The Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1839.

The dates from Europe, by the steam-ship Liverpool at New-York, extending to the 21st ult. are yet the latest that have reached us.

We are glad to learn that the recent detention of the Mails from the United States is receiving the attention of the head of the Post Office Department in these Provinces. We have been furnished with letters from Eastport and Saint Andrews detailing the new arrangement which has interrupted the hitherto regular and speedy conveyance of the Mails from the United States; and give place to-day to an article from the Halifax *Royal Gazette*. The most likely mode of immediately remedying the evil would be a proper representation to the American Post Master General, through our Minister at Washington. This, we have no doubt, will be done at once by some of the Commercial Bodies in this City or Halifax.

We are informed that if the road from Dennysville to Robbinston were established as a Post route, we should receive letters and papers from New York in three and a half or four days. This is a subject which requires attention, and it is expected will be taken up at the next session of Congress.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—But a few days ago a quantity of cord wood was purchased, and conveyed to the residence of Capt Ruel, in this City. The sawyer on cutting the wood complained much of the hardness of one of the sticks, and said that it cost him an hour's labor, besides breaking his saw. On burning his fuel the Captain observed a very unpleasant effluvium, and, upon examination, it was discovered that a part of his fuel was solid bone. The fact was communicated to Dr. Gesner, who has upon examination found that a bone of an enormous animal has been cut, and split ready for the fire, having been shipped by mistake for cord wood.

The bone belongs to an animal of the Mammalia class. Its outer solid table is an inch and a quarter in thickness. It is sixteen inches in circumference, and from the best estimate that can be made (each extremity being absent) it is about four and a half feet long. The saved pieces are in the collection of the Doctor's, and we understand that he has obtained such information as will direct him to the unexplored part of the country where the relic of this gigantic creature was shipped, and where it is probable the skeletons of whole animals will yet be discovered.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a bushel of what is termed *Coal* by our correspondent, but *Lignite* by others, from Quaco. A small collection of carbonaceous matter has been known to exist near the above village during the last twenty years. It has been examined by a gentleman in whom we have every confidence, and declared by him not to be a true coal vein, but, like others common on the coast, where fossil trees are seen, composed of lignite and common sandstone. Much has already been said on this subject, and if our friend at Quaco can send a small cargo of either Coal or Lignite, from the vein he has discovered, to this market, instead of a bushel carefully packed in straw, he may depend upon our assistance to effect a sale for it, and a retraction of an opinion previously introduced into our columns.

We are glad to perceive that the elegant and useful art of Drawing has been added to the course of study prescribed for the *Elèves* of the Institution recently founded under the patronage of the Mechanics' Institute, and that the talents and accomplishments of Mr. George N. Smith have been put in requisition to increase the utility of that Seminary.

Deeply interested in the prosperity of New-Brunswick, we shall behold Mr. Watson and Mr. Smith commence their operations with no small satisfaction. By their efforts, aided by the liberality of our fellow citizens, we hope, that the impediments hitherto interposed by poverty and labour to the acquisition of knowledge will be removed, and if the mists of ignorance and prejudice cannot be altogether dispelled, that the baneful effects of their influence will be diminished; that the minds of our artisans will be imbued with a taste for intellectual exertion and furnished with the knowledge requisite for the exercise of their respective avocations. At the same time we must express our conviction, that the efforts of these Gentlemen, however strenuous and well directed, must, in order to produce all the results contemplated by the founders of this Academy, be supported and encouraged by the wealthy and powerful of our community. Among the members of this class, however, we anticipate no want of ardour in the promotion of a scheme likely to confer, on the most useful classes of society, benefits so permanent and so important, and we hope soon to number the most exalted of our citizens among the most efficient patrons of this Institution.—*Communicated.*

THE THEATRE.—Mr. Preston, and his company having returned from Halifax, the Theatre in this city, we understand, will be re-opened on Monday next, for a fortnight only, thereby again affording to the lovers of Dramatic entertainments an opportunity for much gratification.

ALBION UNION SOCIETY.—The members of this Society with their numerous guests, celebrated their Anniversary at Mr. James Nethery's on Tuesday last,—the dinner and wines were good—some choice glees and fine singing, with good music from the Band of the 69th Regiment greatly enlivened the meeting, and the whole concluded in good harmony. The following Toasts were given from the Chair;—

1. Our Native Isle—Albion! May her sons where'er located, ever prove faithful to the land of their birth.
2. Queen Victoria—may her reign be long, prosperous and happy.
3. The Royal Family.
4. The British Constitution—may it ever remain the bulwark of British Liberty.
5. The Army.
6. The Wooden Walls of Old England and the brave hearts that man them.
7. Sir John Harvey.
8. New Brunswick.
9. Our Sister Colonies.
10. Sir John Colborne—the firm supporter and protector of our Colonial rights.
11. The memory of Nelson.
12. The Duke of Wellington.
13. The Flag—the glorious Flag of England—may it ever float on the breeze of Freedom.
14. The Rose, Shamrock, Thistle, and Pine.
15. The Palladium of British Liberty—the Press.
16. Science and the Fine Arts—may their useful progress shed their benign influence over society.
17. The Fair.

