SUMMARY.

We have been favoured with the following statement of the quantity of wheat and wheat flour entered for home consumption, in Liverpool alone, for the week ending the 23d of September, 1841:—

Wheat			Duty.
Flour,	Cwt. qr. lb.	qrs. bush.	£ s. d.
Foreign,	233,391 1 16	89,229 2 19-32	4011 10 1
Wheat,		154,214 4 10-32	9214 11 1
Total of Foreign,	204,173 6 29-32		13,226 1 2
Wheat Flour,			
B. P.	16,769 1 2	6,067 3 24-32	127 13 0

Had the corn and flour thus imported been subject to a fixed duty of 8s. there would have been paid to the revenue, instead of £13,226 1s. 2d., the sum of £92,532 8s. 4d. and our own agriculturists would have been without protection; yet there are people who constantly keep up the ridiculous cry of 'cheap bread' in their demand for the substitution of such a duty for the sliding scale.—*Liverpool Mail.*

A meeting of the leading bankers and merchants of the city of London was held at the Mansion House on the 1st inst., at which the Lord Mayor presided, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the remarkable exertions used by the "Times" newspaper, in bringing to light certain fraudulent transactions, which were made the subject of an action against that paper. The following resolution was adopted:

"That this meeting desires to express, in the most unqualified terms, its sense of the indefatigable industry, perseverance, and ability, shown by the proprietors of "The Times" newspaper in the exposures recently made, through the instrumentality of that journal, in the trial of 'Bogle *versus* Lawson,' of the most remarkable and extensively fraudulent conspiracy ever brought to light in the mercantile world."

One week's receipts from the principal lines of railway in Great Britain, according to the last returns, amounted to £97,670 on a capital of £37,000,000. Deducting one-half for expenses, which is full as much as they average, there remains a balance for dividend of about 7 per cent.

The freedom of the city of London has been presented to Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier. The documents were contained in boxes made of heart of oak, representing the fortress of Acre.

In the Anatomy School at Oxford, among other curiosities they show the skeleton of a woman who had ten husbands, and was hanged at the age of 36 for the murder of four of them.

Dr. Hancock, the eminent South American traveller, botanist, and physiologist, had departed this life.

Four persons were killed by a collision of cars on the London and Brighton rail road, Oct. 2.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—*Dreadful accident at the Penydarran Iron Works, Glamorganshire.*—The immediate cause of the accident was the bursting of a large boiler of the steam engine connected with the machinery, by which six unhappy fellow-creatures were killed almost instantaneously, and eighteen others received injuries of the most dreadful character, some of them being mangled, and others frightfully scalded. Three of them have since died, and others are so dangerously injured that they are not expected to recover. The sufferers are many of them married men, with large families dependent on them, who will now be deprived of their principal means of support.

The Editor of the Paris National has been convicted of a libel, exciting hatred and contempt against the government, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and a fine of £5000.

Various conjectures are given as to the object of the King of Prussia's visit to the Emperor of Russia, at Warsaw. A Frankfort paper assigns to it the object of endeavouring to induce the Emperor to modify the prohibitive system, which had caused so much injury to the eastern Provinces of Prussia.

The King of the Netherlands had refused to reduce the number of the army, or of the navy. It was reported that Mr. Van Doom, formerly Prime Minister to the late King, was to be appointed Governor-General of Java. The papers contain the following intelligence from Java, on the authority of a letter dated the 16th of March, and published in the Leipsic Gazette:—"An insurrection of the natives had broken out on the 24th of February.—The insurgents, under the command of Rudisha Cali, King of Batips, after having murdered some soldiers, who were scattered through the country, and laid waste the coffee plantations, besieged the forts of Piec and Ribu. Colonel Michiels, one of the best officers in the Dutch army, placed himself at the head of 600 men, and marched against the insurgents. His little troop had only four pieces of cannon. On the 26th of February, Colonel Michiels fell upon the insurgents, to the number of 5000 men, and totally routed them. The insurgents, having rallied upon the 28th, were again beaten by the Dutch troops, who burned their capital. The King of the Batips was afterwards captured and sent to Batavia."

A letter, dated Vienna the 22d ult., published in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states, that the Pope had issued "a bull relating to mixed marriages, which is said to be drawn up in a true spirit of conciliation."

A letter from the frontier of Poland, of the 16th ult. quoted by the Frankfort Journal, a semi-official Russian paper, says:—"Measures are taking, which, according to all appearance, will turn greatly to the advantage of the Polish nation. A general amnesty is in preparation, and hopes are entertained that the emperor will proclaim it in person."

The steam ship the "British Queen," recently purchased by the Belgian Government, is about to make a voyage to Constantinople.

ONE-SIDED ECONOMY FOR THE COLONIES.—There is a passage in Sir Robert Peel's speech in the House of Commons last Friday, which may cause among Canadian readers a mistrust, only to be removed by some further explanation. Sir Robert was alarmed at the general tendency to increased expenditure on account of the Colonies: and he enumerated several instances,—the Canadian loan-guarantee and the fortification grant; the Sydney emigration-orders issued by Sir George Gipps, to the amount of nearly a million; and the South Australian bills. This alarm was expressed after Sir Robert had declared that a reduction of expenditure might be one means of meeting the deficiency in the Imperial revenue. Such hints, we say, obscure as they are, will create no little alarm in all who are interested in the Colonial expenditure. Now, we believe that Sir Robert Peel is too discreet a statesman to commit any flagrant injury upon a colony; too good a "Conservative" to sacrifice any practical advantage for a theoretical good, or to remove a theoretical evil at the expense of a much greater practical evil. And moreover, though it is to be doubted whether Sir Robert is much more familiar with Colonial affairs than a diligent reader of newspapers and blue books might well be, yet it does not follow that the Colonies will suffer to the extent of his ignorance; for, master as he is to be in his Cabinet, it is not supposable that Lord Stanley is to have no weight in the deliberation on Colonial questions. Therefore the alarm which Sir Robert's ominous hints would excite may be allayed. Nevertheless, there are some considerations which it were as well to urge before Sir Robert is too far committed in the perpetration of any mistaken economy.

First, the new economy of the Conservatives, if the Colonies are to be first visited with it, should be a real economy. It is very proper to check Sir George Gipps' plan of incurring liabilities to the amount of a million in two years for immigration, while the immigration-fund is but a small fraction of that amount; but then, Sir Robert did not *begin* to impose that check—it was Lord John Russell. * * * Then again, the Canadian guarantee: it does not take much consideration to show that vast sums might be expended in Canada, not only to the immense benefit of the Canadians, but to the incalculable benefit of the Mother-country. It might take millions to buy up all the appropriated waste lands under some rational system of forfeitures, such as that recommended by Lord Durham; but what enormous benefits might accrue to this country from money so laid out, and more, laid out in the encouragement of emigration to Canada upon a scale such as the world has never witnessed. Those enterprises are not upon the cards now, and we do not urge them upon Sir Robert Peel just at the threshold of office; but the speculation serves as an illustration to show that the "economy" of an expenditure on account of the Colonies is not to be estimated by the amount saved, but by the mode of its disbursement. On the other hand, suppose the whole amount devoted to the Colonies were struck off the Estimates by a stroke of the pen, what would be gained by *that*?—Why, the separation of one and all of the Colonies, except, perhaps, the worst used and most helpless, and the loss of their markets for our manufactures. Sir Robert Peel must know, as a self-evident proposition, that money may be saved to lose tenfold, and that it may be liberally spent to return ten-fold.—Surely it is not necessary at this time of day to remind him, when he comes to details, that penny-wisdom is pound-foolishness?

