The Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1848.

The *Hibernia*, Mail Steamer of the 8th July, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last, in 10½ days from Liverpool, with fifty-one passengers, forty six of whom proceeded to New-York in the Steamer. The Letter Express reached this City about one o'clock on Friday morning, and the Newspapers twelve hours afterwards.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—When we state that since this day week the funds have advanced over *three* per cent. it will at once be conceived that an important improvement has taken place in the general tone of commerce. Two causes have mainly contributed to this end. The first is, that the half-yearly returns of the National Revenue shews somewhat better than had been apprehended, and the second, that order has been restored in France, with the prospect of the establishment of a much stronger Government.

In every department of trade there is more confidence, and a greater extent of business doing than for some months past, and as there is an abundance of capital in the country, only waiting the opportunity for profitable investment, it is no more than reasonable to assume that we are on the eve of a great change for the better.

The Cotton Market has assumed more firmness, and has advanced ⅛d. per lb. from the extreme point of depression.

Little or no change has taken place in the Corn Market for a week past. Indian Corn ranges from 30s. to 32s. 6d. per quarter in moderate demand, and Meal 13s. 3d. to 13s. 9d. per barrel. Flour, duty paid, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d. per barrel, and American Wheat 6s. 6d. to 8s. per 70lb. The duty on Wheat remains at 10s. per quarter, and on Flour, 6s. per barrel. The growing crops are on the whole represented as promising.

The Government having come to no decision in reference to the Sugar duties, by the Act of 1846, the reduced duty of 18s. 6d. per cwt. must now be received on all foreign Sugars, and as the resolutions now before the House of Commons fix the duty on the greater part of foreign at 20s. it will be to the advantage of all holders to clear at once. The advantage first occurred on Thursday, and our merchants were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity; on that day a very large quantity was paid upon the amount received at the Custom House, for duty on foreign sugar alone amounting to £85,000, being more than eight times the average amount paid daily upon all sugars.

On Tuesday, in Manchester, there was a more cheerful tone, and a better demand was experienced for cloth, and yarns suitable for home manufactures, and a general feeling prevailed that prices had seen their lowest point.—Our accounts of yesterday report that since Tuesday there has been a growing improvement and a gradual increase of business, and that the tendency of prices has been upward, although no actual change can be made in quotations.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The improvement noticed within the last few days in other branches of trade, has at length began to have its effects upon Square Timber, which is manifested by the fact of St. John's Pine having risen ½d. per foot in value since last mail. Quebec Pine is worth 13½d. to 14½d. per foot, according to quality, but we cannot report favorably of the Deal market; all the cargoes now landing have been sold at from £7 10s. to £8 5s. per standard, and we need hardly say that the consumption is considerably checked by the absence of the usual building operations at this season of the year. For good Ash and stout Oak Hogshead Staves there is some inquiry, as also for Danzic Pipe Staves.—*Willmer & Smith, July 8.*

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—During the week the following sales were made from the Quay, viz.

Quebec ex Hercyna, Yellow Pine, 14d.; Red do. 18d.; Elm, 17½d.; Deals, £7; Standard Staves, £35 for Merchantable; culls, £25; Pun. do. £12 for Merchantable; culls, £8.—One cargo of Pine Timber, to arrive, sold at 14½d.

St. John, ex Ann Dashwood, 22 000 pcs. Deals at £8 2s. 6d. per std.—Ex Olive Branch, 787 logs Pine, 19 inch, at 17½d. per foot.—Ex Olive, 645 logs Pine, 19½ inch, at 17½d. per ft. no stowage.—Ex El Dorado, 372 logs Pine, nearly 19 inch, 17d. per ft. and 10,000 inferior Spruce Deals, £7 10s. per stand.—Ex Sarah, 447 logs Pine, 19 inch. 17½d. per foot, Birch, 14d. per ft. Deals, 1½d. per ft., Lathwood, 30s. Palings, 20s.—Ex Osceola, 3743 inferior Deals, £7 10s. per stand.—Ex Mary Caroline, Pine, 16½ in. 15d., Red do. 12½d., Deals £7 10s. per std.

