ordinary suc-
England have
portion of them
lyn & Co., the
per cent. inter-
A certain pro-
nds of the Lon-
ed to pay them up,
e that the sum of £30,000
this Province, and a depo-
d thereon. The assurance
the last mail, in the shape of a
£5,000, as the required deposit
ock, actually subscribed.
w have engaged the services of Mr.
er from Scotland, who has had
railways in Massachusetts.—
wo assistant engineers, will be
y, and will commence opera-
ing out the ground for the
place. The line for the
veyed, will be traced out to
and ten miles or more of the line
rews, will be laid out with precision,
or contract this season.
ssary surveys and examinations, it is
ill occupy a few weeks; but about the
ber, the Company will be prepared
d formally, which it is intended
h due ceremony.
the Province generally, on the
ent of a railway within its li-
t favourable auspices; and we
dawn of a new and a brighter
ick.—*Observer.*

EY.—Capt. Henderson and a
gaged on the survey of the line
ect Halifax with Quebec, arri-
m the Northward, one day last
dispersed—one portion having
stown, another to the head wa-
ouctо, and a third to the Bend of
e understand that the report given
in the Counties of Gloucester
as well as on the Canada side of
our, is very satisfactory.—*Mira*
Sept. 14.

OURT.—*County of Carleton.*—A
ol Oyer and Terminer and General
for this County, was opened on Wed
udge Parker presiding. Judge Street,
company, likewise took his seat on
is rather a novel feature, in this
see two of the Supreme Judges
nce at one Court. We presume
state of Judge Parker's health,
d is rather delicate, and might
of the Court incapacitate him

Grand Jury was empannelled:—
d, *Foreman*, Samuel Hayden
George Trafton, Jo-eph Bedell,
ick McIntyre, Thomas Currie,
eph Edgar, Ezekiel Sipperel,
Bull, Murphy Giberson, Al-
, 1st, Robert A. Hay, Isaac
Robert Gurney, Nathaniel
son, Joseph Scott.
limits will not permit our
ief sketch of the admirable
nor, the presiding Judge, gave
The impartial manner in which
e late proceedings in this Coun-
ations he gave of the law on the
e appeal upon the necessity of
he community using forbearance
of cultivating good will towards
e feeling manner in which he
ibunal before which all man-
appear to render a strict ac-
both as a man and a Chris-

ed by remarking that they
d with an unusual specta-
cial Commission—at the
Matters of a serious and
submitted to their con-
that, although they had
eriod than usual, they
id make a full and per-
as might be brought
case which he found
one of Burglary, that
, Thomas Sullivan,
l with entering into
th the intention of
s had been arrest-
the County, from
escaped. It was
he matter, and
evidence that
e correctness
e defined the
erm Burglary.
five years the
y as a capital of-
ments made to
nds of Burglary

case of Burglary
Calendar, that of
house of Valentine
ral articles in the

as then directed to
urred in this neigh-
characterised as an
and unprecedented
considered a mis-
He then entered
stituted a riot; ex-
and instructed the
tained in the two counts to be pursued
course to be pursued
all the parties, (as he
will be includ-
ded in one general Bill of Indictment,) or only a
portion of them in accordance with the evidence
that might come before them. The cause of the
riot was next alluded to; and His Honor took oc-
casion to enter at some length into a description
of what constituted a legal or illegal association.—
He stated distinctly that three or four, or more, per-
sons might form themselves into an association—
might form processions, and as long as that asso-
ciation admitted nothing treasonable into its rules,
committed no act of violence—no breach of the
peace, it was a legal association—within the pale
of the law. Should the members of that associa-
tion commit any act of violence, they were amena-
able to the laws of the land, and should be punish-
ed accordingly. An association might be formed
for the purpose of intimidation, or its acts might
have a tendancy to crate alarm; such would be an
illegal association. No party had a right to attempt
to put down such arassociation. It was the duty
only of such persons as were entrusted with the
administration of theaws of the country; and every
member of the com s in duty bound to
put himself un of the proper au-
thorities, and ation of the peace.
If the l ws, and amendments
deeme course to pursue
would Legislature. That
body, ion to proper re-
presen of the actual ne-
gessit laws by which as-
sation. es individuals must be guided.
It was w lood feelings of pain and pleasure
the case all the occurrences that had recent-
ly taken place in this neighbourhood; pain, that
an unpleasant state of things should exist;
pleasure when he reflected upon the prompt and
efficient manner in which the Sheriff and the Ma-
gistracy had endeavored to suppress the riot; and
the commendable zeal and perseverance which
they had displayed in the investigation of that dis-
turbance, as evidenced in the amount of testimony
that had been collected.
While he admitted that there was nothing ille-
gal in certain associations, he doubted their expe-
diency, as they had a tendency to irritate men's
minds, to raise their passions, and to create diffi-
culty. He did not conceive them necessary. We
all lived under the fostering care of the British con-
stitution, equally protected in our religious and po-
litical rights and privileges. We did not live in a
land of oppression, nor in the days of bigotry; but
where everyman could worship God according to
the dictates of his own conscience. He could wish
all men to live in peace and harmony, and to use
forbearance with each other. He would remind
them that they had all to appear before a higher
tribunal than that which they were assembled
to-day; and he hope—earnestly hoped that every
individual would endeavor to cherish feelings of
good will towards hisfellows. His Honor made a
most fervid and powerful appeal to his audience
upon the necessity of cultivating charity towards
all mankind,—an appal that could not fail to be
appreciated by every minder, and which we sin-
cerely hope will exercise a proper influence.—We
regret that we are unable to give this part of the
Charge in full, as we wish that the public at
large might participa the benefit of such a sal-
utary advice.—*Wo legraph, Sept.* 11.

