

devo, and was punished by his countrymen with death for his cruelty. The Turks have nobly refused to yield up the refugees to the remorseless Russian eagle; and now is the time for the friends of liberty throughout the world to step forward and declare that the political refugee who has taken sanctuary shall not be given up to the vindictive power of the strongest to be shot! Unless the cry of liberty which has been lately shouted in England, re-echoed in France, again resounded from across the Atlantic, to be all idle vapouring, now is the time for us to prove that we have a sincere love of freedom, and that we will maintain the cause of the weak persecuted patriot against his oppressor by the whole weight of our united power. When "all good men despaired" of the cause of liberty, a spark has shown itself which may light up Europe with the spirit of freedom. The Emperor of Russia, counting upon long forgotten treaties with Turkey, which he has himself laughed at and disregarded, insists upon the extradition of all the Hungarian and Polish refugees now in the fortress of Widdin. He cares little about Kosuth and the Germans; but the blood of Dembinski, Bem, and their brother Poles, he thirsts for like a famished tiger. Instead of building a golden bridge for his enemies over which to retire to the United States, he is hunting them to death, and threatens open war with the Turks if they hesitate to do his bidding. The Turks are as stubborn as in days of old. The morality of the believers in the Koran shames the vindictive revenge of the Christian sovereigns. The Turks have firmly refused to yield up the men who have taken sanctuary in their dominions, and Russia has broken off her diplomatic relations with the Porte. England and France, through their representatives, Sir Stratford Canning, and Colonel Aupick, at Constantinople, have prevailed with the Sultan in keeping him firm to his first resolution. Already both in France and England, Cabinet Councils have been held to consider these grave circumstances. Not the slightest doubt can be entertained of the result. Should Russia persist in demanding the surrender of these devoted men, an European war is inevitable. France and England have no alternative but to support the Sultan. Neither of the two nations will permit Russia to seize the Dardanelles and annex the rich dominions of Turkey to the already vast overgrown empire of Russia. If such a contingency could only be contemplated, our Indian possessions would be lost to us forever, and the merest tyro in politics can see that, Constantinople in the hands of Russia, with her fleets in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, would be a signal for the downfall of European liberty. There is, therefore, no mistake about the cause of quarrel. The principles of honour, liberty, humanity, and civilization are opposed to those of oppression, cruelty, revenge, and aggression. There can be only one solution of the dispute, if the Czar, counting upon the power of his victorious army, should persevere in demanding the extradition of these brave fellows. No other sort of arbitration can settle it except the arbitration of arms. If the Czar thinks that Dembinski and his comrades are 'malefactors,' in the sense of vulgar criminals pointed out in the treaty of 1774, the whole civilized world thinks differently, and will not allow a hair of their heads to be touched. Prince Radzivil has returned to St Petersburg to tell his tale of disappointment to the Czar. Foad Effendi, the present commissioner in the Danubian Provinces, has been sent by the Sultan to the Czar to anticipate Prince Radzivil's statement; and the attention of all Europe is directed to the north to learn the issue of the affair. The Sultan has countermanded his voyage to Smyrna and the Archipelago: the army of Roumelia, forty thousand strong, is ordered to hold itself in readiness, and the local troops are being embodied. We shall not be surprised if a combined English and French fleet take a position inside the Dardanelles; and the Czar, seeing these preparations, and that, in spite of faecal peace notions, it is plain we are in earnest, he may, perhaps, reconsider the subject, and, deferring his schemes of vengeance and aggression until a more favorable opportunity, by the sword, and digest his spleen and disappointment in the best way he may.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