St. Stephens, ex Albert, 10,590 pcs. Deals, at £8 5s. pr std.—Ex Jane, 6200 pcs Deals, with Boards, £8 5s. pr std.—Ex Crescent, 4500 pcs Deals, with Boards, £8 5s. all round.

Dorchester, ex Princess, 5766 pcs. Deals at £7 17s. 10s. pr std.—Ex British [illegible] 6d. per std.

COLONIAL CIRCULAR.—*London, 7th July,* 1848.—With the first arrivals from the Saint Lawrence, we wish it had been in our power to announce such progress in the sale of the excess of last year's stock of Colonial Deals, as would have enabled us to draw some inference of the prospects of the market in the way of improved demand by the stimulus of low prices; but we are precluded from doing so by the continued depression of trade—by the want of active consumption, and the consequent indisposition of the Dealers in Wood to hold increased Stocks.

During the month of June forced sales of a few cargoes of Pine and Spruce Deals have been made—chiefly by auction—each sale below the preceeding—and though in several cases the cargoes burthened with the high freight of 1847 have left no proceeds for the shipper—the fresh arrivals from Saint John at the reduced freight now lessen the chance of improvement on the old stock, as all computation is based on the present import cost, and even that is not realized by the importers.

This state of the Colonial Trade will continue until there is a check to the shipments—and we again reiterate, for the advice of our friends in the Colonies, that we have now here at the public docks stock equal to six months *ordinary* consumption, and equal to nine months consumption on the ratio of recent deliveries—that in our private yards there is abundant stock of Spruce Deals and excessive stocks of Pine Deals—that neither description shows the possibility of being imported at present, except at a decided loss—and that to look to this market in the ensuing season will deceive every shipper that can sell or find vent for his stock elsewhere. At the same time in giving this strong advice, we are far from the opinion that our consumption of Colonial Deals has permanently or will eventually decrease; at low rates we still say they will command this market—but we are now dealing with an importation of 1847, swollen to an unprecedented extent—and this must be overcome by an equivalent diminution in 1848.

Our quotations of deals, as the foregoing observations indicate, are necessarily lower; of Timber the quotations are nominal. The Baltic supplies of Timber and Deals are large, and are reported to be extensive in that which is to follow—the supply to France being checked large quantities of common Deals and Timber are thrown on this market from Sweden and Norway, and the prices altogether rule low being assisted by very low freight, and now by reduced import duty. Fir Timber from Prussia at 60s., from Sweden at 50s. per load, from Norway for less, and common Whitewood Deals and Battens at £9 to £11 for the Petersberg standard all tend to affect the prices of Colonial Wood. This year there is much, therefore, to contend with, and we safely leave the conclusion to the intelligence of colonial merchants.

A small quantity of good Quebec Red Pine Timber will keep its way in competition with the better classes of Baltic Timber; and for Quebec Yellow Pine Timber, and Elm Timber, there is room in moderation. For Oak we doubt—it must continue to be very low, as the glut of last Season is still felt though the importers are chiefly relieved of it.

Of First Quality Pine Deals, the Dock Stock is nearly clear, but the dealers hold them. Of Second and Third Quality, there are still considerable arrears. Let it not be overlooked that the low prices of Spruce always affect the consumption of common Pine Deals, and that we get a great many common Pine Deals from New Brunswick in competition with the Third Quality Quebec. There is not a remote chance for Spruce Deals from the St. Lawrence.

There has been some inquiry for the large selections of St. John Pine Timber, but this would soon be satisfied by two or three parcels. The building class sells at about freight and Charges; the Spruce, Red Pine Timber and Hemlock, for less than the charges; and we have now come to the same unhappy position with Birch Timber, 30s. and 40s. per load being the forced rates.

