The Courier.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1847.

The Steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning last, after a stormy passage of twelve days and a half from Liverpool. The Mail, which brings dates to the 4th instant, was received here at an early hour on Thursday morning, by express from Halifax. It brings the gratifying intelligence that the harvest was progressing in Britain with every prospect of an abundant yield. In the Flour and Grain Markets, prices had fallen considerably below the rates on the 18th of July, and there was every appearance of a still further decline.

We regret to find, however, that there still continued but a limited demand for our staple exports, at low prices. Our mercantile friends at Liverpool write us under date of 4th August:—

"The weather is all that can be desired, and although the Potato rot is spoken of in some parts of the country, it is yet but very partial indeed, and we hope it may continue so. We have several heavy failures among the Corn Merchants here.—The Irish credit has got a fearful shock from grain failures also, and no doubt much worse will follow. Glasgow is also suffering considerably from the effect of grain speculations, as well as the Metropolis. The feverish state of the Money Market causes people to be very shy in entering into business transactions generally. We have now, as Representatives in Parliament for this town, Mr. Cardwell, a Peelite, and, of course, a half Liberal, and Sir Thomas Birch, a full Liberal, both Free Traders—the majority is largely, in this Election, in favour of Free Trade, in so far as may be judged from the general character of the members returned. More of this at a future day, when all gets settled down.

We are sorry to [illegible] some very poor sales have been made of Saint John and other Wood Goods since the sailing of the last Steamer. Cargoes that were sold last year at 19d. to 19½d. have been sold in the yard by auction at an average of 16½d.—the average size being over 19 inches; Miramichi Building timber, at 13¾d. per foot, and [illegible] Prince Edward Island Birch, at 9½d. per foot. St. John Spruce Deals may still be quoted at £10 to £10 6s. 3d. per St. Petersburgh standard hundred; and a large cargo of good Miramichi Pine and Spruce has been sold at about £10—so that anything [illegible] cargoes on Ship account will not leave [illegible] near the freight going. [illegible] Quebec Freights to this Port are at about 40s. per load, but the consequences will be a large importation immediately, and a wretched market."

Parliament was prorogued, with the usual formalities, by Her Majesty in person, on the 23d of July, and in the evening the same day a supplement to the Gazette was issued, announcing its dissolution. It is stated that the Speech at the prorogation was read by Her Majesty in so silvery and yet so audible a manner that it was heard in the remotest corner of the vast chamber in which it was delivered. The following is a copy of the document:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the public interests.

"Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief, which a great and unprecedented calamity rendered necessary.

"I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial intercourse.

"I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and in some cases aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

"I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my Irish subjects. I have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland. I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to promote the agriculture and develope the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed to such further measures as may be conducive to those salutary purposes.

"My relations with foreign powers continue to inspire me with confidence in the maintenance of peace.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the measures which, in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal, have been attended with success; and that the civil war which for many months has afflicted that country, has at last been brought to a bloodless termination.

"I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country may be settled without an appeal to arms.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

"I thank you for your willingness in granting me the necessary supplies; they shall be applied with due care and economy for the public service.

"I am happy to inform you that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has up to the present time been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed to this result. The revenue derived from sugar especially has been greatly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.

"The various grants which you have made for education in the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"I think proper to inform you that it is my intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament.

"I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the throne, and attachment to the free institutions of this country, which animate the great body of my people."

Willmer & Smith's European Times, of the 4th of August, says:—We issue our present number during all the excitement of a general election.

The city of London commenced the struggle, and, by a noble effort, has placed our Prime Minister, Lord John Russell, the champion of Free-trade, at the head of the poll. Vast efforts were made by the Tories, his opponents, to lessen his lordship's popularity; but upon his presenting himself on the hustings, at Guildhall, his manly eloquence so completely rooted out all prejudice, that the tide turned, and his triumph was complete. Mr. Pattison, Liberal, is the next of his colleagues on the poll, Baron Rothschild, the eminent banker, of the Jewish persuasion, the third; and after one of the most severe contests on record, Mr. Masterman, the banker, who has long represented London, stands the fourth, having only a majority of three over Sir George Larpent, in about 6700 votes. But Mr. Masterman is a convert to Free-trade, and Sir George Larpent has not yet had the advantage of a seat in Parliament. This triumph has given the impulse to the rest of the elections. Liverpool, the second in importance in the kingdom, has returned two Free-traders, Mr. Cardwell and Sir Thomas Birch, by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Cobden has been returned for Stockport, and Mr. Bright unopposed for Manchester. Birmingham has also nobly done its duty, by ejecting Mr. Spooner and returning Mr. Muntz and Mr. Scholefield, both Liberals, the latter gentleman a highly qualified member, well fitted to represent so important a manufacturing community. Dr. Bowring has secured his seat for Bolton, but Mr. Williams has lost his at Coventry. The Liberal party have, however, upon other grounds than Free-trade, suffered some discomfiture. The dissenters in the metropolitan constituency of Lambeth, have succeeded in ejecting one of the most able men in the late House of Commons, Mr. Hawes, the Colonial Under-Secretary of State, purely on the [gr]ound of his vote in favour of the education grant. [illegible] Roebuck also, a legislative mind of the highest order, and an excellent speaker, has been supplanted in Bath by Lord Ashley, a Protectionist; [illegible] Norwich the dissenters have not succeeded [illegible]ing their candidate; and Mr. Sturge has failed [illegible]eeds. Sir John Hobhouse, a Cabinet Minister, has been disgracefully beaten at Nottingham, Mr. John Walter, son of the late Mr. Walter, a proprietor of the *Times*, having been elected by a vast majority; Mr. Feargus O'Connor, a Chartist, is the other successful candidate, Sir John Hobhouse having been completely "tailed off." General Fox, who holds a high office under the crown, has been defeated in the Tower Hamlets by Mr. George Thompson, the Anti-Corn-law League lecturer. The other metropolitan boroughs of Westminster, Finsbury, Marylebone, and Southwark have all sent Liberals and Free-traders to Parliament. Mr. Goulburn, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, has, after a sharp contest regained his seat at Cambridge University; but Mr. John Lefevre, a Free-trader, is rejected, but his failure arises from sectarian prejudices rather than from anti-Free-trade opinions. Mr. Gladstone has again obtained "University honours" at Oxford, being now one of the members; but his brother, Captain Gladstone, has lost Ipswich. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has again failed to obtain Lincoln. Sir John Rae Reid, the West India merchant, relinquished Dover before the election, his anti-liberal votes precluding all hopes of his getting again returned. Serjeant Talfourd has reinstated himself in Reading; and Colonel Thompson, a Free-trader, is returned for Bradford. Mr. W. J. Fox, the popular dissenting orator, has procured a seat for Oldham, having extruded Mr. Fielden; and a rich Conservative, Mr. Duncuft, has obtained the second seat. Mr. Villiers has already been returned for Wolverhampton, and is said to be secure of one of the seats for South Lancashire. In case of a double return, he has stated, "that if left to himself, he would sit for the borough;" but, in the event of success, he will doubtless make his choice for the county. Upon a review of the result of the elections, as far as they have yet been determined, we still think that the relative strength of parties in the new House will not be materially affected. In many of the changes which have taken place, the new members, although they have displaced Liberals, as at Nottingham, the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, &c., still they will be found in almost all important questions to vote on the side of the present Government, only withdrawing their votes or opposing it when the domestic question of the Poor-laws, or of the Education Grant, and some minor topics, may be brought forward.