MILITIA INSPECTIONS.—The Portland Division of the First Battalion Saint John County Regiment of Militia met for Drill on the 14th and 15th instant, agreeable to Regimental Order; on the second day of drill, Major BROOKES, Commandant of the Garrison, very kindly allowed three of his Drill Sergeants to attend, for the purpose of promoting uniformity of discipline; and on the 16th the Division was Inspected on the Sands by Lieut. Colonel ANDERSON, who, in expressing his approbation, observed, that it was highly gratifying to see the zeal and attention displayed by some of the Officers and Companies of this division, and which were alike creditable to themselves and the Militia service.

Captain NICHOLSON with his Officers and Company of Artillery, volunteered for the day's duty, with two field pieces, and fired a Royal salute in excellent time. The skirmishing and manœuvring were good; and the division returned from the Sands in open column of sections, preceded by the Portland Light Company's excellent Band, with an advanced guard formed by the Portland Rifles, who covered and flanked the movements, and line of march, in true military style.

On the 17th, the Carleton and Lancaster Division of the same Battalion was inspected on their usual place of parade at Manawagonish. The alacrity and willingness with which officers and men endeavoured to perform their duty, called forth the approbation of the Lieut. Colonel inspecting, and a numerous body of spectators, among whom were several Officers of the Portland division. The Colonel observed that it gave him great pleasure to meet Officers on that field who had regularly performed their duty for the last fifteen or twenty years, and who, he hoped, he should often meet again on a similar occasion.

Having seen one division of this Battalion paraded and inspected on the 15th and 16th, and remarked its soldier-like appearance when returning through the City, the writer was induced from curiosity as well as a fondness for military display, to go across the water to see the second day's inspection. The weather having been uncommonly fine throughout the week, the whole affair went off very satisfactorily. After the inspection, the Officers and a large party of guests sat down to an excellent Dinner prepared in Mrs. HARDING's usual good style, to which the fine air, exercise, and high satisfaction with which the parade went off, enabled them all to do ample justice—enlivened by many fine airs played by the Portland Band, which was in attendance throughout the day, at the request of Lieut. Colonel ANDERSON. Many appropriate and loyal toasts were given extempore, and prefaced and replied to by appropriate speeches. Among the toasts were the following, which will go far to shew the feeling that pervaded the company.

1. The QUEEN.—*God Save the Queen.*
2. Lord HILL and the Army.—*British Grenadiers.*
3. WELLINGTON, the Hero of a hundred Battles.—*See the conquering Hero comes.*
4. His Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, and the Canadas: may peace and plenty pervade those fine Provinces.—*March.*
5. His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, and the Militia—"the right stuff."—*March*, and *Madawaska Tramp.*
6. Lady HARVEY, and the fair Daughters of New-Brunswick.—*Air*, and *Haste to the Wedding.*
7. The Burmese Hero.—Tune, *Go where glory waits thee*, and *Campbells are coming.*
8. Colonel LOVE, who so zealously endeavoured to improve our discipline.—*In memory of our old campaign.*
9. That gallant Soldier, Major BROOKES, and the 69th Regiment.—*March.*
10. Colonel PETERS, and the City Battalions of Militia.—*March.*
11. The Lieutenant-Governor, Executive and Legislative Councils.—*Air.*
12. The House of Assembly, and their Honorable Speaker, (our Lieutenant Colonel,) who so promptly voted the sinews of War.—*Money in both pockets.*
13. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, the Legislature and People of Nova-Scotia, who so generously offered us the aid of their sturdy arms and ample resources, "to keep all intruders away."—*Athol March* and *Lieber Augustine.*
14. The Mayor and Corporation.—Tune, *City Guards*, and *Rory O'More.*
15. The British Constitution, that imperishable Bulwark of our Rights and Liberties, under which we wish to live and die.—*Hearts of Oak* and *Rule Britannia.*

Finale—*God Save the Queen.*

The subjoined remarks on the subject of the Act of Parliament restricting vessels in carrying Deck Loads from these Colonies, we copy from the St. Andrews Standard of Saturday last. The officers of Her Majesty's Customs in this Province, we understand, act in the matter, in conformity with the opinions of the Crown Law Officers.

