The Courier.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846.

☞ The Mail by the Cunard Steamer of the 20th October, now eighteen days from Liverpool, had not reached town at two o'clock this afternoon. A good deal of anxiety is now being felt at the unusual delay.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.—The following statement of the Revenue of New Brunswick, for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1846, as compared with the corresponding Quarter of 1845, we copy from the Royal Gazette of Wednesday last. It will be seen that there is a falling off in the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding one in 1845, of upwards of £2612.

	1845.			1846.		
Ordinary Revenue,	12,930	10	3	8,142	7	11
Export Lumber Duty,	6,057	15	3	6,067	1	2
Light House Duties,	1,061	16	2	1,106	6	11
Sick and Disabled Seamen's ditto,	535	15	8	555	9	10
Emigrant ditto,	194	15	6	281	0	6
From the Customs,	7,441	5	3	7,639	14	8
Loan Fund,	2 234	4	3	1,326	13	10
Incidental Revenue,	1,419	8	1	4,162	14	6
Receipts in aid,	18	0	0			
Totals,	£31,893	10	5	£29,231	9	4

DEATH OF CAPTAIN PIPON.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the sudden death of Captain John Hodges Pipon, of the Royal Engineers, one of the officers lately employed by the Imperial Government to explore the line, and ascertain the practicability, of a Railway from Canada through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This awfully sudden and unexpected event, while it deprives the country of the services of an able officer at a time when he was employed on an important duty, has called forth a deep and general sympathy in this Province, where Capt. Pipon was much respected for his many excellent qualities as a gentleman and an Engineer.—The most authentic information of the casualty which resulted in his death, is contained in the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this City, received on Thursday last:—

"*Dalhousie, 29th October*, 1846.

"A most melancholy circumstance occurred here yesterday. Capt. Pipon of the Engineers, and I believe principal of the Surveying party for the Railway, was upset in a canoe with two of his men, on the Restigouche, a short way above Campbelltown. All three got safe to shore when Capt. P. missed his carpet bag which contained the principal part of his surveys—he made an effort to secure it, and in the attempt was drowned—his body laid in the water for some time. A Coroner's Inquest was held this afternoon, but I have not heard the result.

SEIZURE.—On Thursday night last the Officers of Her Majesty's Customs at this port made seizure, at Chance Harbour, of 450 gallons of Spirits, which had been illegally imported into this Province.

ANOTHER MURDER.—We have to record another instance of murder in this City, which occured on board the ship *Jane Hammond*, on Thursday last. It appears that some of the crew had that morning had some trifling dispute about the breakfast, and that he afterwards borrowed a knife from one of the sailors, and then went behind another of the crew, named Patrick Carling, and threw some hot water upon his head, and while he was in the act of stooping to wipe it off, the cook struck him a violent blow with the knife, which actually cut through one of his ribs, and immediately afterwards made a second blow at him with the murderous weapon. The unfortunate man was taken to the Marine Hospital, where he survived the deadly thrust about ten hours. The cook is a Dutchman named Charles Redburn. He was immediately sent to jail, and the Coroner's Jury have since returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against him.—We have no wish to prejudice the public mind in the present case, as the culprit will now have to stand his trial for the capital offence, but we would impress upon our authorities the absolute necessity of taking the most certain steps to secure the attendance at the trial of those of the crew who were witnesses to the transaction.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last Monday evening the Rev. Mr. Gallaway delivered a descriptive and statistical Lecture on *Palestine*, in conclusion of a course commenced by him on that subject at the last session of the Institute.—A large and most respectable audience appeared much engaged with the interesting remarks of the Rev. Gentleman.—Next Monday evening, the first of a course of Lectures on "*The Philosophy of History*," will be delivered by George Blatch, Esquire.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held on Thursday evening last, at the St. John Hotel, the following Gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:—John Duncan, Esquire, *President*; (vice J. Boyd, Esq. M. D. resigned,) Adam Jack, Esquire, *Vice President*; Robert Jardine, Esquire, *Treasurer*; Mr. Robert Shives, *Secretary*.

We understand that the St. Andrew's and Highland Societies of this City, intend giving a grand Ball on the 30th instant.