There is yet a more important question to be asked—What has England done for her Colonies, that she should call upon them now for such a strict account? Has she done her duty to them in every respect? Has she sent them out—the young colonies as they left their home—completely educated, and equipped to combat the hardships of the wilderness? has she removed those hardships to the greatest possible extent; shown her colonists where they might provide for themselves; or where they have found out the site without her assistance, left them alone to improve its natural resources? Has she conducted her navigation-laws upon a principle of strict equality, allowing her Colonies to seek their markets in all parts of the world equally with herself? Has she taught the Colonies, to whom her money is now grudged, to raise it within themselves—to find the means and the mode of taxing themselves, and enforcing a rigid economy in their own control?—England has done none of all these things. She has done, for a long series of years, but one thing for her Colonies—she has given them money. Like the undutiful parent, she has let that one easy virtue of pecuniary liberality suffice as the substitute for all others. And is this sole benefit to be withdrawn? Good: let it be withdrawn: but *first*, in the name of justice and common sense, enable the Colonies to supply themselves with the riches which you withdraw. Let these be the terms of the bargain, and the harshest economy which can be exercised here will have no alarms. Endow the Colonies with the equal power of trading in the markets of the world; let them be open to every grade and condition of society, so that the staple of their population may be the same as your own; let them no longer be held by the Colonial Office as patronage-preserves for incapable or disreputable importuners who cannot be fed at home; give them, in complete representative institutions, the means of raising funds within themselves, and of exercising that economy which you demand; set them free to derive from the natural resources of their own countries that capital which you deny; and your future justice will be preferred to your past lazy generosity. No longer prevent the prosperity which you will not help; do not withhold from the West Indies the Free Black labour which can alone save them, if you are prepared to make no further sacrifice to their welfare; do not inflict a Gawler upon a Colony and refuse to pay his bills; do not, all in one breath, deprive the settlers in New South Wales of their emigration-orders, take away their convict-labour, and refuse them a self-taxing power because they are a community of convicts and not of free emigrants. If you will not pay the Colonies, enable them to pay themselves. On these terms welcome the austerest economy. But do not think of withdrawing any of the ordinary allowances, "extravagant" as they may seem, until you are prepared to look a little further at other considerations. Do not withhold the single paltry service which England performs for her Colonies, and leave them nothing to thank the Mother-country for. Where would be the sense, or expediency, or economy of that?—*Colonial Gazette.*

The Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1841.

We have at length received intelligence of the progress of events in China. The Western Mail last evening furnished us with a detail of the warlike movements in that quarter; which, it would appear, are likely soon to bring the Chinese to terms. We subjoin all the particulars that have come to hand.

[*From the Boston Courier, Oct. 25.*]

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—ATTACK UPON CANTON, AND DEFEAT OF THE CHINESE.

The ship *Narragansett*, of Boston, arrived at New York on Saturday from Canton, having left Macao June 1. The British had commenced the war in earnest, the masses of Chinese and Tartars proving to be of no avail against the superior discipline and tact of their invaders. The accounts are contained in a postscript to the New York American, the proprietors of which despatched a steamer to the Narragansett, before the latter arrived, and obtained the news exclusively.

From the New York American.

MACAO, May 28.—Dear Sir,—You will see by the enclosed that hostilities have again commenced—the trade is entirely stopped. All the foreigners have left Canton except the English forces.

We have news from Canton up to the morning of the 26th, at which time the English were still storming the city. The land forces had possession of the heights in rear of the city, while the men-of-war had possession of the river in the front and to the westward. The loss of life on the part of the Chinese has been tremendous. There are between forty and fifty thousand Tartar and Chinese troops inside the city, into which the men-of-war are pouring incessant vollies of shells and rockets, in order to drive them to a close engagement with the English soldiers on the heights.

The English have sustained considerable loss. A portion of our establishment is here, some on board ship at Whampoa, and Mr. Delano close to the city, intending to land the first opportunity, in order to look after the factory and property left there. We have been fortunate enough to get on board ship, and at this place in safety, every book, paper, and account that we possess, though we evacuated the factory in great haste, and but a few hours before the Chinese commenced the attack.

MACAO, May 29.—On the 21st, Captain Elliott issued at Canton the following circular:—

"In the present situation of circumstances, Her "Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary feels it his "duty to recommend that the British and other "foreigners now remaining in the factories should "retire from Canton before sunset.

"C. ELLIOTT, *Plenipotentiary.*

"*British Factory*, 21*st May*, 1841."

Even without this notice, the warlike preparations made by the Chinese in every direction were so apparent, that it had become but too palpable that the Chinese contemplated commencing hostilities, probably on that very day; in many of the pack-houses, and even on their roofs, guns had been planted; every street leading to the river's edge had become a marked battery; and pennons and flags were flying over every one of them; soldiers were seen everywhere, and even in the Hong Merchants' warehouses, whilst teas were being weighed; a party returning on Friday from one of these Hongs, saw, whilst passing to the foreign factories in a boat, many of the batteries, the soldiers in which, for amusement's sake, pointed the guns at them, without, however, molesting them. The whole river side, from the French folly to the most northern end of Canton, presented one continued line of fortifications, and a large number of guns were planted on Dutch and French follies. A new fort had been built at Shaming, and it was known that an immense number of fire-rafts had been prepared in many creeks in different parts of the river. In fact the magnitude of the Chinese preparations prove that they were now bent upon most determined resistance, and to drive the English out of the river without much greater loss of time, and that to effect this a simultaneous attack upon the different positions of the English was intended.

The local authorities published proclamations and sent messages through the Hong-merchants and linguists, assuring all resident foreigners of their perfect safety in Canton.

Pursuant to the above notice from Capt. Elliott, all foreign merchants then at Canton, with the exception of two, left their factories, the last embarking at about six o'clock in the afternoon; and from what occurred after, we have little doubt that it was intended to have surprised all the foreign merchants that very night, and to have carried them off prisoners, had they escaped death at the hands of the infuriated mob. They have indeed had a most miraculous escape.

Owing to its being nearly calm, and to a strong ebb tide, the schooner Aurora, with several British merchants on board, and Her Majesty's cutter, Louisa, remained anchored right opposite the factories, and it was observed that the suburbs of Canton presented an appearance of more than usual quiet. All the innumerable boats which are in peaceful times seen on the river, gaily lighted up, were no longer there, and the foreign factories, were, with the exception of two, dark and silent. Soon after six o'clock, Her Majesty's ships *Modeste* and *Algerine*, moved from their anchorage in the Macao passage, and anchored as close to the town as the water would permit, nor did this seem for the time to attract much attention.

At a little past ten o'clock, a blaze of light in the direction of Fa-tee was observed, and was soon found to proceed from several fire-rafts or junks floating down fast with the tide upon the cutter and schooner, who were in considerable danger, the tide still ebbing, and weighing anchor would have brought them nearer to the range of the guns from the Company's garden, and others which had by this time opened upon them, and kept up a smart fire, by which the schooner was hit twice, and the cutter once.

