the territory of the Oregon. Mr Pakenham, our Minister, had been directed in 1842 to form an amicable arrangement of the claims of the two countries on equitable terms. He read a message of President Tyler, dated the 3d of December 1843, for the purpose of showing that he had expressed an equal desire to come to an amicable arrangement. Nay more, on the 12th of February, 1845, about a fortnight before this inaugural address was delivered by President Polk, President Tyler, in reply to an address from the Senate of the United States asking for information relative to the negotiations pending on this question with England, observed:—

"I have only to say that, as the negotiations are still pending, this information cannot be given. Considerable progress has been made in the negotiations, which have been carried on in an amicable spirit between the two countries, and I hope that it will be speedily brought to an amicable termination." He (Sir R. Peel) could confirm the language of President Tyler respecting the amicable spirit in which the negotiations had been carried on; but he could not confirm his statement as to the progress of the negotiations, and to his hopes of an amicable termination. On the 4th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk made his inaugural address as President. Since that time we had received no communication from our Minister, who had only been able to communicate the message, but had not had time to make any comment on it. The Government of President Polk had been recently appointed, and no diplomatic communication, as far as he was informed, had taken place with it.—He thought it highly probable that Mr. Pakenham would have continued with the present Government the negotiations which he had commenced with the last; but he had no information on the subject. He trusted that the negotiations would be renewed. At no very distant period they would know the result of them. He did not despair of their favourable termination, but if the proposals of the British Government should be rejected, and no proposals were made by the Government of the United States to which we could accede, he should not object, on the part of the Government, to lay on the table all the communications between the two Governments. He still hoped that an amicable and equitable adjustment of the claims of the two countries might be made. He must, however, express his deep regret that, while the negotiations were still pending, the new President of the United States should, contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingencies than a friendly termination of them. Such an allusion was not likely to lead to such a result as the friends to the real interests of both countries desired. He regretted not only the allusion but also the tone and temper in which it was made. As the subject had been brought under discussion he felt it his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we had a right to this territory of Oregon which is clear and unquestionable, that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.

A tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the house followed this announcement.

In consequence of an intimation which Sir R. Peel gave at the termination of his speech, that it might be expedient for the house not to express a further opinion on at present on this subject, the subject dropped after a declaration from Lord John Russell that he would not submit any motion to the house until all the papers connected with it were laid on the table by Her Majesty's Government.—*Times, April 5.*

[From the London Times, April 5.]

OREGON QUESTION.

Since the Americans, and even the President of the United States, are determined that this question shall not be allowed to rest any longer—since they have rejected the proposal of an arbitration, and ostentatiously announce claims and measures utterly inconsistent with the system of joint occupation, or the equitable recognition of any concurrent rights at all, it is fit that they be warned in the most explicit manner that their pretensions cannot, if acted upon, to the clearest *casus belli* which has ever yet risen between Great Britain and the American Union. In this case the strong determination and convictions which were expressed last night are not those of particular statesmen or of the present Ministers, but of the British Parliament and of the country. If the question was to be determined by the arguments used in such discussions—that is to say, by a reference to geographical facts, to discoveries, to history, to treaties, and to occupation—the case on behalf of the British claim, as it was also stated by Lord John Russell, is complete; and it is only in consequence of admissions made with too much laxity on some former occasions—especially in the interpretation of the treaty of Ghent—that any concurrent right can be admitted to exist in the United States to any portion of the territory. But from the character of the recent foreign policy of the Americans, and the extraordinary declaration of Mr. Polk, it is evident no argument will produce any effect; and we can scarcely anticipate that a Government so constituted and directed will even take a dispassionate or correct survey of the frightful and inevitable consequences of its extravagant tolerances of diplomatic questions to popular clamour.