NEW SHIP.—Towed through the Falls this morning, by the Steamer Fredericton, a new Ship of 850 tons, called the *Eliza Caroline*, built at the Oromocto by Messrs. William Dow, senior, and Orlo Dow, for Mr. Samuel Gardner, of this City. Being built solely of Hackmatack, and thoroughly copper-fastened, she is considered as yet unequalled for materials, model and workmanship.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Meetings were held last week at Fredericton and Woodstock, at which a deputation from Charlotte County, consisting of the Hon. Harris Hatch, and John Wilson and James Brown, Esquires, were present, and explained the advantages of the undertaking proposed by the Company. Their views appear to have been warmly approved of at both places, and our Charlotte County friends are much pleased with the result of their labours this season. They proposed to construct a wooden Railway between St. Andrews and Woodstock, a portion of the Stock being already subscribed.

EVANGELICAL UNION.

A Public Meeting of this Society was held in the Baptist Church, Germain-street, on Thursday evening last. The building was crowded. A deep and uninterrupted interest was manifested throughout the proceedings of the Meeting. After the usual devotional exercises, the business was introduced by the Rev. S. Robinson, the chairman. He referred to the deeply-interesting fact of the representatives and clergy of so many different Denominations, residing in the same City, meeting, as they did on that occasion, in the exercise of mutual confidence and fraternal affection.

The Rev. J. C. Gallaway then proceeded, agreeably to notice, to give an account of the recent formation of the Evangelical Alliance in London. From this statement it appears that a thousand representatives of twenty different Denominations assembled on that occasion. Of this number nearly one-fourth were foreigners. Evangelical Denominations in the United States, in British North America, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, the West Indies and India were there represented. The conference lasted thirteen days, and, inclusive of several public meetings, was occupied, on an average, nine hours each day. This time was devoted to prayer and deliberation. The discussions were characterized by a candid declaration of sentiments, and by a most remarkable harmony of spirit. When the conference was brought into difficulty in the course of its discussions, as at times it was, it sought and obtained guidance in the exercise of prayer. The result was the ultimate passing of all their resolutions, *nemine contradicente*. The topics that came under consideration were—the principles of union—the objects to be contemplated—and the organization or means by which these objects are to be worked out. The basis of union is essentially the same as that adopted at the preliminary conference in Liverpool, last October, and which was adopted by the Evangelical Union of New-Brunswick. While all the Evangelical Denominations of different countries, who were virtually represented on this occasion, may be regarded as having adopted this basis of union, and thus as having entered into the Alliance, still these different Denominations, in their respective countries, are left to work out their district-unions in the way best adapted to their peculiar circumstances. The Evangelical Union of New-Brunswick embodies in its constitution the recognition of the principle of perfect religious freedom—a recognition that would be useless in some countries, and might be injurious in others, but which the promoters of the Evangelical Alliance in this Province believe to be in accordance with our civil constitution, and, in *our circumstances*, a necessary condition of Christian union. A general conference of all these different "District organizations" is to be held at an interval of three, five or seven years, as circumstances may indicate.

At the close of this report, the Rev. Mr. Daniel moved, and the Rev. R. Irvine seconded, the following Resolution:

Resolved, That this Meeting cordially approves of the principles and aims of the Evangelical Alliance, which has recently been formed in the metropolis of the British Empire. The remarkable unity of sentiment, manliness of spirit, deep devotion, and fraternal affection which so eminently characterized that Assembly, presented a clear indication of the Divine presence, and were an evident answer to prayer. This Meeting regards the formation of the Evangelical Alliance as one of the most hopeful events of modern times for the Church of Christ. It believes that its ultimate effect upon the world at large will be of the most beneficial character. This Meeting earnestly hopes that the spirit of Christian union which was cherished on that occasion, will be increasingly cultivated by the various Denominations in this Province; and fervently prays that the Alliance which has been recently formed will be so guided and animated by the Spirit of God, that it may at length realize the brightest hopes of its warmest friends.

Both these gentlemen spoke strongly in favour of the principles and aims of the Alliance, and uttered their strong protest against the dogmas of sacramental efficacy, apostolical succession, priestly authority, and all high and exclusive pretensions in things sacred. They urged all Christians to cultivate towards each other fraternal affection, and to unite in opposing, by moral means, all sentiments and practices which they believed contrary to the Word of God, and fatal to the souls of men.

The Rev. Mr. Smallwood closed the Meeting by prayer.

CONFIRMATION.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a confirmation in the Church at St. Stephen's, Parish of Hampstead, on Tuesday morning the 4th instant, and on the following day, his Lordship administered the same ordinance in the Church of St. Peter's, Petersville, when thirty five young persons devoutly received that sacred and profitable rite. His Lordship's addresses to the candidates were delivered in a strain of great beauty and power, and were pervaded by that deep toned spirituality of feeling which distinguish all his Lordship's exhortations on such interesting occasions as those. His more general remarks to the congregation, which at the last named Church was very large, were heard with much attention, and could not have failed in producing the most lively and permanent impressions on the minds of those who were privileged in being his Lordship's auditors.