DECK-LOAD LAW.—We understand that this recent Act goes into operation in the port of St. Andrews on Tuesday next, and in the out ports of St. Stephen and St. George on the subsequent Friday. The word "timber" in the Act, has, by the authorities here, been construed to extend to, and comprehend the article of *boards*. And vessels therefore laden with the latter export, are said to come within the restrictions imposed by the Imperial Legislature. A more limited construction has been placed upon this important word, we are informed, by the Collector of the port of Halifax, a gentleman by the bye, of extensive experience, and that he has expressed his determination to clear out vessels at all times, the cargoes of which consist of boards, and the usual broken stowage, notwithstanding a portion of the same is placed "upon or above the deck." If our information upon this point is correct there is existing a serious discrepancy of opinion in the reading of the Act of Parliament. Judging, however, from the ready and obliging manner in which the Officers of the Customs here afford every facility in the prosecution of our maritime trade, and the promptness manifested by them in sustaining the interests of the merchant, within the scope of their authority, we cannot but be assured, that these gentlemen are well advised, before they determine that the Imperial Act contains words restricting the privilege hitherto enjoyed by *British* shipping, and to the benefit of those *belonging to a neighbouring nation*, engaged in carrying their own lumber to the British West India Islands, and to which of course the enactment cannot extend.

The *Kate Nickleby*, a new copper-fastened brig of 200 tons, was brought into our harbour on Tuesday by the steamer Nova-Scotia, for Messrs Alexanders, Barry & Co. She was built by the Messrs. Harris, of Bear River, N. S. and reflects credit to the builders.—*Herald.*

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—On the 17th instant, H. M. Ship *Pique*, having on board the Right Hon. C. P. Thompson, the new Governor General, and General Sir R. D. Jackson, the recently appointed Commander of the Forces in Canada, was towed up to Quebec by the steamer *Canada*. His Excellency was expected to disembark the day following, on the arrival of Sir J. Colborne from Montreal, and on being sworn into office, would hold a levee in Quebec on the 21st,—leave the next day for Montreal, hold a levee in that city on the 24th, and then proceed *en route* to Toronto. It is further stated that His Excellency will be determined by future events as to whether the seat of government will be established at Quebec or Montreal.

GRAND MANAN, October 17.

In consequence of the destruction of the Church in this Parish, by fire, Divine Service was performed on the 13th inst. at Grand Harbor, on the 15th at the Northern Head, and on the 16th at Seal Cove. Some appropriate remarks were made by persons residing in different parts of the Island, expressive of their own feelings and those of their neighbors (as far as came within their knowledge), with regard to the calamitous event which brought them together. The following was at each meeting heartily and unanimously adopted as the expression of their feelings and sentiments:—

"Whereas on the night of Wednesday the 9th of this month, at about 12 o'clock, the whole interior of St. Paul's church, in this Parish, was discovered to be in flames, which in about one hour consumed the building! And whereas, certain attending circumstances, (particularly the suspending in front of the church, from a triangle, a figure, in which was found a paper containing language which betokens premeditated malevolence and hostility against the Bishop of the Diocese, against the Rector of this Parish in particular, and against four other persons of this County,) prove it to be the work of a sacrilegious incendiary. It is the feelings and opinions of the Wardens and Vestry, and of this Assembly unanimously, that the perfect peace, unanimity and good feeling that have prevailed, among the friends of the church, since its attempted destruction by fire at Easter in 1838, and the increasing regularity in the attendance on its services, and the confidential, friendly, and kind feelings that have been manifested between people and pastor being so universal as to confine the exception to some solitary individuals, prove that the burning of the church with the atrociously aggravated circumstance attending it, is by no means to be considered a demonstration of the feeling of this Parish; but on the contrary the expression of unqualified abhorrence of the deed and its perpetrators, (with the utter inability to identify them at present) are so universal as to limit the approvers, the abettors, and the instruments of this almost unheard of wickedness to some very few, who are either devoid of any religious principles, and are therefore opposers of all good, who are actuated by the grossest selfishness, or by some malevolent and vindictive feeling of a personal nature. And although the profane and sacrilegious hand may have aimed the blow at the destruction of the church establishment and the removal of its minister, it is the earnest wish of us all, and we are confident the almost universally prevailing feeling, that the designs of iniquity may prove completely unsuccessful, and that God of his infinite goodness, will turn their hearts and bring them to true repentance.

And while we implore the sympathy of our christian brethren every where, we beg them to unite with us in devout prayers, that "the disposer of all events," who has permitted us to be so grievously visited, will be favourable unto us, and prosper us, that we may have strength to rebuild "the waste places of our zion," that we may worship there in spirit and in truth, and have "beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."