According to all ordinary political calculations, and assuming that Mr. Polk's inaugural address was the manifesto of a Government, and not mere declamation for the hustings, the President already has brought his country into a position of presence of two wars, for the avowed purpose of world aggrandizement, and in direct violation of the whole policy of America, from General Washington to Mr. Webster. The one war with Mexico is so imminent that we are awaiting with anxiety the next arrivals from that country; the other with Great Britain is more remote but also more inevitable, if the menaces of the Americans are anything but mere vapouring and bluster. Under these circumstances, a statesman of ordinary caution would direct the public attention not only to the passions and objects which are likely to cause these wanton and wicked contests, but to the consequences which must attend them. The United States Government is very apt to provoke quarrels, but it is very ill prepared to carry them on. The same democratic folly which makes them arrogant in the Cabinet, makes them habitually feeble in all that concerns the nation's strength in war. It was not a matter of indifference to us whether we should yield any portion of our territory to what he must be permitted to call a blustering announcement. It was not a matter of indifference to us, that the means of communication between Columbia on the one hand, and our possessions in India and China on the other, should be surrendered to a foreign power. It was not a matter of indifference to us that the tone and character of England should be lowered in any transaction which we carried on with the United States. He should have abstained from entering into this question if it had been left as a single diplomatic transaction between the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr Buchanan, as the agents of the British and American Governments; but as it had been taken out of their hands, he could do what the Minister of the Crown was precluded by his position from doing—he could state to the people of England what were their rights. Having made that statement, he should leave the whole matter in the hands of the government, and he had no doubt that they would consult the interests of the country and the honour of the Crown.

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Amidst the clamour against the commercial policy of the Government, and in spite of the somewhat premature assertions of its inevitable failure, we are happy to announce the welcome fact that the Norwegian Diet has just acceded to the propositions laid before it by the King relative to a very considerable reduction in the duties on British manufactured goods.—*Ib.*

THE CHURCH.—The episcopal church of Scotland does not appear to be free from the innovating spirit which has established itself in this country. The Scotch papers state, that a Sunday or two ago the minister of an episcopalian congregation at Brechin intimated, at the close of his sermon, that he was ready to receive "auricular confession" from all who chose to avail themselves of his offer.

England a Cheap Country.—It is our belief that England on the whole is the cheapest country in the world. Where the comparison of prices appears against us, that difference will often disappear as soon as we ask for a large supply of an equal quality. We would rather undertake to furnish our metropolis with its present weekly allowance of meat, drink, and clothing, in its present situation, in the heart of this over-taxed country, than in any part of the European continent.—*Times.*

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Wolf, written at Erzeroom, Jan. 17, states that "the following persons have been murdered at Bokhara:—1. Lieut. Wyburd, of the Indian Navy. 2. Lieut. Col. Stoddard. 3. Capt. Conolly. 4. One whom they call Freeshaw. 5. H. Cavaliere Naselli. 6. A German. 7. Five Englishmen, outside Ichan-Jos. 8. A Tourcoman, who came to Bokhara to attempt the escape of Colonel Stodcart. 9. Ephraim, a Jew, from Meshed, who was sent to Bokhara to make inquiries about Captain Conolly. 10. A Turkish Officer."

Switzerland continues feverish, and the deep muttered threats issued by one party, and answered in tones of defiance by the other, indicate the heat of the feud and the fury of the combatants.

ARMY.—The following regiments are under orders to proceed on service, and to return home:—

15th Regiment.—To embark in July for Ceylon, to replace the 90th Regiment, to come home.

16th.—To embark in the autumn for Gibraltar, to replace the 1st battalion Royals, which will proceed to the West Indies to replace the 2d battalion Royals, which is to return home.

34th.—To embark in the autumn for Corfu, to replace the 19th, which is to proceed to the West Indies to relieve the 85th, which is to return home.

54th.—To Gibraltar in the autumn, to relieve the 38th, which is to go to Jamaica to replace the 77th, which is to proceed to North America to relieve the 43d, which is to return home.

66th.—To Gibraltar in July, to replace the 2d battalion 45th Regiment, which is to proceed to the Cape to replace the 1st battalion 91st Regiment, which is to return home.

79d.—To embark in July for the Cape, to replace the 27th Regiment, which is to return home.