The Frede of yesterday states
that seven been *indicted* by the
Grand Jury as co the late riots, and
thirty others have been *presented*. The two
men, Skidgel and DeCo cey, who were char
ged with separate acts of burglary, have been
found guilty, and sentence to two years' hard
labour in the Provincial Penitentiary.

MIRAMICHI.—We learn from the Gleaner of
Tuesday last, that the Chatham Steam Ferry Boat
was launched on the 8th inst.—Part of her ma-
chinery had been obtained from Fredericton, and
the remainder was expected in a few days. It was
expected the boat would be in full operation
in the course of month.

A WARNI A son of Mr. William Cu
aged eight most distressing ab
untimely of having partaken
of some s to him by a grown
at erry boat on Thurs-
, but proved unavail-
y afternoon.

accounts from
oon, when there
at the Quarantine,
and the Highland
hundred passengers,
assage, and six sick.
on the Island from
ge 191—being a
the mortality
y last, there

SEPT 13.—The number of deaths at Grosse Isle from Monday to Friday last, was 104. The new sheds having been completed, the sick have been removed from the tents and the churches, and the hospital accommodation, we are happy to learn, is quite sufficient. Things were getting into good order, when unfortunately there arrived two vessels, in a most deplorable condition with sickness and filth, which had caused considerable derangement. One of the vessels, the ship *Superior*, from Londonderry, had 366 passengers, 18 of whom died on the voyage and 120 were landed sick. The other vessel was the *Eliza Jones*, from Glasgow, from which 30 sick were landed: she had 369 passengers in all, and had 30 deaths on the passage.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE HARVEST IN CANADA.—Yesterday and to-day have been favourable for getting in the grain crops. The reports are various. Some wheat of an excellent quality has been cut in this District; but in some places it has been injured by the fly. The potato blight is now nearly universal in this city. In Montreal the papers do not mention it. They had dry weather till the night of the 3d instant; they speak rather unfavorably, however, of the grain crop. In this District the oats, which since the failure of the wheat crop have been extensively sown, are not considered a good crop. Barley and Rye are better: Peas generally good; upon the whole, the prospects of the harvest do not come up to the promise at an earlier period.—[Quebec Gazette, Sept. 4.

A destructive hurricane passed over several places in Canada on the 5th inst.—At Cornwall three dwelling houses were destroyed, eight unroofed and nine others more or less injured; eleven outhouses blown down, and thirteen unroofed. A girl thirteen years of age was blown into the canal and drowned. At the village of *le Pigeonniere*, St Edward, fifty-seven buildings of different kinds were destroyed, together with all the furniture and grain in the houses and barns. Fortunately no lives were lost.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—It is with extreme regret we announce the death of the Rev. Mr. Dawes, Rector of St. John's, which took place yesterday at two o'clock. Mr. Dawes died of the prevailing fever, consequent, doubtless on his attention to the suffering emigrants.—*Witness.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage at Quebec, in the years 1846 and 1847, up to the 10th Sept. inclusive:—

	VESSELS.	TONNAGE.
1846....	978	376 138
1847....	876	346,950
Less in 1847,	102	29,188

Comparative Statement of Timber measured by the Supervisor of Cullers, to 9th Sept.:—

	1845.	1846.	1847.
White Pine...	17,070,276	20,483 929	3,462,204
Red Pine,.....	2 933 333	3 574 099	4 110,513
Oak,.....	1,146,159	1 677 749	1 539 930
Elm,.....	1,497,136	3,054 983	1 744 620
Ash,.....	405 384	241 827	118,230
Basswood,.....	36 513	79 220	11,103
Butternut,.....	8 793	20 136	6 441
Tamarac,.....	200 687	516 735	535,566
Birch & Maple,	156,274	234,640	89,836

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO!—*Defeat of Santa Anna near the Capital!*—Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 27th August, and from Tampico to the 29th, have been received at New Orleans by the steamer Fashion, bringing the important intelligence that Santa Anna had attacked General Scott near Los Llanos de San Angel, was entirely routed, and fell back upon Mexico. He asked for a suspension of hostilities from Gen. Scott, and the Mexican Congress was summoned to consider proposals of peace. It is added that the armistice was granted, and the American army did not enter the City.

