

that we shall ever feel the deepest interest in the personal welfare of yourself, Lady Head and family, we are satisfied that we express not only the sentiments entertained by the community which we represent, but also those of the inhabitants of every section of the Province.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Common Seal of the City to be hereunto affixed this 26th day of September, 1854.

By order of the Common Council.  
R. L. HAZEN,  
Recorder and Deputy Mayor.  
JAMES R. RUEL, Deputy Common Clerk.

## REPLY.

Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Corporation and of the City of St. John,—

It is no doubt true that during the time of my language conveys I know too well; but the feelings which it expresses touch me most sensibly. It almost seems as if at the close of my residence among you, the voice of the great community were raised to justify the fresh confidence which our Gracious Queen has been pleased to repose in me.

Attaching as I do, however, some value to the good opinion of every lumberer in your forests and every farmer in your fields, it would be strange if I were not deeply affected by the language now addressed to me in this growing and intelligent City.

That I do not merit the compliments which such language conveys I know too well; but the feelings which it expresses touch me most sensibly. It almost seems as if at the close of my residence among you, the voice of the great community were raised to justify the fresh confidence which our Gracious Queen has been pleased to repose in me.

My belief is that St. John is destined to take its place among the first cities of North America. I shall watch its progress with deep anxiety, and I shall ever pray that its prosperity may increase as rapidly as it now promises to do.

With this wish on the part of myself and all belonging to me, I bid you heartily farewell.

EDMUND HEAD.  
To the Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of St. John.

## General Intelligence.

## Latest News from England.

We have only time before going to Press to furnish the most important items of European news just by telegraph to the News Room.

The *America*, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Thursday, at 7 A. M.

Markets about the same. Flour, 28s. 6d. to 29s. 6d.

Ship *Cornet* struck by lightning, and two men killed.

WAR.—Crimea expedition sailed—largest naval expedition in the annals of warfare—700 ships carrying 70,000 men, with ample stores of provisions, and all needful implements of war. Land force embraces 20,000 English, 35,000 Turks, 10,000 Egyptians, 5,000 Tunisians, 5,000 of the Nationalities.

British squadron left Varna on the 5th.—The debarkation will take place at Point Boranea, mouth of River Katska. Allies will entrench themselves, and occupy height above the City. From Sea port, Constantine, mounting 110 guns, will be principal object of attack. Not much known of Russian preparations. Rumour says French Admiral strongly opposes Sebastopol expedition—that St. Arnaud takes sole responsibility—that the Baltic fleet is ordered to return to England—that Sir Charles Napier wishes to resign.—facts not known. The Czar infinitely regrets that he has not been able to accept the proposal of Austria. The Western Powers have expressed themselves satisfied that Austria and Prussia should remain for the present in armed neutrality.

CHINA.—Insurgents have taken several places more, and threaten Canton.

Port Phillip, 17th., report Australian markets dull and overstocked gold plentiful. South American Mail Steamer, *Great Western*, at Southampton, had Buenos Ayres, July 2nd advices generally favorable. Russian frigate *Aurora*, sailed July 12th from Rio, for the Pacific. Russian brig *Rogneda*, remanded at Rio.

FRANCE.—The loan is taken with eagerness, not only in Paris but in the provinces, much of it taken in small sums. Prince Hohenzollern had presented autograph letter from the King of Prussia to Napoleon. Letter not published but reported that it defended Prussian neutrality, and suggested new mediation by Prussia. Napoleon reply was, "Prince I am happy to see you as friends, but as regards your mission it is altogether too late." It was supposed that General Groeben's mission to

London would similarly fail. General Canrobert left Paris, on the 13th, for the East.

There is still a continuation of most brilliant harvest weather in England. "From every part of the country," says the "Times" of the 8th inst., "we receive the most assuring reports of such a yield as has not been known for years—a yield abundant in quantity, incomparable in quality, and gathered in the finest possible condition. The account given of the produce, is, indeed, altogether extraordinary." It has been well said, at the present time, this abundance is a national blessing from God, which demands the expression of a nation's gratitude; and we trust that that gratitude will be allowed to find expression in the form of a National Thanksgiving.—*Church Witness*.