Sir C. Napier.—The Earl of Ellenborough having commissioned Messrs. Hunt and Roskill, of Bond-street, to manufacture the handle of a sword which he is about to present to Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., Governor of Scinde, as a testimony of the high respect in which he holds the character of that gallant officer, his Lordship's wishes have been carried out by those eminent goldsmiths, under his own immediate direction, and a most splendid weapon is the result. The blade, which is straight, and of the finest Damascus steel, is double-edged, and exceedingly sharp. The handle and hilt are of gold, wrought with devices and legends. The legends are thus—"Edward Earl of Ellenborough, to Major-Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, Governor of Scinde." "Meance—Hydrabad." The motto of the Major-General also appears in embossed characters, "Ready, aye ready." The whole weapon resembles the swords of the Knights Templar. The sheath and belt, &c., are crimson embroidered in gold, and ornamented with silver, embellishing those on the gates of Somnauth, of which the public have heard a good deal. There is a similar star on the handle. Altogether, this is a most elaborate and splendid sword.—*Times.*

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

A half monthly Overland Mail, which arrived in London on Friday, the 21st inst., brings intelligence from Calcutta to the 8th of February.

Sir Robert and Lady Sale had left Calcutta for the Upper Provinces.

There is nothing new from Scinde, the Punjaub, Khelapore, or Sawant Warree. Nepaul, so lately the scene of revolt, seems tranquil; for Prince Waldemar was travelling through it, with an escort provided by its ruler.

According to reports received via Lahore, Affghanistan, which has recently suffered so much from plague, is now visited by famine. Dost Mahomed had been set upon, when out riding, by a band of conspirators, who wounded him severely, but did not succeed in their attempt on his life.—Akbhar Chan is said to be busily occupied in repairing the fortifications of Jellahabad; and still keeps the Sikhs in fear for Peshawar.

The Supreme Government had promulgated the draught of an act to alter the "lex loci." It ordains, that for all persons, except Hindoos and Mussulmans, and in all places of the Company's territories, beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts, the law of England shall be the law of the land.—The object of the bill is applauded; its details are strictly criticised.

The Commercial news from India and the East, generally, are not so cheering as could be wished, but the consignment business to these markets is frequently carried to an unwarrantable extent, and hence arises those occasioned gluts to which they are subject.

The account of the general health of the troops in our new "province" of Scide, India, is less distressing than it has been. During the course of the very few months the 78th Highlanders have been in Scinde, they have lost, in men, women, and children, about 500.

GAS.—We congratulate our fellow citizens on the immediate prospect of having the City lighted with Gas.—The Bill for subscribers was opened this morning, at the Marine Assurance Office, and the interest of the community on the subject was so great, that the whole of the Stock was taken up in less than an hour.—The Stock is in the hands of about seventy individuals, comprising a large proportion of the "bones and sinews" of the community and no doubt can exist of the work being pushed forward with vigour. We wish the Company the greatest success in their laudable undertaking.—The first General Meeting of Stockholders, for the election of Directors, is to be held on the 13th May.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Globe Assurance Company, on Wednesday last, John Duncan, Esquire, was chosen President for the ensuing year; and J. L. Bedell, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The Weather for the last eight or ten days has been delightfully pleasant. Bright sun by day, and clear moon at night; dry streets, &c.—Gardening has been commenced in some parts of the city. Rain would now be beneficial.

☞ We have received the prospectus of "The Educator and Guide to Knowledge," a periodical about to be published in this City. Want of time prevents its insertion in this day's paper.

FIRE IN WOODSTOCK.—On Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Carleton County Jail, which in a short time consumed the whole Building. The Jailor being alarmed by the cries of the prisoners, arrived at the Jail in time to set them at liberty, before they were injured. The fire is said to have originated from design rather than accident, it having occurred in one of the debtors rooms, in which two persons were confined, and they being unable satisfactorily to account for the occurrence. There were but three prisoners in the Jail at the time of its destruction, the two before alluded to, and another, who had been confined for Horse Stealing.—They have all made their escape.—*Fredericton Loyalist, 17th.*

The Contingent Expenses of both Houses of the Legislature, during the present session amounted to over two thousand two hundred pounds.—*Ib*

SETTING APART A MISSIONARY TO BURMAH.—An interesting event, and we believe the first of the kind, took place on Sunday last, at the Baptist Chapel, in Granville Street, when the Rev. Mr. Burpe was set apart as a Missionary to the heathen, the Burmese empire being the region to which he is designated to preach the Gospel. We understand this mission will be supported by the joint contributors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Several of the elder and more distinguished members of the Baptist Church officiated during the day, and the proceedings excited considerable interest in the city, clergymen of various denominations being among the witnesses of the ceremonial.—*Halifax Times.*—[Mr. Burpe is a native of New Brunswick.]