From the St. John Courier of Saturday last. A report has been prevalent in town for some days that an immediate dissolution of the House of Assembly is to take place. We are not aware of the authority on which the rumour is based. A few days, however, will prove whether it is correct or not. The Honorable Charles Simonds, who left this City for Canada on the 6th inst., as one of the Deputation sent from the Provincial Association of New Brunswick, to the British League, returned from his mission yesterday afternoon. We learn that a Meeting of the Delegates of the League took place at Montreal on Friday, the 12th inst., at which our Deputation were present; that the League had not adopted any positive course of proceeding, but eventually agreed to adopt the Report of the New Brunswick Association. A resolution was also passed to call a general meeting of the League, for the purpose of choosing Delegates from their body to meet at Halifax, ascertain the views of the people of Nova Scotia—at which meeting, it was understood, our delegates would attend. TEMPERANCE PROCESSION.—On Thursday last, the Sons of Temperance in this city and

its vicinity, with members of the order from other parts of the Province, and Nova Scotia, Eastport, Calais, &c—to the number, including the Cadets and Daughter of Temperance of about seventeen hundred—formed in procession at the Mechanics' Institute, and marched through several of the streets, preceded by a printing press in operation, and accompanied by a band of music. On reaching the vacant ground near the Block House, the procession halted, and several of the leading members addressed the numerous assemblage. The procession afterwards proceeded through Portland to Indian Town, and on its return to the Institute, the different divisions separated. The Grand Division subsequently partook of a collation prepared for the occasion in Messrs Lawrence's new brick building in King Street; and the Chrysal Section of Cadets partook of dinner at Longley's hotel. The day being fine, the Procession attracted a large crowd of spectators.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.—The Officers of Her Majesty's Revenue, made another seizure last evening, of about 400 gallons of Spirits, at Pisarisco.

The Temperance Demonstration on Thursday presented quite an imposing appearance, a large number of the Sons being present from different parts of the Province, and the whole was conducted in the most creditable manner. The procession exceeded half a mile in length, and was headed by bands of Music—the Cadets and Cold Water Army bringing up the rear.

CANADA.—A despatch from Montreal, dated the 15th inst., states that a protest against annexation is in circulation in that city. It had received 200 names. The annexation address has 1200 signatures.

The body of men lately assembled at Round Island, with the intent of making a descent on Cuba, have dispersed.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1849.

The Picou Eastern Chronicle of the 18th instant, contains the following letter from the Rev. John McCurdy, of Miramichi, to the Rev. John Waddell, Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, of Nova Scotia:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in forwarding you the inclosed £15, being the offering of the children of my charge to the Boat Building Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. The little folks who were appointed collectors went about their business with the most praise-worthy zeal, and the result has been far beyond my expectations. Having already made an annual contribution to the general fund of the Mission, and having many pressing congregational engagements to meet, there was no other agency I believe that could have been put in operation that would have been so successful. It shows strikingly to me the power of little children, when opportunities are offered for their exertions. Of all beggars I believe they are the best. It is but just that I should observe that not a few of the small contributions of which the sum is made up, are from people belonging to other bodies, to whom the children were directed to apply in common with our own people. In this respect the offering differs from all our former donations, which were made up almost exclusively by my own congregation. When I recollect that this year you have realized the bequest of Mr Grewar, amounting to £20, and that our annual contribution was £9, these sums added to the £15 herein handed you will make £44, which this congregation has supplied to the Foreign Mission for the present year, surpassing, I believe, that of any congregation within our bounds for one year. I may further add that we scarcely reach a hundred families;—that none of them are more than in moderate circumstances; and many of them may be called poor. Their response to all calls that I have made upon them for religious objects has ever been gratifying to my feelings. I remain, my dear Sir, yours very sincerely, JOHN M'CURDY.

St John Courier, Oct. 20.

At a Meeting of the inhabitants of Sackville, held at the Temperance Hall on the 5th day of October, 1849—Philip Palmer Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr William Morice appointed Secretary.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1st. That the construction of a Railway from Quebec to the Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia, is in the opinion of this Meeting, an undertaking most essential to the several Provinces of British North America, in respect of their internal trade and the development of their resources—the intercourse and connection with the Mother Country—the promotion of a useful system of Immigration—the establishment of an extensive and profitable transit trade—their military defence—and, above all, the bringing about of that immortal union which the interests of all are urgently requiring.

