The Courier.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1847.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.—By vessels at this port direct from Britain, we have received papers to the 19th March, and by the ship *Washington Irving*, which arrived at Boston on Saturday morning last in nineteen days from Liverpool, papers to the 21st March have been received.

Business continued dull, both in Liverpool and in the manufacturing districts. Some mills were closed, and others were working short time.

The Liverpool Mail, of the 20th of March, says:

"Business was excessively dull in the early part of the week,—the scarcity of money, the advices from America, the favourable weather for agricultural operations, and the depressed state of the manufacturing districts, all have a tendency to limit the demand for the leading staples, and to keep down prices. On Wednesday there was a slight improvement, which again manifested itself yesterday, and a general confidence is entertained that, all circumstances taken together, trade will be found to be in really more healthy condition, and with much better prospects, than at the same period last year. Immense quantities of provisions of all descriptions are on their way hither from America, and will continue to pour in upon us for some time. The quality of these imports is much improved of late, compared with those formerly received, and a better mode of packing beef and pork for the English market, has been adopted by the curers in the United States."

The Cotton market at Liverpool had given way, and prices were lower. There had been arrivals of breadstuffs and provisions, and although the demand had continued principally for the continent, prices had fallen. American sweet free flour in Liverpool, on the 19th, was quoted at 40s. to 41s. The sales for the three previous days had been 30,000 brls. Indian corn was 1s. to 2s. lower.

The English money and share market was exceedingly dull. On the 18th, consols opened at 88½ for money and account, but large purchases having been made, they rose to 88⅞, which is still considerably below the quotations by the steamer of March 4. The impression was gaining ground, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be compelled to advance the rate of interest on exchequer bills.

The Bank of England had declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. out of the interests and profits of the half-year ending April 5, and a bonus of 1 per cent. was also to be paid out of the "rest."

During the past week, says the Liverpool Chronicle, as many vessels have cleared outwards, in ballast, at the Liverpool custom-house, for grain ports, as will carry 14,000 quarters of corn. Besides this, there are now loading in this town for the same places, vessels capable of carrying 86,000 quarters, being, together, 100,000 quarters in prospect. Owing to the easterly winds, the arrivals have been few.

The Manchester Courier states, as the result of careful inquiry, that out of 179 mills at Manchester, 99 were working full time, 68 short time, and 17 have stopped; while out of a total of 41,000 hands, 22,000 are working full time, 13,500 short time, 5500 stopped. It adds, that the average number of working hours in the day at Manchester is under seven; the average at Oldham, Ashton, and the surrounding districts, about eight.

Parliament was still in session. On the 18th the Indemnity, Laboring Poor (Ireland) bill, and the bill to raise £3,000,000, by way of annuity on the consolidated fund, received the royal assent by commission. The ten hours' (factories) bill had passed through one reading, and would be brought up for final consideration on the 21st instant. On the 10th ult., Mr. Smith O'Brien submitted a resolution to the House of Commons, for the assessment of a tax in aid of local objects upon absent Irish proprietors. The resolution was lost—70 to 19.

On the same day, Lord Brougham called the attention of the House of Lords to a letter which had been issued from Conciliation Hall, calling upon the repeal wardens to bestir themselves in the collection of the rent. He said—

The letter required that efforts should be made all over Ireland to collect this dole of Repeal rent. Now, he did hope that some strong and stringent means, if means existed, would be adopted to prevent any part of the millions subscribed for the relief of Ireland by England, Wales and Scotland, from finding its way into Conciliation-Hall. He was quite certain that the people of England, with one voice, would express the loudest indignation against such a proceeding.

In the House of Commons, the Cracow debate, which lasted several days, was concluded, by Mr. Hume withdrawing the motion which brought the subject under the discussion of the House.

In the Commons on the 19th, Lord John Russell replied to a question by Mr. Shaw, that he could not tell when the government would proceed with the bill for reclaiming waste lands in Ireland; but he said they would go on with the Irish poor law bill that night, and continue it on Monday, the 22d. The motion to strike out the clause authorising the commissioners to administer relief out of the work-house, was rejected, 242 to 36, after a very noisy debate.

On the question that the Speaker do now leave the chair for the Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, Lord John Russell entered at considerable length into the reasons which had induced the Government to adopt some propositions for the relief of Ireland and to reject others; and, having given the house a history of the operation of the various legislative measures which had been passed with the view of providing food and employment for the people of Ireland, he turned to the consideration of the Poor-law Bill. In answer to recent representations, he admitted that there was much of charity in Ireland; but it was not the charity of the rich to the poor, but the charity of the poor to the very poor. Until the passing of the Poor-law Act, which he had first introduced into Ireland, and which he now asked leave to extend, he did not think there was any burden imposed either on the resident or absentee landlord of Ireland, except the optional burden arising from the calls of private charity, and that was easily avoided. Considering, then, that the destitute in Ireland who were not in the workhouses had hitherto been supported by the voluntary charity of the middle, and still more by that of the lower, classes, he saw no other mode of supporting them in future, when the condition of Ireland would be entirely changed in consequence of the diminished cultivation of the potato by the small holders, than by adopting the bill which he now recommended to the house. What he now proposed as a permanent Poor-law for Ireland has been found in England to be perfectly consistent with the wealth, security, and prosperity of the country. Let no one talk to him of the abuses of the Poor-law, for we had reformed them in England; and yet in the last ten years we had spent £49,000,000 in support of the poor. He urged that it was good economy to lay out such a sum for such a purpose. Most unfortunately for Ireland, by the connivance of landlords, tenants and labourers, there had grown up on its soil a miserable cottier population, and an immense army of mendicants, whose numbers and condition had been frequently pourtrayed to the house. Such being the case he did not imagine that such a calamity as the present could have been met by the gentry and farmers of Ireland. Though many of the resident gentry had nobly performed their duty, he must say, speaking of them as a body, that the exertions of property in Ireland at the present crisis had not been so great as they ought to have been. We were on the eve of great changes in Ireland, and he believed that we were now in a course of transition to those times when all the Irish would act willingly together for the benefit of their common country, and would credit his assertion that in England there was no wish to debar them from any privilege or object of ambition which was naturally their due. He hoped that in these boards of guardians, we should see Protestants and Roman Catholics, Tories, Whigs, Radicals, and Repealers, differing as they did in religious faith and political opinions, blending nevertheless, in social harmony and acting together in administering justice, in conducting public works, in superintending agricultural improvements, and in relieving the destitute, as became the inhabitants of the same country. The noble lord concluded by moving that the house resolve itself into a committee on the bill. Mr. Stafford O'Brien approved the bill in the main, and was prepared to incur the responsibility of acceding to it. It was a great experiment, which must be tried in Ireland, and he was ready to lend his assistance to carry it into effect. He confessed, however, that when he reflected on the alterations which this bill would undergo before it left the house, he should prefer to take the English Poor-law clause by clause and letter by letter, and to legislate on this subject for Ireland just as if it were an English county.—Mr. P. Scrope said, Ireland had long been suffering from the want of that legislation for its poor which had been so conducive to the wealth and prosperity of England. He doubted, however, whether the provisions of this bill would carry out the object which the noble lord had in view, and entered into some details to justify his doubts.—Mr. Gregory contended, that by sanctioning outdoor relief to the able-bodied all the landed property of Ireland would be swallowed up, and when it was swallowed up, the avalanche of Irish pauperism would fall upon England, and, in spite of her magnificent resources, would overwhelm her. After some remarks from Mr. Dillon Brown and Captain Bateson, Sir W. Molesworth said that without a Poor-law founded on such a principle, the Irish people would continue to be annually on the brink of starvation, a disgrace to the empire, and a grievous burden on the industry of this country.—An efficacious system of emigration must be adopted. The Irish landlords must be got rid of; they must be treated as the bankrupt shop keepers were treated; their estates must be sold, and the proceeds divided among their creditors; and then their successors may be expected to do their duty as proprietors of the soil. Mr. Shaw vindicated the representations which the Irish party had made to Lord John Russell on this subject, and regretted that they had produced so slight an impression upon his mind. Mr. Ellis said the measure was not brought forward out of hostility to the landlords of Ireland, but simply from a conviction that the destitution of that country must be provided for out of its property; and till he heard a better plan suggested for effecting that he would support this measure. (Hear!) After some remarks from Sir B. Hall in support of the measure, the debate was, on motion of Sir W. Clay, adjourned till Monday.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, March 19.—Western Canal Flour brought 40s. per brl., and the extent of sales since 16th estimated at 30,000 brls.—Indian corn was from 1s. to 2s. lower, but more business was doing at the decline.