Philip Newton, Thomas Redmond, *Wardens;* Oliver Wooster, George Barden, Cochran Craig, Church Meigs, John Ingalls, Martin Doggett, John Higgins, Augustus Bancroft, James Taylor, Nedebiah Bent, John Dogget, Elisha Young, *Vestry;* Daniel Gatcomb, Josiah Flagg, junior, Joseph Druggan, junior, Henry Price, Alexander M'Learren, Abner Bingham, Isaac Meigs, Lloyd Delap, John M'Kenzie, Leonard Wormell, Chas. Blumortier, Delancy Bent, Warren Ingersoll, William Brown, Ebenezer Gray, Sidney Bancroft, Henry Bancroft, Alonzo Bancroft, Charles Ingalls, Isaac Wooster, Augustus Bancroft, Albert Wooster, Henry Wormel, Anson Ingersoll, Mark Doggett, Joseph Gardner, Samuel Guptil, Nathan Guptil, Daniel Young, Jethro Bancroft, William Gatcomb, John Sprague, senior, Edward Sinclair, John O'Grady, Eliphaz Codrington, John Pentilo, Frederick Cronk, senior, Josiah Flagg, senior, William Guptil, senior, Alexander Grey, Rodney Flagg, Abraham Burnham, Lorenzo Drake, William Cronk, Frederick Cronk, junior, John Stanley, Joseph Thomas, Joseph Druggen, James Johnson, Ebenezer Gaskill, William Nustead, Michael Cronk, Rodney Johnston, Moses Cheney, George Gaskil, Ansel Cameron, James Kendrick, John Mc'Arthy, John Gilmore, Francis Small, David Morse, Robert Mackasie, Samuel Small, Henry Daily, John Macintosh, Josiah Flagg, 3d, William Macintosh, Daniel Murphy, Asa Foster, Ezra Foster, Thomas Mathews, Henry Benson, John Parr, Jeremiah Bass, Joel Wormell, Asa Foster, junior, Thomas Mathews, junior, William Robinson, John Ellenwood, Winckworth Quigly, Aaron Gatcomb, Caleb Benson, William Frye, Cyrus Benson, Hubbard Flagg, Charles Aughterson, Benjamin Frye, Abel Brown, William Flagg, Samuel Harvey, Joseph Plant, Patrick McDonald, Levi Handy, Samuel Ingalls, William Ingalls, Daniel McLaughlan, Philo. W. Doggett, Charles Shepherd, John Ross, Church Meigs, Nathaniel Dogget, John Dogget, Alexander Frye, Warren Wooster, William Griffin, Rev. N. Jackson, Joseph Green, Samuel Wormell, William Griffin, junior, Elisha Griffin, William Frankland, Stillman Guptill, Benjamin Guptill, John Sinclair, Josiah Winchester, Giles Ellenwood, Malachi Flagg, William McFarlane, John Codrington, Archibald Johnston, Isaac Morse, Freeman Eldridge, Leonard Wormell.

With the church, were consumed the surplice, gown, books and pall. Immediately after the sermon on the following Sunday the offerings of twenty-two female friends amounting to £6, were presented to the minister for the purpose of replacing his gown and the surplice—and on the following Wednesday from forty-three other female friends, a further sum of £5 for the same purpose.

And ere the ashes of the old church were scarcely cold, on Tuesday morning a subscription paper was opened for the erection of a new church, which within three days embraced one hundred and twenty-five names, amounting to over £260, freely offered, exclusive of several who were absent.

And the last, though not least interesting circumstance shewing the zeal, earnestness and warm feeling which this most deplorable event has produced among nearly all descriptions of persons in this Parish, was the presenting of a subscription list from forty of the Sabbath School children with their collection amounting to over eleven shillings.

JOHN DUNN, *Rector.*
PHILIP NEWTON, } *Wardens.*
THOMAS REDMOND, }

[From the Fredericton Royal Gazette, October 23.]

By His Excellency Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B and K. C. H. Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

J. HARVEY, Lt. Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas notwithstanding repeated public notice heretofore given, by which all her Majesty's subjects within this Province were strictly charged and commanded to abstain from cutting Timber, or otherwise in any manner trespassing on any part of the lands within this Province, at present in dispute between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America, commonly called "The Disputed Territory," individuals have heretofore from time to time been guilty of cutting and making Timber thereon, I do hereby repeat my prohibition against the same; and I do hereby strictly enjoin and charge all Her Majesty's subjects within this Province to abstain from cutting Timber of any description, or in any quantity, however small, on the same Territory, or any part thereof, on the pain and peril which may fall thereon: and all such her Majesty's subjects within this Province are hereby notified, that I have given command and authority and I do hereby give command and authority unto Jas. A. Maclauchlan, Esquire, the duly appointed Warden of the said Territory, to arrest, seize, take and destroy all Timber which may be cut in violation of this Proclamation, and forthwith to remove and drive off all persons that may be found so offending. For which purpose I have authorised and do hereby authorise the said Warden to employ and take with him on his visits of examination such sufficient force or posse of assistants as may enable him to carry into effect the object and intention of this Proclamation.

And I do hereby call upon and direct as well all Peace Officers, as all other liege subjects of her Majesty within this Province, to be aiding and assisting in all things within their power, to enable the said Warden to discharge his duty in the premises.