It appears that the march of the army under Gen. Scott from Puebla, to within eight or nine miles of the Capital, was uninterrupted by any resistance on the part of the enemy. At El Penon—a position fortified by Santa Anna—the two hostile forces first came into collision, where, according to El Sol de Anahuac, a division of the American army made an onset on the enemy, the main body passing through Gaudaloupe, and to the surprise of the Mexicans, appearing suddenly in their rear.

A regular fight then ensued at a place called San Angel, situated six or eight miles southwest of the capital; the result of which was that Valencia's division of the Mexican army was totally routed, when Santa Anna fell back, with the remainder of his troops on the city. Here the greatest consternation prevailed, and, as the only means to stop the victorious career of the American army, it was decided to solicit from Gen. Scott a suspension of arms. A flag of truce was despatched to the American headquarters for this purpose, with the view of giving time for the opening of negociations for the renewal of pacific relations.—The Mexican Government intimated to General Scott that it was ready to treat for peace on the propositions brought by Mr. Trist.

The American Commander-in-Chief at once acceded to the request of the Mexican Government, and a truce was declared. The city of Mexico, is stated to be absolutely at the mercy of the United States, being surrounded by their army. Gen. Worth at the head of his division, is in the rear of the capital, having it in his power to cut off all supplies from that quarter. The decisive action at San Angel, where Valencia's troops were put to flight took place on the 20th ult. Of course we know nothing of the details, nor of the loss sustained in the two conflicts by the two armies.—The express which brought the intelligence to Vera Cruz came by the way of Orizaba; the despatch concludes with these remarkable words:—"Peace will positively be the result!"

Intelligence reached Col. Wilson on the morning of the 27th ult., that Lieutenant David Henderson, of Captain Fairchild's Company of dragoons, and his party, who were sent out by Capt. Wells, on the 15th of August to apprise Major Lally of the approach of reinforcements, were all shot by the guerillas.

There is little or no doubt of the correctness of this sad intelligence. Lieut. Henderson was a resident of New Orleans, and but recently embarked as a volunteer in his country's service—he was a printer by profession, a man of courage and enterprise, and his fate will be sincerely lamented by his numerous friends.

LATER FROM MEXICO!—*Second Despatch.*—Advices have been received from Vera Cruz to August 27, covering later accounts from the interior, and representing that Gen. Scott was in the capital, after having lost 1500 men—the loss on the part of the Mexicans being 6000!

The New York Sun issues an extra containing the above news more in detail; but it should be recollected that the dates are no later from Vera Cruz than were received by the Fashion. The Sun states that Gen. Scott fought the enemy two days, and although the Mexicans were reinforced twice during the engagement with fresh troops, and rallied, they were completely routed at every point, and at last fled into the city and begged for quarter. The Tacubaya road was literally filled with Mexicans. Their ranks being decimated by the sure aim of the U. S. troops, they left hundreds of their dead and dying on the road. A bridge of the dead could literally have been made at Tacubaya to the city of Mexico, three miles distant. The Mexicans skulked behind the arches of the aqueduct, and after the battle, thousands of the dead and dying were found there. Gen. Scott ordered an immediate surrender of arms, and gave the soldiers permission to retire from the city.—The roads leading from the city to Guadaloupe and other towns were crowded with men, women and children, retiring to the mountains. The greatest confusion and distress prevailed among them.—Gen. Scott in taking possession of the city is said to have placed guards around the Cathedral and other churches, to protect them from robbery.—The Mexicans began robbing and plundering each other and all the dwellings supposed to contain valuable property in the city, as soon as the battles commenced, and at though Santa Anna boasted of having 90,000 men to preserve order, yet the greatest disorder prevailed.—A remnant of the Mexican army fled to the mountains, and it was supposed would be organized into guerilla bands.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—*General Taylor's forces withdrawn.*—New Orleans papers of the 6th inst. announce the arrival of the steamer Telegraph from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 1st inst. and brought Matamoras papers of Aug. 28th, containing orders from Washington withdrawing Gen. Taylor's troops—say about 4000—and leaving him only about 2000, not including those now on their way to join him. Capt. Bragg's battery and Gen. Wool are to remain with Gen. Taylor.—The government order had created much sensation among all circles.—Gen. Taylor intended visiting his family about the 1st of October.