The two small vessels were therefore obliged to remain at anchor, exposed to the fire from the battery at Shaming, the cutter returning the fire gallantly, and forcing by her fire six large cargo boats, that bore down on her in the wake of the fire-ships, and probably filled with soldiers to board her, to sheer off, when the steamer *Nemesis* came down upon the fire-ships, and towed them out of harm's way, opening at the same time a tremendous fire from her two thirty-two pounders. Her Majesty's ships *Modeste, Algerine*, and *Pylades*, had meanwhile also opened their fire, and a brisk cannonade ensued, maintained chiefly against the new fort at Shaming, where the guns were served with great gallantry. The firing was kept up during part of the night, and the cutter and schooner were at last, by the tide turning, enabled to move out of range of the shot, into the Macao passage.

Her Majesty's ships *Alligator* and *Pylades* were at one time, we learn, in imminent danger, from the fire-ships, but the opportune arrival of the boats of Her Majesty's ship *Herald*, who towed them on shore, saved them. In the morning early of the 22d, the work of destruction at Shaming was recommenced by H. M. S. *Modeste, Pylades*, and *Algerine*, and steamer *Nemesis*: the fort was after a heavy cannonade, silenced and destroyed, and eight very fine new brass guns found in it. Meanwhile, a number of war-junks were seen issuing from a creek opposite Fa-tee, and the steamer Nemesis went to meet them; but they, unwilling to have anything to say to so formidable an antagonist, retreated again to the creek, and the steamer again gave her assistance at Shaming, which, no sooner being perceived by the junks than they came out a second time.

This time, however, the steamer was not content with merely driving them back, but followed them into the creek; what then passed there was, from the position of our informant, hid from his view, but loud reports and immense volumes of white and black smoke rising into the air at short intervals, but too plainly told that the work of destruction was actively going on there. In less than three hours, upwards of forty war-junks were set fire to and blown up, a sight which can have been anything but pleasing to Yikshan, the quelling general.

The return of the Nemesis from this successful expedition followed by the Herald's and her own boats, is described as affording a sight in the highest degree cheering, and yet comical at the same time. The steamer was covered all over with the flags and pendants captured from the junks; the boats' crews were all arrayed in handsome mandarin dresses and caps; and the crew of one boat, in order to be perfect in their new costume, had, each man of them, a tail *more sinico*, dangling from under their caps, which we hope were the spoils from living Chinese, who saved their lives by leaving their tails behind. The loss of life in this exploit is said not to have been great, the Chinese having had ample time to save themselves by flight before the vessels blew up. We are sorry to have to record one casualty on board the steamer—her gallant commander, Captain Hall, was severely wounded in the hand by the bursting of a rocket.

During the action of Shaming, the rigging and spars of the Modeste were a good deal cut up, and three men wounded; we have not heard of any casualties on board the other two ships. After the destruction of the Shaming fort, the ships of war retired to their anchorage in the Macao passage, waiting for the squadron and forces on their way up the river.

On the 23d, the whole forces, naval as well as military, had by the Macao passage arrived to within four or five miles of Canton, and even Her Majesty's Ship Blenheim had been able, in spite of her great draught of water, to proceed thus far. A great many Chinese chop-boats were seized at Whampoa by the British, and they afforded excellent conveyance for the troops.

On the 24th, H. M. 26th Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mountain, took possession again of the foreign factories, and were just in time to save the greater part of them from destruction, driving from thence a mob of soldiers and thieves that had begun carrying away whatever they could. They were too late, however, to save the Greek, Dutch, and British Hongs—these have been completely sacked; everything, even to the window-frames, has been carried away, and a large quantity of valuable merchandize, chiefly woollens, which were stored in the Company's Godowns, have become a prey to the mob.

On the 27th, the Cameronians were still in possession of the factories, and the other troops, consisting of the 18th Royal Irish, H. M. 49th, the Madras 37th N. I., altogether 1700 men, and 500 marines, had after some sharp fighting taken possession of the heights to the north of Canton and driven all the Tartar troops into the city, which was being bombarded from the ships with round shot, shells and rockets. On the 26th a general attack, it is said, was contemplated, and parties arrived yesterday from Whampoa, which they left late on that day, report having heard a heavy cannonade during the greatest part of the day.

It is, therefore, very probable, that whilst we are writing, Canton is in possession of the English.

We hear that on the 25th, early in the morning, Hequa and the Kwangchowtoo had an interview with one of the naval commanders, offering to negotiate for the safety of the city; that they offered five millions of dollars, to be paid within three months, and all damage done to or suffered by the English during the attack on the city to be made good; that they further offer to withdraw all troops from Canton, and ask forty days to effect it in.—These offers, if made, have, it appears, been refused; it would indeed be the height of folly now again to enter into negotiations with the Chinese, after the ample experience we have had of their total want of good faith. They probably, by these offers, wish to gain time, in order, at some future moment, again to break their promises, whenever they may hope to be able unawares to attack the English with any advantage.

The number of fire-rafts prepared by the Chinese must have been enormous; they have been sent on all parts of the river between Canton and the Bogue; some were sent down upon the Wellesley, (anchored off the Bogue) from Chuenpee; others at Second Bar upon the Futtay Salam (ashore there) and the Scaleby Castle, and the naval Senior Commander has, we fear, issued a notice to the Chinese that any village from which a fire-craft shall be seen to come, or the village nearest to the spot whence the fire-craft shall have been sent, is to be destroyed, so as not to leave one stone upon another.

In prosecution of this threat the Sulphur and Alligator have completely destroyed a village near Half-way Pagoda, where fire-crafts had been sent among the British shipping, and it is to be hoped that this severe example may have the desired effect. H. M. Plenipotentiary has also issued a proclamation to the people of Canton, saying that having on several occasions been treacherously dealt with by the Emperor's commissioners, he now intends to drive their troops out of Canton, and warns the peaceful inhabitants to leave the town without delay, in order not to be made to suffer for the faults of their mandarins.

On Friday, the 21st instant, all foreigners left Canton, pursuant to the above notice of Capt. Elliott, and went to Whampoa, or retired on board boats in the river, with the exception of Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Moise, two American merchants.—Immediately on the factories being thus abandoned, the mob broke in, and were, with great difficulty, driven back by the soldiery, who wanted no sharers in the plunder.

The above-named gentlemen were in great danger of violence from the mob and soldiers, but Mr. Morse succeeded, by the assistance of a mandarin, to escape to the river and into a boat in which he reached Whampoa in safety, while Mr. Coolidge was, probably with a view to his protection, carried into the city. A boat, from the American ship Morrison, which, with a crew of four, and three passengers, Messrs. Taylor, Miller, and Guilerrez, left Canton for Whampoa on Friday, was, near the French Folly, fired upon by the Chinese, and, trying to escape by seeking shelter on board a tea-boat, on the southern bank of the river, the passengers and crew were followed by the soldiers, who very severely maltreated them, and then carried them prisoners to the authorities at Canton.

The American Vice-Consul went to Canton to demand the release of his countrymen, and, we suppose, it was in consequence of his remonstrance that they were set at liberty in front of the factories, exposed to insults from the mob, although they had repeatedly but ineffectually demanded to be delivered to their countrymen at Whampoa, or on board an English ship of war. Without the means of getting from Canton, they had no other means of safety but to seek for shelter in the Consoo-house, where, having reached, they were shut up and remained for several days without food, apparently forgotten, until on the 24th, Capt. Elliott, who, we suppose, must have been informed of their position, went there with a strong detachment of troops and released them from their imprisonment, sending them to Whampoa.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Miller has been very badly wounded, that his life is despaired of; one of the crew is likewise missing, probably killed, and all the others are more or less wounded, suffering from the privations they have endured.—Mr. Coolidge has been liberated in the same manner as the others.