On the 16th, in consequence of large arrivals of Flour, prices fell 1s. to 2s. 6d. per brl., and on the same day a reduction of 4s. to 5s. per 480 lbs., was decidedly established.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, March 19.—At this day's market there was a good demand for English Wheat by French buyers, who freely offered the full price of the 13th, but factors requiring an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter, materially checked business. Foreign moves off steadily at previous rates. There are large orders from France, Holland and Belgium, but the limits are too low for the execution of them. The Oat trade has lost the tone of the 13th, and the few orders received are fully 1s. per quarter under that day's currency.—Floating cargoes of Indian Corn are pre[illegible] at a reduction of 3s. to 4s. There is less enquiry for breadstuffs for Ireland, and no alteration perceptible in the value of other grain.

The steamer Cambria experienced a very rough passage to Liverpool, where she arrived on the morning of the 16th ult. The Liverpool Mercury says—

"She got into a bed of floating ice on the evening of the 4th current, the day after she had left Halifax, and to extricate her from which it was found necessary to run rather off her course to the southward. Her paddle-wheels are in a most dilapidated state, the whole of her outward rims and a majority of the floats being carried away.—The ice is described as being in immense blocks, which completely choked the wheels, and at times prevented them from revolving. Some of the copper forward is torn off, and about one-third of the starboard paddle-wheel is completely missing;—there was not the slightest damage done to her hull, though she was detained nearly twelve hours, during which time the exemplary conduct and skill displayed by the commander and officers is spoken of most meritoriously. On the following day, an immense number of icebergs were seen. The weather throughout the passage was most tempestuous; but the arrival of the Cambria in so crippled a state, in so short a period after due, speaks volumes in praise of her sailing and steaming qualities, and the abilities of her captain and crew."

The screw steam-ship Sarah Sands, which left New York, Feb. 24, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th. Some of her machinery gave out on the passage, which occasioned some detention, and she met with heavy gales—but she accomplished the passage in twenty days and ten hours. She was advertised to leave on the 6th of April.

The Liverpool Mail of the 20th says, "it was reported on 'change yesterday that the large ship seen on fire in the Channel last week was the Glenelg, laden with breadstuffs from America, and bound for Ireland. Whatever the name of the vessel, she was burnt to the water's edge, and all hands lost."

It is stated that Queen Victoria, who is very properly a great advocate of propriety, has intimated to certain noble and titled brides, who thought proper to consent to clandestine unions, that their attendance at Her Majesty's drawing-rooms will not, for the present, be expected.

The General Fast.—Wednesday, 24th March, being the day appointed for a general fast, by an order in Council, all the government offices, the Bank of England, Stock-Exchange, East India and South Sea Houses, the St. Katharine, London, West and East India Docks, will be closed to business. The Post-office will be open as usual, except the Money-order-office. The theatres, British Museum, National Gallery, &c., will remain closed.—*Globe.*

A fire damp explosion took place in a large coal mine at Barnsley, by which *seventy-three* individuals were instantly destroyed! Forty-two of the bodies were interred in one grave, in rows six abreast, and seven deep.

Col. Gore Langton, member of the commons for East Somersetshire, died on Sunday, aged 88.

Robert Perfect, Esq., of the marine parade, Brighton, has been returned to parliament, in place of Sir Howard Elphinstone.

Scotland.—Leith is about to export grain to Antwerp, the reverse process having taken place only a short time ago. Letters have also been received from Rotterdam, urging the Leith merchants to ship wheat for that port. The salmon fishing in the Tweed and Tay are represented as most unproductive.

The food disturbances at Nick and Thurso had ceased, and no opposition was made to sending meal to the higher lands.

Lord Gray has been elected representative peer of Scotland, in lieu of the late Lord Rollo.

Twenty-four large steam-ships are now building on the banks of the Clyde. One of them is the "Simoon" war-ship of 800-horse power.

Advices from France state that Queen Christina has arrived at Paris from Madrid. She was immediately waited on by the King of the French, at her residence in the Rue de Courcelles. The King, Queen, and the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, paid a visit to her on Monday.

The scarcity in France continues appalling, but although the distress is very great, it is probable but few will die of starvation. The best informed persons anticipate, for at least six weeks to come, increased difficulties, and an augmentation of the price of bread.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state the stock of grain and flour there, ready for exportation, to be immense.

IRELAND.—The accounts from Ireland continue to be gloomy, though food was arriving in the ports in great abundance. All classes were emigrating, and in some districts no attention was paid to the spring sowing. The Cork Examiner says—

From the melancholy accounts we receive, day after day, from gentlemen of undoubted accuracy and intelligence, of the general neglect of this propitious season for cultivation of the land—of the extensive tracts of country that are still untouched by the plough, spade, or harrow—of the stupid apathy and sullen despair that seem to hang, like a dark cloud, over the minds of all classes—landlords, middlemen and farmers—we are reluctantly compelled to believe that the present season of calamity is but the precursor of one more terrible, more appalling, more destructive to human life.

In the midst of appalling scenes of destitution and death, food is pouring into Ireland from all parts of the world, yet without seeming to arrest in the least degree the rapid strides of famine.—The Cork Reporter says that in three consecutive days, no less than 45 vessels arrived in that harbour laden with grain. The markets are well supplied with Indian corn, which has generally declined in price, as well as other kinds of breadstuffs.

All the accounts agree that the distress in Ireland, and suffering of the people are unmitigated, and surpass all that the imagination can picture.

The London correspondent of the Cork Reporter gives a gloomy version of the effects of change of air on Mr. O'Connell's constitution. The writer says—"After the first short rally was over, he relapsed into his former excessively depressed and nervous state and has continued so ever since, gradually sinking, and settling more firmly in the conviction that his case is hopeless. His voice has failed, and he spends most of his time in devotional exercises." Later accounts, however, say that his health is improved. He had been ordered to the South of Europe by his physicians, who promise him restored health and constitution by next autumn.

A letter in the Liverpool Journal says:—"I lament to say that fever and dysentery are spreading to an alarming extent. Last week the mortality in Cork work-house, (which is crowded with over 3000 paupers) amounted to *one per hour.*"

EMIGRATION.—The decided refusal of the Government to sanction any project for emigration at the expense of the state, has induced many of the landed proprietors to undertake the work out of their own resources. From all the outports there are accounts of continued preparations on a most extensive scale. The *Cork Examiner* says, "Such is the drain of the population from the south-west of Ireland, caused by emigration, that the remote but beautiful little bay of Berehaven, the first port on the Atlantic, is becoming, for the first time, a point of departure for America."