Given under my hand and Seal at Fredericton this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, and in the third year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,
WM. F. ODELL.

HEAD QUARTERS, FREDERICTON, 17th October, 1839.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief having had under his consideration the report by Her Majesty's Advocate General of the investigation made by him into the circumstances attending the recent proceedings of certain misguided individuals of the County of Carleton, in relation to the American Post on the Aroostook, has learned with much concern, that a Militia Officer, whose general conduct the Commander in Chief has had so much cause to approve, should have been induced so far to lose sight of the line of his duty as to engage in such an unauthorized and illegal enterprize, and the Lieutenant Governor is only restrained from visiting Captain M'Kenzie with dismissal from the honourable rank which he holds in the Militia force of this Province, by a consideration of his age, character, and former services, and His Excellency will add, of a personal solicitation in his behalf on the part of Lieut. Col. Maxwell, 36th Regiment, under whom Captain M'Kenzie had recently been placed, and by whom his zealous and useful services have been strongly represented to the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief.

In order, however, publicly to mark his sense of the impropriety and indiscretion of which Captain M'Kenzie has been guilty, His Excellency is pleased to direct that Captain M'Kenzie be placed at the bottom of the list of Captains of the 1st Battalion of the County of Carleton Militia.

By command, GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

The Sittings of the Supreme Court for this County were opened yesterday by a singularly impressive charge from His Honor the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury, a copy whereof we have procured, and in accordance with the desire of every person who heard it, we have this day given it publicity.

"Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

"It is a circumstance highly pleasing, and creditable to this County, that Sittings after Sittings of the Supreme Court occur, with very little criminal business, and that of an inferior degree, to engage our attention. Unfortunately this is not the case in all parts of the Country. The Public mind has been lately rivetted on a scene of violence and bloodshed in King's County, which has brought two men, in the prime of manhood, and of respectable standing in society, to whom the highest testimonials of former good character were given on their trials, to an untimely end on the gallows. A third convict remains in prison, subject to the pleasure and mercy of our most gracious Sovereign; and although mercy may be extended to him, the demands of justice will probably be found imperiously to require, that it be on condition of perpetual banishmen from his family and his home, and of transportation for life to a Penal Colony. This is indeed a terrible example, and should have its effect throughout the country. This atrocious crime in its whole course, in its origin, its progress, and its consummation, is indisputably owing to the influence of Ardent Spirits, copious draughts of which obscured the reason of the unhappy criminals, overwhelmed all their kindly feelings, roused their latent ferocities and rendered the man, for the time, more an infuriated demon than a human being. Let it be remembered that this is a danger to which every one is exposed, who suffers himself to be intoxicated. Let this awful warning resound through the Province, and call upon all who indulge in spirituous liquers, even in the pursuit of frolic and pleasure, to beware lest destruction should be found to lurk in the cup.

"To come to our immediate business. There is a case on the Sheriff's Calendar of a theft committed by three youths, two of whom are stated to be only of the age of ten or eleven years. The law makes every person above the age of seven years criminally answerable for his acts, if it appear that he has sufficient understanding to know that he is doing wrong. If therefore this should be the case, and there shall be sufficient evidence to put these young culprits on their trial, you will find a bill against them. A child six years old only was brought before the magistrates, as having been implicated in this affair, and was very properly discharged by them, for the law will not suffer any one under seven years of age, to be charged with crime in a Court of Justice; while on the other hand, on the attainment of fourteen years of age, the criminal actions of young persons are subject to the same modes of construction as those of the rest of society, for the law presumes that the human mind has acquired at this period a complete sense of right and wrong. It is indeed lamentable to meet with these instances of early depravity, and it is obvious that the parents of such children are more to blame than the children themselves, in suffering them to rove about the streets in idleness, and the pursuit of vicious courses, and in not training them from the beginning in regular habits of industry and good order.

"It will be your charge to enquire into any other offences, that may be prosecuted before you, committed within the limits of the County for which you act. In doing so, you will follow the rules which the law has wisely prescribed for your guidance, and with which from your former experience, as Grand Jurors, you are probably familiar. An accused party can only be put to answer on a bill of indictment. This bill must be found on legal testimony. Witnesses can be examined only on the part of the prosecution; for the object of your enquiry is to ascertain, whether there be sufficient ground to put the party on his trial, and on his trial, he will be confronted with his accusers, and will have opportunity to call his own witnesses before the case is determined on. You must remember that twelve of your number must concur in finding a true bill, and above all, you will be constantly impressed with the solemn injunctions to impartiality and integrity of purpose which are contained in the oath you have taken. It is competent for you to present to the Court any offences within your own knowledge, upon which however bills of indictment must be prepared, and regularly found, before the party accused can be put to answer.

"If you should require any further advice or assistance in the course of your duties, you can apply to the Crown Officer in attendance, or if need be to the Court.