We omitted to state in the foregoing account of the hostilities at Canton, that H. M. S. Algerine, after the forces had arrived at Canton, was placed opposite the Dutch folly, which the Chinese had strongly fortified, and from whence a fire was soon opened upon the vessel, which was returned with interest; the Chinese, however, defended the place with great determination, but it was at last carried. We regret, however, to learn, that the loss in killed and wounded, of the Algerine, has been very severe, particularly among the boat parties that were sent to carry the fort and several other masked batteries; a lieutenant of the ship, whose name we did not learn, had, it is reported, his leg carried off by a cannon ball.

[*Extract of a Letter, dated Macao, May* 30, 1841.]

Messrs. Cary & Co.—Since the date of our general advices events of much importance have transpired, a brief note of which may be interesting to you.

On the 24th, General Gough was landing his troops, 1800 men, at the foot of the heights in the rear of the city, and on the morning of the 25th he commenced operations, particulars of the day's work are not yet known, further than that with a loss of some forty killed and wounded, four batteries were taken from the Chinese, and great numbers of their officers and soldiers killed, the heights commanding the city taken, and the British forces entrenched upon them.

The loss of the Chinese on this occasion is variously estimated at 3000 to 5000, and even as high as 10,000 men, and they now find to their cost and extreme disappointment that they are unable to cope with European troops on shore, as they have before proved themselves in their encounters with British forces afloat.

On the 26th, the vessels of war were engaged in quieting and destroying the few remains of opposition, and in the evening, Mandarins called on Captain Elliott, with flags of truce, to negotiate for the preservation of the city.

Our advices from the seat of action and negotiation are to the morning of the 27th, when it was said that the Chinese had capitulated and offered a very large sum of money for the ransom of the city, which it was supposed would then be saved.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say, that since the 11th, nothing has been done in the way of sales of imports, and that all shipments of teas, &c. cease on the 21st; our establishment, in common with all others, is again removed to Macao, and we fear with a prospect of being obliged to remain here for several months, inasmuch as in the event of a suspension of hostilities, and Canton being left without further injury, we do not think the British merchants will trust themselves there while the British forces are drawn off to the northward. We think it will be found necessary to renew the blockade of the port, and the most that we can hope for under almost any circumstances is that neutrals may proceed to Canton, to realize the foreign merchandize deposited there, and to complete the lading of the ships already in port.

We are without late intelligence from India, but Commodore Bremer is daily expected on in the steamer Queen, to resume command of the naval forces, and it is understood that a reinforcement of eight regiments, about 6500 men, is now on the way from China to India.

We enclose a report of the cargo of the Narragansett, by which you will see that the total export since 1st July of last year, is only 90,000 chests. We doubt if the lading of the American ships at Whampoa will be completed without much delay; and viewing the state and prospect of foreign relations with China, in whatever light we may, still we look upon it as almost certain, that high prices for teas must and will rule in Europe and America for the ensuing year or two.

PROVISION FOR THE POOR.

It would appear that the prospect of an approaching dull winter, and, consequently trying one for the labouring classes particularly, has induced His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to address a communication to the City authorities, relative to the necessity of further provision being made by the City for the support of indigent poor during the inclement season of the year.

The subject was debated in Common Council last week, and resulted in the appointment of a Committee, to make enquiry, and report upon the best method of giving employment to such persons. That the citizens are more heavily taxed than the inhabitants of any other part of the Province, caused by immigration to this port, none will deny; and while we daily witness the departure to the United States and elsewhere, of great numbers of those who have the means of carrying them thither, it is evident that all who are really in poor circumstances must remain with us, while the number of those who are able to contribute towards their support, is greatly diminished.—In these circumstances, and when permanent or even casual employment is not easily obtained, it is evident that something must be done to aid the destitute; and it will be allowed by all that the movement in the matter has commenced in the proper quarter. With this view, we think the undertaking should be a Provincial one, and that our citizens alone, (whose taxes this year are unusually heavy,) should not be compelled to bear the extra burden; neither do we think that the poor or indigent should be supported in idleness, or be led annually to expect extraneous aid from the community. And now that large tracts of land have been surveyed and laid out in small lots in different parts of the Province, many poor but industrious families, who, if they are allowed to remain in the City, will become burthens upon the public, might at once be located thereon, and in a short time become thriving settlers. By means of the Emigrant Societies instituted in the different Counties of the Province, such assistance and advice might be conveyed to settlers as would soon put them in a comfortable way of doing, and of subsisting for the winter; and when once away from the false allurements of the City, they would perhaps soon become contented and happy. In many situations buildings could be erected for the settlers at a trifling expence to the Province, and provisions for them could be procured at low rates, while fuel, which is a heavy expense to many poor families in the City, could be obtained by them in the immediate vicinity of their new habitations, without price.

We merely throw out these suggestions for public consideration, and would be glad to see the subject discussed, in order that beneficial means of employment might be afforded to such as may stand in need during the coming winter.

An inquest was held on the 28th inst. before Dr. W. Bayard, on view of the body of Daniel Murphy, who was found dead in his bed, in Mr. Veith's brew-house. Verdict—"death produced by the fumes of Charcoal arising from a pan of coals incautiously placed in the centre of the room."

☞ We have received from the liberal publisher of the *New-York Albion*, a copy of the splendid view of Windsor Palace, which that gentleman has had engraved at great expense, for the purpose of gratuitous distribution to his subscribers. It is executed in fine style, and is certainly a handsome present.—Mr. Peele, the travelling Agent of the Albion, who is now on a collecting tour, is delivering the Picture in this City, and will receive the names of new subscribers for the Albion, or for the *European*, a newspaper published at Liverpool (in connection with the Albion,) on the days the mail steamers leave for Halifax.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE HONORABLE JOHN ROBERTSON.—On Tuesday last, the Left Flank Company, City Militia, under the command of Captain Alexander Robertson, met together to fire for a Silver Medal, presented by their late Commander, (the Hon. John Robertson,) which was won by Mr. George Edgar, after a sharp contest. The Company, on their return, presented the following address, together with a beautiful Silver Snuff Box, made by our townsman, Mr. Toler, bearing on the lid the following inscription:

Presented to
Major, the Honorable JOHN ROBERTSON,
By the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates
of the Volunteer Left Flank Company,
Saint John City Militia,
As a mark of esteem, on his retiring from the
command of the Company.

COPY OF THE ADDRESS.

Sir,—The Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Volunteer Left Flank Company, First Battalion Saint John City Militia, beg to embrace the present occasion of their meeting to express their Unanimous sentiments of regret at your retirement from the command of this Company, and to request your acceptance of the Snuff Box herewith offered by them, as a small token of the high estimation in which they have always held your character as an Officer and a Gentleman.

It affords us at the same time unfeigned satisfaction to observe, that as a just reward of your faithful services, the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to confer upon you the rank of Major;—and although for the present retired from the more active duties of an Officer, we are well assured that, should circumstances ever occur to require your services in defence of your Queen and Country, none will be found more ready to unsheath the Sword in support of the British Crown and the British Standard than yourself.