The Limerick Chronicle states that eight vessels are entered at that port for the conveyance of emigrants to Quebec and New York, and adds—

"Such is the avidity of small farmers, agriculturists and mechanics to quit the land of their birth, in consequence of the calamitous famine, that berths have been secured in all the ships which sail from this port. For Quebec, the Jessie, 700 passengers; Jane Black, 500; Primrose, 350; Bryan Abbs, 200; Celeste, 200. For New York, Eleutheria, 190; Dolphin, 100; Anna Maria, 100. The Heather Bell, also for New York, with 104 passengers, is nearly full, and, to meet the wishes of hundreds applying for berths at the ship agents' offices, it is intended to fit out other vessels for the same destination. For the last fortnight 400 have left the city by canal, to emigrate via Liverpool for New York and Quebec."

It is to be regretted that though there does not seem to exist any combination against tillage in Mayo, still there is very little cultivation. The Mayo paper states that a tilled field in that country is "like an oasis in a desert." The accounts from the south of Ireland, Cork, Limerick and Tipperary are of a much more pleasant character; tillage is proceeding. The order of the board of works requiring the dismissal of 20 per cent. has begun to operate on the public mind, and appears on all sides very unpopular. The papers from Mayo, Tipperary, Limerick, Down, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Cork, all condemn its peremptory character rather than the principle. A very considerable amount of breadstuffs have arrived at Waterford within the last few days, and not fewer than 40 vessels have left the port for America—all, says the local journal, "intending to fetch home the staff of life."

One provision merchant in Westport, Mr. William Levingston, advertises to sell Indian meal at 20s. the cwt., wheaten meal at 20s, and bean meal at 14s. per cwt. This is a very considerable reduction, over two pounds per ton on former rates.

Ireland.—At the last meeting of the repeal association John O'Connell stated that his father was ordered to the South of Europe, and his doctors thought he would be well by autumn. The rent for the week was £30.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—There was so little rain or snow last month, in spite of the adage —"February, fill dyke"—that the ground is almost dry enough for sowing without March winds. These winds have, however, blown pretty briskly since the beginning of the month, and have put the ground into first-rate order. Oat-sowing has commenced every where; and is finished in many places. So far prospects are very favourable for that and all the other spring crops. The ground will be worked easily after so much frost; and, with fair exertion, on the part of the farmers, the seed may be got in very easily, which is always great security for a good crop. Those farmers who have decided to sow a greater breadth of spring crop than usual this year will find no difficulty in doing so. This a matter of immense consequence at present, when the supplies of Foreign Grain threaten to fall so miserably short of the wants of the country. The winter wheat looks well, wherever we have had the opportunity of seeing it. There is no deficiency of plant; and though the frost has cut it pretty close, yet it seems to be quite healthy. Considerable purchases of seed potatoes have been made in Lancashire during the last week, by strangers, some of which are supposed to be on Government account, and to be intended for Ireland. The market gardeners in South Lancashire complain that the winter frosts (helped by the hares and rabbits) have entirely destroyed their early cabbage plants. The young clovers are beginning to spring up amongst the stubble, but they are still very feeble. The pastures are very bare, and what little herbage is on them has been too much withered by the severe frosts to have any nourishment in it. A tinge of green is, however, beginning to be visible, which gives promise of a better herbage. It is still necessary to keep the young lambs in sheltered places.—*Liverpool Times.*

FRANCE.—A strange stockjobbing operation had taken place on the Bourse. The Emperor of Russia, through his Charge at Paris, and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had purchased of the Bank of France Government stock to the amount of 50,000,000 of francs; at the price the stock was held on the day the offer was made, and now holds in his hands about £2,000,000 of the public debt of France. The London Times, while it expresses its satisfaction that a dangerous commercial crisis had thus been averted, looks coldly upon the new political relations which it supposes are to be formed between Louis Phillippe and the Russian Emperor, and thinks that the former, having become estranged from England by the Spanish alliance, is desirous to strengthen himself by a union with the more despotic powers of Europe. The French funds rose after the transaction became known.

The London Times of the 20th March devotes columns to this matter, and threatens that Great Britain, though she was the first to recognise the king of the barricades, will be "the last to bow to the *obsolete pretensions* and the *dangerous designs* of *his race.*" If the Times understands the operation, the emperor of Russia himself becomes the holder of French bank stock to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling, "and every thing has been done to give an ostentatious political character to this arrangement." Accusing the two extremes, the French republicans and the most servile adherents of monarchy in France, of advocating a Russian alliance, the Times promises to watch with increasing vigilance, and put the world upon its guard against "the two most aggressive powers of Europe!" The Paris papers of the 17th had not had time to discuss all the political bearing of this great financial movement, which was favorably received on the Bourse; certain misgivings about the view that would be taken of the affair in England caused a reaction after business had been commenced.

Food was still scarce, and the government was using its efforts to keep down the scarcity in Paris. Baron James Rothschild had appropriated 5,000,000 francs in gold to be used by the government for the purchase of food in the United States for the people of Paris, and if there was any profit in the transaction, the overplus was to be devoted to the poor of the city.

The solicitude of government to obviate a scarcity in Paris, and the generosity of Baron James de Rothschild, are proved by a somewhat curious transaction that took place on Tuesday. The baron furnished 5,000,000f. in gold, to be expedited to the United States to purchase wheat and flour for Paris only. The government orders the supply, and Baron Rothschild undertakes to bear the loss if any should occur on the sale of this wheat and flour in the Paris market; and should there be a profit on it, he proposes presenting it to the poor-fund of the metropolis. The dearth will, therefore, not be felt in Paris."

The *Journal des Debats*, of Wednesday, has an ably written article on the English customs returns for 1846, which prove the correctness of the principles of free trade. After advocating the principle of low duties on articles of general consumption, the *Debats* says. "It is thus that are exhibited to nations the magnificent experiments of England on her tariffs without demanding reciprocity from anybody, so convinced was the Parliament that the elevation of tariffs is of itself an evil and the pretended protective system a deception."

SPAIN was as unhappy as usual. The Queen quarrelled with her mother before the latter left for France, and was upon the worst terms with her husband, having separate apartments, and displaying an utter contempt for her new spouse.

In Portugal the civil war continued. Saldanha still remained in his encampment, about five leagues distant from Oporto. Four English vessels freighted with wine, have been captured as they left Oporto, by the blockading squadron, and have been carried away as prizes to Lisbon.

The Times, of Tuesday, contained an account, dated Oporto, February 21, of the loss of the Oriental and Peninsular Company's steam-ship Tiber. She left Lisbon on the 28th, and, when entering Oporto, in a fog, unfortunately ran on the rocks.—In lowering the boats, they were all staved, and, as the vessel speedily became a wreck, all on board would have perished but for the admirable behaviour of the country-people, who put off in boats and saved all the crew and passengers, except an old Spanish General, who was washed of the deck.

Advices to the 3d instant have been received by the Madrid steamer.

Nothing decisive had taken place at Oporto. Saldanha was still at his head-quarters, about ten miles from the city, but no movement had been made towards an attack. The rebels were still mustering in strong numbers, and seemed to be sanguine of success. The city itself was very tranquil.

The startling intelligence that the Spanish troops had absolutely entered Portugal was received in Lisbon on the 27th. It however, soon after transpired that such was not the case, although some 5,000 troops had halted on the frontiers.

The Oporto, a large war steamer belonging to the Junta, had been totally lost on the bar of Oporto, and all the crew, consisting of eighteen persons, lost.