2d. That this meeting is convinced of the necessity of co-operating with its fellow subjects in Canada for the accomplishment of this great work; and will cheerfully unite with 'The Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railway Company' for this object;

and they direct the Secretary to communicate with that Company, and to forward a copy of these Resolutions.

3d. That this Meeting also views with satisfaction the steps taken by 'The Canadian Land and Railway Association' in London, and will cheerfully unite with that Association in its objects; and do all in its power to encourage so useful a description of immigrants as the operative classes in England would be, and to promote a well regulated system of colonization and Immigration.

4th. That for these objects it is most desirable that a subscription in land, materials or labor, be immediately set on foot—that the subscription paper and conditions produced by Mr Beckerfeld be approved—and that such subscription, with a deposit of six pence sterling to defray preliminary expenses, be immediately commenced.

5. That Philip Palmer, Esq., the Hon. A. E. Botsford, John Morice, Joseph Allison, Samuel Black, William Fawcett, and Charles Cahil Esqs. and Messrs Marriner, Wood, Wm Gordon, and Reuben Chase, Jun., be appointed a local committee for the Township of Sackville, and take such steps as they may think proper for promoting the object—and that five of such committee be a quorum.

6th. That this meeting earnestly recommend to the inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland generally, and to the other districts interested in the undertaking, the formation of District Committees—the opening a subscription in the manner above mentioned—and the presenting petitions to the Home and Colonial Legislatures in favor of this great work.

7th. That the deposit of six pence sterling per share, before mentioned, to be paid into the hands of a treasurer to be appointed by the Committee, and be at their disposal.

The thanks of the meeting was voted to Joseph N. B. Kerr, Esq., for the valuable communications he has made to it, and to Mr Beckerfeld, for his exertions in promoting the undertaking.

W. MORICE, Secretary

On the following day a meeting of the inhabitants of Bay Verde and its neighborhood was held. Joseph Avar, Esq. in the Chair, when similar resolutions were passed.

SUPREME COURT—Michaelmas Term—Alison Lewis, George S. Grimmer, Henry W. Frish, Peter Mitchell, Charles W. Stockton, William Wilkinson, and William Hutchinson, Jun., Gentlemen, Attorneys of this Court, are called to the Bar, and admitted, sworn, and enrolled Barristers.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—John R. Wilson was accidentally shot while in company with three lads, near Red Head, on Wednesday evening last, by one of his companions; while placing a cap on the gun, the gun went off, and the whole contents entered the back part of his head and came out of the crown. He died instantly without a struggle.—St. John Morning News.

We are informed through authority upon which we can place the utmost reliance, that the principal noise in favor of annexation in St. John, emanates from certain parties in that city, who, while they spread abroad accounts of the dreadful evils which we suffer from the prostration of our interests in Great Britain, have at the same time, agents in different parts of the Province, purchasing deals and logs for the British market. This may be a pretty fast way to make money, but it is unworthy the character of a British merchant;—a decent pedlar would despise it.—Fredericton Reporter.

A telegraphic despatch from Montreal says:—The French Canadians have taken up the annexation question, and are determined to support the movement. The protest got up by the loyalists has increased the excitement. The removal of the seat of government to Toronto is now considered certain—and the more so since the publication of the address in favor of annexation.

LATER FROM JAMAICA.—By the arrival of the steamer Empire City, we have been placed in possession of files of the Jamaica Despatch to the 2nd instant.

The aspect of affairs in Jamaica is really alarming. The Governor and Council have refused to pass the revenue bill in consequence of instructions having been received from the home government not to pass any bill, unless for one year certain, consequently the different ports of Jamaica were quite free to the admission of all goods without duty.

Great excitement had been caused throughout the Island, by the rejection on the part of the Council of the retrenchment bill, and rumors had been afloat of the intention of the governor to dissolve the but lately elected Assembly in consequence of the majority of its members being determined to curtail the immense amount under which the Island has been so long laboring in the payment of the salaries of their officials.