At the close of the service at St. Peter's the Holy Communion was administered to several of the young people who had recently sealed their baptismal vows.

His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. Joseph Bartholomew, who is in charge of both Parishes. His Lordship took his departure from Oak Point, for Fredericton by steamer on Thursday morning. *Chronicle.*

FORGERY.—We learn from the Fredericton *Reporter* of yesterday, that the trial of James Turnbull for Forgery, in altering Bank Notes, (as stated in our paper some weeks since) took place on Thursday. The *Reporter* says—"The chain of evidence was so complete, that the Jury immediately found him guilty; but from the insufficiency of our Colonial Law, it is probable that he will yet escape final sentence. It appears that the Imperial Act relating to Forgery has lately received an amendment or addition, which has not yet been legislated upon in this Province, and which would bear particularly upon the case of Turnbull; and upon this, and another flaw in the indictment, which places the uttering of the forgery in York instead of Sunbury, the learned counsel for the defence, Messrs. Wilmot and Palmer, laid hold, on behalf of the prisoner. Judgment is therefore suspended, and Turnbull remains in custody.

SAINT ANDREWS, Nov. 4.—*The Scrutiny.*—On Thursday last, at four o'clock, p. m. the scrutiny held before the High Sheriff of Charlotte, was brought to a close—Mr. Boyd being returned by a majority of five. Each of the parties expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which the scrutiny had been conducted by the Sheriff, and thanked him for his impartiality throughout the proceedings. Much interest was manifested by the friends of the respective candidates; the scrutiny, however, passed off without any appearance of bad feeling.

The following figures will show the state of the poll at the close of the election, the number of votes at the close of the scrutiny, and the loss sustained by each of the candidates.—*Standard.*

Candidates.	close of the Poll.	loss by scrutiny.	Writ returned.
Brown,	983	52	931
Thomson,	963	79	884
Porter,	890	53	837
Boyd,	736	50	686
Fitzgerald,	747	66	681
Robinson,	623	24	599
Hill,	607	36	571
Chandler.	598	31	567

The Steamship Caledonia arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last at half past three o'clock from Boston, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool at six the same evening, with 52 passengers; of these, the Right Rev. Bishop McDonald, Captain Allen, Lady, infant and two servants, and Lieut. Grey, R. N., embarked at Halifax.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Steamer Unicorn arrived at Halifax on Saturday Morning last, from Newfoundland.

The General Assembly of the Island is to be convened on the first December.

Ten or twelve large Boats belonging to Burin, engaged in fishing off Cape St. Mary's, were lost in the late gale, and no less than forty-five human beings, many of them having large families, were thereby hurried into eternity.

A Market that is of no value.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that the exports of cheese last week to Great Britain were a million of pounds, and adds—the home market made the price two and a half cents, the English market makes it seven and a half cents, or two hundred per cent. advance.

The New-York Steamers.—The depot of the Cunard steamships, for the New-York line, it is stated, is to be at Jersey city, on the opposite side of the North river.

The Gale on the St. Lawrence.—The great storm of last week reached not only every portion of the United States, as far as heard from, but did immense damage on the River St. Lawrence.—Sixteen vessels are reported ashore between Montreal and Quebec.—[Buffalo Com. Adv.

HURRICANE AT KEY WEST—*Destruction of Life and Property.*—The New Orleans papers of the 23d Oct., give the particulars of the most terrible gales ever known in the Gulf of Mexico. Commodore Sloat arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 22d, in the Sarah Churchman from Key West. The gale commenced about 10 A. M. on the 11th, and at 2 P. M. it blew a perfect hurricane. Lieut. Pease, of the U. S. revenue-cutter Morris, which was lost, proceeded with despatches to Washington. A letter from this gentleman, gives an account of the fearful situation of the people on board the cutter, which, at the commencement of the gale, was lying at anchor about a mile from Key West, with yards down on deck, and every preparation made for the storm—the current, at the time, running at the rate of twelve miles an hour. The letter proceeds—

On the morning of the 12th the scene was any thing but agreeable. We had drifted about three miles and a half of that distance over a shoal, with only two feet of water on it at ordinary times. This was the depth of water around the Morris when I left her. Around her lay wrecks of all descriptions; one ship on her beam ends; three brigs dismasted; also three schooners; three vessels sunk in a small channel, and four vessels bottom up. How many persons attached to these vessels have been drowned I am unable to say. We have picked up only two. The light-ship at the North West Pass has gone from or sunk at her moorings. The light-houses at Key West and Sand Key were washed away and Key West is in ruins.