Immediately it was reported at Lisbon that the Spanish army were on the frontiers Sir William Parker sent the Superb to cruise off Vigo. The Thetis and America were also sent to cruise off Oporto, to prevent any interference on the part of the Spanish Government.

POLAND.—The emperor of Russia, it is said, intends to make Poland into a Vice-Royalty, under the Grand Duke Michael. Sweden has been induced to explain away its protest against the incorporation of Cracow, and in all probability the Porte will have to follow the example.

EGYPT.—A letter, dated Cairo, February 18th, gives the following:—"It is generally understood that the abolition of the slave trade, and also of slavery, in this country will take place within two months from the present, and, at the same time, throughout the Pacha's dominions. The rich Turks are in a great ferment about it. We understand, also, the abolition of the tribute paid by the Pacha to the Sultan has been applied for by the former, as the latter had sent him orders to send a body of troops to garrison Mecca, Medina, and other vicinities, and he expects this favour in return."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—There are accounts of the 9th January, from Cape Town. The frontier was quiet, and the troops were marching across the Kei against Pato, who appears to have been the only refractory chief still in arms. The appointment of Sir Henry Pottinger has caused much satisfaction, and it was hoped he would be as successful as in China, and make the Caffres pay "in kind" towards the cost of the war.

Important Undertaking.—It is stated in letters from Vienna that England, France and Austria have concluded a treaty with the Porte for piercing the isthmus of Suez. By virtue of this treaty Austria is to undertake the works on the coast, and in the port of Alexandria; the regulating the course of the Nile to be at the expense of Egypt.—France to undertake the roads through the desert; England to restore the port of Suez, and to construct the basins and all other necessary establishments. It is said that M. Negrelli, and several other engineers under his orders, will set out for Egypt next month. On the other hand, the whole affair is represented as a private undertaking, which will be warmly supported by the government.

The Circassians have nearly exterminated the Achenes, a native tribe in alliance with Russia.—The Achenes were at Cassahan, where the Circassians fell upon them and put 5000 of the men, women and children to the sword.

The Grand Ducal Theatre at Carlsruhe, was destroyed by fire on the 1st of March. There was a large audience when the fire broke out, and a dreadful scene ensued. Many were trampled to death, in seeking to effect their escape. The number of the dead and missing amount to upwards of seventy; among whom were many persons of distinction.

There has been a destructive inundation in Hungary, the waters have risen higher than since 1809.

There have been serious riots in different parts of Switzerland, to prevent the exportation of corn. At Sexto Calendo, two persons were killed, and several severely wounded by the military.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.—*Prorogation.*—On Wednesday last, the Legislative session, which commenced on the 28th of January, was brought to a close. The business throughout has been conducted with great harmony. During the last few days of the session several important matters were decided upon.—Mr. Brown's Parish School Bill passed the Legislative Council without amendment, and received His Excellency's assent. In the Assembly, the superannuation allowance to Judge Botsford, was discussed and a resolution on the subject passed. His Honor's resignation, it appears, was conditional upon his receiving a retiring allowance of £300 sterling per annum, and as the Assembly object to the allowance, His Honor may again take his seat upon the bench.—The sum of £3000 has been placed at the disposal of the Executive to assist destitute Emigrants in settling in the Province during the coming season. The grants made last year for conveying Mails on several By-roads in the Province were continued, and some new grants made, among which we notice a grant of £10 in aid of individual subscription to run a Courier from St. John through the Caledonia, Hibernia, and Brown Hill Settlements, and to the Tynemouth Road in the County of St. John.—The sum of £200 has also been granted to bring the English Mails, from Halifax, by express.

On the 7th inst., the following Resolution was submitted by Mr. McLeod, and agreed to—

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct to be laid before the Law Officers of the Crown in this Province, copies of all the Bye Laws or Ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or Common Council of the City of Saint John, which may be in force within that City, on the first day of June next, or which may be enacted or ordained after that period, for the purpose of obtaining the opinions of the said Law Officers on the legality or constitutionality of the said Bye Laws and Ordinances; and that His Excellency will also be pleased to cause copies of the said Bye Laws and Ordinances, as also the opinions of the said Law Officers thereon, to be laid before this House at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Ordered, That Mr. McLeod, Mr Gilbert, and Mr. Wark, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency with the Address.

A Bill, providing for the erection of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, has been passed. It continues the former Commissioners—approves of the selection of the site at Carleton, and authorises the purchase of the land from the City. The size of the building is somewhat reduced from the original plan—the whole cost being limited to about £15,000.

Removal of the Seat of Government.—On Tuesday, notices were given by the Hon. Mr. Botsford in the Legislative Council, and by Mr. Ritchie in the House of Assembly, that at the next session they should bring under the consideration of the Legislature the question of the removal of the Seat of Government from Fredericton to St. John.

The following is a copy of his Excellency's speech at the prorogation—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

In bringing the Session to a close, I avail myself with much satisfaction, of the occasion, to congratulate you on the spirit with which you have applied yourselves to the Public business, and the measures which you have thus been enabled to accomplish.

"It is especially gratifying to me that you have concurred in the importance which I have attached to the introduction of an improved system in the management of the Parish Schools; and I hope that you will have reason to find that the powers which you have entrusted to the Executive Government, as a Board of Education, have been exercised in such a manner as effectually to realize the objects for which you have so liberally provided.

"The Acts you have passed for the removal of all fiscal restrictions on trade between these Colonies, and for the protection of English Copyright in Books, will, I doubt not, be productive of all the benefit to be expected from measures which evince your liberality and sense of justice.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted for the Public Service. The promptitude with which you came forward at the opening of the Session for the relief of our suffering fellow subjects in the United Kingdom, claims from me, in the name of Her Majesty, the warmest acknowledgments.

"The liberal encouragement you have given for the opening of Rail Roads, while it will facilitate the settlement of the Province, will secure to it a participation in the advantages which have elsewhere attended the introduction of these useful works.

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"The measures to which I have alluded, and the general course of your proceedings throughout the Session, have manifested your desire to strengthen the bonds which unite you to the destinies of that great Country with which it has been your pride to be connected by such memorable associations; and I feel the utmost confidence, that in returning to your homes, you will continue to cultivate in the minds of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, a sense of the many blessings which that connection is calculated to secure to them."

THE NEW MAYOR.—On Thursday last our City exhibited quite an unusual and lively scene, owing to the preparations made by the friends of John R. Partelow, Esq. to give expression to their feelings on the occasion of his return to the City from his Legislative duties at Fredericton. Bands of Music paraded the streets on the Eastern side of the Harbour during the afternoon, and one of them proceeded across the Ferry to Carleton. The Aldermen on the Western side of the Harbour, Messrs. Bond and Coram, with the Carleton Band, met the Mail Stage at the Yorkshire Tavern, on the Fredericton road, where they had a coach in readiness for Mr. Partelow, in which he was conveyed to the Ferry Boat, accompanied by a large concourse of people, the Bands playing lively airs. On reaching his residence in Queen's Square, about eight o'clock in the evening, a salute was fired from the Square, and Bonfires lighted in several parts of the City. Mr. P. addressed his Carleton friends in an appropriate speech on his reaching the Ferry Landing, and afterwards, from his own door, made a suitable address to the large concourse who had assembled to greet him on his arrival.

CITY AFFAIRS.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Wednesday last, Dr. G. J. Harding was re-appointed Health Officer, to reside at Partridge Island, and Mr. Jas. Gerow, Jr. was re-appointed Collector of Taxes. There were six applications for the latter office.—The first was from Mr. Keans, offering to collect the taxes for 3 per cent.; the second was from Mr. James Williams, for 3 per cent.; the next was from Mr. Gerow, offering to perform the duty for 2½ per cent.; the next was from Mr. James Stewart, for 1⅞ per cent., also one from Mr. Thomas Raymond, and one from Mr. John O'Donelly.