Bay of Fundy Steam Navigation Company.—We are most happy to learn that measures are in progress—with every probability of an *early* and successful result—to establish a steam communication between Parrsboro' (in this Province) and the adjacent Ports of Windsor, Horton, and Truro, in the Bay of Fundy, and to make occasional trips to St. John, N. B. A *Prospectus* of the Scheme has been put forth by the Hon. Mr. Ratchford, of Parrsboro', now in Truro, in which it is proposed to raise the sum of £5000 by shares of £50 each; and we refer our readers to the Prospectus which may be seen at Mr. Ratchford's in Parsboro', and also at the office of J. Leander Starr, Esq. and at the Reading Rooms in Halifax: and at the office of Messrs. Ratchford and Brothers, in St. John, N. B. where further information as to details will be given.

The Editors of Papers in this Province and New Brunswick will no doubt aid in forwarding a scheme which promises to be so highly useful in promoting not only internal communication in this Province, but also the communication between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—*Hal. Royal Gazette.*

American Mail Communication.—We have been favored with the following extracts of Letters, and sincerely regret the change to which they allude. Our recent regular and quick Inland Communication with the United States has been of much convenience to the Province generally, but particularly to the trade of this town; depending as we now almost entirely do upon it for our late information from Europe, its interruption will be a serious inconvenience. We hope the attention of the Postmaster General of the United States will be immediately called to the subject, and that he will see the propriety of ordering the previous arrangement for the transmission of the mails between Eastport and Robbinston to be resumed.

Extract of a Letter, dated Robbinston, Oct. 5.

"I am sorry to inform you that a change has just taken place in regard to the arrival of the mail from Eastport, which will seriously affect the communication between the United States and the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and must cause great dissatisfaction.—It is in future to leave Eastport every other day, at 6 a. m., and arrive at Calais by noon of the same day—*Returning*, to leave Calais every other day at 1 p. m., and arrive at Eastport at 7 p. m. As the Western Mail does not arrive at Eastport until noon, the Robbinston mail, by which letters for the British Provinces are forwarded, will remain there 42 hours: for instance, the mail that is received to day at Eastport, at 12, will not leave for Robbinston until Monday, at 6 a. m. This arrangement commenced this morning—the Stage left Eastport at 6, but brought no mail."

Extract of a Letter, dated St. Andrews, Oct. 11.—"A very unexpected change has taken place in the arrival of the American Mails, it is this—they now arrive every day at Eastport at twelve o'clock, and leave that place every alternate day for Robbinston, at 6 p. m., consequently the mails that arrive at noon on the days that the mail leaves for Eastport at 6 a. m. must remain there 42 hours before they can be forwarded to the Provinces. Since the arrangement commenced, (on the 5th inst.) no Letters or Papers have been received from New York in less than six days, previously they were only four days in coming by mail. The present arrangement cannot fail to give very general dissatisfaction."

PICTOU, Oct. 23.—*Fire at the Albion Mines.*—Another of those calamities to which coal mines are more or less subject, was experienced at the mines in this place on Thursday last. A fire broke out in the old pits, and between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, rose in flames from the mouth of the shaft. It continued to extend until nine of the shafts connected with the old pits were issuing smoke, and many of them flames. But we are happy to state, that by the joint exertions of the residents, and a number of the members of this community, the fire has been surmounted. Water was let into the pits from the River, on Saturday: and we were last evening informed that the fire was completely extinguished. The New Pits are uninjured, and as those burned were soon to be abandoned, the loss will not be so extensive as might be anticipated.

Thomas Kennedy, formerly of St. John, N. B. was killed the other day by being run over by a waggon on the Troy road.—[N. Y. Sun, Oct. 17.

WEST INDIES.—Files of the Barbadian to the 7th of September inclusive have been received at the Exchange Reading-room. The paper of that date complains bitterly of the parching drought with which the island was afflicted, said to be the severest ever known at that time of year. Its effect was injurious in the extreme upon the cane crop, the Indian corn, and ground provisions generally. A postscript, however, announces the welcome fall of rain in heavy showers.

The Barbadian copies an article from the St. Vincent Royal Gazette of August 13, announcing the terrible ravages of disease among the troops in the garrison. The deaths had been three or four daily for several weeks, and up to the 30th, 98 had fallen victims. The disease baffled all medical skill, either for cure or prevention.—Among the deaths mentioned are those of Lieut. Hawker, 70th Regiment, Assistant Staff Surgeon G. C. Chapman, and Captain Morphy, 70th Regiment. The town was quite healthy.

At Bridgetown and in the vicinity great alarm existed on account of the appearance of the small-pox on a neighboring plantation. Two persons had died of it, and another was ill.