A white sand beach covers the spot where the Key West light house stood, and the waves roll over the spot where Sand Key was. Fourteen persons were either killed or drowned at Key West light-house, and not a soul escaped to tell the tale. The only vestige of the light-house to be seen is a portion of the iron posts of the lantern and some pieces of soap stone, which were washed one hundred yards from the spot where they fell. At Sand Key six persons were killed or drowned, most likely the former, as the general impression is, they flew to the storm light-house for refuge, the Key being very low. Poor old Captain Appleby,—he has told me the first hurricane would sweep all to destruction; and alas! his prediction is verified.

At Key West the tide was five feet high, and running six miles an hour through the centre of the town. The citizens fled to the back part of the town, which is rather higher than the rest, into the bushes, laid down and held on, expecting every moment the waves would reach them. Parents were separated from their children, husbands from their wives, and all was confusion, terror, and dismay. The island trembled to its very centre; a few hours more and a white sand beach would have covered the now desolated remains of Key West. The occupants of the Marine Hospital were expecting every moment to go into eternity. It is a large stone building, and being surrounded with five feet water, running by six miles an hour, cutting the sand out from the foundation, the situation was awful. Thirty feet of the stone washed away from one corner, fifteen feet from the other, and the roof blown off. All of the wharves are washed away or injured; not one warehouse escaped the fury of the storm; wood and stone seemed all to be going one way—to destruction. There are not more than six out of six hundred houses, that are not unroofed or blown down. Three hundred are estimated to have been blown down.

The public buildings at the fort, as well as the wharf, are all gone, and the fort is a mass of ruins. It is estimated that the government alone will lose about $200,000. The Custom-house is much injured, but the United States Barracks at the East end of the town sustained no injury, and are occupied by the crew of the brig Perry, and revenue cutter Morris, and by the collector of the customs and those whose houses have been blown down. The streets and roads are impassable, being filled up with lumber and the ruins of fallen houses. Some large sticks of lumber from the fort are up in the middle of the town.

Another account says—United States brig Perry, Lieutenant Blake, from Havana for Charleston, with Commodore Sloat on board, from the Pacive squadron, was ashore inside the Florida Reef in eleven feet of water, both masts gone, anchors and guns thrown overboard—given up to the wreckers. All hands saved. She may be got off.

Awful Hurricane at Havana.—The Bermuda Gazette of the 20th ult. announces the arrival of the Royal Mail Steamer Thames, bringing the particulars of the terrible storm of the 10th and 11th October. The Thames was at Havana, and rode out the gale in safety.

It is stated that the wharves were torn up and covered with wrecked property, and that the Sheers at the Navy Yard were blown down.—The town had suffered comparatively little, but the suburbs, especially the Cerro, Horcon, Colon, and town Lazaro very much. In Regla also the damage is frightful—eleven corpses having been dug out of the ruins of one house. The total number of lives lost was not known.

Ten British merchant vessels, nineteen American, thirty-three Spanish, four French, two Russian, two Bremen, four Danish, two Belgium, one Austrian, and one Brazilian, were driven ashore.—The Regla ferry steamers, and the Matanzas steamers are either on shore or rendered useless.

Of the Ships of War—the French frigate Andromeda 60, Rear Admiral La Place, was fast ashore. French corvette Blonde, 20, ashore; masts gone, capsized—lost. French steamer Tonnerre, masts and funnell gone, and otherwise seriously damaged. Spanish brig Constitution, 10, brigantine Tuanibu, and schooners Criolla and Polka, gone to pieces. Brig Laborde, and schooners Habanera and Infanta ashore. Spanish steamer Montezuma ashore, foremast gone, and bows knocked away; Spanish steamer Guadaloupe ashore. Spanish brig Trueno, quarantine hulk, totally lost.

From the New York Albion, Oct. 31.

The War in Mexico.—Accounts from Monterey have been received to the 6th instant, ten days later than the previous advices. The Head-Quarters of General Taylor were still at that place, where they will, in all probability, remain during the eight weeks prescribed by the armistice with Ampudia. The Mexican troops had evacuated the city, in compliance with the obligations of the same instrument, and retired beyond the line of demarcation in the direction of Satillo.