SMALL POX.—The ship *Coronation*, at this port from Liverpool, which has been at Quarantine since Saturday last, two cases of Small Pox having occurred among the crew on her passage, was released yesterday—the men having recovered, and proper precautions having been taken, under the directions of Dr. Peters, to prevent the spread of the disease.

CONCERT.—The Philharmonic Society's Concert at the Hall of the Mechanic's Institute, on Thursday evening last, was well attended, and the performances, both Instrumental and vocal, were of such a character as to call forth the marked approval of all present. The members of this justly popular Society possess musical talents of a high order, and their occasional public Concerts are considered such rare treats by the lovers of music, in this City, that we should be glad to hear oftener from them.

☞ We beg leave to direct public attention to the very beautiful specimens of Art, to be seen at the room of Messrs. Vining and Reed in this City, mostly the production of Mr. Litch, of Boston, one of the most celebrated Dagureotype artists of the day, who is now on a tour through this Province for the benefit of his health, which was materially injured last summer, by an accident which happened in his Establishment through the explosion of certain materials used in the Dagureotype process.

Among the portraits, are some of the most distinguished men of the neighbouring Republic, who honoured him with a sitting, and who have expressed themselves, through the public prints, in a manner highly complimentary to his abilities as an Artist, and for two of which he received a Diploma at the late fair in the City of New York, where were exhibited some of the most beautiful specimens of Art which could be produced. The many flattering testimonials which have appeared in the most respectable American Journals, as well as the very excellent portraits he has taken in this City, warrant us in recommending this gentleman to public patronage, and as we understand he intends making only a short stay in St. John, those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity, should do so at once; as in all probability, another may not offer for a long time.

The property belonging to the Estate of the late James Hendricks, Esquire, occupied by Messrs. James Agnew, Joseph Lordly, and others, fronting 40 feet on King-street, and 100 feet on Cross-st., was sold at Auction by Mr. Hubbard, on Saturday last, for £2890. It was purchased by Mr. Agnew.

LAUNCH.—On Wednesday last, a splendid ship of 790 tons, called the *Levant*, was launched into our harbour, in fine style, from the Building Yard of Mr. James Briggs. She has been constructed with great care, of the best materials, with extra fastenings, and is considered by good judges to be in every respect one of the most superior vessels ever built in the Province.

SHIP THEMIS.—This fine St. John vessel cleared at New Orleans on the 31st ult. with one of the largest cargoes that has left that port for some years past—the freight list amounting to the large sum of £5932, sterling.

CHIGNECTO RAILWAY COMPANY.—In the remarks made in the Courier of last week, respecting this Company, three routes were mentioned; the first from the Bend to Shediac, the second from Dorchester to Shediac, and the third from Au Lac to Bay Verte. A fourth can be suggested:—that from Au Lac to Shediac. The distance is about 22 miles, passing over a country peculiarly level, and possessing good harbours at both termini. This line would not only possess the same advantages offered by the other routes, but from its running—as an inspection of the map of the Province will shew—nearly on the line of the proposed Grand Trunk Railway, from Quebec to Halifax, also affords the prospect of participating in the returns of that Company.—*Com.*

The transport ship *Herefordshire*, sailed from Halifax on Sunday last, for Portsmouth, with the 89th Regiment.

FROM BOSTON.—A passenger by the schr. *Meridian*, arrived yesterday, has favored us with the Boston Atlas of Wednesday last.—We learn from it that the Eighteen Million Loan for carrying on the war against Mexico, was all taken at Washington on Monday, at one-eighth to two per cent. premium.—Whole amount bid, fifty-eight millions. New-York bid twelve millions, but got nothing. Corcoran & Riggs offered one-eighth for the whole loan—they got about twelve millions, and sold one million at an eighth per cent.

From Mexico there is some later intelligence.—Santa Anna was in the city on the 19th, and is said to be now anxious for peace. The latest news from General Taylor left him in pursuit of the Mexican Generals Urrea and Canales, near Ceralvo, with 1000 horse. They were twenty-five miles ahead of him, making for the mountains in the direction of Victoria.

We regret to learn that the Barque Tartar, relief vessel, which sailed from Boston last week for Cork, with a cargo of provisions valued at about $29,000, has put back, leaky, and pumps choked, having experienced a heavy gale on George's Bank.

Barque Industry arrived at New-York on the 10th inst. from Sligo, with 108 passengers—eighteen died on the passage.

A Canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific.—The Steamer Polk, which sailed from Norfolk on Friday for Huasacualo, in the bay of Campeachy, took out an armament for the purpose of taking occupation of that port. She is to make a complete survey of the coast in the neighbourhood of the isthmus, with a view to its occupation, possibly preparatory to the opening of a ship canal across to Tehuantepec. A ship canal of sixty miles, it is said, will unite the waters of the two oceans.—*Boston Courier.*

Surrender of the City and Castle of Vera Cruz to the Americans!—The U. S. Steamer Princeton arrived at Pensacola on the 4th inst. from Vera Cruz, with the highly important intelligence that the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa and the City of Vera Cruz had surrendered unconditionally, to the United States. The following is a synopsis of the details of the bombardment:—

On the 18th, at night, a heavy fire was opened upon the city from the trenches, and on the 22d it was summoned by General Scott to surrender, but the summons was refused. On the morning of the 24th, the navy opened her batteries, consisting of three long 32 pounders, three 68 pounders, Paixhan guns, at a distance of about 700 yards. On the 25th, another battery of four 24-pounders, and three mortars opened. The Naval batteries were so successfully manned and worked, that a breach was opened in the walls of the city. On the 26th, the city and Castle of Vera Cruz surrendered! Four thousand Mexicans laid down their arms, and were set at liberty on their parole of honor, after which they departed for their homes. The loss of the Mexicans had not been fully ascertained, but was known to have been immense. The Mexican force was composed of 3000 regulars, and about the same number of irregulars. Five Generals, sixty superior officers, and two hundred and seventy company officers, were among the prisoners. The American loss in killed and wounded was only sixty-five. Among the killed was Captain Vinton, [brother of Rev. A. H. Vinton of Boston,] of the 2d Artillery.

The U. S. Commissioners for concluding a treaty of capitulation were Brigadier Gen. Worth, Gen. Pillow of the volunteers, and Col. Totten of the Engineer corps.

The Naval operations were under the superintendence of Com. Perry, Com. Connor having been relieved from the command. Col. Harney with his dragoons charged San La Vasa outside the city and defeated him. The Castle was short of provisions when it surrendered.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Freights have had a downward tendency, and engagements have been made to Liverpool at 22d. to 24d. for grain, 6s. 6d. to 7s. for Flour, and 3s. 8d. per lb. for Cotton; British vessels have taken Flour as low as 6s. and grain in bags at 20½d. To Ireland, a vessel to load Corn at 22d. in bulk, another at 21d. in bags, a brig for Belfast at 20d. in bags (a decline of 10d. on the highest rates (and some engagements of barrels at 7s.—A vessel taken up to proceed to Baltimore and load grain in bags and bulk at 25d.

FLOUR.—The supplies have enabled holders to retail Western and Genesee at $7.62½ to $7.75. There is still a disposition to purchase on contract, although the news from Europe is unfavorable. Contracts for Flour deliverable in June at $6.50; July, at $6 to $6.25; and August $5.87.