VERA CRUZ, August 27.—*The Massacre at Yucatan.*—On Sunday last the city was startled with intelligence from Yucatan that the whole Indian population in that State had risen against the white, and in some districts massacred entirely the white population, with the exception of the women, whom they only spared for a fate worse than death.

The news was received here by the French Consul in a communication from the French Consul at Campeachy, and the massacre he says was universal, no distinction being made except between Indians and whites. In some of the districts, the whites succeeded in reaching the cities, and were there waiting succour. There is good reason to hope that these will be able to defend themselves until they are reinforced. At Campeachy they were in expectation of an immediate attack. The French brigs of war La Perouse and La Pilate have, it is understood, both been ordered to Campeachy, and there is a report that Commodore Perry is about ordering down one of the vessels of our Squadron.

There is, perhaps, some exaggeration in the accounts of the extent of the massacre, but of the main facts there is not a doubt. The Indians in Yucatan have been more oppressed than in any other part of Mexico, because the landholders are generally absentees residing in Spain, and trust the management of their estates to stewards, who to subserve their own interests, grind the unfortunate Peon to the dust.

An express arrived here on Tuesday from Alvarado to Com. Perry with information that the guerrillas had attacked that place the night before, and killed a surgeon and two marines in that town.—The steamers Petrita and Scorpion were immediately dispatched to reinforce those in possession of the place.

THE NEW YORK FAILURE.—The Wall-street "operators" were taken all aback on Thursday, at the sudden suspension of the extensive firm of Prime, Ward & Co. The following circular was issued to their correspondents:

New York, Sept. 9, 1847.

We regret to inform you that, owing to the recent failure of some of our correspondents in Europe, on whom we have a large amount of bills running, we feel it incumbent upon us, both from a sense of duty and as an act of prudence, to suspend our payments. Very respectfully your's,

(Signed) PRIME, WARD & Co.

The Express of Friday says the impression is stronger to-day, that no failures will grow out of that of Prime, Ward & Co. Some thirty or forty bill drawers may suffer through them, for a time, but they who know who they are, are sure that no failures will grow out of the suspension of this great house.

The firm of Prime, Ward & Co. is composed of Mr. Edward Prime, Mr. Samuel Ward, and Mr. John Ward, who was also a partner of the firm of John Ward & Co. The firm of John Ward & Co. will be dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Ward, and all their engagements be fulfilled. A new firm will be established, composed of the other members of the house, who will go on with the business.

The failure has naturally caused much surprise and speculation as to its final issue. The Tribune states the liabilities of the house to be between one and two millions, a large part of which is understood to be held by the Barings, who have protected many of their bills. The London houses which have recently failed, Messrs. Giles, Son & Co. and Messrs. Alexander & Co. it is hoped will be able to pay twenty shillings to the pound, in which case Messrs. Prime, Ward and Co. will lose comparatively little. And at any rate their assets are very large, and the deficiencies cannot be very considerable.

With every mercantile man in New York, who is acquainted with the business principles of these Bankers, but one feeling is expressed, that of sympathy and regret. Their credit was undoubted up to the hour of suspens on, indeed, remarks the Sun, their honor and integrity were proverbial, and their Bills of Exchange as current in Canton, London and Paris, as in Wall-street. The event is a public calamity, while the attendant circumstances add to it a degree of national importance. They have not fallen from mismanagement or indiscretion on their part. Their downfall has been produced by the return of Bills of Exchange which they had drawn as Bankers, against shipments of produce, sent forward to England. Messrs. Edward Prime, Samuel Ward, and John Ward, who compose the firm, wielded the experience of half a century, during which time, they, or their parents, had passed through the severest commercial revulsions. At the organization of the late Prime, Ward & King, they took from their private fortunes and invested in the firm *six hundred thousand dollars in specie*, every dollar of which has been swallowed up.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—On the 2d instant there were 77 interments at New Orleans from Yellow Fever, of which 14 were from the Charity Hospital and 14 from the Lafayette Hospital. The papers from that City give a fearful picture of the ravages of the yellow fever there; and many truly appalling scenes of distress have taken place. The citizens, however, have behaved in the noblest and most generous manner. They have collected a large fund in aid of the widows and orphans of the deceased, and have adopted various other modes of relieving their misery. A striking feature in the present epidemic, and one which deepens its horrors, is, that persons are not unfrequently attacked who, in consequence of a protracted residence of six, eight or ten years, had acquired a fancied immunity from the fever. The city indeed presents a sad and gloomy aspect.—The streets are almost solitudes, business is nearly entirely suspended, and people meet to converse on scarcely any other topic than the visitation of the epidemic.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 5th says—The past week has been the most fatal week of the epidemic. The interments during that time in the cemeteries of the city were 533, of which 427 were of yellow fever; the corresponding numbers of the previous week were 442 and 311. Add the interments at the Lafayette, 43 cases, and we have total of interments for this city for one week of 576—being an average exceeding 82 each day. This awful mortality needs no comment.