The apprehension which exists that Mr. Wyse and Mr. Sheil will lose their seats for Waterford and Dungarvan, the vacancies to be supplied perhaps by violent members for Repeal, without any other qualification for legislation, is one of the painful indications of the times in Ireland.

In Scotland, we regret to say, that Mr. Macaulay, a Cabinet Minister, one of the most enlightened men of the age, and celebrated both as a poet and an orator, has lost his election for the city of Edinburgh, his vote on the education grant having been a political sin, not to be forgiven by the nonconformists, of the "gude city." This is to be deeply deplored. A paltry grant of £100,000, the benefits of which were to be distributed with impartiality to every class of our co-religionists, has been made the handle for excluding from Parliament some of the most able and public-spirited men in the country. One imagined fault, where sectarianism is concerned, seems ever to be punished with deep severity, whilst a thousand political crimes are otherwise disregarded.

Sir Robert Peel is returned as usual for Tamworth, and it has been confidently affirmed that he will enter into alliance with Lord John Russell, who is to be raised to the peerage, and to conduct the business of government in the upper house, whilst Sir Robert resumes the leadership of the Commons. This is partially confirmed by the appointment of one of Sir Robert's former colleagues—the Earl of Dalhousie, to the Governor-generalship of India. The Premier, however, distinctly intimates his intention rather to look on and support a liberal cabinet, than to attempt to construct a party, much less to form a coalition, which could only impair his ability for public usefulness.—*Chas. Willmer's Mail.*

The New Parliament.—Up to last night there were 222 liberals, 70 Peelites, 75 protectionists, and 145 conservative members officially returned for the various cities and boroughs. This shows a majority of 77 liberals already elected.

Since our publication of the 20th ultimo, general attention being absorbed in preparing for the elections now in progress, commercial affairs have not occupied exclusive attention. The pressure for money has also operated to check anything like speculative business. The hopes of a good harvest having, however, ripened into certainty, we trust that the present inconvenience will be removed, and commerce return into its ordinary channels.

From all quarters of Europe there is also a general concurrent opinion that the yield will be abundant in the chief grain-producing spots. On the 19th May the price of best American Flour in Liverpool was 48s. to 49s. Yesterday a considerable sale took place of the same description of Flour at 27s. to 27s. 6d.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts is, on the whole, of a satisfactory character. The "short time" system, as it has been termed, is gradually decreasing, and both in the cotton and woollen districts more extensive orders from abroad are coming forward. This gratifying fact, coupled with the fact of the encouraging prospects before us in consequence of the state of the crops, warrants us to anticipate, ere long, a good and prosperous trade in both cotton and woollen fabrics.

The equivocal position of our relations with the Chinese at Canton has affected the Tea market; and in black qualities prices have become much firmer, in consequence of the chief holders having withdrawn large parcels from the market. The green and higher qualities have indeed advanced about 4d. to 6d. per pound; and should any further interruption of the trade take place, there can be no doubt that, upon the present comparatively low range of prices, especially of black descriptions, a considerable advance will ensue.

During the last fortnight the value of money has been maintained, the rate of discount on first class paper having ranged about 5¼ to 5½ per cent.; but within these few days it is higher, and money on the Stock Exchange is not readily obtainable under 6 per cent.; for the purpose of meeting the calls on shares it is much in demand.

The amount of specie shipped per Cambria this voyage is £60,000.—*European Times, Aug. 4.*

The weather continues highly favourable for the harvest, which promises to equal the most sanguine expectations, notwithstanding a partial blight in the wheat crop in some districts, and the possible failure of the late potato crop.

In Ireland the unfavourable rumors as to the wheat are dying away, and great difference of opinion exists amongst farmers as to the presence or absence of disease in potatoes. One thing is certain, that the esculent is too uncertain for the supply of food to the millions of Ireland, and the sooner dependence on it ceases the better. The Irish elections commenced on Monday, and will extend over the next fortnight. The late conservative members will be permitted to represent the city and county of Dublin. The principal novelties worth note are the probable unopposed return of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon for Ennis, and the refusal of Mr. Smith O'Brien to be nominated along with Mr. Powell, repealer, or Mr. Monsell, conservative, for Limerick.

The Caledonia has brought considerably more orders for goods than might have been expected at this season, and has thus somewhat relieved the discouragement which the news by the two last India mails had inflicted on the Manchester trade.—In Yorkshire, as elsewhere, the elections, combined with a very limited demand in producing inactivity. At Nottingham, both the lace and hosiery trades exhibited decided symptoms of returning prosperity.—*Willmer's Mail, Aug. 4.*

Her Majesty's Visit to Scotland.—In the course of a few days Her Majesty and Prince Albert will proceed to Scotland from the Isle of Wight. The 9th inst. is the day, at present fixed for their departure. The party will proceed in the Royal Yacht, accompanied by the Black Eagle, Undine, Garland, Fairy yachts, two other steamers, by way of St. George's Channel and the Menai Straits, entering Scotland at Loch Ryan, Her Majesty's squadron will pass through the Caledonian Canal.

The Atlas, speaking of the reported marriage of the Duke of Wellington and Miss Burdett Coutts, says, "There is no longer any doubt that the preliminary arrangements are nearly completed.

The harvest in the empire of Morocco is ended, and the produce has been so abundant that corn has fallen to one-half of the price at which it was previously sold.

A return moved by Sir H. Douglas, shows that the number of ships wholly mortgaged in 1846 amounted to 425, tonnage 76,762, and the number of ships partly mortgaged to 190, tonnage 36,686.

No fewer than 115 ships entered the port of London on the 19th ult., the whole of which were with a few trifling exceptions, either partially or wholly laden with grain and provisions of various kinds, the produce of the continental states of Europe.

British and North American Mail Steam Ships.—Another of the Steam Ships, intended for the conveyance of the mails between England and the United States, has passed into her watery element on the 28th ultimo. She has been named the "Niagara," and, like her sister ship, the "America," is a noble specimen of English naval architecture. When in Glasgow, a few days since, we visited the latter vessel, which is in a forward state, and, when completed, will, no doubt, gain additional character for the spirited and enterprising company who have so admirably performed their engagements with the British Government and public. We understand that the third of the new ships will be launched in a few days, and will be called the "Europa."

Ireland.—The week's rent at the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on the 19th, was announced to be £59 19s. 4d. On the succeeding weekly meeting it amounted to £60.—Mr. Collett, the late member, and present candidate, for Athlone, was present, and, with Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, addressed the meeting. All the speakers expressed a confidence that the Repeal movement would regain strength, and that the next Parliament would grant a Repeal of the Union.

An immense number of tenantry have been evicted at Charleville on the Earl of Cork's estate, and it was represented to have been effected under circumstances of considerable harshness. This, however, has been contradicted, and although no acts of cruelty have been perpetrated by the agent, still the eviction of the tenantry seems to have been on a large scale.