On behalf of the Company.
JAMES MALCOLM,
DONALD ROSS,
ARCHIBALD FRASER.

To Major, the Honorable
JOHN ROBERTSON.

To which Mr. Robertson made the following reply:—

Saint John, 19th October, 1841.

Gentlemen,—I beg you will convey to the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Volunteer Left Flank Company, First Battalion Saint John City Militia, my sincere thanks for the very handsome present which they have been pleased to present to me on my retirement from the command of that Company, and more particularly for the flattering and friendly manner in which they have expressed their good wishes towards me.

I always had the proud satisfaction, during my command of the Company, of receiving the approbation of the Colonel commanding, and more than once that of the Commander-in-Chief, for their uniform steadiness and good conduct. When men are willing and desirous to do their duty, that of their Officers becomes a pleasure, and I can state most sincerely that this has been the case with your Company. That they will long preserve this character I feel well assured, and although retired from the Militia service, I shall always take a deep interest in their welfare, and should circumstances render it necessary for the Militia of this Province to turn out in defence of their Queen and Country, (which I sincerely hope may not be the case,) I know of no duty that could be assigned to me so agreeable as that of mounting the garb and obtaining the command of that faithful Band that wears the Tartan. I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ROBERTSON.

To Messrs. James Malcolm, Donald Ross, Archibald Fraser, } Committee.

GRAND MANAN.—A Sermon, occasioned by the burning of the Church on this Island some time since, by the hand of a midnight incendiary,—preached by the Rev. Mr. DUNN, Rector of the Parish,—has been published, and is for sale at several stores in this City, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column. As the proceeds of the sale of the work are to be applied to assist in finishing the new Church, (if there were no other good reasons to recommend it,) we expect the Sermon will be extensively purchased by persons of all denominations.

Among the donations from different quarters to aid the erection and finishing of the new Church, we have to notice a very handsome present from C. H. Little, Esq. of New York. This gentleman is a native of Grand Manan, and left the Island to seek his fortune, when a mere boy, with nothing but honesty and industry to recommend him, and was never heard of by his friends until he had become a respectable and wealthy citizen of New York. The following is a copy of Mr. Dunn's letter on receiving the gift, which we have much pleasure in making public:

"*Grand Manan, September* 7, 1841.

"MY DEAR SIR.—I have to acknowledge the receipt of thirty-five pieces of stained and enamelled Glass, for the Gothic Window in rear of the Pulpit in the new Church lately erected in this Parish, and take this method of conveying to you the sincere thanks of myself and congregation for this present; and beg to assure you, that we are not insensible of our obligations to you for so handsome a donation, so voluntarily bestowed; and it will have a peculiar value attached to it by your connexions and numerous friends in this your native Island, who will view it as a lasting proof, that, though having been separated from them for some years, and participating in the more favored circumstances, and in the prosperity of a flourishing City, you have not severed from this isolated spot the associations and ties of early youth.—Ardently desiring that such acts of Christian fellowship and liberality may become more general among all Christians, and be esteemed as bonds of union and love; I have the honour of remaining your obedient and faithful servant,
JOHN DUNN, *Rector.*

To C. H. LITTLE, Esq. } New York. }

MISS ST. LUKE'S CONCERT.—This young lady's first appearance in St. John was greeted with the most full and fashionable audience we have seen on any similar occasion for some time past.—We attribute this in a great measure to the fact of her being the sister of the celebrated Master St. Luke, and the daughter and pupil of Mr. St. Luke, both of whom are now personally as well as professionally known among us. The public were from this cause on the tip-toe to see and hear a young lady of whom so much had been said and expected. The bill of fare indeed showed that a great deal of difficulty was laid out for her to contend with, but whether she would succeed in surmounting those difficulties was the matter for consideration. Suffice it to say, Miss St. Luke appeared, and her first song was a difficult bravura from the "*Maid of Artois*", in which, either from over anxiety or from the fact of its being her first appearance among us, her voice was much affected. She seemed, however, like a good general, only to be gradually bringing her forces into action, for in her second song "*Dalla Gioja*", she set the matter at rest that she was a St. Luke, and in each succeeding song she grew greater and greater, till each was rapturously encored; but the greatest and most thrilling effect was produced by her Finale to *Cinderella*. This is a perfect master-piece, and gained a tremendous encore. Of Miss St. Luke scarcely too much can be said. Her voice is what would be called a Mezzo Soprano, of most delightful quality and immense volume; she sings as decided and musician-like as can be conceived, tho' as yet she has scarcely seen her seventeenth year. She is also a good Pianist, and accompanied Mr. St. Luke in his Concerto on the Violin very neatly indeed. Of Master St. Luke, he is the Paganini of the family, and if he had as much assiduity as he has gift, he would in our opinion some day be the Paganini of the world. Of Mr. St. Luke, he is like the man he represents in his song of "*Largo il Factolum*" (which by the bye was excellently sung)—he can do every thing. He plays the violin beautifully, the guitar sweetly, the pianoforte well, and the violoncello well, and let no person say he cannot sing, after hearing his "*Largo il Factolum*". In addition to all this, he is a most successful Teacher of Dancing. This family purpose staying here for the winter, and on the following year intend leaving for London, where we trust they will be as well rewarded as their merits deserve.

Accountants, Intelligence, and Agency Office.—We beg leave to direct attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Garrison & Powell. The former gentleman has been long known to the community as a Custom House Broker, and of late, as a Notary Public, in which capacities his services have been eminently useful. Mr. Powell is an experienced Accountant, and an excellent penman; and both persons, we have reason to believe, are fully acquainted with the various duties which they offer to perform. An Office of this nature is very much required in this City, and we have no doubt that the parties will render good service to the persons by whom they may be employed; and as their charge in all cases, we are assured, will be reasonable, we have no hesitation, from our personal knowledge of Messrs. Garrison & Powell, in cordially recommending them to the friendly consideration of the public.

PUBLIC CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—Since the disorganization of the late Library, the resident inhabitants of the City have been deprived of a fertile source of amusement for their leisure hours. We are glad, however, to perceive, that a similar institution is now in the course of formation. Our literary friends, therefore, need not despair, since they will be able, at such a trifling cost, to secure to themselves the privilege of reading a valuable collection of the most standard works. It is indeed astonishing that the City cannot at this moment boast of a Library which is open and accessible to all. Of the benefits derivable from a systematic course of reading and thinking, it would be almost a waste of time to dilate upon. Books are frequently more pleasant companions—and invariably more faithful ones—than human beings; because we can converse with the master spirits of the age in which we live, with the familiarity of early friendship, fearless alike that our secret emotions, our private confidence, or our little natural weaknesses will be betrayed. We can walk with Scott over the ruins of royalty, and hold converse in the puritanical spirit of the republican era—wander with Childe Harold, over the remains of ancient grandeur and decay—travel with Japhet in search of a Father—idle with the foppish Pelham in the laziness of a sunny hour—dash with Charles O'Malley after the stag and the hounds—or hold converse with the household gods of our own inimitable Boz; not forgetting Anacreon, Moore, and the other brilliant meteors of literature:—all these we can do, and we can sorrow and joy, and never drop a tear of regret—and engrave in the caverns of our inmost hearts, the confessions of folly or the triumphs of virtue,—*conscious that we are in solitude, with no intruding eye to scan our actions.* But perhaps we are speaking to a reader of more serious caste. Well, for him there are Chillingworth and Tillotson, Blair, and Sterne, serving as guides to the "Book of Life." Or, are we arguing with the Logician? At our elbow stand Newton, Locke, Buckley, Stuart, Reid, and Whately, each ready to vindicate the philosophy of existence! In the camp or on the ocean, still we are met. There is Napier with his finger pointing to the Peninsula, and Cooke traversing the "uttermost parts of the earth."