The French Steamer.—The damages and expenses of the New York, caused by her delay, amount to about $6000. The company have given $1000 to Mr. Maury, whose legs were broken by the fall of a pile of wood on the wharf, caused by the bowsprit of the steamer, and a barque against which she ran claims $3000 damages; but it is not yet certain whether that sum will be allowed.—*Expr.*

JAMAICA.—In the Falmouth Courier we find the following extract of a letter, dated July 20—

"On Wednesday last one of the most frightful and terrible whirlwinds that I believe has ever been witnessed in this island assailed the town and port of Lucea. The wind blew from all quarters as if converging to a focus at the same time. The rain mixed with hailstones fell in torrents. The sea rose in a moment, groaned, and then retired several feet. It seemed as if an opening in its bed had occurred, and that it sunk into the bosom of the globe. The lightning flashed, and then an earthquake followed, which lasted several seconds. A gentleman, who has nearly reached his 80th year, but whose strength of body and vigor of mind are unimpaired, declared to me that it was one of the severest he ever felt, and that the house literally *rocked*—while all the females ran out of doors.—God be praised that as far as we yet know, no damage has been done and no lives lost."

EARTHQUAKE.—The Jamaica *Morning Journal* of the 15th August contains the following:—

"We have been informed that a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced at Greenland in the parish of Hanover, on some day last week, which we are sorry to say, destroyed many acres of land near the property of Mr. William Grant, an opening of great extent having been made on it. We need not say that the people in the neighborhood were in great consternation at the occurrence."

In reference to the affair the Falmouth Post says: We understand that during the past week, the submergement of a considerable extent of land took place at Greenland settlement the residence of the late Hon. Alex. Grant. We are informed that it was gradual, but had obtained a considerable depth; the vacuum thus created was extended by the crumbling edges of the surrounding earth, and the safety of some adjacent houses, was considerably endangered. The wreck created by the vortex embraced several large fruit trees.

THE CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.—We learn from the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, that the British Government receives, in Postages, from Cunard's line, more than it pays. The Contractors receive £80,860, and the Postage received is £83,024. No other line pays at all.

The account of postages, of the British Post Offices, stand thus:—

CHARGES.

North American line at present, - - -	£93,860
Transit Mails through the United States,	2,478
Post Office charges in North America, -	64,928
	£161,256

INCOME.

Gross postage with British North America, - - - - - -	£36,477
Do. United States, - - - - -	46,458
Do. proportion of Inter-Colonial,	2,633
Do. transit postage, - - - -	10 000
Do. North America, internal, -	50.000
	£145,658
Deficiency to the country,	£15,598

NEW YORK MARKETS, Sept. 13.—Fresh ground Genesee Flour, from new wheat, brings $5.75; mixed Western, $5,37 to $5,50. New Southern Flour, $6.25. Corn Meal is dull at $2.50 to $3; Rye Flour at $4 to $4,25. There have been about 6000 bushels Wheat sold at 117 cents, per bushel, which is a reduction. The demand for Corn has slackened—mixed Southern is selling at 66 to 68 cents. and Yellow at 68 to 70 cents.—Holders have acceded to a decline in Pork, and 400 barrels have been taken, principally on speculation, at $11.50 for prime, and $14,50 for mess.—Sterling bills are now 8¼ to 8¾ per cent. premium.

☞ The Rev. Mr. MACBEAN, of Chatham, will preach in St. Andrew's Church To-morrow (Sunday,) at the usual hours.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
St. John, 18th Sept. 1847.

The whole number of Passengers landed at this Port the present season, up to this date, is Fourteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine.

During the past week 177 emigrants have been discharged from Partridge Island, and 273 received. The number upon the Island last evening was 815, of whom three-fourths are labouring under fever, dysentery, and small-pox.

There have been 35 deaths on the Island, from the 10th to the 17th instant; a list of the names is annexed.