April 12.—Sales of Flour at $7,31 to $7.62; 7000 brls. Corn Meal, for export, at $4.88; sales of Wheat at 155 cents for red, and 165 for white; Corn, 92 to 100 cents. Freights have fallen considerably. The packet ship Sir R. Peel took 26,000 bushels Corn, in bags and bulk, at 20d.; engagements have been made as low as 5s. for Flour and 18d. for Grain, to Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—*Freights.*—For Europe the demand has been limited, owing to the scarcity of Breadstuffs—we quote Flour at 7s. 6d. to 8s. per barrel, and grain at 25d. to 27d. per bushel.

At New-Orleans on the 3d instant, there was an increased activity in the Freight market, owing to a material increase in the amount of heavy articles offering, and the rates for these having improved. Cotton is firm at ⅝d.; Flour to Liverpool, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; Corn, 24d. to 25d.; to London, a ship had been engaged at 8s. for Flour, and another at 9s.

☞ *Several communications, in type, are deferred this week for want of room.*

PASSENGERS—In the Ship *Chester*, from Liverpool—Messrs. Alexander Yeats, J. Anderson, John Clough, J. Bush, and Capts. Pickance and Leitch.

In the *California*, from Liverpool—Two Misses Gilchrist, and Messrs. Thos. Gilchrist, Alex. Gilchrist, William Thomson, James Smellie, Thomas Hanford, J. W. Beard, W. Magee, Charles Kirkpatrick and W. Bridge.

Let all who are Afflicted with Asthma Read the following Letter:

MR. SETH W. FOWLE:

Sir,—Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the Asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased, about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason, your Agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath and oppression on the lungs, than I had anticipated, and indeed conceive myself as cured of this most disheartening malady.

I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgement, which you will use as your judgement dictates. C. D. MAYNARD.

Argus Office, Portland, 26th March, 1847.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

The genuine is for sale by PETERS & TILLEY, St. John, N. B.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

It is well known that regular physicians are shy of endorsing the virtues of any of that class of remedies commonly called "Patent Medicines," but so conspicuous have been the curative powers of this preparation, in its wonderful effects, that some of the first physicians in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other States, have voluntarily come forward, and furnished Dr. Jayne with certificates of its sanative influence. It is now extensively prescribed in medical practice, as a remedy for cholera infantum, dysentery, cholic, dyspepsia, and and all diseases, proceeding from a disordered action of the stomach, liver, intestines, or nerves, whether in children, or persons of adult age. It acts directly upon the secretions, and purifies the blood, by purifying the elements of which it is composed.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—The virtues of this efficacious and cheap Medicine for the cure of Consumption and other diseases cannot be too well known. Very many lives have been saved by it. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE has been used in numerous cases of Skin Disease, such as Scrofula, King's Evil, Salt Rheum, Blotches, &c. with the most marked success.

*** Sold by Messrs. T. WALKER & SON, St. John.

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

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

Halsey's Vegetable Sugar-coated PILLS

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

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

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

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

H. G. KINNEAR,

Sept. 5. *General Agent for the Provinces.*

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Mr. John Lothers, to Miss Susanna Murphy, both of this Parish.

On the 9th, by the same, Mr. George Underwood, to Miss Catherine Baxter, both of this Parish.

On the 16th, by the same, Mr. Joseph Harris, to Miss Mary Ann Dowd, both of this Parish.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Edward W. Flaglor, of Greenwich, (K. C.) to Mrs. Lucy Ann Brewer, of this City.

DIED.

On the 13th instant, Bridget, daughter of the widow of the late Mr. William Foley, of St. Patrick-street.

In the Parish of Simonds, on the 9th instant, of scarlet fever, Frederick, eldest son of Mr. Frederick J. Ayres, aged three years and two months.

On the Marsh, in the vicinity of this City, on Tuesday last, of scarlet fever, terminating in dropsy, Henry G., son of Mr. Claudius Hamilton, aged two years and six months.

At Alexandria, (Virginia,) on Friday morning, 2d April, Frances Eliza, aged 27 years, wife of Lewis A. Cazenove, Esq. and only daughter of Daniel Ansley, Esq. of this City.

At St. Stephen, on the 26th ult. Mr. Israel J. Andrews, aged 38 years.

At the residence of his father, in the Parish of St. Mary's, York County, Mr. William H. Carvell, in the 27th year of his age.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Schr. Eleanor Jane, McCarty, Boston, 3 days—J. R. Crane, assorted cargo.

Sunday—Ship Chester, Maxwell, Liverpool, 23—Eaton & Ray, merchandise.

California, Lawson, Liverpool, 26—James [illegible] merchandise.

General Graham, White, Alloa, 39—R. Rankin & Co. coals.

Barque Edina, Yule, Hull, 48—Jas. Kirk, ballast.

Steamer Saxe Gotha, Price, Eastport—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Tuesday—Barque Falcon, Whyttecombe, Limerick, 45—John Robertson, ballast.—On the 21st March, fell in with the wreck of the brig Demerest, Capt. Bourke, from Sligo, for New-York, in a sinking state, having on the morning of the 19th, at 2 A. M. in lat. 42 57, long. 39 30 W. while under close reefed topsails, during a sudden hurricane, been hove upon her beam ends, the mainmast going by the board and carrying away the pumps, and the foremast breaking in three pieces—once below the deck—the sternpost also being started, and the vessel leaking fast. About noon on the 19th, got clear of the wreck of the masts, which until that time had been striking the vessel very heavily, so as to cause her to make a great quantity of water—rigged the jibboom for a jurymast, but finding the vessel unmanageable and in a sinking state, the rudder being adrift, the master and crew resolved to abandon her, and with the passengers, in all 23 in number, were taken on board the Falcon.—The Demerest spoke, March 9th, ship Oregon, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, with loss of topmasts—out 15 days—wished to be reported.

Wednesday—Ship Great Britain, Johnston, Greenock, 25—John Robertson, merchandise.

Brigantine F. L. Vail, Rodney, Wilmington, 11—Hanford & Sweet, pitch, tar, &c.

Thursday—Schr. L. O'C. Doyle, Gilliatt, Matanzas, 17—O. V. Troop, molasses and cigars.

Black Hawk, Allan, Yarmouth, (N. S.)—Chas. McLauchlan, sugar and hides.

Joseph Howe, Scott, Boston, 3—Allison & Spurr, assorted cargo.

Friday—Ship Waterloo, Knight, Hull, 30—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Barque Liverpool, McKay, Grangemouth, 49—John Robertson, coals.

Lord Sidmouth, Dow, Port Glasgow, 25—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Schooner Meridian, Kavanagh, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo.

COASTWISE.

Monday—Satellite, Kay, Welchpool, ballast.

Favorite, Helm, St. Andrews, cordwood.

Wednesday—Copy, Turnbull, Digby, tea, &c.

Willing Maid, Outhouse, Westport, ballast.

Zenith, Johnston, Digby, hay.

Leader, McGrath, Digby, hay.

Messenger, Battle, St. Stephens, ballast.

Edwin, Hall, Annapolis, railroad scantling.

Active, Outhouse, Westport, ballast.

Linnet, Neville, Annapolis, hay and railway scantling.

Dorchester, Hickman, Dorchester, oatmeal and potatoes.

Leader, Coggins, Westport, ballast.

Crown, Barker, Annapolis, cider, eggs, &c.

Saxe Gotha, (s.) Price, Annapolis and Digby, passengers and cattle.

Thursday—Laurel, Brinton, Westport, cordwood.

Alert, Westcott, Digby, hardwood lumber.

Clyde, Crosby, Digby, cordwood.

Catharine, Sullis, Digby, cordwood.