O'Connell's Funeral.—The remains of the late Mr. O'Connell reached Southampton on Monday week, and were conveyed to London, and from London to Chester, where they remained in the Roman Catholic Chapel all the week. At three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the body arrived at Birkenhead by a special train from Chester, and it was immediately after embarked on board the Duchess of Kent, steamer. The coffin was deposited on the quarter deck, under a spacious awning covered with black cloth and surmounted with black plumes. The coffin, which was a new one, and made at Chester, was covered with crimson cloth, and elegantly ornamented. It bore a brass plate, containing the inscription, a cross, and the arms of the deceased. Six waxlights, three on each side, were kept constantly burning before it on deck; and immense crowds of the public of Liverpool and Birkenhead were permitted on board in groups during the whole of the afternoon for the purpose of paying their last respects to the lamented deceased. The carriage in which Mr. O'Connell travelled on the Continent was also on deck. At three o'clock morning the Duchess of Kent sailed for Dublin, where Capt. Jones expected to arrive about one on Monday. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, jun. was a passenger on board. The funeral will take place in Dublin on to-morrow, and, from the programme published in the Irish papers, the procession on the occasion will be the largest that, perhaps, ever followed a great man to the grave. The associated trades will head it, and will be followed by O'Connell's triumphal car in mourning, his arms emblazoned thereon, drawn by six horses. After the coffin and the members of the O'Connell family, Mr. O'Connell's coach, blinds up, will follow. Then will succeed the archbishops and bishops, the nobility and gentry, the judges and members of the bar, the members of the House of Commons, the High Sheriff of the city of Dublin, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors of Dublin and many of the cities and towns in Ireland. The funeral obsequies will take place in the Church of Concepton, every part of which will be hung with black, and it is expected that 1500 ecclesiastics will assist at the last rites.

The affairs of Portugal have once more settled down into tranquility, no events are now occurring to cloud the political atmosphere in Europe, with the exception of the widely extended conspiracy discovered and defeated at Rome, and the threatening state of the Helvetic republic. It portends but little good to the prospects of the liberals in Italy, that Austria should have advanced her armies and taken possession of the frontier town of Ferrara, simultaneously with the events which have happened at Rome. When it is considered that the progress and regeneration of Italy depends almost entirely upon the life of one man, the present enlightened Pope, it behoves the Italians to rally still closer around the Papal chair; and it is the duty, as well as it is the interest, of France and England, both free constitutional governments, to counteract any designs which Austria may have formed for crushing the rising spirit of liberty in Italy. In Switzerland affairs seem ripening to a crisis. The disputes which have so long harassed the cantons, the contest for political and religious denomination which has raged so long, seems now ready to burst into open hostility. The decisive step which has been taken by the Federal Diet, by decreeing the dissolution of the seven Catholic cantons, and the threats of resistance on the part of the latter, seem likely to bring matters to such a point as will require the long threatened intervention of France and England, according to the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna. It is indeed a melancholy spectacle that these distracted cantons cannot adjust for themselves a form of self-government such as will secure permanent tranquility to all classes. We earnestly trust some means will be found to solve this difficult problem, without the formal intervention of the Allied Powers. With Austria on the one side, and France on the other, each ready to aggrandise its territory by merging unhappy Switzerland within its respective limits, the position of the republic is critical. M. Guizot has quite sufficient on his hands just now to maintain his position in France, without permitting his representatives in Switzerland further to embroil a country which has so many historical recollections to endear it to the friends of public liberty in every quarter of the world.

A fete was to be celebrated at Rome on the 17th instant, in honour of the amnesty proclaimed to political prisoners at the accession of Pius IX. When the populace were assembled to witness the display of fire-works in the public square, it was arranged by a band of conspirators, including many persons of rank in the army and government, that parties, duly instructed, should commence an attack upon the soldiery, which would furnish a pretext for a general massacre, in which the popular leaders would be especially marked, and the tumult thus created would justify the removal of Pius, or the withdrawal of the administration of Government from his controul. The unwarrantable entrance of Austrian troops into the kingdom at remote points, on the day fixed for the massacre, and the discovery of other proofs and parties to the plot, place it beyond a doubt that this was a preconcerted plan. Several of the chiefs, including the Governor of Rome, have been proscribed, and but for the influence of the popular leaders, would have fallen victims to the fury of the people. The National Guard at once organised themselves, and this untoward event may prove the precursor of the re-establishment of the nationality of Italy. The new Secretary of State, Cardinal Ferretti, has protested against the occupation of the papal territory by the Austrian troops, and the interference of that government in the internal affairs of the Roman States.

India and China.—Two Overland Mails have arrived since the 16th ult.; the first dated from Canton to the 23d, Hong Kong to the 25th May, Calcutta to the 3d June, and Madras to the 9th.

The state of affairs in China was still unsatisfactory. Up to the 23d of May, when the last accounts left Canton, all business remained suspended, and fresh disturbances were anticipated. The mob had menaced the Governor, Keying, for his recent concessions to foreigners, and threatened to burn his palace if he attempted to give effect to the terms of the late treaty, especially in so far as regarded a concession to the English of adequate land for dwellings, warehouses, &c. on the Honan side of the river, a site for the erection of a church in the vicinity of the present factories, and space for the formation of a cemetery at Whampoa. Mr. Pope, who had been appointed to inspect the grounds for these purposes, had been obliged to abandon the attempt. Under these circumstances a fresh expedition against Canton was expected. The Pluto was stationed opposite the British factory, and the Scout was ordered to approach as near as possible to the city.

From Madras, June 9, information has been received of a fresh breaking out of insurrection in Goomsoor. The substance of it is simply, that Chokra Bisshye has managed somehow to muster a force of 5000 strong, at the head of which he has perpetrated several outrages, and that the sacrifice of four human victims has been made by some of the hill tribes, as a proof of their sincere resolution to stand by this arch revolter. Colonels Dyce and Campbell are represented as preparing all the counteractive measures that the emergency allowed of. With this exception India remained tranquil.

It was reported that the present peaceful times were to furnish an opportunity for further reduction of the military establishment of the country, by diminishing the number of European troops of the royal army serving in the three Presidencies. It is mentioned as confirmatory of this rumour that Her Majesty's 21st Foot, and 3d Dragoons were to be sent home during the next cold season.

By the latest arrival we have Bombay dates to the 20th, and Calcutta to the 8th June. A new reduction had taken place in the army. The Goomsoor was on fire from one extremity to the other. The affairs of the Nizam continued to be in the greatest confusion. The Governor General and the Commander-in-Chief were at Simla. The former was to return to Calcutta in October. All was tranquil in the Punjaub. There was an appearance of tranquillity in Affghanistan. Dost Mahommed was desirous of contracting an alliance with the Government of India. There was nothing new from Scinde. The well known British Hotel had been destroyed by a frightful conflagration, which broke out in Fort Bombay on the 19th June.

Circuit Court.—On Wednesday last the trial of David Nice, Henry Harding, and Richard Seely, for the murder of an elderly man, named James White, at Carleton on the night of the 3d July last, was brought to a close, after a tedious investigation of three days. The evidence was contradictory, and merely established the fact that a violent and unprovoked murder had been committed upon an inoffensive old man, with a wife and ten children, in the presence of a number of persons, without the possibility of finding evidence to convict the murderer. The Jury having returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, the prisoners, who are all young men belonging to Carleton, were immediately discharged. The Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Solicitor General, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and the Hon. R. L. Hazen, and W. J. Ritchie and Judah H. Hartt, Esquires, were Counsel for the prisoners.

The Court adjourned yesterday, to meet on Monday morning to pass sentence on the criminals found guilty during the sitting of the Court; it will be adjourned until Monday the 22d day of November next, when the trial of the remaining civil cases will be proceeded with.

A Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery for the County of Carleton will be held at Woodstock on the 8th Sept.—We understand that His Honor Judge Parker will preside.