M. H. PERLEY,
H. M. Emigration Officer.

A Return of the deaths at the Quarantine Station on Partridge Island, from the 10th and 17th Sept. 1847, with the names of the deceased, and of the vessels in which they were passengers:—

Alice, from Galway—Michael Mahon, aged 37.
Bethel, from do.—Catherine Kinney, 47; John Heber, 29; Daniel Murray, 3.
British Merchant, from Cork—Michael Morney, 27; Michael Donovan, 43; Michael Cochran, 35; John Kelly, 37; Mary Hurley, 24.
Lord Fitzgerald, from Galway—Michael Carrington, 37.
Lady Sale, from Sligo—Daniel White, 45.
Envoy, from Londonderry—Jane M'Elroy, 6; Thomas Murray, 2.
Midas, from Galway—Mary Beatty, 4.
Magnes, from do.—Catherine Wallace, 12; Mary Wallace, 9.
Pero, from Cork—John Morrisy, 43, Jerry Healy, 37.
Ward Chipman, from Cork—Tim Dougherty, 35; John Masset, 35; Tim Sullivan, 60; Bat. Deasy, 30.
John S DeWolfe, from Killala—Michael Cavendish 7; Catherine Carabin, 10.
Yeoman, from Sligo—Ann Hedigan, 12; John Connhan, 6; Andrew Hedigan, 4; Thos. Rooney, 6; Ellen Hurley, 32; Hugh Halpin, 3; Ellen Hennesey, 21; Mary Cannon, 2; John Madroon, 4; James McLean, 32; Victoria Matheway, 37.

Return showing the names of Emigrants who have died on Partridge Island during the week ending 11th September, 1847, with the names of the vessels in which they were passengers:

Amazon, from Sligo—John Mourne, 15 years.
Bethel, from Galway—Nancy Vaughan, 28; Joseph Conway, 29; Patrick Welsh, 22.
British Merchant, from Cork—Ellen Cleary, 15; Barney Brown, 26; Thomas Carthy, 26; Hanaway Maxley, 32.
Magnes, from Galway—Judy Wallis, 7, Thos. Keenan, 25; Catherine Cunningham, 32.
Ward Chipman, from Cork—Dennis Cain, 60; Mary McCarty, 40.
John S. DeWolf, from Killala—James Cavanagh, 12; John Barrett, 60.
Sea, from Liverpool—Michael Murray, 28.
Midas, from Galway—Mary Cameron, 12; John King, 5 months.
Yeoman, from Sligo—Catherine Cummins, 12; James Mulroon, 6; Biddy Hannigan, 21; Thos. McGitnely, 33.
Envoy, from Londonderry—Mary Burke, 5; Michael Quinn, 21.
Ship's name not reported—Cath. Collins, 17.

Report of the Emigrant Hospital, for the week ending September 17, 1847.

Remaining in Hospital, 10th inst. - - -		556
Admitted since, - - - - - -		122
		678
Discharged, 53; Died, 33, - - - -		91
Remaining in Hospital, - - - -		587

ANOTHER VOLUNTARY TRIBUTE TO WISTAR'S BALSAM.

Winthrop, Kennebec Co., Maine, Aug. 12, 1845.
Dear Sir:

If my testimony in favor of your valuable medicine will do you any good, or be of any service to the sick and afflicted, you are welcome to make such use of it as you please. For seven or eight years I have not enjoyed perfect health. In the Spring of 1844 I had some cough, I was then in Worcester County, Mass., and applied to a physician, who gave me some medicine, but it did not relieve me. I was not able to work during the summer. Last fall I was much worse, so reduced by coughing, and sweating nights, that I was obliged to take my room. My Physician tried in vain to remove my cough, and to restore me to health, but I did not expect to recover; I however concluded to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry; I was then troubled with very frequent spells of coughing, night and day; before I had taken one bottle, my cough was easier; I continued to take the medicine until I was able to leave my room. I have taken several bottles, and I think Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured me; at least I feel as well, and as strong as I have for twelve years.

JOHN METCALF.

I am acquainted with the subscriber, and believe his statement to be true.

HOWARD B. LOVEJOY.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale by PETERS & TILLEY, King-street, St. John.

HALSEY'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

ONE year has now elapsed since this great and good medicine was first made known to the public, yet within which time thousands have experienced its good effects. Invalids who have been given over by their physicians as incurable have found relief and been restored to sound and vigorous health by this wonderful remedy. *HALSEY'S PILLS are unlike all others!* They act directly on those vital organs of the stomach, liver, kidneys, &c. which secrete the fluids and separate the impurities from the blood. While they purge from the stomach and bowels all bilious and morbid matter, they cleanse and renew the blood, thereby destroying the seeds of disease. HALSEY'S PILLS do not weaken, but give strength and animation to both body and mind. They neither cause griping or any inconvenience whatever. The patient is better able to attend to business while under their influence than before taking them. Their action is innocent, yet efficient; are mild in operation, yet powerful in restoring health. The great amount of good these Pills have done for the sick and afflicted have induced thousands to commend them to their friends and the public. Individuals of rank and integrity have testified to the world in favor of their extraordinary virtues.