The harbor of Kingston was quite deserted when the steamer left, and but for the arrival of the passengers by her at that place, who caused some slight reaction in trade, by the very liberal manner in which they parted with their gold, there would have been quite a depression of business.

Lieutenant Holman the celebrated blind traveller, has arrived in Jersey from Guernsey, and intends remaining some time there.

UNITED STATES.

FIRE IN BANGOR.—A destructive fire broke out in Bangor on Thursday morning last, in Tircomb's jewelry Store, Strickland's block. The entire block

was consumed, being the stores &c., of David Bugbee, F. Moran, Curtis & Perkins, and W. H. Flagg. Mr Bugbee's loss was about \$12,000; \$4000 insured.

The telegraph office, which was in this block was destroyed, and as the fire broke out while the operator was sending the news by the Caledonia, from Sackville, it cut short the foreign intelligence. The telegraph office in New York was burnt down the same night.

The mail steamer Ohio, sailed from New York on Tuesday last for Chagres, and intermediate ports, with no less than 450 passengers, the greater part of whom proceeded to California.

The steamer Empire City, also sailed at the same time, with 200 passengers for Chagres en route for California.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—RECIPROCI- TY OF THE UNITED STATES.—It will be seen by the following letter of the Secretary of the United States Treasury, in reply to a communication from Barclay & Livingston, of New York, that under the existing laws of the United States, British vessels may enter the American ports with a cargo of foreign produce, after the 1st of January next, upon the same terms as American vessels. This decision, therefore, settles this important question:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Oct. 12, 1849.

Gentlemen,—In reply to the inquiry made in your letter of the 2d inst., I have to state that in consequence of the recent alteration in British Navigation Laws, British vessels from British or Foreign Ports, will, under our existing laws, be allowed after the first of January next, to enter our port with cargoes of the produce of any part of the world. I have farther to state that such vessels and their cargoes will be admitted on the same terms as to duties and imports as vessels of the U. S.

Very Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

WM. M. MEREDITH,

Secretary & Treasurer.

To Messrs. BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, New York.

Strayed or Stolen

From the Rock Heads, about a month ago, a LIGHT BAY MARE, about 11 or 12 years old, one of the hind feet white, small star on her forehead, and was sucking a foal at the time. The above beast is well known, having been the property of the Rev. Richard Shepherd, while on this Circuit. Whoever will restore her to the subscriber, or give any information concerning her, will be rewarded for their trouble.

ROBERT FORREST.

Rock Heads, Parish of Chatham, }  
19th October, 1849. }

Twenty Dollars Reward

The Subscriber will pay the above Reward to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the Vagrants who, last night, pulled down the Poreh attached to the Post Office—injured the entrances to the Letter Box—threw mud and dirt into the same, and destroyed the Coal House in rear of the premises.

JAMES CAIE.

9th October, 1849.

Hamil's Hotel.

MRS HAMILL begs to inform her friends and the public, that she continues to keep the above well-known HOTEL; and that nothing on her part shall be wanting to sustain the character of the house, and ensure the comfort of all who may patronize her.

Newcastle, 15th October, 1849.

NOTICE

Of Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-partnership existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of WM. HAMILTON & Co., of Restigouche, New Brunswick, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business being from this date vested solely in the hands of Mr JOHN McMILLAN, who is hereby authorized and empowered to settle and adjust any claims due by, or to the late Firm. All persons indebted thereto are requested to make settlement of their accounts at their earliest convenience.

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

JOHN McMILLAN.

Campbellton, September 29, 1849.

MR MR McM. returns thanks for favors conferred on the late Firm, and requests a continuance of the same.

Notice.

All persons having just demands against the Estate of WILLIAM GREY, late of Napan, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, to the subscribers, within three months from this date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER GRAY,

DAVID STEEL, } Executors.

ROBERT BROWN, }

Chatham, 29th September, 1849.