BRITISH SCHOOL, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

At a Meeting held in the School Room of the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday evening, 15th April, for the purpose of establishing a School in this city on the British and Foreign School system.

Moved by A. Smithers, Esq. and seconded by William Parks, Esq.—that John Duncan, Esq. be the Chairman, and Mr. E. Sancton the Secretary to this Meeting.

Moved by the Hon. W. B. Kinnear, and seconded by A. Smithers, Esquire.

Resolved, That it is desirable to institute a Day School in this City, to be called the BRITISH SCHOOL, and to be conducted on the system adopted by the British and Foreign School Society in England;—that the branches of knowledge introduced into the School be such as are usually taught in the Schools connected with the British and Foreign School Society, embracing Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, Geography, History, Astronomy, Natural History, Music, &c.; that the Scriptures, according to the version issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society, be used in the School, but that no Catechism be allowed, and the children may be at liberty to attend any Sunday School or Place of Worship their parents may prefer, without receiving in the School any sectarian or denominational instruction whatever.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Wishart, and seconded by William Parks, Esquire—

Resolved, That the Teacher or Teachers of this School shall be obtained from the Institution of the British and Foreign School Society in the Borough Road, London, and its management shall be uniformly and exclusively vested in a Committee of Twelve Members, including the usual Officers of President, two Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Secretary, who shall be chosen annually, by Subscribers of Twenty Shillings or upwards per annum, and that no one shall be eligible to act on the Committee who is not an annual Subscriber of Twenty Shillings or upwards.

At this stage of the proceedings the Chairman announced that it would be desirable to receive the names of those parties who were willing to become Annual Subscribers in support of the School;—a considerable number having come forward and recorded their names, it was moved by the Rev. Mr. Halket, seconded by Mr. Crosby, and *Resolved*—

That A. SMITHERS, Esquire, be President;
The Hon. W. B. KINNEAR, and JOHN DUNCAN, Esquire, Vice Presidents;
WILLIAM PARKS, Esquire, Treasurer; and
The Rev. J. C. GALLAWAY, Secretary;
And the following Gentlemen, constitute the Committee, viz:—
JOHN OWENS, STEPHEN GEROW,
SAMUEL HUTCHUE, SAMUEL BAYARD,
JOHN HAMMOND, ROBERT JARDINE,
And JOHN WISHART, Esquires.
JOHN DUNCAN, *Chairman.*
EDWARD SANCTON, *Secretary.*

As the promoters of this School are desirous of seeing it maintained without assistance to its annual income from the Provincial Revenue, those persons who approve of the object and are willing to subscribe, are respectfully requested to hand in their names to the Treasurer, or any member of the Committee. The sum already promised, including annual subscriptions, and additional guarantees for two years, is £100; but it is necessary to have that amount considerably increased to secure the great advantage of placing an Institution which may become to some extent both a Model and a Normal School, under the exclusive control of the subscribers.—*Courier.*

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, April 14, 1845.

This day, at two o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attention of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The Public business having been brought to a termination, I am glad to be able to release you from your further attendance.

I congratulate you on the accomplishment of some measures of importance which I had recommended to you at the commencement of the Session.

The Acts to facilitate the opening, by Her Majesty's Government, of a great Line of Communication through these Provinces, and the provision made for improving the Post Communications and the Navigation of the River Saint John, will stimulate, as I hope, the enterprise of the people, and prove an earnest to them that the Legislature has not overlooked their convenience, and the means by which the resources of the Province may most effectually be developed.