But enough. We wish the proprietor of this establishment success, and trust he will meet with sufficient support to carry his plans into execution.—*Communicated.*

On the 2d of August the annual graduation of Doctors of Medicine took place in the University of Edinburgh, when one hundred and three gentlemen had the honour of receiving their degrees, among whom was George M. Odell, from New-Brunswick.

His Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, Governor General of British North America, is, we understand, expected to arrive about the 30th of the present month, in Her Majesty's steamer the Styx.—From hence His Excellency will proceed to Quebec in the Unicorn.—*Halifax Royal Gazette.*

A Montreal correspondent of the Boston Atlas furnishes the following particulars relative to our new Governor General:

Sir Charles Bagot, if we are rightly informed, was born in 1781, and in 1806, or when he was twenty-five years of age, was married to the eldest daughter of Lord Maryborough, brother of the Duke of Wellington. In the following year, 1807, he was under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; in 1814 he was Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris; in 1820, or at the age of thirty-nine, he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; in 1824, or at the age of forty-three, was appointed Ambassador at the Hague. On his return from Washington he received the order of the Bath, and now in his sixtieth year, has been honored with the important post of Governor General of Canada. Sir Charles is known, at home, as a veteran diplomatist of high Conservative politics, and is one of those very judicious men who never commit themselves by any rashness or imprudence. The appointment was made, of course, after Lord Sydenham's resignation, and before the death of that nobleman was known in England.

H. M. S. Seringapatam, Commodore Douglas, sailed from Halifax on Monday the 18th instant, and the Pique and Crocodile on Saturday last, for Portsmouth.—The Charybdis sailed for Jamaica on Monday.

The *Acadia*, Mail Steamer, left Halifax on Monday afternoon, the 18th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock, for Liverpool.—Passengers from Halifax—Hon. Wm. Crane and Lady, Colonel Butler, Colonel Gascoigne, Captain Smith and servant, Lord Prudhoe, Sir H. Hart, A. Eaton, J. W. McLeod, Lord Mulgrave and servant, Captain Monins, Mr. Romaine, Captain Roper, Mr. Trip, Capt. Leith, —and 58 from Boston.

McLEOD.—It appears that those persons who imagined that they had detected Alexander McLeod among the passengers by the Acadia, under the assumed name of James Brown, were mistaken.—He came on his way from Utica as far as Schenectady, and proceeded thence, by way of Saratoga, to Montreal, where he was cordially welcomed by his friends. Mr. McLeod, accompanied by Capt. Brooks, of the United States Artillery, arrived at Montreal on Saturday the 16th instant—the day on which he was said to have left Boston for Liverpool.

DEATH OF MR. FORSYTH.—The Baltimore Patriot of the 22d inst. says, "We regret to learn that the Hon. John Forsyth, the Secretary of State under Mr. Van Buren's administration, died at Washington last night, about nine o'clock. He had been sick for some time with bilious fever.

We have just been informed that the Americans have succeeded in daming the waters of the Aliguash, in the "Disputed Territory," so as to turn them into the Penobscot. It seems that the work was commenced last Spring, and is now so far completed that they intend running their timber in that direction, which they have been cutting in that neighbourhood, which, it is said, abounds in timber of the very best description. We cannot vouch for the correctness of the report. We shall, however, institute an inquiry, the result of which we shall lay before our readers at an early opportunity. But a very little distance intervenes between the head waters of the Aliguash and those of the Penobscot, probably not more than four or five miles. With the acclivities of the lands in question, and the facilities afforded by nature for making a Canal, we are unacquainted. If the facts are, as have been stated, it would certainly appear that there is remissness somewhere.—*Woodstock Telegraph.*

RUMOURED CESSION OF CUBA TO GREAT BRITAIN.—Some of the United States papers will have it that a negotiation is on foot between the Spanish and British Governments, for the cession, by the former, of the Island of Cuba, to the latter power.—How much credit is to be attached to the rumour, we know not. The New-York Journal of Commerce, of the 18th, contains the following on the subject:—

"Rumours continue to circulate, of a design on the part of Great Britain to get possession of the Island of Cuba. We doubt if there is any good foundation for them. That Great Britain is urging upon Spain the necessity of fulfilling her Treaty obligations in respect to the slave trade, is unquestionable; and that in case of the indisposition or inability of the Spanish Government to enforce upon the Cubans the execution of the laws made for the fulfilment of said Treaty, England may take the staff into her own hands, is possible. But England is perfectly aware that the possession of Cuba by any other power than Spain, would be regarded by the United States with great uneasiness. The energetic declaration made by President Monroe, with the concurrence, it is since understood, of Mr. Canning, then Prime Minister of England, in regard to European powers making conquests on this Continent, would, if we mistake not, be essentially applicable to an attempt upon the Island of Cuba. We trust, however, no such design is contemplated. We have already questions enough to dispute with England, (although less than we had a week ago,) and it is devoutly to be hoped that no more may be added to the number."

The subjoined extract from the New Orleans Bulletin, of the 5th, is in confirmation of the rumour.

"A commercial gentleman, who has spent some weeks in Havannah, informs his correspondent in this City, that he has become satisfied, from information he has obtained in the best quarters, that England is negotiating with Spain for a cession of Cuba. Some of the steps he has learned the British Government have taken in the matter, he states thus:—"The English demand the liberation of the negroes introduced here since the treaty of 1820, as being called for by the spirit of that document. The government at Madrid referred the question to the Governor here, who called a junto of rich people—they answered, (with one exception,)—we cannot allow it. Now, England has said, it *must* be done. If the Regent of Spain says to Cuba, do it, and the people of Cuba persist in saying no—what will be the result? Submission to such a demand seems to me to be out of the question. A proud Spaniard asked me the other day, if I thought that the United States would accept of the Island? I answered, I believe the Island would be received, but you must first achieve your own independence—then she will acknowledge you, and take you in as a partner.' But the grand question is, will Uncle Sam allow John Bull to take possession here, even if old Spain consents? If he does, adieu to peace—our Southern institutions will at least be jeoparded, and a valuable trade closed against us."

Very Important from Central America—Aggression of the English—Piracy on an American Vessel.—The brig Francis, Captain Robers, arrived yesterday from San Juan, and brings intelligence from that place to the 31 ult. We are indebted to Captain R. for much important information.

The King of the Musquitos, chief of a tribe of Indians, who inhabit a part of the Province of Honduras, arrived at San Juan on the 15th August, in company with the Governor of Belize, in an English sloop of war, and laid claim to that port. The Central Americans were ordered to leave by the first of next March. His Musquito Majesty, with his English Allies, then proceeded to Bocotoro, and ordered the Columbians to leave by the same time. The commandant of San Juan had been sent to Belize to be tried for piracy.

There is more in this than meets the eye. It will be recollected that some time since there was a report current that the Mosquito King had died, and in his will left his dominions to Queen Victoria. Put this, and the fact that he is now aided by the British, in grasping the small Province in that region, together, and the drift of the whole is easily seen. England has an eye to the richest of all the five States of Central America.