Frankford, July 15, 1846.

Dr. G. W. HALSEY:

Sir;—During the last ten years, I have been dreadfully afflicted with the Dyspepsia and habitual costiveness. I was so bad sometimes that for nearly a week nothing would pass my bowels, which caused headache, dizziness, and at times partial insanity. The doctors could do nothing for me. Their medicine gave me much pain and griping, and after weakening my system very much left me worse than before taking it. I was at last induced to procure a box of your Pills, as they were recommended to me by the Rev. Mr. COLBURN of this town. I took them according to the directions which came round the box; and they affected me different from any medicine I had ever used. Their action was perfectly harmless and soothing, and appeared to animate my spirits. I had taken them but three times before my health began fast to improve, and by the time I had finished the box I was entirely restored from my protracted illness. It has now been four months since I left off taking them, during which time I have not had any symptoms of a return of the disease, and my health is as perfect as it was at the age of twenty, although I am now nearly forty

Your's, &c. JAMES H. STONALL.

☞ For sale at the Store of the Subscriber, S. 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 Thursday morning, 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Daniel, Mr. Nathaniel Adams, to Miss Isabella, youngest daughter of Mr. James Goodwin, all of this City.

On Saturday last by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Robert McCann, to Miss Mary O'Regan, both of Portland.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. Robert Irvine, Mr. James Richardson, to Miss Ellen Kirkpatrick; and on the same day, by the same, Mr. John Stewart, to Miss Mary Kirkpatrick,—all of this City.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Alex. McDonald, Mr. John H. Fanjoy, of Carleton, St. John, to Miss Eliza A. Vair, of the Parish of Westfield, King's County.

On Wednesday morning last, by the Rev. Dr. I. W. D. Gray, Rector of this Parish, Mr. Charles Adams, Merchant of this City, to Miss Mary Sawyer, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Chipman, Esq., of Cornwallis, N. S.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Henry Daniel, Mr. Edward E. Lockhart, Merchant, to Miss Susan C., youngest daughter of Mr. George Whitteker, all of this City.

On Thursday the 16th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Captain Silas Vaughan, of the Barque *Jane Hammond*, to Elizabeth M., youngest daughter of the late Israel Harding, Esquire, of Yarmouth, N. S.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. George McLeod, to Miss Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John Smith, Merchant, all of this City.

At Pisarinco, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. Thomas W. Robertson, Rector of Lancaster, Mr. John Spillan, to Miss Sarah Tiner, both of that place.

At Wakefield, County of Carleton, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Samuel Elder, Mr. Harris S. Estey, of Fredericton, to Miss Ellen Amanda, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Sutherland, of Wakefield.

At Fredericton, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. John Evans, to Miss Jane Neill, both of the Parish of Douglas.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. William Fraser, to Miss Mary Ann Chestnut, both of Fredericton.

At the Rushagonis, on the 9th inst., by George Heyward, Esq. Mr. Amos Grass, to Miss Susannah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Zophar Philips.

At Burton, on the 11th instant, by the same, Mr. James Till, to Miss Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Boon.

At Lincoln, on the same day, by the same, Mr. Robert Johnston, to Miss Mary McGowan.

DIED.

On Sunday evening last, the 12th inst., after a short illness, THOMAS L. NICHOLSON, Esq., aged 56 years. Mr. Nicholson conducted an extensive Commercial Establishment, in this City, for upwards of twenty years, and was universally respected as an upright and benevolent man. We sincerely sympathise with his afflicted widow and family in this sudden bereavement.

On Sunday evening, Mr. William MacKenzie, a native of Caithness, (Scotland), aged 37 years.

On Sunday morning, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation to the Divine Will, Mr. James Osborne, aged 47 years, leaving a disconsolate widow and eight children to lament their loss.

On Wednesday the 8th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Michael McGinley, aged 52 years, leaving two children to mourn their loss.

On the 7th inst. James Lorenzo West, son of Mr. Charles L. West, aged one year and eight days.

On Thursday last, Mrs. Mary Armstrong, aged 83 years.

Ye-terday morning, Anna, youngest daughter of Mr. A. C. O. Trentowsky, aged 15 months.

Yesterday, Mr. William Kennah, in the 26th year of his age. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) at four o'clock, from his brother's residence, Lower Cove, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

On the 15th instant, at the residence of Mr. Charles R. Spurr, in the Parish of Lancaster, Amelia, daughter of William Spurr, Esquire, late of Annapolis, aged 23 years. Her body has been removed to Round Hill, Annapolis, and will be interred there to-morrow (Sunday.)