Quarantine Report.—We are much gratified in being enabled to present so favorable a report as is contained in the following letter, addressed to His Worship the Mayor, written at Partridge Island this morning:

"I with much pleasure inform you that my brother (Dr. G. J. Harding) has considerably improved during a day or two past, and I consider that he will be shortly restored to health.

"I have discharged a number of emigrants, being in a fit state, since coming here. The amount of sickness has considerably diminished lately, and the prospect is afforded of better order and cleanliness.

"W. S. HARDING, *Health Officer.*"

Amendments to the Passengers' Act.—A copy of an Act of Parliament for amending and extending the Passengers Act, which received the Royal Assent on the 22d July, and came into operation on the same day, was received at the Emigration Office by the last mail. This Act gives further powers to the Emigration Commissioners, and makes more stringent provisions for the protection of passengers. Instead of limiting the operation of the Act to vessels carrying 30 passengers or more, the beneficial provisions are extended to all vessels carrying passengers in the proportion of one to 25 tons. The carriage of vitriol, gunpowder, and green hides is prohibited; and every vessel must be sufficiently manned. The passengers are to have the use of all the hatchways in the ship, and further provision for ventilation if necessary. All ships carrying passengers *must* be surveyed at the expense of the owner or charterer, by two or more competent Surveyors to be appointed by the Emigration Commissioners, or Board of Customs. The Officers appointed to enforce the Passengers Act who have been heretofore styled Emigration Agents, are hereafter to be styled "Emigration Officers," and are to enforce all Acts of Parliament, and conduct their business under that title. We shall probably give a more full abstract of the Act next week.

Convictions under the Passengers' Act.—On Wednesday last, before B. L. Peters and Daniel Ansley, Esquires, upon the complaint of Mr. Perley, H. M. Emigration Agent, Patrick Beegan, Master of the Brigantine *Bloomfield*, from Galway, was convicted in the full penalty of fifty pounds, sterling, and costs, for not supplying the passengers by that vessel with sufficient water and provisions as required by the Passengers' Act. It will be remembered that the *Bloomfield* was driven on shore in the gale of the 6th instant, and that the passengers were found in a destitute and starving state.

Yesterday, His Worship the Mayor imposed a fine of Ten Pounds on Capt. Williams, of the Barque Royal Mint, for throwing over ballast at a less distance than three miles outside of Partridge Island, at the entrance of the harbour.

The New Common Clerk.—At a meeting of the Executive Council, this week, the appointment made by the Common Council of this City, of James William Boyd, Esquire, to be Common Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, &c., in the room of the late James Peters, Esq., was confirmed by the Governor and Council. This must be highly gratifying to Mr. Boyd, and his numerous friends, and we heartily congratulate him on his success, and trust he will long continue to enjoy the office.

Her Majesty's brig "Daring," Captain Peel, arrived off our Harbour on Saturday last, from a cruise in the Bay, and on Sunday she came up to Reed's Point. On coming to anchor, a most beautiful specimen of the discipline and efficiency of her crew was exhibited, in the celerity and neatness with which the various duties were performed. Their lightning-like movements were witnessed by numerous spectators, many of them sea-faring gentlemen, who gave it as their opinion, from the example they had witnessed, that, in point of seamanship, she is not excelled in the Navy—a compliment which we consider extremely flattering to her commander and his officers.

Launched on Saturday, 14th instant, from the well known Building Establishment of Messrs. Olive, in Carleton, a fine ship of about 670 tons, named the *Olive*. She is owned by the builder, Mr. Isaac Olive, of Carleton, and Mr. Geo. Thomas, of this City.

Launched on the 18th instant, from the Building Yard of Mr. Alexander Sime, a superior copper-fastened ship of 749 tons, built for Messrs. Allison & Spurr and J. W. Craig. For model, fastening, and finish, this vessel is well calculated to sustain the character of St. John ships.

Towed into the harbour, on the 12th instant, a pretty modelled and substantial built vessel of 320 tons, named the *Kate Kearney*. She was built at Red Head, by Messrs. Lloyd and Saunders, for Mr. Thomas Wallace, of this City; is constructed of excellent materials, copper-fastened, and reflects much credit on the builders.

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to learn that James Ray, a youth about 12 or 13 years of age, son of Robert Ray, Esq., of this city, was unfortunately lost overboard from the ship *Lesmahagow*, on her passage from London to this port. He had gone to England for the benefit of his health, and at the moment when his parents fondly expected his return, in the full enjoyment of youthful vigour and vivacity, they heard the melancholy news that the boundless ocean had closed over him forever.—*New Brunswicker.*

Coroner's Inquests.—An Inquest was held on Monday, before H. Porter, and W. O. Smith, Esquires, Justices, on view of the body of Mathew Butteree, a seaman, who was accidentally drowned by falling into Lovett's Slip on Sunday afternoon, when in a state of intoxication.—Verdict accordingly.—A very respectable jury empannelled on that occasion, expressed their opinion that the street at the head of Lovett's Slip, was in an extremely dangerous state, in consequence of no fence being there placed for the protection of passengers, and requested an urgent call being made on the proper authorities to have the evil remedied forthwith.

An Inquest was also held the same afternoon, before the same Justices, (in the absence of the Coroner, who still continues confined to his house by illness,) on view of the body of a child of four years old, named Thomas Dunn, who was killed at noon the same day, by the wheel of a loaded cart passing over its body in Prince William Street. Verdict "Accidental death." It appeared that the child was in the crowd who were following the Circus Band, then playing through the streets; and that the cartman was driving at a moderate walk, standing on the left side of the front of his cart, with the reins in his hand, while the child was knocked down and driven over by the wheel on the opposite side.

The frequent occurrence of such melancholy accidents should act as a caution to cartmen and others, to be more careful in driving through our crowded streets; and also be a warning to parents to keep their children off the streets as much as possible.—

Accidents.—On Monday last a lad named John McKindrey, aged 12 years, was drowned in [illegible]ispeck River, near Ball's Mills. He was one of a numerous party who went to pick berries at that place, and on returning across the river he was carried away by the current over a fall in the river of six feet, in the vicinity, and perished in the presence of his companions, who had to remain helpless spectators of his melancholy fate. He was the eldest of six children of a widowed mother. A permissive warrant for his interment was given without holding an inquest.

Yesterday the body of a man was found floating in the harbour,—from the fragments of his dress, and his appearance, he seemed to have been a seaman of large stature, but the flesh was nearly all off the face, and the body in such a state of decomposition, as to render it impossible to identify it. His remains were interred in the City Burial Ground.—The dead body of a man named Kennedy, answering to the above description, was washed from the deck of the schooner Bloomfield during the gale on the 6th instant.

Melancholy.—The house of a man named Gallagher, an industrious resident of the Parish of Campobello, Charlotte County, was consumed by fire, with all its contents, while the family were employed in a hay field at a short distance, and melancholy to relate, an infant about five months old, perished in the flames.