Extinction of the Cholera at Marseilles.—A letter from a merchant, dated Marseilles August 29, received in this city says: "We have the satisfaction to inform you that the state of health with us has continued to ameliorate. The number of deaths from all causes in 24 hours has been only 18 which is below the usual number at this season. A few cases of cholera are reported, say four or five in the city and in the civil and military hospitals. The epidemic may be considered as entirely extinguished."

CONSUMPTION OF WINES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—From a Parliamentary paper just published, it would appear that, although the population of the United Kingdom has almost doubled itself during the present century, the quantity of foreign and colonial wine consumed has decreased rather than increased during that period. In the year 1800, 7,294,752 gallons of foreign and colonial wines were charged with duty for home consumption, but in 1853 only 6,813,830 gallons were so charged. In the intervening years the consumption has fluctuated between the two amounts—rarely rising to the higher one, but frequently falling below the lower. The largest consumption was in 1803, when 8,226,463 gallons were charged with duty. Only one other year, 1825, registers 8,000,000 gallons, and after 1800 only three years 1802, 1828, and 1839, reach even to 7,000,000 gallons. The lowest consumption was in the year 1816, when only 4,057,038 gallons appear to have paid duty, whereof 3,698,998 gallons were foreign, and 368,040 gallons colonial wines.

A British parliamentary paper just issued states that during the year ending the 5th of April, 1854, 55,549,500 pounds of tea were delivered from the bonded warehouses in the United Kingdom for home consumption. Of this amount, 29,998,362 pounds were delivered at the port of London, 6,758,540 pounds at Liverpool, 3,536,752 pounds at Dublin, 2,752,185 pounds at Glasgow, 1,767,326 pounds at Leith, 1,592,591 pounds at Belfast. The duty received on the aggregate amount was £5,181,908.

The orders for umbrellas from Birmingham have been prodigious, but the war is somewhat interfering with the Turkish demand. The burning climates of the East are most favorable to the umbrella trade. Immense quantities are also made and exported to the East and West Indies.

Commander Hollins of the *Cyane* has begun to figure before the Courts, the U. S. District Attorney having moved, on Wednesday, in the N. Y. Superior Court, that the civil suit against him should be transferred to the U. S. Circuit Court. Argument in the first step was postponed for a fortnight. We have omitted to mention that the Secretary of the Navy in a letter of orders, detaching Commander Hollins from the ship, fully approved of his conduct and complimented him upon it. The Administration thus espouses his cause. The gain is his, the loss theirs. Our Admiralty has promoted Lieut. Jolly, in token of approval of what he did and said. The Washington *Union* is dosing its readers with column upon column of abuse of everything British, by way of argument in defence of the *Cyane's* proceedings. Its main text just now is the war of 1812. Its diatribes upon this musty theme frequently provoke a laugh from its American contemporaries.—*N. Y. Albion*.

The Weather and the Crops.—The latest English papers come to us teeming with accounts of the beautiful weather they are enjoying, and the bounteous crops that have resulted from the long succession of fine days that has brought them imperceptibly to the close of summer. The storms and wind, the ungenial temperature and incessant showers that accompany the latter days of August have not appeared during the season that has just closed. The nipped harvest, the blighted crops, the shrivelled and parched ears that it has been our lot to witness in this immediate vicinity, have not troubled England. The harvests of that Island, on the success or failure of which so much depended, not merely the comfort and food of its inhabitants, but perhaps the fate of Europe, were never larger, or more important.—*State of Maine*.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.—Obedience to the Laws.—The reciprocity treaty is a law of the land. The President requires obedience from all good citizens to every article and particle of the treaty. The third article provides for the importation from the British colonies, free of duty—of breadstuffs and provisions, coal, and all sorts of lumber and firewood. Let the treaty be observed. In reciprocity for the full admission of Pictou coal into Philadelphia, Pennsylvania anthracite goes free to Pictou. All right. Nothing like a fair trial between the hards and the softs. And we

can have our pick, too, free of duty.—*N. Y. Herald*.