By royal proclamation the value of the Spanish, Mexican and South American Dollars is fixed at six and six pence Barbadoes currency—heretofore six and three pence. The change is greatly complained of as troublesome and vexatious.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

There was insurance on the property destroyed by the fire in Water street last night, to the amount of about $75,000, distributed among five or six offices.

The occurrence of so many fires has disheartened some of the Insurance Companies, and we hear of one that is inviting a return of its policies, with an offer to refund the premiums paid.

We ought to say, however, that notwithstanding the severe losses of late, the Capital of most of the Companies is yet full.—*New York Journal of Commerce, Oct. 18.*

Yet another destructive Fire in Mobile.—We recorded this morning the destruction of 500 to 600 houses in Mobile on the night of the 7th inst. They were mostly small, and the damage is estimated in the Mobile papers at *only* $120,000. In prosperous times, we are told, the destruction of these houses would hardly have been deemed a calamity to the city; but at present the case is otherwise.

Letters of the 9th inst. announce the occurrence of yet another fire in that unfortunate city, which, although it destroyed comparatively few buildings, caused a much greater loss of property than the other; the buildings burnt being among the best in the city. A gentleman well acquainted in Mobile, estimates the loss by this fire at $750,000. The Bank building alone cost about $200,000. The two Hotels were also expensive and valuable buildings.

"MOBILE, Oct. 9.—We have had another fire. The mansion House, the large unfinished hotel south of it, and the Planters' and Merchants' Bank are burnt, besides a number of valuable houses opposite the two former and several houses on the north side of Government street and a portion of the market."

The Protested Bills.—The Richmond Whig contains a well written letter dated on board the steamer Liverpool. Oct. 8th, of which the following is an extract:

It was currently reported that the Rothschilds had made an arrangement with Mr. Jandon to take up these bills, and it is certain, that as to a portion of those which had been remitted to them, these bankers, by omitting to have them protested for non-acceptance, made themselves responsible; but it is also true that a portion of these have been returned protested, and are now on board this ship.

The Florida War.—The Philadelphia National Gazette contains the following:

We have information which states that seven thousand regulars are to be sent to Florida, among them the eighth infantry and a large portion of the artillery, are to go from the northern frontier, and likewise the second regiment of dragoons. General Taylor has been authorized to send to Cuba for a large number of blood hounds.

NEW YORK, October 17.—*Exchange*—The banks mentioned yesterday are still selling bills on England at 9½ to 10, and we have just been informed that the North American Trust Company are drawing at the same rates. In addition to the bills drawn by the banks, shippers of flour are in the market to a considerable extent, and the supply of exchange will no doubt be equal to the demand.

Stocks have generally fallen off to-day. United States opened this morning at 83, and left off at 80, which is a half per cent. below the closing sale of yesterday. Mechanics' Bank to-day sold at 82, which is 7 below the last sales on Monday. The Bank of the State of New York fell off 2 per cent. North American Trust the same. Bank of Commerce 1¼.

About $100,000 in specie has gone out in the Liverpool and Havre packets.

The first branch of the City Council at Baltimore has passed a bill authorizing the issue of $400,000 of corporation certificates, of the denomination of fifty cents and upwards.

The state loan of $1,500,000 has been taken by our City Bank, *at par*. There is a fair probability that the quantity of specie to go by the Liverpool will be much less than was at first anticipated.

The Fulton Bank has declared a dividend of *five* per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 1st of November.—*Com. Adv.*

October 18.—*The Market.*—Flour is heavy, Ohio is selling at $6, and Genessee at $6,12 to $6,25.

Bills on England are plenty at 9a9½ premium; there are bills of unquestioned character for sale at 9. On France bills are also plenty at 5f 15a 17½. Philadelphia funds are better. Sales are making at 12a13 discount. Providence is 8a10 discount. U. S. Bank shares fell to 7s. Stocks generally are without much change.

Money is extremely scarce, and two or three failures have taken place of houses in moderate business. The prospect is that but little specie will go in the Liverpool. Our Banks are quiet.

Rochester Market.—On the receipt of the news by the Liverpool, wheat immediately rose from 90 cents to $1 a bushel; flour from $5 to $5 50. Many think this an extravagant advance, considering the uncertainty of any considerable foreign demand, if the price is over $6 in New York.

We are told that ten thousand barrels of flour have recently been bought here for the Canada market, and that the Carthage Rail Road has been crowded night and day the past week in getting it to the steam boat landing—*Rochester Democrat, Oct. 14.*

IMPORTANT FROM CANTON.—By the ship Panama, we have advices to June 1st, inclusive. The disastrous intelligence previously received, is fully confirmed. The British superintendent, Mr. Elliot, published a notice 22d May, that confidence in the justice of the imperial government was at an end, and that he therefore enjoined all the subjects of the Queen to make out their claims and take their departure immediately. Furthermore to desist from any attempt to carry ships into Canton until he should publicly notify them of the safety of so doing, after the receipt of despatches from home.—He had chartered for this purpose the barque Ariel, which sailed May 29th for the Red Sea, there to wait for orders from England, which would require eight months before her return. On the 24th, Mr. Elliot and the British subjects took their departure for Macao, where, as we have already stated a few days since, the foreigners had all congregated.—The ships which arrived previous to the breaking up of the trade, were loading with tea at great cost. Goods were also at high prices. The opium (20,283 chests) was not to be burned, but to go, it was thought, in junks to Pekin, to be dissolved into a liquid, and then let run into the sea. All the foreign houses have completely broken up their establishments, satisfied that trade cannot go on under the bonds of the Hong merchants unjustly demanded by the Chinese government. All the foreign consuls are at Macao.