The Eastport Sentinel of Wednesday last contains a serious charge against the commander of Her Majesty's Steamer Columbia—that of having boarded the Brig Brookline, of Eastport, Auburn Spates, master, on the 3d inst. outside of Campo Bello, in a calm, and impressed one of her crew! The Sentinel states that the owner of the vessel, John W. Bass, Esq. of Eastport, had no communication with the master of the Brookline, after the affair happened, the account of which was communicated by Capt. Winchester, of the schooner Julia Ann, belonging to the same owner, that vessel having fallen in with the Brookline, at West Quoddy, and Capt. W. spared a man to supply the place of the one taken. The editor of the Sentinel considers the transaction "a gross insult" to the United States flag, and indulges in some belligerent remarks on the affair, but reserves further comments until the return of the Brookline from the West Indies, when he "shall *know* the facts just as they are." We would merely notice it, as it will probably create some excitement to the Westward, for the purpose of stating our belief that the commander of the Columbia, was fully justified in what he did—otherwise the master of the Brookline would have at once returned to Eastport, but a short distance from them.

Weevil.—We learn from the Saint Andrews Standard of Wednesday last, that this insect has attacked and is making destructive ravages in several Wheat fields in Charlotte County. The oats, barley, and buck-wheat in that section of the Province promise well.

RURAL CEMETERY.

Capital £3000, in 1200 Shares, of £2 10s. each.

The Projectors of the Rural Cemetery, with the Delegates appointed by the different Denominations, having selected and secured, for the sum of £2600, one hundred and ten acres of land within 1¼ miles of the City, known as the property which belonged to the late James Peters, Jun. Esq. and to Henry Gilbert, Esq., and which they consider well adapted to the purpose contemplated, have now to offer the Stock to the Public.

They intend to offer it, in the first instance, to the denominations engaged in the undertaking, in equal proportions, so that all parties may have an equal controul in the management of the Cemetry. Any portion of the Stock not taken up within *One Month* from this date, will be offered to the public generally.

The whole of the Capital will be called for, and the purchase money paid in full.

The Committee intend in the meantime, to offer a premium for the best plan for laying out the ground, which plan shall be submitted before the Stock is called in.

The following are the Conditions on which the Stock shall be taken, and which shall be held as the *Constitution* of the Company:

1st. That the whole grounds, with all buildings to be erected, (with the exception of a portion of ground to be selected by the Committee and laid aside for the Church of England) shall be forever free to all denominations.

2d. That so soon as the Stock is paid, the choice of lots shall be offered at Auction, at such upset price as the Directors shall think fit.

3d. That one half of the purchase money of the lots shall be used for ornamenting the grounds, the other half to be paid to the Stockholders until they be paid in full with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, after which the whole proceeds shall be laid out on the grounds.

4th. That the Stockholders shall, in the first instance, elect Twelve Directors from amongst themselves, each share to have a vote,—but that each proprietor of a lot shall afterwards have a vote and be eligible as a Director—until the whole stock with interest is paid, when the Proprietors of lots shall form the Company.—The Directors to be elected annually.

5th. That the Directors shall not be at liberty to depart from the Plan of the Grounds adopted, unless the intended alteration be approved of by three-fourths of their number.

LeBARON BOTSFORD, M. D.
R. Jardine, *Secretary.* *Chairman.*

Sackville Packet.—A new vessel named the *Gazelle*, with excellent accommodations for passengers, has recently been placed upon the route between this City and Sackville, by Capt. Cole, late of the schooner *Ellen*. In the absence of a steamer between the two places, so fine a Packet as the *Gazelle* was much needed, as the travelling by water between Saint John and Sackville is now very considerable; and we think Captain Cole, who is an obliging and experienced man, will be amply rewarded for his enterprise in affording more commodious accommodations than hitherto for travellers between Saint John and Westmorland.

Religious Mem.—We understand that the Congregational Union of Great Britain have determined to send from England to this city, a minister of that order, to be supported by them for three years. We learn further, and upon very good authority, that a Reverend Gentleman in New-Brunswick, under the sanction of one of the Secretaries of the Union, has made an offer for the purchase of Salem Chapel. This place, erected for the use of the Baptists, will probably pass into the hands of the Independents—a denomination diametrically opposed in many points of doctrine, but who are whole hearted voluntaries.—*Halifax Chron.*

[The author of the above paragraph has certainly fallen into a mistake respecting the diametrical opposition in point of doctrine between the Baptists and the Independents. We have always thought that the only certain point of difference between these two respectable denominations related to the ceremony of baptism.

We have good authority for saying that the transfer of Salem Chapel in Halifax to the Congregationalists originated in the spontaneous offer of the trustees of that property to a gentleman in Halifax who holds the principles of that denomination, and that there is little doubt that the Colonial Society will be induced by this circumstance, to carry into effect its intention of sending a Minister to that city, at an early period.]—*Editors.*

Circus.—The performances at Messrs. Rockwell & Co.'s celebrated Equestrian Establishment, which is now on a tour through New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, have been liberally patronised in our City during the week. They close this evening, and the Company proceed *en route* to Halifax. Since their last visit the *troupe* has been much augmented and improved, and several novelties have been introduced. Many of the feats may be classed among the wonders of the age, and should be witnessed by all who are fond of contemplating the actings of man and beast.

Nova Scotia.—Returns of the elections in all the different districts of Nova Scotia have been received, and show a majority of seven or eight liberals. This must be highly gratifying to Mr. Howe and the other leaders of the party, who were in a minority in the late House.—Mr. Dodd, Solicitor General, did not lose his seat for Sydney, as reported last week. He was returned by a large majority.

French Steamer at Halifax.—The French Mail Steamship Missouri, from Cherbourg, bound to New York, out fifteen days, put into Halifax on Monday last, for a supply of coal. She was spoken in the morning by the Revenue Schooner Daring, and reported being short of coal, upon which Capt. Darby soon overhauled the brigantine Lady Young, from Sydney, and obtained enough to take her into Halifax. She was lying at Cunard's wharf, on Tuesday, taking in coal, and would leave next day for New York. She is represented as appearing larger than either of the Cunard line. The Missouri had twenty-six cabin and sixty-five steerage passengers.

Quebec, July 16.—We have intelligence from the Quarantine Station up to Thursday, at noon, at which time there were remaining in hospital, 903 men, 746 women, and 551 children—total 2200.—We are sorry to state that matters were increasingly unfavourable. The deaths at the east end of the island during the last four days, amounted to 67. The last rites of the church were administered to 150 Catholics on the 12th. On the 13th there were 31 deaths.—Twelve passenger vessels still remained at the station.

The number of passengers reported at the ports of Quebec and Montreal to the 14th inst. is 77,735—being 49,851 more than had arrived at the same date last year.

The Rev. Mr. Hudon, Vicar General to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, Canon Dean of the chapter of the cathedral, died at Montreal on Thursday, after thirteen days suffering from typhus fever. The Rev. Mr. Paisley died yesterday at the General Hospital. No symptoms of recovery are yet perceptible in the Rev. Mr. Roy. Together with this gentleman there are three or four other Roman Catholic clergymen ill of fever at the above institution.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The total deaths at Montreal for nine weeks preceding the 7th inst. were 3240; in the nine corresponding weeks of last year the number was only 488.

We learn from the Montreal *Herald* that Mr. M'Donald, late an officer in the British Army, and an inhabitant of Montreal, has been declared heir to the Dukedom of Tarentum and the property attached thereto. The Dukedom is, we believe, in Italy, and was created by Napoleon in favor of the celebrated Marshal M'Donald. Mr. M'Donald's good fortune was announced to him by His Excellency Lord Elgin.

The Montreal papers say, the Bank of British North America is about to erect a building for their accommodation in Hamilton. The architect has arrived from England with plans, &c., and he will also superintend the erection of similar buildings in Quebec, Bytown, and St. John, N. B.