The American commander had issued a congratulatory *General Order* to his troops on the recent events, of which the following is a copy:—

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION }
Camp near Monterey, Sept. 27, 1846. }

ORDERS—No. 123.—The commanding General has the satisfaction to congratulate the army under his command upon another signal triumph over the Mexican forces. Superior to us in number, strongly fortified, and with an immense preponderance of artillery, they have yet been driven from point to point until forced to sue for terms of capitulation. Such terms have been granted as were considered due to the gallant defence of the town and to the liberal policy of our own Government.

The General begs to return his thanks to his commanders, and to all his officers and men, both of the regular and volunteer forces, for the skill, the courage, and the perseverance with which they have overcome manifold difficulties, and finally achieved a victory shedding lustre upon the American arms.

A great result has been obtained, but not without the loss of many gallant and accomplished officers and brave men. The army and the country will deeply sympathise with the families and friends of those who have thus sealed their devotion with their lives.

By order of Major General TAYLOR.

General Taylor is bringing up all the reinforcements at his command, and fresh troops are proceeding to join him from the United States. He will need all he can collect, for it is known that Santa Anna has put himself at the head of the Mexican army, while General Almonte remains at the capital, and is virtually at the head of affairs there. Santa Anna and Almonte are two of the most energetic men, in Mexico, and both are highly popular with the army. It is not positively ascertained that Santa Anna has reached the army of the north, although the last accounts from Monterey declare that he had arrived at Satillo. Every effort is making by Mexico to bring troops into the field, and to make a desperate resistance. If the accounts of these preparations be not greatly exaggerated, General Taylor will require a force of 20,000 men to "conquer the peace" he is in search of. Why does not the President take our advice, keep what he has got, which he can hold, and send his army no further into such a difficult and dangerous country as the centre of Mexico will prove to be. California, New Mexico, and the Rio Grande obtained after a war of a few months, ought to satisfy the ambition of any man.

The Mexicans are putting their old *guerilla* system into operation in the rear of General Taylor; several parties have been cut off, and General Patterson, who commands on the Rio Grande, has found it necessary to issue a general order, announcing that all bodies of armed Mexicans found in the neighbourhood of the Rio Grande, or on the route to Monterey, would be viewed as acting without authority from their Government officers, and treated as outlaws.

The grand means of resistance possessed by the Mexicans are in their guerilla system, and the obstinate defence of their towns, *a la Saragossa*, as was shown at Monterey.

From the Pacific we learn that Captain Stockton has arrived, taken command of the squadron, and issued a proclamation declaring all the ports of Western Mexico, South of California, in a state of blockade.

Extract of a letter dated City of Mexico, Sept. 23.—The proposition of the President of the United States for negotiating a Peace will be the first question considered by the Mexican Junta.

We have no doubt the consideration of the overture by the Junta will result in a consultation of a commission to be appointed by the two Powers.

Supposing no new demand is to be attempted to be forced upon Mexico by the Government of the United States, Mexico will assent upon certain conditions, to a change of existing treaties, so that the boundary of the United States may include thenceforward, the hitherto Mexican territory of Texas.

Late accounts from Mexico, via Havana, state that a brigade of cavalry left Mexico on the 24th for Monterey, and that Santa Anna was to start on the 25th.—He had pledged his private property to expedite the raising of troops. Meetings of wealthy Mexicans, to raise money, had been held at Mexico and at Vera Cruz.

Gen. Norulse was appointed Governor of Tamaulipas; Senor Frias, Governor of Chihuahua. It was reported that the capital of Mexico had been removed to Toluca. Senor Yanez had left Mexico with troops to protect San Blas and Tepic—the Head quarters of reinforcements to be at San Luis Potosi. Gen. Ugearl had waited to join Armijo, and would not enter New Mexico for fear of the Americans. Ampudia had relinquished the command of the army of the North.

FROM SANTA FE.—News from Santa Fe to September 17th, states that General Kearney had returned from the south after a successful tour.—The people, except the rich, receive him with joy. He was to march for California on the 25th of September.

A letter from Independance, Missouri, dated 17th ult., states a small company had arrived from Santa Fe. At the time they left, Gen. Kearney was nearly ready to leave for California. It was thought that he would not wait for the Mormon battalion, which was about ten days' journey from Santa Fe.