BREADSTUFFS.—Nearly all grades of flour are declining, notwithstanding the severe drought, and the predictions that prices would reach \$15 a barrel during the Fall and Winter. The receipts from the South and West are rapidly increasing; producers having become pretty well satisfied that present high prices cannot be sustained for any great length of time, are pushing forward their stocks with considerable vigor. There is no demand for export, and each succeeding steamer from Europe confirms the impression, which has now become pretty general, that not a single barrel of flour will be wanted from this country either in England or on the continent.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

"THE UNION"—The very large and splendid edifice which is in course of construction on Astor place, through the munificence of Peter Cooper, to be called "The Union," is expected to be completed next year, at a cost of about \$300,000. The work was partially suspended on account of difficulty in procuring iron beams as fast as wanted; but is now going forward again. The building will be literally fireproof, and its proximity to the Bible House, the Mercantile Library and the Astor Library, will make that neighborhood a sort of literary centre.—[New York Journal of Commerce.

DEATH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT.—We regret to state that the illness of this much esteemed Prelate, of intermittent fever, terminated in his death on Wednesday last. The deceased Bishop was 61 years of age.

CHOLERA IN PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh Sept. 21.—There have been sixty deaths by Cholera for the last twenty-four hours. To-day has been generally observed as a day of humiliation and prayer.

PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 22. The Dispatch extra, issued this noon, reports seventy-four deaths from cholera, during yesterday and to-day; up to noon, 22.

DEATH OF BISHOP GARTLAND.—Savannah, Sept. 21st.—Francis Xavier Gartland died yesterday of cholera. He was first Bishop of Savannah, and was formerly pastor of St. John's Church, Philadelphia. He was born in Dublin in 1808. His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment during the coming winter.

Charleston, S. C., papers speak confidently of an abatement of yellow fever. Capt. John Bonnell, the oldest shipmaster in Charleston, died on Saturday.

COLUMBIA, SEPT. 21. The Yellow Fever prevails at Savannah as bad as ever. The deaths yesterday reached 28.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19th.—The deaths by yellow fever for the past week are 340.

CHOLERA.—No deaths having been reported this week, the city may now be considered free from this disease. "Jack Frost" made his first appearance this season Wednesday night, and although his foot prints were scarcely perceptible, his presence has probably banished any trace of malaria which may have been lingering about the city. The last patient was discharged from the Cholera hospital on Fort Hill on Tuesday.—*Boston Atlas*, Sept. 22nd.

The *Albany Register* says there are more than \$1,000,000 now lying unclaimed in the savings banks of New York state, some of which has been there fifty years.

Our Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces will soon be felt by the coal speculators. The biters will yet be bit.

Connecticut sells to England 200,000 clocks annually. The Yankees evidently mean to bring the mother country "up to time."

On Saturday, during the height of the gale at Charleston, S. C., a very large alligator was observed promenading one of the principal streets.—He was soon despatched.

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—Sir Edmund Walker Head, the newly appointed Governor General of British North America, as successor to Lord Elgin, leaves St. John, New Brunswick, by the steamer *Governor*, on the 28th instant, and is expected to arrive at Portland on Friday the 29th, with Lady Head and suite. He will proceed at once to Boston, where rooms have already been engaged for him at the Revere House, at which place he is to meet Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, his successor in the office of Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.

Sir Edmund will be accompanied by Col. Hayne, his *aid-de-camp*; Ward Chipman Drury, Esq., his private Secretary, and Hon. Messrs. Hazen and Chandler.

After the conclusion of the interview with his successor, in company with Lady Head and suite he will proceed South as far as Washington, where he will remain for some days or weeks. After spending some time, in New York, he will proceed to Quebec—by way of Portland—to assume the office of Governor General, toward the end of October.—Lord Elgin, on resigning this trust to his successor, will proceed to New York, from which place he is expected to take his departure.

It is confidently asserted that Lord Elgin will be able to give the Royal assent to the Clergy Reserves, Secularization Bill, and the Reciprocity Treaty, before he resigns his office into the hands of his successor.