Mexico.—The intelligence from Mexico since our last do not confirm the advance of Gen. Scott's army upon the capital. A letter written at Mexico on the 29th, states Santa Anna is sole dictator—that Congress can do nothing, because there is never a quorum present—that the government is seeking a closer union with European powers—and with this view has given orders for the liquidation of the claims of their subjects.

Other letters received at New Orleans speak favorably of the prospects of peace.

Some of the United States volunteers had been detected in selling gunpowder to the Mexicans.

The deaths at Vera Cruz, of vomito, from the 15th to the 31st July, were thirty-five.

Dates from Tampico to the 30th July, report Gen. Garay to be within ten miles of that city with three thousand troops, who had with them fourteen American prisoners.

It is thought that Gen. Pierce joined Gen. Scott at Puebla, on the 2d of August, and that the first division of the army took up its march for the capital of Mexico on the 4th.

At the recent commencement of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, (Connecticut,) the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Matthew Richey, A. M., Wesleyan Missionary, of Montreal.

A fire broke out on the 14th inst. in the twine manufactory of Mr. Henry Foye, in Free-street, Portland, Maine, which was destroyed, together with some fifteen houses on Cotton-street.

The Washington.—It is not expected that this steamer will leave New York again before the middle of Sept.—The houses on deck are being removed, and the bulwarks altered, so that she will be relieved of more than a hundred tons of top hamper. She is to have a flush deck and no second class cabin.

New York, August 16.—Flour ranges from $5,75 to $6.—Freights 2s. in British and 2s. 6d. in American vessels per barrel to Liverpool, and dull.

Passengers in the Steamer Cambria from Liverpool to Halifax—Ensign Taylor, Mrs. Bush, Mr. C. T. Barrett, Mr. P. Tasken, and Mr. H. W. Warren, Commissariat Department. For Boston, 109.

☞ The Mail for England, to meet the sailing of the Steamer *Cambria* from Halifax on the 3d of September, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, on Saturday next, 28th August, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Kirk, of Boston, will preach at Union Street Church to-morrow, morning and evening.

☞ There will be preaching in St. Stephens Church to-morrow at the usual hours.

Government Emigration Office,
St. John, 21st August, 1847.

Lists of passengers by the undermentioned vessels have been received at this Office:—

Sailed.	Passengers.
July 4—Ship Londonderry, Lon'derry,	182
" 13—Barque Yeoman, Sligo	504
" 17—Brig Midas, Galway,	138
" 23—Schr. Lord Fitzgerald, Galway,	78
" 23—Brig Lady Dunblain, Killybegs,	50

During the last fortnight forty-nine emigrants died on Partridge Island.—Their names will be published next week. M. H. PERLEY,
H.M. Emigration Officer for New Brunswick.

Report of the Emigrant Hospital, for the week ending August 20th, 1847.

Remaining in Hospital, 13th inst. - - -	516
Admitted since—Adults, 120; Children 28, -	148
	664
Discharged—Adults, 49; Children, 9, - -	58
Died—Adults, 34; Children, 18, - - - -	52
	110
Total remaining in Hospital, Aug. 20th,	554

Dr. Jayne's Medicines.

Does not reason and common sense teach us that Expectoration is the most natural as well as the most effectual agent in arresting and curing PULMONARY DISEASES?—Reason answers yes, because Obstruction is either immediately or remotely the cause of Inflammation and Catarrhal Fevers, producing Croup, Consumption, and abscesses of the Lungs, Pain and Soreness of the Throat, Breasts, Sides, or Shoulders—Bronchites, exciting mucous and purulent secretions, thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to more or less impede both respiration, and the free circulation of the blood, causing difficulty of Breathing, and Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from the Throat and Lungs, and Spitting of Blood.—To remove this Obstruction, from which all these alarming and dangerous diseases originate, and to produce a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

It stands unrivalled, it stands pre-eminent—try it, and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues *have not, nor cannot* be overrated; that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural, and the only truly successful method of arresting and curing diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

** Sold by T. Walker & Son, St. John.

Who will suffer from that painful disease, Liver Complaint, when immediate relief, if not a positive cure, may be effected by the timely use of WISTAR'S BALSAM; for proof of which read the following:

Waterford, N. Y., May 7, 1845.

Dear Sir:—In the year 1841, I was so severely attacked with Liver Complaint as to be entirely unable to attend to my business. I consulted with the best physicians in our place but they gave me no relief. In the winter of 1842, I procured a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and before I had used one half of it, I was able to resume my business as usual. I have since that time used two bottles of the Wild Cherry Balsam, and have been entirely free from pain; and with the exception of a bad cold in February last, have enjoyed better health than ever I did before. WM. C. POTTER.

We are well acquainted with Mr. Wm. C. Potter, know that he was afflicted in the manner he describes, and that his statement is entitled to full credit. SCOTT & WALDRON.
Merchants.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

The genuine is for sale by Peters & Tilley, St. John, N. B.

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, 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 Saturday evening last, by the Very Rev. James Dunphy, V. G., Mr. Timothy McCarty, to Miss Ellen Ahern, both of this City.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A. M., Mr. Samuel Wire, to Miss Ellen Hannah, both of Carleton.

On Tuesday the 17th inst. by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. John Armstrong, Merchant, of this City, to Miss Jane Jones, only daughter of Mr. William Ruddock, of the Parish of Portland.

On the 3rd instant, at Petersville, Q. C., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. Wm. Henry Bulyea, to Miss Jane Eleanor Spright, both of Petersville.

On the 12th, by the same, Mr. John Daily, to Miss Ann M'Kinsey, second daughter of Mr. James Mc'Kinsey, all of Petersville.

In Bangor, (Maine,) on the 23d June last, at the residence of Mr. A. H. Close, by John S. Sayward, Esquire, Mr. J. Woodman Emery, Printer, to Miss Arabella B. Close, youngest daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Close, formerly of Kingsclear, New-Brunswick.

DIED.

On Saturday last, at noon, Mrs. Ann McKee, widow of the late Mr. Samuel H. McKee, in the 73d year of her age. Mrs. McKee has been well known in this city for the last half century, and as universally esteemed and respected as she was known. She died with a good hope, through grace, of a blissful immortality.

On Saturday last, Lavinia Shives, daughter of Mr. William Hewitt, aged eleven months.

On the 15th inst. aged six months and twenty-three days, William Smith, only son of Mr. Peter Jones, and grand-son of Mr. W. Smith, of Liverpool, England.

On Wednesday evening, Mary Eliza, youngest daughter of Mr. James F. Morse, aged eight months.

This morning, after a short illness, Mr. John Sleeth, aged 60 years, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland, leaving a wife and family to mourn their sudden bereavement. Mr. Sleeth was an industrious and worthy citizen, and came to his death by a blow from his hammer, which slipped and struck him in the stomach while at work in the Stone-Cutting Yard of Messrs. Sleeth & Barber, on Thursday last. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at five o'clock, from his late residence in Orange-Street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

This morning, Robert George, youngest son of Mr. Wm. Small, aged sixteen months. Funeral to-morrow, Sunday at half past one o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

On Wednesday morning, at Loch Lomond, Alfred C. Sentell, infant son of the late E. C. Sentell, aged ten months.

In Portland, on the 16th instant, Mary, wife of Mr. Edward Quinn, in the 24th year of her age.

On Friday, 13th inst., at Mispeck, Parish of Simonds, in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. Diana, wife of Mr. James McKee, much regretted by all who knew her.