At her Father's residence, in Portland, this morning, 18th September, after a severe illness of three weeks, Miss Catherine A. F., in the 24th year of her age, second daughter of James M'Gregor, Esq. Engineer. Funeral on Tuesday, at three o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At his mother's residence, in Dorchester, on the 26th ult. after a long illness, which he bore with patient resignation to the Divine Will—Charles D. McCardy, Esq., in the 45th year of his age.

On Thursday, 26th August, at his residence in St. Stephen, Mr. James Maxwell, in the 85th year of his age.

At St. Andrews on the 6th inst. after a short illness, which she bore with Christian meekness, Mrs. Mary L. Hanson, wife of Capt. John Hanson, aged 39 years.

At Mount Edward, P. E. Island, on the 6th inst, after giving birth to a daughter who survives her—Elizabeth, the beloved wife of the Hon. Chief Justice Jarvis, and daughter of the late Hon. Robert Gray, formerly Treasurer of that Island.

Very suddenly, at Galway, (Ireland) on the 10th July last, Mr. John Blair, seaman on board Barque Bethel, aged about 25 years. The deceased was a native of Fredericton or Woodstock, in this Province.

At sea, on the 8th August, on board the Barque *Ina*, from London to this port, Mr. George Hannah, aged 22 years, Mate of said vessel, and youngest son of Capt. James Hannah, of Liverpool.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Schooner Active, Crowell, Halifax—Master, rum, sugar, &c.
Sunday—Barque George, Leaper, Hull, 64 days—John Robertson, ballast.
Brigt. Frances, McFerran, Belfast, 42—Jas. Kirk, ballast.
Tuesday—Schr. Ivy, Allan, Yarmouth, (N. S.) 3—Master, sugar, &c.
Wednesday—Ship Liverpool, Wright, New York, 9—John Robertson, ballast.
Meteor, Brown, London, 29—John Robertson, ballast.
Barque Hampton, Graham, Grangemouth, 39—R. Rankin & Co. coals.
Pearl, Rowles, Hull, 35—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Brig Princess Victoria, Logan, Liverpool, 44—John Robertson, ballast.
John Wilson, Copeland, Dumfries, 43—to order, ballast.
Schr. Mary H. Case, Pike, Alexandria, 17—J. & R. Reed, wheat.
Gen. Foster, Spates, Eastport—T. McHenry, ballast.
Yarmouth Packet, Patten, Yarmouth, (N. S.)—C. McLauchlan, wrecked materials, &c.
Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.
Thursday—Barque Clyde, Halcrow, London, 24—James Kirk, ballast.—Spoke on the 4th Sept. lat. 45, long. 33 30, barque Julia Anna, from the Mauritius for London, 90 days out—supplied her with bread, &c.; same day spoke ship Thetis, from Calcutta for London, 140 days out—inquired for a doctor; on the 6th, spoke brig Dispecque, from Pernambuco for Lisbon, out 60 days—supplied her with bread, beef and water; on the 14th, Cape Sable bearing N. 20 miles, spoke brig Charlotte, 41 days from Hull, for St. Aux Aurora, Hunter, Hull, 30—to order, coal.
Brig Helen Douglas, Carson, Dumfries, 29—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Schr. Julia Ann, Winchester, Philadelphia, 13—George Thomas, flour, &c.
James Fraser, Amberman, Halifax, 5—Master, flour and fish.
Friday—Brigantine Arcturus, Herrington, New-York, 8—Master, flour, wheat, &c.
Schr. Sisters, McAulay, Portland, (Me.)—Master, ballast.
Sarah Jane, Bent, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Lavinia, Anderson, Cumberland, deals.
Edwin, Nisbet, Cornwallis, potatoes, apples, &c.
Agenoria, Sloan, Grand Manan, fish.
Gazelle, Cole, Sackville, ballast.
Pearl, Estabrooks, Sackville, cattle. [stone.
Monday—Pandora, Calhoun, Hopewell, building
Caledonia, Urquhart, Londonderry, deals.
Grace, Cornwall, Petticodiac, scantling, shad, &c.
Tuesday—Lark, Rooney, Grand Manan, fish.
Sarah Ann, Gates, Wilmot, railway scantling.
Sarah Jane, Buck, Dorchester, deals and cattle.
Henrietta, Lowden, Cornwallis, plums, apples, &c.
Saxe Gotha, (s.) Chisholm, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, and cattle, &c.
Maid of Erin, (s.) Leavitt, St. Mary's Bay, with a new ship in tow for W. & J. Lawton.
Wednesday—Star, Elliott, Fishing Voyage