It is reported by Captain Robers, that the Americans at San Juan are almost daily insulted, and, what is still worse, a high handed outrage has been committed on the brig Galen, of this City. We have received a full account of this outrage, and it calls loudly on our Government for instant redress.—*New-York Herald.*

TRIAL OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE MEN FOR MURDER.—The correspondent of the Illinois Free Trader gives an account of the trial of the persons charged with the murder of the Driskalls, John and William, from which we make a few extracts. He says "the September term of the Ogle Circuit Court has just closed, and its session has been marked by a trial, which, in the number of the accused tried in one indictment for the crime of murder, is without parallel. One hundred and twelve men were indicted for the murder of John Driskall and William Driskall, in June last, near Washington Grove, in this County. About one hundred pleaded not guilty, and were put upon their trial. Judge Ford, whatever might have been his feelings, (the accused were his neighbours, Judge F. living in Ogle County,) exhibited upon the bench a stern determination that the accused should be fully and fairly tried. However, the very fact of the great confusion occasioned by so many names in the indictment, left the accused without any evidence to contend against. The two or three first witnesses, whose names were endorsed upon the indictment, (and by the laws of this State, none except those whose names are so endorsed, can be called to prove the substantive part of the accusation,) only knew some of the preparatory steps taken, which led to the supposed offence.

The facts connected with the killing of the Driskalls are stated as follows—"that the Driskalls were a part of an organised gang, embracing a large number of persons in the County of Ogle and the adjoining Counties, who carried on a *systematised* scheme of operations against the lives and property of the inhabitants. That murders, robberies, and larcenies had been carried on by them for a number of years; and, that owing to the extent and perfection of their combinations, it had become impossible to convict, by the ordinary process of law. Perjured members of their gang, swearing to alibis, or such defence as were adapted to the occasion had, for a long time, aided and defeated the course of justice. That a few days previous to the execution of the Driskalls, a Mr. Campbell, a citizen of the highest respectability, had been wantonly shot in his own yard, for his presumed exertions against this gang; and that there was sufficient evidence to leave no reasonable doubt, that the Driskalls planned and incited, and probably perpetrated this murder. Further, that the Driskalls were the chief and most dangerous of the gang. They were shot after an examination which satisfied several hundred of the most respectable citizens of Ogle and the adjoining Counties, of the truth of the foregoing facts.

The case was submitted to the jury, who, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of *not guilty*. This verdict was given partially from a want of evidence, and, from what the jury considered, the absolute necessity of the case. The writer says, the laws could not protect the community where the banditti committed their many enormities—the occasion was too urgent to wait for their uncertain amendment and adaptation to the emergency—individually, they could not protect themselves—mob law they repudiated—they therefore resorted to a counter organization, ordained new rules of evidence, and a new mode of proceeding, such, and such only, as in their judgment were effectual to protect them. There may be those who are disposed to cavil, perhaps to condemn. The judgments and perceptions of such, would be essentially invigorated, could they have dwelt for a short time here, and suffered the murder of their friends, the burning of their dwellings, and the plunder of their property; and, when they called on the law to redress these wrongs, to see those whom they knew to be the perpetrators, escape with impunity."

From the New Orleans Courier, Oct. 10.

THE SICKNESS IN NEW ORLEANS.—In the City of New Orleans, and the suburbs adjacent, it is believed the number of deaths has been about 1300, during the last 60 days. In healthy seasons the mortality averages about 200 per month or 400 for 60 days. As the epidemic still continues, and strangers are coming in, we apprehend the loss of life this Fall may exceed 1000 by yellow fever alone. One unaware of the immense number of people who annually enter New Orleans, might be led to imagine a void in our thoroughfares—a paralysis in our business and pursuits.—But such is not the case. The commerce and trade of New Orleans and the pursuits and industry of its inhabitants, go on pretty much as usual, and there is not a little preparation for the busy season, that sets here in November and closes in May. To sum up, the onward march of this community cannot be arrested by disease; however to one class, there is no lack of stout arms and intelligent heads to transact the immense business which Dame Nature has decreed must be done at our doors.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, declined to find bills against William Holmes, of the ship William Brown, for *murder*, in throwing passengers overboard from the long boat of that vessel. They have, however, found two bills for manslaughter.

ESCAPE.—Young Simmes, indicted for the murder of one of the Professors of the University of Virginia, is, it appears, to escape trial. He had been liberated on his giving bail in the sum of $25,000 dollars, and failing to appear, in discharge of his recognizance, at the present term of the Superior Court of Albermarle, now in session, his default was entered on record, and a rule entered against him, and the securities returnable at the next term to shew cause why the recognizance of bail should not be prosecuted to a judgment. He never should have been admitted to bail.

FIRE IN ROCHESTER.—The large flour mill in Rochester, owned by Messrs. William and John James, of New York, and occupied by Messrs. Sage & Kennedy, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last. The contents, ten thousand bushels of wheat, worth as many dollars, together with a quantity of flour were entirely lost. The contents were the property of the occupants, who were insured $6000; and the building is understood to have been covered with insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

PRODUCTS FROM THE UPPER LAKES.—To-day may be set down as a new era in the history of products from the Upper Lakes—the receipts for wheat alone at this port from that region being 33,000 bushels.

The receipts yesterday, from the same source, was 20,309 bushels.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

From the Quebec Gazette, Oct. 13.

The Mail Steamer *Lord Sydenham* did not arrive at this port yesterday, till one o'clock. About half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, on her way from Montreal, near Port St. Francis, the *Sydenham* ran foul of the *Lady Colborne*, then proceeding up with the mail. The *Sydenham* received some damage in her bow; but the *Lady Colborne* was so much injured that she sunk in about three feet water off Nicolet. Some of the passengers on the forecastle of the latter boat, were thrown overboard by the shock, and one it is said was drowned.

Steamboat accidents have rarely occurred on the St. Lawrence. On this occasion, there can be no doubt but that the collision was purely accidental, as both boats belong to the same owners. Such accidents will, however, occur by a deception of sight in the night time, to the most careful persons.

The *Sydenham* had between 36 and 40 cabin passengers, and about the same number of deck passengers, with a heavy cargo. She appears to have been unusually unfortunate this trip; for it is said that some oakum in the lamp room was on fire, and that she came into collision with a barge at Three Rivers, verifying the old saying, that misfortunes seldom come single.

A suspension Bridge across the Thames, (Eng.) from Hungerford Market to the Lambeth side, is about to be commenced between the Waterloo and Westminster Bridges the total cost of which is estimated at £102,254. The weight will be 700 tons, the length from each shore to pier 370 feet, and the centre between piers 670 feet; total 1410 feet. The viaduct will be 28 feet above high water mark, or three feet higher than the crown of the centre arch of Waterloo Bridge. A toll of one half-penny is to be levied, estimated to produce about £9000 per annum.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—*Flour and Grain.*—The accounts from abroad vary considerably as to the result of the harvest in Great Britain, but in one thing they appear to agree, that no supplies will be wanted from here for some time at least. In this market the receipts of Flour during the week have been small, much less than called for by the demand, which continues good at $6 for Canal, Southern and good Ohio, and $5,87 for Michigan.—One cargo of Southern Wheat is held at $1,25, but will not bring that price.