At the residence of his son, (the Rev. James Trimble,) Hampstead, Queen's County, on Friday, the 6th inst., after a short but severe illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, and submission to the will of his Divine master, Mr. John Trimble, aged 71 years. He was a native of the County of Tyrone, Ireland.

At Fredericton, on the 14th inst., in the 10th year of her age, Louisa Malvina, second daughter of F. E. Beckwith, Esq.—On the 16th, Lemuel Alfred, son of Mr. George Whittekir, aged fifteen months.

At Digby, on the 11th inst. Henry Timpany, aged fifteen years and six months, youngest son of Mr. Edward K. Timpany.

At Kirkintulloch, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, on the 19th July, deeply regretted, Mr. Robert Jamieson, aged 25 years, son of Mr. Thomas Jamieson, of this City.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived,

Sunday—Schr. Mariner, Reed, Boston, 5 days—John Murphy, assorted cargo.
Kokeno, Nickersen, Baltimore, 18—J. & R. Reed, wheat.
Monday—Ship Cushlamachree, Thomas, Galway, 40—John Robertson, passengers.
Alceste, Cann, Yarmouth, (N. S.)—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Brig Argus, Cotter, Norfolk, (Vir.) 14—to order, ballast.
Charles McLa[illegible]Crosby, Yarmouth, (N.S.)—C. McLa[illegible]llast.
New Brigt. F[illegible]lark, Rosheau—Jas. Clrk, deals.
Tuesday—Baramerce, Henry, Liverpool, 36—John H. merchandise.
Schr. Prince Doane, New-York, 14—J. McLauchlan, cargo.
Wednesday—Ellen Brown, Shaw, Belfast, 38—Chas. Man, ballast.
Brig Cornelia, Yarmouth, (N. S.)—Chs. McLauchlan,
Brigt. Ida, McTurks Island, 14—Thoms Leavitt, salt.
Evelina, Walte[illegible]ucia, 20—G. R. Tucker, molasses, sugar[illegible]
Schr. Charlotte[illegible]berry, Halifax, 6—[illegible] J. Salter, fish, &c.
Steamer Admiral[illegible], Boston—Jas. Whitney, passengers and [illegible]
Thursday—Ship Betts, Liverpool, 45—J. D. Purdy & Co. &c.
Jane, McLean, [illegible]pool, via New-York, 12—Master, coals
Lesmahagow, London, 46—Flewwelling & Reading, [illegible]
Brig Zenobia, Liverpool, 36—G. Thomas, coals.
Schooner Dolphier, New-York, 8—Jardine & Co. flour, &c.
Sisters, McAuley, 7—Master, sugar, &c.
Friday—Ship Sir Richardson, Liverpool, 33—Owens & Duerchandise.
Great Britain, London, 40—John Robertson, ballast.—Aug. 5th, lat. 45 22, long. 49 50, barque P. Wales, from Saint John, for Cork.
Chester, Maxwell, 37—Eaton & Ray, ballast.
Amazon, Pierson 44—S. Wiggins & Son, coal and cordage
Barque Agenoria, London, 38—S. Reynolds & Son, ballast
St. Clare, Foy, [illegible], 43—John Hammond, merchandise.
Warrior, Tiernan, 41—John Mackay, passengers.
Londonderry, Ha[illegible], Londonderry, 46—Thomas Wallace, passen[illegible]
Schooner Martha Martin, Halifax, 9—Master, sugar and o[illegible]
Lafayette, Clifforton, 8—C. McLauchlan, wheat and flou[illegible]
(*At Quarantine*) Yeoman, Purdon, Sligo, 40 days—470 pass 2 deaths on passage—30 cases of fever at ; Brig Alice, from Galway, 45 days—13[illegible]gers, 5 deaths—15 cases of fever at presen[illegible]
This Morning—Charlotte, Campbell, London, 39—R. G. , ballast.
Brig Thalia, Canna[illegible], 22—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Lydia, Durkee, Ya[illegible]—C. M'Lauchlan, ballast.
Schooner Peruvian[illegible], Boston, 4—Master, assorted cargo.
Black Hawk, Cro[illegible] Yarmouth, fish.

[illegible]CWISE.

Saturday—Matilda[illegible], Digby, dry fish.
Favorite, Helms, Screws, furniture.
John Ross, Chisholm, Londonderry, deals.
Caroline, Landers, [illegible], sheep and cordwood.
Union, Gates, Wilmot, wood and sheep.
Weymouth, Maple, Wilmot, cheese & butter.
Sunday—Laurel, B, Wilmot, cordwood, &c.
Wilmot Packet, Ha[illegible], Wilmot, cordwood & sheep.
Monday—Lavinia, [illegible]rson, Cumberland, deals.
Dove, Loomer, Cunnd, potatoes, oats & butter.
Dorchester, Hickman, Dorchester, deals and butter.
Jane, McClutchey, [illegible]borough, deals and butter.
Brunswick Lion, C[illegible], Annapolis, railroad scantling.
Heroine, Lyons, Tr[illegible], deals.
Eliza, Rodgers, Doier, railroad scantling.
Richmond, Kyffin, [illegible], deals.
Wanderer, Whelpley, [illegible]speck, deals.
Neptune, Wells, Ha[illegible], deals and butter.
Minerva, Parker, Grand Manan, cattle and fish.
Nautilus, Caleff, L'[illegible], fish.
Swan, Munro, Corn[illegible], potatoes.
Ellen, Cole, Sackville, [illegible]ials and butter.
Thomas, Smith, Quaco, sheathing boards.
Tuesday—Jim, Minn[illegible], Fishing Voyage, fish.
Emma Johnston, Ho[illegible], Apple River, deals.
Brothers, Howard, A[illegible] River, deals.
Economy, Morris, Collis, potatoes, cheese, &c.
Abeona, Winson, Sh[illegible]e, fish.
Herald, (s.) Brown, [illegible]sor, passengers.
Saxe Gotha, (s.) Chin, Annapolis, cattle, &c.
Wednesday—Salisbury[illegible], Maitland, plaster.
Gazelle, Cole, Sackville, passengers.
Active, Campbell, Mad, plaster and butter.
Planet, Swain, Barrin[illegible], oakum.
Thursday—Hare, Bro[illegible], Welchpool, cattle.
Catherine, Sulis, Digby, potatoes, fish and sheep.
Gipsey, Dick, New R[illegible], deals.
Lady Clare, Anthony, [illegible]apolis, deals & potatoes.
Rambler, Evans, Cumland, deals.
Herald, (s.) Brown, Apolis, passengers.
Digby Packet, Tansh[illegible]by, potatoes and cattle.
Copy, Turnbull, Dig[illegible], sheep and eggs.
Friday—Olive, Oliver, [illegible]mon River, grindstones.
Sovereign, Parker, Anolis, potatoes and butter.
Crown, Litteny, Annas, cattle and sheep.
Vineyard, Shields, Sal[illegible] River, deals.
Richmond, Kyffin, [illegible] River, deals.
Robert Ellis, [illegible]kville, [illegible]
Adventure, Durland, Wilmot, cheese, but[illegible]
Laurel, Brinton, Wilmot, sheep and cheese.
Leader, Coggins, Westport, fish.
Saxe Gotha, (s.) Chisholm, Windsor, passe[illegible]

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Aug. 16—Delta, Gover, London.
Samuel, Leighton, Newport.
Alceste, Cann, Dublin.
Cushlamachree, Thomas, Newca[illegible]
British Merchant, Anderson, Lon[illegible]
17—Hants, Cooper, Liverpool.
Portland, Leavitt, London.
18—Jane, Challis, London.
Portland, Stalker, Greenock.
Nova-Scotian, Ryerson, Greenoc[illegible]
Digby, Taber, Cork.
19—Queen, Gillies, Liverpool.
Argyle, Durkee, Cork.
Charles McLauchlan, Crosby, Cork.
John S. DeWolfe, Read, Cork.
California, Lawson, Liverpool.
20—Warrior, Tiernan, Drogheda.
Medium, Crosby, Cork.
Chester, Maxwell, London.
Kate Kearney, Hue, Kingston, (Jam.)