The appointment of Sir Edmund Head to the office of Governor General of British North America, gives very great satisfaction, and is justly regarded with feelings of pride by the good people of New Brunswick, over whose government he has presided for the last six years, to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

faction of all parties. A more popular representative of the Home Government has never filled office on this side the water.

We have no doubt that similar good fortune awaits him in Canada, more especially as he is likely to be relieved of any responsibility on the vexatious question of the Clergy Reserves.—*State of Maine*.

## Domestic.

The Cunard screw Steamer *Alps* will arrive at Halifax about the 10th of October, to convey the 72d Regiment and a Company of Artillery to England. The Steamer *Osprey*, (of the Cunard branch line,) arrived in this port yesterday, to convey troops from this Province to Halifax. The Head Quarters, Staff and Band of the 76th Regt. came down from Fredericton on Saturday last, en route for Halifax; and embarked in the *Osprey* and sailed this day. One company only of the 76th remains in Fredericton; and another company will be left in this garrison, to protect the Stores, &c. Brevet Colonel Gardiner relieves Colonel Clarke, as Commandant at Fredericton.—*Observer*.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT.—On the departure of His Excellency Sir Edmund Head from this Province, Brevet Colonel Gardiner, the Senior Military Officer on this station, was sworn into office, as Administrator of the Government, until the arrival of our new Lieut. Governor, the Hon. J. H. Manners Sutton.

THE ST. JOHN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This new Company was duly organized, according to law, on Friday last; when Messrs. A. McL. Seely, W. J. Ritchie, Joseph A. Crane, Joel Reading and John T. Stanton were chosen Directors; and subsequently the Directors elected Mr. A. McL. Seely President of the Company. A call for payment of stock is advertised for the 16th of October next; from which day the Company will be prepared to take risks. The Act of Incorporation requires the balance of the subscribed Stock, not actually paid up, to be secured by good and sufficient bonds; and thus provides ample security for Insurers. Being entirely a domestic Association, which was much needed among us, we wish the new Company abundant success.—*ib*.

## PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.

WARD CHIPMAN DRURY, Esquire, to be Registrar of Deeds and Wills, and Registrar of Probate for the City and County of Saint John, in the room of Charles Drury, Esquire, resigned.

By His Excellency's Command.  
J. R. PARTELOW.  
Secretary's Office, 16th Sept. 1854.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the New Brunswick Bible Society, the receipt of £31 15s. collected by Mr. James Girvan from the friends of the Bible cause in Richibucto, in aid of the Chinese New Testament Fund. The contribution is most liberal and praiseworthy.—*Church Witness*.

The total number of deaths in New York during the week ending on the 16th inst. was 681, being 61 less than in the preceding week—126 of the deaths were from cholera. The papers state that the usual health of the city is nearly restored.

The French frigates *Iphigenie*, 60 guns, 510 men, Commodore Mazeres, and the *Penelope*, 40 guns, 300 men, Capt. Fournier, from the fishing grounds of St. Pierre, N. F., arrived at New York on Wednesday last. The usual salutes were fired.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal granting the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Hon. Louis Hypolite Lafontaine, Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

The amount of wealth at Sebastopol is computed to be £20,000,000. The fortifications have cost not less than £7,000,000, and the military and naval stores are of prodigious value.

The mayors of Pittsburgh and Alleghany City issued a joint proclamation, recommending the people of the two cities to observe Thursday last, as a day of fasting and prayer, in view of the heavy affliction (cholera) under which those cities are now laboring.

The New York *Sun* has imported paper from France, paying a duty of 30 per cent., and 3 per cent more for freightage, and then getting a better and cheaper article than that made at home.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 20.—The address in answer to the Governor General's speech has passed. The Ministry was sustained in every division by overwhelming majorities. The paragraph concerning the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, passed by 80 to 33.

Lord Elgin is not likely to leave Canada until he has given his assent to the Clergy Reserves Secularization Bill.

During the late gale at Squaw Village, N. J., the meadows were inundated, and two hundred head of cattle lost, they having been washed into Barnegat Bay by the sea.