We have from the first, expressed our disapprobation of the authoritative and obtrusive manner in which the British government attempted to establish a sort of admiralty court within the very precints of Canton, and without any permission from the government of China. This has irritated, no doubt; and though we cannot but justify the imperial authorities in prohibiting the daring contraband trade in opium, we cannot concur in the rigid and oppressive restrictions imposed to prevent it. It is quite probable war will ensue, in which event no one can doubt that China will be the greatest sufferer in the end, and probably be subjected ultimately to British arms.—[N. Y. Star.]

Price of Flour, &c. at the 'City Mills.'

Superfine Flour, 45s. per brl. & 22s. 6d. per hundred.
Fine do. 42s. 6d. do. & 21s. 3d. do.
Middlings do. 20s. do. & 10s. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel.
Bran, - - 1s. 3d. do.

MARRIED.

On Monday morning, by the Rev. William Andrew, Mr. Matthew Morrison, to Miss Ann Hyndman, both of this City.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, William S. Harding, Esquire, Surgeon, to Miss Amy Knight, both of the Parish of Portland.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. William Nethery, to Emeline, third daughter of the late Mr. Thomas P. Williams, of the Parish of Portland.

At Springfield, King's County, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. E. Scovil, Mr. John Pickle, of Portland, to Miss Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. James Hughson, of the former place.

DIED.

On Saturday last, after a short but severe illness, Mr. William Russel, a native of Kilkeel, County Down, Ireland, aged 22 years.

On Thursday morning, after a short illness, Samuel, youngest son of Mr. John Tappan, aged 2 years.—Funeral To-morrow, (Sunday,) at four o'clock.

On Friday morning, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with Christian resignation and fortitude, Mr. James Otty, Merchant, in the 30th year of his age. Mr. Otty was much esteemed in this community, and his loss will be generally and deeply regretted.—His funeral will take place on Tuesday next, at half past 1 o'clock, from his late residence near King's square.

On the 24th Sept. on board the Brig *Gambia*, on the passage from Jamaica to this port, Mr. Magnus Myrriment, mate of that vessel, a native of Scotland, aged about 22 years.

At Newfoundland, on the 7th instant, the Rev. F. H. Carrington, B. A. of Wadham College, Oxford, Rector of St. John's.

In Eastport on the 16th inst. Jonathan Buck, Esq. aged 43 years.

At Portland, (State of Maine,) on the 1st inst. Mrs. Sophia Dyer, widow of the late Mr. Ezekiel Dyer, aged 46 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—New brig ——, Broderick, Parrsboro; Ratchford & Brothers, ballast.

Sunday—Ship Bridgetown, Hobbs, Waterford, 36 days; R. Rankin & Co. ballast.

Monday—Schr. William Haines, Wells, Eastport; W. H. Scovil, granite and marble.

Tuesday—Barque Lord John Russell, Hubert, Gloucester, 39; John Hammond, coals.—On the 19th inst. got on a reef off Cape Canso, Cranberry Island, bearing W. half south, distant 7 miles, not marked on the chart, nor mentioned in the book of directions: ship drawing 12 feet of water, being in ballast. A few minutes before the ship struck, spoke a large barque bound to Gloucester, could not make out her name.

Brig Energy, Irvine, Limerick, 34; George D. Robinson & Co. ballast.

Gambia, Howard, Jamaica, 42; Faulke & Matthew, ballast. On the 24th ult. boarded the brig Alabama, Capt. Stewart, of and for New-York, from Mobile, out 9 days, and was kindly supplied with sundry small stores.

Schooner Eleanor Jane, Fields, Boston, 5; Fields & Harrison, assorted cargo.

Banner, Chisholm, Boston, 5; J. & T. Robinson, fruit, &c.

Wednesday—Ship Saint Andrew, Leitch, Liverpool, 34; John Wishart, coals, &c.

Saint Martins, Pitt, Dublin, 40; D. Vaughan, ballast.

Barque Brothers, Daniel, Newry, 35; William Carvill, iron, pork, bricks, &c.

Brig Planet, Duncan, Halifax; James E. Chipman, molasses, oil, &c.

Schr. Nile, Vaughan,