Saint John Catholic Total Abstinence Relief Society.

The intention of the Teetotallers of the City of Saint John, in forming themselves into an Association, is to enable them to extend that aid and friendship to their fellow man, in times of sickness, trouble, distress, and death, and to which, as Members of this Society, they will be entitled. Our principles are—

Firstly. If any of our members are sick, to furnish medical and other necessary aid.

Secondly. If in worldly trouble, to do all in our power to alleviate their misfortunes.

Thirdly. If in poverty or want, to relieve them, to a certain extent.*

Fourthly. If they die in poverty, to bury them decently and respectfully, according to the rites of whatever Church to which they may belong; and,

Lastly. Upon all occasions to attend the funeral of every worthy member of the Association in as decent and respectful a manner as we possibly can.

To entitle members to the benefits of the Society they must be six months at least enrolled, and pay their dues (and fines, if any,) regularly during that time; they must be of strict moral character; they must be free from all diseases and distresses at the time of their enrollment, and must not appear to have joined the Society with the intention of throwing themselves upon its charity; and, above all and before all, *they must have kept their pledge sacred and inviolable.*

By order.
JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
October 28th, 1841. Secretary.

*7s. 6d. per week, and medical aid, if sick.

IMPORTATIONS AT SAINT JOHN,

For the week ending on Friday.

(Furnished by GEORGE A. GARRISON, Esq. Notary Public and Custom-House Broker.)

55 casks West India, 19 do. Refined, 88 do. Bastard Sugars; 74 casks Molasses, 800 bushels Wheat, 1289 barrels Wheat Flour, 961 do. Rye Flour, 27 do. Bread, 184 do. Corn Meal. 25 bags Corn, 11 barrels Buckwheat Meal. 96 barrels Pork, 11 chests Tea, 4 bags Coffee, 7 kegs and 1 box Tobacco, 700 chaldrons Coals, 600 boxes Soap, 56 casks Gunpowder, 1 keg Specie, 110 barrels Apples, 79 do. Onions, 26 boxes Sheathing Copper, 90 coils Cordage, 12 bales Cotton Batting, 4 bales Hops, 20 packages Drugs and Medicines, 250 packages British Merchandize; a large quantity Nova Scotia Produce and Pickled and Dried Fish, &c. &c. &c.

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

SuperfineFlour, 35s. 0d. per brl. & 17s. 6d. per hundred.
Fine do. 32s. 6d. do. & 16s. 3d. do.
Middlings do. 15s. 0d. do. & 7s. 6d. do.
Horse Feed, 2s. per bushel. Bran, 1s. 3d. do.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday last, by the Rev. A. Stewart, Capt. James Day, to Esther Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Rose of the Parish of Westfield, King's County.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Mr. Robert J. Leonard, of this city, to Miss Mary Sullivan, of Portland.

On the 28th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James Boyer, to Miss Jane M'Williams, both of this City.

At Prince William, on Saturday evening, the 16th instant, by the Rev. Thomas W. Saunders, Mr. Daniel Parent, Jun., to Miss Catherine Hoyt, eldest daughter of Mr. James Hoyt, of Prince William.—At the same place, on Tuesday evening, by the same, Mr. Robert Boony, to Miss Frances Eliza Stone, all of Prince William.

At Saint George, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. R. B. Dickie, Mr. Moses Davis, to Miss Elmina Epps, both of that place.

DIED.

On Monday morning, after a short but severe affliction, aged 19 years, Eliza Ann, wife of Mr. Colin E. Cross, and eldest daughter of Mr. W. H. Pitts, of this City. The sudden and unexpected removal of this amiable and affectionate companion at so early a period of life has thrown the family circle in which she moved and by whom she was greatly beloved, into a state of sorrow, which can alone be alleviated by submission to the mysterious but righteous decisions of an unerring Providence.

"All, all is right, by God ordained or done,
His ways admit no blemish." * * * *

Unmurmuringly she sustained her sufferings, peacefully reposing her soul upon the merits of the Redeemer for acceptance and eternal life.

On Tuesday morning, after a tedious illness, Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Mathew Thomas, in the 20th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, after a severe illness, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Wilson, aged seven years. The tokens of a renewed spirit, which she manifested during her life have comforted the hearts of her bereaved parents and friends with the sweet assurance, that her sufferings were but the prelude to her enjoyment of eternal rest and glory.

Yesterday morning, after a short but severe illness, John Armstrong, only son of Mr. William Lockhart, aged seven years. Funeral to take place To-morrow, (Sunday,) at half-past one o'clock.

At the residence of his daughter, in St. George, on the 13th inst., Mr. Ephraim Young, aged 88 years and 3 months. Mr. Young was one of the earliest settlers of St. Andrews, and lived there before a frame-house was erected in that place; he has lived with his wife, who survives him, nearly 66 years, and is the progenitor of 264 descendants, as follows:—13 children; 108 grand children; 140 great-grand-children; and 3 great-great-grand-children. At the advanced age of 80 years, after having passed through many hardships, he united with the Baptist Church in St. George of which he remained a faithful and consistent member until his death, leaving a numerous circle of friends to mourn his loss, not as those who mourn without hope.

At Quebec, on the 17th inst. John Bell, Esquire, Shipbuilder, aged 64 years.

At Cheltenham, England, on the 17th ult., Mrs. Frances W. Taylor, widow of the late Col. Taylor, and sister to Sir Rupert D. George, Bart., Secretary of Nova Scotia.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Sunday—Schr. Challenge, Valpey, New-York, 4 days—Chas. M'Lauchlan, assorted cargo.
Monday—Steamer North America, Mabee, Boston, 43 hours—J. Whitney, merchandize and passengers.
Tuesday—Ship England, Johnston, Liverpool, 40 days—E. Barlow & Sons, merchandize.
Schr. Emily, Hilton, Halifax, 10—J. W. M. Irish, assorted cargo.
Eleanor Jane, Pangburn, Boston—Master, ballast.
Wednesday—Am. barque Ionia, Fields, Philadelphia, *seventy hours*—Chas. M'Lauchlan, flour, corn meal, &c.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Leader, Blackford, Westport, fish, &c.
Sunday—Barbara, Wright, Digby, passengers.
Hare, Tanch, Digby, potatoes and apples.
Agenora, Peeler, Digby, sheep.
Midas, Wilson, St. Andrews, molasses.
Weymouth, Foster, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Only Son, Bartlett, Annapolis, fish and apples.
Robert, Rice, Digby, sheep and coals.
Dove, Williams, Annapolis, sheep.
Lark, Robicheau, Westport, potatoes.
Mary Ann, Mallowney, Quaco, ballast.
Union, Haviland, Musquash, deals.
Antelope, Pangburn, Black River, flour.
Caroline, Landers, Wilmot, sheep and potatoes.
Catherine, Sulis, Digby, sheep and cattle.
Monday—Dove, Titus, Westport, fish.
Sisters, Peters, Westport, fish.
Globe, Morrow, Westport, fish.
Albion, Haycock, Westport, fish.
Lark, Welch, Brier Island, fish.
Hope, John, St. Mary's Bay, fish and apples.
Spray, Young, Windsor, gypsum.
Albion, Parker, Welchpool, fish.
Matilda, Flagg, Grand Manan, fish.
Tuesday—Hero, Belmore, Dipper Harbour, fish.
Ann, Wilson, Welchpool, fish.