Digby Packet, Taush, Digby, tea, &c.

Hazard, Winchester, Digby, cordwood.

Splendid, Outhouse, Westport, ballast.

Eliza Jane, Davis, Westport, fish.

This Morning—Economy, Robertson, Cornwallis, potatoes and oats.

Thomas, Smith, St. Martins, ballast.

Union, Gates, Wilmot, smoked meat & cordwood.

John Ross, McCulloch, Londonderry, deals.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

April 12—Edina, Yule, Cork.

CLEARED.

April 10th—Schr. Charlotte, Henneberry, Halifax, salt, &c.—G. & J. Salter; Kate, Slocomb, Philadelphia, scantling—G. E. Cross.

13th—Schr. Splendid, Bingay, Halifax, lumber—J. M. Hamilton.

16th—Brig Racer, Power, Newport, deals, &c.—John Robertson.

Barque Alfred, arrived last week from Alloa, during a hurricane on the 6th March, in lat. 42, long. 42 W. lost main-topmast, and shipped a sea which stove bulwarks, &c.—Three days after, spoke the Concord, of Plymouth, bound to Liverpool, with loss of all her masts about ten feet above the deck.

Steamship Unicorn, Chisholm, hence, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, in 35 hours.

Sailed from Halifax, 11th instant, schr. Martha Brae, Martin, Saint John.

The Oberlin, at Boston, spoke on the 1st March, lat. 41, long. 51 58, brig Sea Bird, 7 days from St. John, for London; on the 4th, lat. 3947, long. 50 38, brig Alexander Wise, 53 days from Clyde, for New-York, with rudder badly damaged—wished the Oberlin to keep company: two days afterwards, in heavy weather, lost sight of her.

Barque Azof, at Boston from Glasgow, fell in on the 11th ult. in lat. 43, long. 48, with the brig Eugene, of Portland, from New York for New Ross, (Ireland,) with 9000 bushels corn, in a sinking condition, having sprung aleak and lost nearly all her sails, foretopmast and main-topgallantmast—took off the crew.

Ship Belvidere, at New-York from Leith, had her decks swept in a tremendous gale during the night of the 14th March, and for seamen washed overboard.—On the 24th, lat. 4 28, long. 47 10, spoke ship Spartan, of St. Job, from New-York for Liverpool.

The Sir James McDonnell, at New-York, fell in with the wreck of the barque Sea Nymph, on the 31st January, in lat. 49 13, long. 16.

Arrived at Philadelphia, 6th April, schr. Emily, Wood, St. John.—At Boston 8th, brigt. Widow, Gorham, Glasgow—experienced [illegible] heavy weather—lost sails, spars, &c. and [illegible] part of the cargo overboard.—At New-York, 4th, new ship Diadem, Frost, St John.—In Hampton Roads, 4th April, barque Allen Brown, Shaw, from Dublin, with loss of bowsprit, foretopsail and maintopmast-staysail.—8th, arrived, barque Commerce, Henry, from Dublin, via Savannah—the 18th ult. took off the crew of the brig Malta, of and from N. York, for Cork, in a sinking condition.

Cleared at Mobile, 4th April, ship Coma[illegible] Prichard, Liverpool; barque Ottawa, do.—[illegible]vannah, 6th, ship Thetis, Hall, Liverpool; Philadelphia, 11th, brig Kathleen, Pettigrove, schr. Relief, Johnston, Saint John.—At New Orleans, March 31st, ship Themis, Leighton, [illegible]pool.—Sailed, 24th, Swan, Taylor, do.

The following British vessels arrived at New York, on the 11th and 12th inst.—England, John Bright, from Liverpool; Belvidera, L[illegible] Letitia T. Haynes, Belfast; Fingalton, Br[illegible] Helen, and Tantivy, Glasgow; Minerva, [illegible] Robert Newton, Belfast; Sir James McDo[illegible] Dublin; Sampson, Aberdeen; Margaret, N[illegible] Emerald, Dundalk; Imperial, Sligo; Mar[illegible] Turks' Island; Meridian, Halifax.

At Philadelphia, 12th, ship Sir Henry Pott[illegible] Glasgow; Provincialist, and Peru, from Lo[illegible]derry; Elizabeth J. Remington, Halifax; [illegible] Corlu, McMann, and Ida, McMurtry, St. Jo[illegible]

Arrived at Liverpool, March 12th, ship Ho[illegible] Smith, St. John; 16th, Emigrant, Hill, and [illegible] Walker, Tobin, do.; Loodianah, Wilson, St. [illegible]drews; 17th, Eliza Caroline, Briggs, St. Jo[illegible] In the Clyde, 6th, Orbit Larkin, do.; 13th, Conservative Farran, St. John, with loss of water casks stove, and decks swept.

Sailed from Clyde, March 7th, ship Queen [illegible]mare, Till, St. John.—From Gloucester, 10th, Elizabeth, Bollenhouse, do.—From Bristol, [illegible] Chieftain, Walker, and Caroline, Ward, do.—[illegible] Liverpool, 15th, ship Harmony, Jamieson, S[illegible] Island.—From Cork, 7th, brig Sandwich, fo[illegible] John, and Tartan, for St. Andrews.—From Be[illegible] 2d, Aldebaran, Barrett, St. John.

Loading at Liverpool, 18th March, ship Tho[illegible] Brewer, and barque Prompt, Irving, for St. Jo[illegible]

Entered outwards at Liverpool, March [illegible] steamer Conqueror, for Shediac.

☞ Capt. Bourke, of the Brig Demerest, ret[illegible] his grateful acknowledgments to Capt. Wh[illegible]combe of the Barque Falcon, his Mates and C[illegible] for their exertions in rescuing him, his Passen[illegible] and Crew from the wreck of the brig; and [illegible] further to return his sincere thanks to Capt. [illegible] for his uniform kindness while on board the Fal[illegible]

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWI[CK]

Saint John, April 13, 18[47]

A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on Capital Stock of this Bank, for the Half [Year] ending 10th instant, will be paid to the S[hare]holders on or after the 13th proximo.

By order of the Board.

G. P. SANCTON, CASHIE[R]

St. John Hotel Company.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS [per] Share on the Capital Stock of the St. J[ohn] Hotel Company, will be paid to the Stockhol[ders] at the Commercial Bank, on or after the 6th of May next. THOMAS NISBET, [President]

St. John, 17th April, 1847.

Saint John Savings' Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the An[nual] Meeting of the Members of the Saint J[ohn] Savings' Bank, will take place at the Offi[ce of] the same, on Tuesday the 27th day of April [next] at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in conformity [to] the Rules of the Institution; at which me[eting] Trustees will be chosen for the ensuing year.

April 17, 1847. D. JORDAN, Cler[k]

Saint John Hotel Compan[y]

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholde[rs of] the Saint John Hotel Company, for the [elec]tion of Five Directors for the ensuing year, [will] be held at the Saint John Hotel on Monda[y the] 3d day of May next, at ten o'clock, A.M.; w[hen a] statement of the affairs of the Company wi[ll be] laid before the Meeting. A punctual attend[ance] is requested. THOMAS NISBET, Presid[ent]

April 17, 1847.

SAINT JOHN

Omnibus & Transit Compa[ny]

PURSUANT to the 4th Section of the A[ct of] Incorporation, I do hereby call a Ge[neral] Meeting of the Subscribers for Shares in [the] above Company for the Election of Directors [to] be holden at the Saint John Hotel, on Mon[day] the 3d day of May next, at ½ past 7 o'clock, [P.M.]