NEW YORK, *Nov.* 2.—The Flour market is firm. A large fleet of Eastern coasters came in yesterday, making room for Eastern shipments. The stock of Flour in this market is estimated at 125,000 barrels, but some of this is sold to ship and only waits delivery.—On Saturday there were sales of Genesee to the extent of 5000 barrels at $6, and some at $5,94; 500 barrels fancy brands, for Havre, at $6.25. Ohio and Michigan, $5,88. Rye Flour sold at $4 to $4,12½, for exportation, and 2000 barrels Jersey Corn Meal, on Saturday, to ship, at $4.—Freights are still advancing. Flour could not be shipped to Liverpool at the close of the week at 3s. 6d. sterling per barrel; to Cork, 4s. was paid, and 10d. for Grain; to London, 4s. and 12d.; a ship for Glasgow was chartered at 3s. 9d. and 13d.

Imports and Exports at the Port of St. John,

DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1846,
Compiled by
GARRISON & MARSTERS, Brokers.

IMPORTS.

4443 pckgs. Merchandize, 8750 barrels Wheat Flour, 268 do. Rye ditto, 35,911 bushels Wheat, 4812 ditto Corn, 2311 brls. Corn Meal, 660 do. Bread, 468 cwt. Brown Sugar, 613 do. Refined ditto, 14 puns. & 195 hhds. Molasses, 100 brls. 22 puns. & 240 hhds. Liquors, 5568 tons Coals, 270 brls. Beef, 1317 do. Pork, 446 ditto Pitch and Tar, 920 do. Fruit, 43 do. Ale, 184 cwt. Anchors and Chains, 105 brls. Beans and Peas, 56 doz. Brooms, 64 Clocks, 515 Chairs, 64 tons Copper, 73 brls. Cider Vinegar, 18 American Sleighs, 139 tons Iron, 750 sides Sole Leather, 9 tons Oakum, 12 casks Rice, 478 Stoves, 388 pkgs. Tobacco, 152 brls. Tallow, 734 pkgs. Tea.

EXPORTS.

	Vessels.	Tons	Deals Fed	Deals Spruce	Deals Pine	Battens Fed	Battens Spruce	Boards Fed	Boards Spruce	Palings No.	Palings Cords	Staves No.
Where bound: To Liverpool,	27	16,407	409	714	1,937,472	467,633	95,000	7,000	13,000	81,824	96	28,000
Glasgow,	3	599	0	93	238,000	95,000	0	13,000	13,000	13,000	9	7,000
Belfast,	4	640	169	0	353,273	0	0	1,600	0	4,400	8	7,000
Dublin,	3	365	0	0	517,904	0	0	0	0	6,850	0	4,100
Hull,	6	1,307,129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newcastle,	2	290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London,	2	509	52	33	85 917	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cork,	2	946	40	0	49 500	0	0	0	0	2,250	10	4,800
Greenock,	2	865	50	0	96 200	312 479	519 933	0	0	0	0	0
Ardrossan,	2	499	0	0	721,000	0	0	0	0	4,500	0	1,000
To Limerick, Wisbeach, Donegal, Aberdeen, New Ross, Bridgewater, Dundalk, Drogheda, Carnarvon, Londonderry, Yarmouth, Valentia, Leith, Grangemouth, Stockton, Also—To Liverpool,	1 each	2161	332	46	1,462,263	0	0	0	0	0	27	1,200
745 barrels Wheat Flour, 156 bags Corn. To Greenock—20 casks Ghee.												

Passengers in the Ship *Devon*, from Greenock—James Bruce Street, Esquire, and Lady.

Passengers in the Ship *Charles Chaloner*—Mrs. Payne, Major J. P. Beete, of Prince Edward Island; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Thompson, and Mr. John McCormack; who beg to express their thanks to Capt. Valpey for the kind and considerate attention evinced towards them during a boisterous voyage from Liverpool to this port.

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax on the 18th current, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City on Saturday next, the 14th instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

DR. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: Having been for a long time afflicted with Bronchitis, a disease which annually sweeps away thousands of the human race to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of Consumption, and having heard of the great efficacy of your Expectorant for Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the Lungs, I purchased two bottles of it, and am happy to inform you, and all the sons and daughters of affliction, that it immediately suppressed the cough, removed the pain and difficulty of breathing, and produced a free and easy expectoration, and very soon effected a complete cure. J. DAVIS, Baptist Minister, Beaver, Pa.

Rev Dr. Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. says that knowing Dr. Jayne to be a regular physician, and having used his Medicines personally and in his family, does not hesitate to commend them as safe and eminently useful restoratives, and a valuable addition to our Materia Medica.

Rev. Jonathan Going, D.D. Professor of Granville College, Ohio, says he was labouring under a severe Cold, Cough and Hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in danger of suffocation, but was perfectly cured by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.

*** Sold by T. WALKER & SONS, St. John.

Boston, Sept. 10, 1845.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED.