In accordance with the instructions I have received, no time shall be lost in promoting the settlement of Lands, contiguous to the main Line of Road which has been surveyed by direction of Her Majesty's Government.

I regret that the measures so urgently required, for the improvement of the Parish Schools, and to remedy the defects of the existing Laws relating to them, have not been accomplished in the present year. I comprehend the difficulties in legislating on this vitally important subject, and I anticipate from the publication of the Reports of the Inspectors, that the diffusion of accurate information regarding their condition, will dispose the Public mind for the reception of an improved system. It is unfortunate, however, that any delay should occur in forming a Model Establishment for the training of Teachers on those principles which are now so generally recognized in elementary Schools, and without which the application of an effectual remedy for acknowledged defects will, I apprehend, be found impracticable.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted. It will be my care to protect the Public interests, in their due application to the services for which they are intended, and by proper regulations to ensure efficiency and integrity in the Public Departments and Officers who may be entrusted with the expenditure of Public Monies.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The discussions which have arisen in the course of the Session, and which have engrossed so much of your attention, will not have been unpopular or of advantage, if they should lead to a just appreciation of the true principles of the Constitution, in their application to the Government of the Colonies.

To all who venerate that Constitution, and desire to preserve it in these distant parts of Her Majesty's Dominions, the authority of the Crown cannot be a matter of indifference; and those who entertain the truest regard for the liberties of the People, would be the first to lament any departure from those settled rules and prescribed limitations within which it is constitutionally and responsibly exercised.

I am well aware that the people of this Province have ever been distinguished for that spirit of devoted Loyalty which springs from a cherished regard for the Institutions of our Common Country; and as it is our duty, in our several stations, to strengthen and confirm this feeling, I invite you, on returning to your homes, to lose no opportunity of impressing them with a just sense of Her Majesty's benevolent desires for their Welfare, and the advantage to themselves of continuing to cultivate that habitual respect for the Laws and constituted Authorities of the State, which characterize Men and Communities who respect their own rights, and who, appreciating the blessings which under Providence they have acquired, would transmit them uninpaired to their posterity.

Two men drowned.—On Saturday evening last as two men, named Wheeler and Hutchins, belonging to the British steamship Columbia, were crossing the harbor, the boat was capsized and both were drowned. The bodies, we learn, have not been recovered.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

ENCOURAGEMENT TO STEAM.—The Legislature has this session voted for Steam communication between Pictou and Quebec £500; £340 for the St. George, between Pictou, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton; £500 for Steam between Halifax and Yarmouth; and £500 to the North America running to Newfoundland, touching at Cape Breton.—Amounting in all to £1840. - *Halifax Jour.*

The packet ship Queen of the West, recently brought out 463 passengers from Liverpool to New York.

Passengers in the ship "Emily," Capt. Coleman, for London, sailed yesterday:—Major W. H. Robinson and Lady, of Fredericton; G. Hamilton Smith, Esq. of H. M. Customs at this Port, Lady, and two children; Miss Goodridge, of England, (from Fredericton); Miss Robinson, of ditto, (from Campo Bello.)

William Hammond, Esquire, and Lady, and two children, were passengers in the Barque *Lesmahagow*, which arrived at Savannah on the 4th inst. from St. Croix.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Wesleyan Academy, held at the Academy, April 10th—present:

REV. ENOCH WOOD, Chairman of the New-Brunswick District;
REV. RICHARD KNIGHT, Chairman of the Nova-Scotia District;
REV. ALEXANDER W. M'LEOD, Halifax;
CHARLES F. ALLISON, Esquire, Sackville;

ALSO,

REV. H. PICKARD, Principal;
REV. S. BUSBY, Point-de-Bute;
REV. WILLIAM WEBB, Amherst;
REV. M. PICKLES, Portland;
REV. A. MCNUTT, Sackville; and
REV. S. D. RICE, Agent.