April 17.—3i EDWARD ALLISO[N]

BANK STOCK.—For sale, 20 shar[es in] the Stock of the Bank of New-Brunswic[k at] 2½ per cent. discount. Apply at this office.

April 17.

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copart[ner]ship, under the firm of BEARD & V[EN]NING, and intend doing a general Dry Go[ods] Business in Sears' Brick Building, King Str[eet].

JOHN W. BEARD,

JOHN VENNIN[G]

April 17th, 1847. 1i

T. R. GORDON will remove in a few [days] to the Store at the corner of Dock-str[eet] and Market-square. April 17.

GROUND Wanted,

To purchase or lease on or before 1st day of [May]

A LOT of Ground within the City, from 50 [to] 100 feet square. Parties having such to le[t] or dispose of, may hear of a purchaser or tena[nt] by addressing a letter stating situation, nature [of] foundation, lowest price, or rent per annum. Letters addressed "O," and left at the Morni[ng] News Book-store, King-street, will meet w[ith] attention. April 17.—2i

TO LET—Possession 1st May next

THE whole or part of the House, fronti[ng] on Duke and Sydney Streets. Enquire [at] the premises, or to ELIZA BUCHANAN.

April 17.

WANTED,

IN a Commission House in this City, a You[ng] Man, who writes a good hand, and has so[me] knowledge of accounts. Apply at the Office [of] this paper. April 17.

WANTED:

AN Individual acquainted generally with th[e] City, and having some knowledge of accounts, to take charge of a Mechanic's Business. A mar[ried] man would be preferred. The situation is a permanent one, and the salary will be i[n] accordance with the efficiency of the individual occupying it. Enquire at the *Observer* Office. April 17.

To House Carpenters.

TENDERS will be received until Saturday, 24th inst., from persons willing t[o] contract for the building and finishing a House 2[?]x35 feet. Plan and Specification may be seen b[y] applying to FLEWWELLING & READING.

April 17.

Windsor Steame[r].

THE STEAMER HERALD, now in due order, is now plying between th[is] port, Eastport, Digby, &c. and will commence her Windsor Trips on Wednesday the 28th instant, leaving on the Evening of that day.

April 17, 1847. JAMES WHITNEY.

STEAM FOR PORTLAND!

THE Steamer MAID of ERIN, will leave the North Market Wharf for PORTLAND, (touching at EASTPORT,) on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M.; and will leave Portland for St John, on the Friday following, after the arrival of the first train from Boston, touching at Eastport.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain LEAVITT, on board, or to

THOMAS PARK,

April 17. *Dock Sett.*

FOR CHARTER:

THE A. 1 Ship LESMAHAGOW, 750 Tons, DRAKE, Master, is now ready to receive a Cargo; and will take a Charter for any safe Port in the United Kingdom. For particulars, apply to C. McLAUCHLA[N]

April 17. Ship Bier.

A BUSINESS STAND on the N[or]th Market Wharf,

TO LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION

If not Let at private treaty previous—of [wh]ich due notice will be given.

THE Subscriber will let at Public Auction on THURSDAY next, 22d instant, on the premises, precisely at 11 o'clock,—That exte[nsive] fire-proof Brick Building, situated on the [North] Wharf, suitable for any business, at present [occu]pied by Messrs. Estey & Black, either wi[th or] without the three Lofts over the above, wh[ich] will be mentioned at the time of sale.

The above situation requires no further [com]ment, as it is well known as one of the best S[tands] in this community. For further particulars [apply] to JOSEPH CROUCH, Auction[eer]

April 17.

I. O. of O. F. M. U.

"*Friendship, Love, and Truth.*"

LOYAL AND INDEPENDENT NEW-BR[UNS]WICK LODGE OF ODD FELLO[WS] No. 4149, MANCHESTER UNITY.—The [mem]bers of the above are requested to meet at [the] Lodge Room in the Mechanics' Institute, [on] Thursday evening next, 22d April, at 7 o'clock, Regular Night. *By order of the N. [G.]*

April 17, 1847.

MISS MAG[EE]

HAS received from London [and] per Ship California, part [of her] STOCK of Rich SILKS, SAT[INS,] HANDKFS., DELAINES, PRINTS, &c. &c. with a goo[d] Straw, Tuscan, and Fancy BON[NETS] will be sold much lower than th[e] importations. The remainder of [her Stock] per Maranham from London.

LONDON HOU[SE]

MARKET SQUARE

Spring Importa[tions].

Per California from Liv[erpool]

70 PACKAGES, containi[ng] Caremout CHECK[S] Orleans Cloths, Muslins, Prints, [...] nitures, Linings, Linens, Lawns [...] lands, Drills, Jeans, Moleskins, [...] Cottons, Doeskins, Tweeds, C[...] Cashmerettes, Gambroons, Vestings, [...] Moreens, Velvets, Ticks, Flannel[s] terpanes, Druggett, Cotton Warp[s] ☞ London and Scotch Goods [...]

April 17, 1847.

NEW GOO[DS]

The Subscribers have received [per California] and Great Britain [...]

PART of their SPRING SU[PPLY] lens, Cottons, Silks, Hosier[y] The remainder of their Stock dai[ly expected].

GILCHRIST & [...]

Market Square, 17th April, (Observer and New-Brun[swicker])

NEW DRY GOODS

ALBION HOUSE

THE proprietors of the ALB[ION HOUSE] now opening a part of their [Spring Goods] received per ship California fro[m Liverpool] Great Britain from the Clyde.

braces

Plain and figured Orleans and [...] Grey, White and Printed CO[TTONS] Bed Ticks and Shirting Stripe[s] Cantoons, Moleskins, Flannel[s] Quilts, Counterpanes, Sheeting[s]

The remainder of the Stock, whi[ch] a general assortment, is expected [per] Pomare, Maranham, &c. &c.

ALBION HOU[SE]

April 17.—3i BEARD & [VENNING]

NEW SPRING G[OODS]

Per ships Chester and Cal[ifornia] Liverpool—

JAMES McDONN[ELL]

Has received on Consignment p[er ...]

45 BALES and Cases c[ontaining] assortmen[t of] Woollen, Cotton and Silk GOO[DS, Hosi]ery, Hats, &c.

10 casks Birmingham Goods, 10 [...]

To which he solicits the attent[ion of] Country customers, as he is p[repared to offer] great inducements to buyers for C[ash or approv]ed paper.

He is in daily expectation o[f a large as]sortment of Fashionable Summer [Goods, see] description, per Maranham, Br[...] ien from London, Thomas fro[m ...] Queen Pomare from the Clyde.

City Auction Mart, Prince Wi[lliam Street], April 17, 1847.

Spring Importa[tions].

APRIL 17, 18[47].

THE Subscriber has received [per Ches]ter and California from [Liverpool ...] Bales and Cases, comprising a g[eneral assortment] of Seasonable and well selected [Goods, which] will be sold WHOLESALE and [Retail on the] most favourable terms, for appro[ved paper].

CHARLES [...]

P. S.—Further supplies da[ily expected per] Ships Maranham and Britann[ia ...] Queen Pomare from the Cly[de ...] from Liverpool.

Spring Import[ations].

Per Ship "California," f[rom Liverpool].

PLAIN and Figured Orlean[s ...] Fancy Dresses, Printed M[uslins] Grey & White Cottons, Printe[d ...] Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Fring[es] Doeskins, Tweeds, Gambroons [...] CARPETINGS, Counterpane[s] TICKS, MOLESKINS, Cott[ons] SMALL-WARES, &c. &c. &[c.]

☞ Remainder daily expe[cted ...] and Glasgow. J. & H[...]

North side Market Squar[e], April 17, 1847.