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in communicating through you, to all whom it may concern, and the public generally, the astonishing effect your truly wonderful medicine has had upon me. I have enjoyed perfect health for four or five years. Physicians told me my liver was diseased, and that I might some day die with consumption. Last September, 1844, I took a slight cold, which produced a hacking cough; this continued until February, 1845, when I added another cold; my cough increased, I soon lost my appetite, and my strength failed. For six weeks I could not lie upon one side; I sweated much at nights, raised considerable blood during the winter, and could not speak a loud word for two weeks. With all these bad symptoms, I had very severe pain in my side and between my shoulders; general debility followed. I was confined to my room about eight weeks. I had buried a sister and brother, both died with Consumption. I expected to die myself; my friends also despaired of my life. At this time an uncle, who had been benefitted himself, advised me to take

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I accordingly procured a bottle, took it, and felt some better; obtained another, and a third; then I ceased to bleed and my cough was much better; but my disease was so deeply rooted, I was obliged to continue taking the Balsam until I had taken seven bottles. I can honestly and truly say, I believe Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry saved my life.

MRS. MARY B. GOULD.

We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Gould, assisted in taking care of her during her sickness, believe and know the above statement to be true.

MRS. P. C. PRESCOTT.
MRS. S. A. BACHELDER,
No. 1 Commercial Street,

Boston, Mass., Sept. 12, 1845.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ *Sold by* PETERS & TILLEY, *St. John.*

Indigestion, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Debility, Excess of Bile, Nausea, Acidity of the Stomach, Pallid, Yellow or Swarthy Complexion, &c.

Some of the above kindred complaints usually precede every dangerous disorder, they therefore may be considered as symptoms of Disease, rather than Disease itself, and often prove a blessing to man rather than an evil—for the warning they give of approaching danger, if timely heeded, admonishes us to seek some proper remedy to arrest their course before they assume a malignant character. These symptoms universally proceed from an obstructed and morbid condition of the *Liver* and other functions whose office it is to *secrete* the various fluids of the body, and digest the food.

Halsey's Vegetable Sugar-coated PILLS

are highly efficacious in restoring these functions to the performance of their proper office, thereby purifying the blood and *promoting the secretion of all fluids* as well as the alvine discharges. To these combined effects are ascribed the great success of Halsey's Pills in the cure of the above complaints, for which they are so highly celebrated; in addition to which, they are a most invaluable alterative medicine, and cure rapidly complaints of the skin, and other chronic affections.

HALSEY'S PILLS are also recommended as the best anti-bilious medicine in the world. They are efficient, yet perfectly mild and harmless.—Their properties being *entirely vegetable*, they never gripe, produce weakness, or prove injurious to the constitution, as do all preparations which contain that lurking poison, *calomel*.

It should be remembered that it is "Halsey's Sugar-coated Pills" (and not the base imitations) which have gained a high reputation for their excellent qualities.

☞ For sale at the Store of the Subscriber, 8, Brick Buildings, North Wharf, at 1s. 3d. per box, and liberal allowance for wholesale purchases; and at the several Sub-Agencies in the Provinces—see Phœnix Advertiser, &c.

H. G. KINNEAR,
Sept. 5. *General Agent for the Provinces.*

MARRIED.

On the 27th Oct. by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. Samuel Lester, to Miss Catharine Spears, both of the Parish of Chipman.

On the 4th inst., by the same, Mr. Wm. White, to Miss Majora Ogden, both of Carleton.

On the 5th, by the same, Mr. James Rae, to Mrs. Mary Brundell, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by W. W. Eaton, Mr. Edward Bennison, to Miss Marion Barnes, both of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Mr. Samuel Fanjoy, to Sarah Harriet, fourth daughter of Mr. John Kenney, all of this City.

In the Parish of Studholm, King's County, by the Rev. H. N. Arnold, on the 22d ult., Mr. Wm. Wright to Miss Lydia Wright.

On the 15th October, by the same, in the Parish of Sussex, Mr. John Harmer, to Rachel, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Freeze, of that Parish.

On the 20th ult., at Bordeau, Restigouche, District of Gaspe, by the Rev. James Steven, Mr. Alexander Ferguson, third son of Robert Ferguson, Esq., to Miss Mary Jane, third daughter of the late Edward Armstrong, Esq., of Montreal.

DIED.

On the 21st ult., Margaret, aged one year and eleven months, daughter of Mr. John Robinett.

On Saturday morning, after a severe illness of ten days, Mr. William Foley, aged 48 years, leaving a wife and ten children to deplore their loss.—Mr. F. was a native of County Carlow, and was much esteemed by all who knew him.