CLEARED.

Aug. 14th—Schr. General Foster, Spa[illegible], Boston, clapboards—T. McHenry; Kalos, W[illegible], Boston, clapboards—T. McHenry; Isabella, Wright, Halifax, salt—John C. MacIntosh; Active, Crowell, Halifax, salt—Master.

16th—Brig Hope, Croan, Ulverston, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Hope, Sheridan, Ulverston, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

17th—Ship Forfarshire, Betts, Liverpool, timber and deals—Jas. Walker; Barque Kingston, Abrams, London, railway sleepers and deals—Allison & Spurr; Brig James, Jackson, Chester, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. James Fraser, Amberman, Halifax, salt—John Hammond.

18th—Barque Royal Mint, Williams, Liverpool, deals—John Mackay; Brigt. Adeline, Neil, Cork, railway sleepers—Allison & Spurr.

19th—Barque Jane King, Reed, Ayr, timber and deals—John Robertson.

21st—Schooner Olive, Oliver, Boston, grindstones—Master.

Whale-ship James Stewart, Kinney, of this port, cleared at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 10th April, for the South Sea Fishery.

Arrived at Quebec, 11th July, ship Lord Wellington, Winsted, from Liverpool.

Schr. Pivot, Lewis, cleared at Kingston, (Jam.) 10th ult. for Santa Cruz and St. John.

At Quarantine at Boston, 16th ins. barque Springfield, Roy, from Liverpool.

Wreck on Sable Island.—The Sch. Daring, Darby, from Sable Island, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, and reports ship Levant of and for St. John, N. B. from Greenock, 28 days, Reid, master, struck on the N.E. en[illegible] of Sable Island, on the morning of the 3d of August and become a total wreck. The materials are all saved and landed on the Island. Fifteen of the crew came passengers in the Daring.

The Levant was a first class ship of 800 tons, owned by Mr. James Briggs, and was on her first voyage. She is insured in this City for £6000.

Boston, August 17.—*Appalling Collision and—One Hundred and Seventy two Lives Lost.*—Ship Shanunga, at this port last evening from Liverpool, reports that on Monday morning, the 9th inst. at one o'clock, in latitude 44 25, longitude 50, the weather being foggy, she came in contact with the Swedish bark Iduna, from Hamburg for New York, with two hundred and six persons on board. The Iduna sank in about half an hour. Immediately after the collision the [illegible] boats were put out, and with one boat from the [illegible] picked up thirty-four persons only. One hundred and seventy-two persons, including the [illegible] Capt. Ernest Andreas Moberg, were lost.

Arrivals from St. John.—At Penzance, July [illegible] barque Industry, Pearson.—At Liverpool, barque Lord Elgin, Kinney, and brig [illegible] Dunlop; 27th, ship Caledonia, Lawson; 28th, L. O'C. Doyle, Frost; 29th, barque Lord Russell, Richards; Aug. 2d, ship Sir Charles [illegible]pier, Tear.—At Beaumaris, 22d July, barque [illegible]tenay, Jones.—At Dublin, 23d, ship Harriet [illegible] Alexander; barque Wave, Kydd, and barque [illegible]polis, Murray; 31st, brig Progress, Fa[illegible] Belfast, 24th, brig Hammond, McCune; 25th [illegible] James Hay, Littlejohn.—At Galway, 24th, [illegible] David, Yorke; 31st, Eliza Ann, Wallace.—At Gravesend, 25th, ship Thomas, Vaughan; barque Helen, Haddon; 29th, ship Speed, [illegible]dell, and William Ward, Scoullar; and barque Hannah, and William Carson, Vaughan; barque Susannah, Kydd; Aug. 2d, ship [illegible] Hoyt, and barque Clyde, Halcrow.—At [illegible] July 27th, brig Sally, Ditchburn; Aug. 1st, Edwin, Leonard.—At Shields, 27th July, brig [illegible]derick, Carr; 30th, brig Spring, Wood.—At Clyde, 27th, barque Elgin, Gray.—At Glo[illegible] 27th, ship Douglas, McKinnell.—At Lytham, barque Hillsborough, Lamb.—At Dumfries, brigt. Leander, Johnston.—At Cork, 30th, [illegible]prise, Leonard.—At Hull, Aug. 1st, barque [illegible] Irving; 2d, Orbit, Larkin.

Vessels sailed for St. John.—From Liverpool, 20th July, ship Unicorn, Muir; 24th, Har[illegible] Jamieson; 25th, Favorite, Breen; 27th, [illegible] Frost; 30th, Edinburgh, Lawson; Aug. 1st, [illegible]

CHARTER. THE SHIP Great Britain, [illegible] JOHN ROBERTSON.

[illegible] to Carpenters. [illegible] the erection of a CATHOLIC [illegible] CARLETON, [illegible] JAMES QUINN, [illegible] 12 o'clock, noon, on THURS[illegible] August 21.

BOLT IRON. [illegible] Royal Mint from Liverpool [illegible] BOLT IRON, (ASSORTED.) ALEXANDER YEATS. August 21, 1847.

[illegible] and Bolt IRON. [illegible] ex "William Penn" [illegible] double refined BAR IRON, [illegible] Common Bolt Iron, [illegible] W. CARVILL.

[illegible] Corn & Rice. [illegible] Dolphin, from New York [illegible] Genesee superfine FLOUR [illegible] 10 tierces RICE, [illegible] For sale by JARDINE & CO.

[illegible] Pale Seal Oil, and [illegible] PALE SEAL OIL, [illegible] Porto Rico SUGAR. G. & J. SALTER.

[illegible]isins and Coffee. [illegible] 10 bags JAVA COFFEE. [illegible] FLEWWELLING & READING, 10, King S[illegible]

[illegible] AND CANVASS. [illegible] J. R. S[illegible] [illegible] JOHN KERR [illegible] Canvass! Canvass! [illegible] JOHN V. THU[illegible] North Mark[illegible]

DEALS. [illegible] SUPERFICIAL Fe[illegible] CHARLES BR[illegible] Custom House

[illegible] AND SUGAR. [illegible] BERTON B[illegible] Pale Seal Oil [illegible] Martha Brae [illegible] FLOUR. [illegible] Lafayette from Bo[illegible] ADAMS [illegible] PRIME [illegible] DOLPHIN [illegible] ROCK CAN[illegible] LEMON AN[illegible] Ground Rice. [illegible] Champ[illegible] PALE BRA[illegible] CHAMPAGNE [illegible] RANNEY, S[illegible] SUGAR [illegible] TOBAC[illegible] WINDOW [illegible] FLEW[illegible] ALE [illegible] ORANGE[illegible] BERTON [illegible]