A Letter of the Rev. Principal, published in the Saint John Courier, respecting certain reports brought before the Legislative Council of New-Brunswick, tending to the disadvantage of the Academy, having been read to the Meeting:—

Thereupon it was unanimously Resolved, That the statements made in the said Letter meet the entire concurrence of the Committee and Ministers present, under the full persuasion, that the reports charging proselytizing efforts upon the Officers of the Institution are utterly groundless. The Members of this Meeting also take this opportunity of reasserting the liberal principles on which this Institution, in regard to the Children whose parents belong to other Religious denominations, is conducted; and whilst they rejoice in the manifest improvement in the morals and religious character of many of the Students, they expressly and publicly avow their utter abhorrence of a proselytizing spirit. In justice to the Reverend Principal and the Reverend Chaplain, and the other Officers of the Institution, they feel it a duty gratefully to record the high gratification which they feel in finding the Institution in so prosperous and satisfactory a state.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,
ALEX. W. McLEOD, Secretary.

MARRIED.

This morning, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. John Humphreys, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Mary Whyte, of this City.

On Monday 14th inst. by the Rev. William Allen, Mr. John Kain, to Miss Letitia Knox, both of this City.

On Saturday evening, in this City, by the Rev. George Miller, Mr. Jarred Hepburn, to Miss Julia Thomas, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

On Thursday afternoon, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. John M. Bradshaw, to Miss Rebecca H., second daughter of the late George Hazen, Esq. all of Saint Martins.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. Isaac Melvin, to Miss Sarah, third daughter of the late George Brown, Esq. all of Saint Martins.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. Bunting, Mr. James Beyea, Junior, of Hampton, to Miss Susan, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Allaby, of the Parish of Upham.

At Sackville, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. John Black, Mr. Joseph Hickman, Jun., of Dorchester, to Miss Caroline Wells, daughter of the late Joseph D. Wells, Esquire, of Johnstown.

DIED.

At Moncton, Bend of Petitcodiac, on Tuesday morning, April 8, after a protracted illness of two years, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, Mary Hay, relict, consort of Mr. James Lewis, in the 51st year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband and a family of six children to mourn the loss of one of the best of mothers.

At Newcastle, Queens County, on the 4th instant, Mr. John Lyon, in the 53d year of his age.—Mr. Lyon was born at Redburn, in the State of Connecticut, in the United States. In the year 1783, he came with the Loyalists to this Province; since that time he has resided at Kingston, and has discharged the several duties of a citizen, husband, father and friend, with uprightness and integrity. He has left a large circle of descendants, by whom his loss is severely felt.

At Portland, (Maine,) on the 10th instant, Mr. Levi Lockhart, formerly of Nova Scotia, and lately of St. John, N. B. aged 61 years.

At Merigomish, N. S. on the 6th inst. N. P. Ordley, Esq. aged 76 years. He was an officer in the late 82d, and received half-pay for 62 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Schooner Charlotte, Vaughan, Philadelphia, 10—to order, coal, &c.

Steamer Herald, Brown, Eastport—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Schooner Woodlands, Johnston, Eastport—Master, ballast.

John Ann, Curtis, Eastport—Geo. Thomas, assorted cargo.

Saturday—Barque Andromeda, Patton, Greenock, 75—Master, ballast.

Exchange, Crosby, Cork, via Yarmouth, (N. S.)—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

Brig Ann, Lovett, Dundalk, 23—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Amelia, Crosby, Dublin, via Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schooner Martha Brae, Robbins, Halifax, 7—Master, assorted cargo.

Sunday—Ship James Stewart, Shannon, Pacific Ocean, Whaling voyage—Charles C. Stewart, 2000 barrels black Oil, 400 bbls. sperm, and 10 tons bone; besides which, she sold during the voyage 200 bbls. sperm, 200 black, and 2 tons bone.

Barque Exchange, Crosby, Cork, via Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

CLEARED.

April 16th—Schooner Tom Cringle, Dean, Boston, coals—T. L. Nicholson & Co.; Oread, Bibber, Boston, iron, sugar, &c.—Master.

17th—Ship Charlotte, Moran, Belfast, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr; Brigantine Rondo, First, Belize, logwood—Thomas Leavitt & Co.; Rover, Simons, St. Kitts, fish and lumber—Allison & Spurr; Schooner