On Sunday evening last, Charles Henry, son of Mr. Jeremiah Hepburn, aged eleven weeks.

On Monday morning, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with pious resignation to the Divine will, Francis, second son of Mr. William Martin, in the 33d year of his age.

On Monday morning, after a long and tedious illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude to the Divine will, and with a sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection, Mrs. Margaret McNaughton wife of Mr. John McNaughton, in the 64th year of her age.

On Tuesday, Mary Elizabeth, only child of John and Jane Mackay, aged two years, five months and twenty four days.

On Thursday afternoon, after a short but severe illness, Mercey H. wife of Mr. Wm. VanBuskirk, and daughter of Mr. Thomas Clark, of this city, in the 20th year of her age.—Funeral to take place on Sunday at two o'clock, from her late residence in Queen Street, Eastern side of Queen's Square, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

Yesterday, the 6th of November instant, William and Arthur, twin children of William Jack, Esquire, in the sixth year of their age.—The funeral will take place to-morrow, Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

Yesterday afternoon, Robert Roberts, aged two years and nine months, infant son of Mr. Edmund A. Price.

This morning, at a quarter before twelve o'clock, after thirty-six hours illness, John Richard, only son of John R. Partelow, Esquire, M. P. P., in the 12th year of his age.—We sincerely sympathise with his afflicted parents in the loss of so promising and talented a boy—His funeral will take place on Tuesday next at three o'clock.

This morning, Charles James, infant son of Mr. G. R. Tucker, aged two years and eight months. Funeral Tomorrow at 1 o'clock, from Mr. T's residence in Charlotte Street.

At Campbelton, in the Parish of Sussex, on the 14th October, at the advanced age of 86 years, Mr. Duncan Campbell, leaving a large number of descendants to mourn the loss of a kind father and friend.

At Woodstock, on Sunday last, Elizabeth, wife of George A. Bedell, Esquire, of that place, and daughter of the late George D. Berton, Esquire, aged 29 years.

At Brighton, County of Carleton, on the 27th ult., Samuel Nevers, Esq., in the 54th year of his age. Deceased held the office of Magistrate for that County, for a number of years: and gained himself much credit for the straightforward manner in which he discharged its duties. He was a useful member of the community, and much esteemed for his frank and courteous manner, as well as for his gentlemanly deportment. His loss will be severely felt, not only in the domestic circle, but, as a public man, by the community at large.

At Brighton, on the 20th ult., Miss Margaret Jane Richardson, in the 21st year of her age.

On 4th October, on board the Barque Everton, of Robbinston, on the passage from Honduras to Boston, Capt. James McCurdy, Master, and Mr. John Cutts, second officer. Capt. McCurdy was a native of the Parish of St. Andrews, and was a young man of very great promise. He had married only a few days before he proceeded on this fatal voyage.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Monday—Barque Princess Alice, Oliver, Liverpool 60 days—John Robertson, ballast.—On the 22d Sept. in lat. 44, 30 N., long. 35 W. experienced a heavy gale of wind—lost bowsprit, fore topmast, and a whole suit of sails.

Barque Nimian Lindsay, Hitchings, St. Stephens, —C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Tuesday—Ship Lady Sale, Anderson, Liverpool, 54—R. Rankin & Co. general cargo.

Devon, Spence, Greenock, 50—James Malcolm, general cargo.

Courtenay, Jones, Carnarvon, 46—to order, ballast.

Barque McDonnell, McDonnell, Troon, 42—James Kirk, coals.

Jane Hammond, Healey, Liverpool, 55—Estate W. Hammond, ballast.

Brig Lord Ramsay, England, Bridgewater, 53—(bound to Miramichi)—Geo. Thomas, ballast.

Schooner Margaret, Farish, Eastport, 1—Master, rum, cigars, &c.

Wednesday—Ship Grampian, Graham, London, 34—N. S. Demill, ballast.

Charles Chaloner, Valpey, Liverpool, 35—W. Carvill, ballast.

Eliza, Guthrie, Leith, 56—J. Barber & Co. ballast.

Brig Nautilus, M'Kinnon, Glasgow, 56—Jas. Kirk, merchandise.

Schooner Dolphin, Holder, New York, 9—Master, assorted cargo.

Armide, Kinney, Halifax, 5—J. R. Crane, sugar.

Steamer North America, Brown, Eastport—James Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Barque Eliza, Brown, Troon, 52—Jas. Kirk, ballast.

Henrietta, Eaton, Halifax, 7—Jas