Some demand for Hackmatack Railway Sleepers has cleared our market of the 9-feet 5x10-inch, at 3s. to 3s. 6d. each; other sizes at far less. Hemlock Sleepers there is no disposition to purchase, even at half-price of the Hackmatack. We have great reluctance in holding out any prospect for the regular demand for Sleepers—they are a very dangerous consignment.

The Revenue returns, just published, present a much more favourable aspect than had, in consequence of the depressed state of commerce, been anticipated. They exhibit a decrease, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of £327,741; and on the twelvemonth, a falling off of £2,587,709 from the amount received in the preceding one. The deficiency on the quarter is accounted for as follows: Customs, £71,287; Stamps, £311,824; Taxes, £40,868; Property Tax, £48,116; Post Office, £79,000; re-payment of advances, £51,131—Total, £602,226. Against which there has been an increase in the Excise of £182 751; Crown Lands, £10,000; Miscellaneous, £81,734—being the deficiency, as above stated. It appears that there has been a decrease in all the ordinary sources of revenue, as compared with last year. The greatest proportional decrease has been in the Stamps; the next greatest in the Customs. The Excise has also decreased to the amount of nearly half a million during the year.

The proceedings in Parliament during the week have not been important. On Thursday the adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's motion for Parliamentary Reform was resumed, and concluded by a vote of 84 in favor of, and 351 against it.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—After a long continuance of rain and wind, the weather became fine on Monday evening, and has since been most brilliant and beautiful. Tuesday and Wednesday were splendid days for hay-making, a steady breeze accompanying and tempering the heat. They were not less favourable for clearing the growing crops from excessive moisture. We have now had sufficient rain to insure large crops of turnips and potatoes, a good second crop of grass in the early meadows, and a great abundance of pasture for sheep and cattle throughout the summer and autumn months; and if the present fine weather should continue, we shall have good crops of wheat, and fair though not large crops of oats and barley.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—*The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser*, of Friday, says the Queen will arrive in Dublin the second week in August; and adds, that her Majesty has granted an annual grant of 100 guineas for a Royal Cup, at the Kingstown Regattas, in future.

Sir William Colebrooke, the late Governor of New Brunswick, who had been appointed to the Government of British Guiana, will now proceed to Barbados, to assume the government of that Island, in place of Colonel Reid.

WAR-OFFICE, June 30.—1st Regiment of Foot—Lieut. W. J. Bampfield to be Paymaster, vice Mitchell, deceased.

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The United States steamer *Hermann*, which sailed from NewYork on the 20th of June, reached Southampton on the 3d of July, after a successful run of little more than twelve days. The *Acadia*, which sailed from New York on the 21st, and Halifax on the 24th ult. arrived in the Mersey on the 5th inst. after a passage of little more than thirteen days, inclusive of her detention by calling at Halifax, and a delay of twelve hours off that port by fog. The *America*, which would leave Boston on the 28th ult. will, it is confidently expected, arrive here this evening.

The new steamer Europa will leave for Halifax and Boston next Saturday afternoon at four o'clock.

NEW PASSENGER ACT.—The new passenger law comes into operation here on the 16th instant. Under this act vessels carrying steerage passengers have, in addition to improved cooking accommodation, ventilation, &c. to provide each passenger during the voyage with, per week, 2 lbs. oatmeal, 1½ lbs. of biscuit, 1 lb. of flour, 1 lb. of rice, 1 lb. of peas, 1 lb. of pork, and a quantity of vinegar.

The news from Ireland is somewhat more subdued, yet the accounts as given in some of the more violent of the Repeal papers would tend to show that there still exists a determination on the part of the leaders to harass the Government by all the means in their power. In the mean time the Government are acting with firmness and determination.

There is a very manifest reaction amongst the Repealers, in consequence of the frightful events in France. The Cork Examiner, which has been one of the most energetic organs of the movement party, now indignantly repudiates any idea of the "physical force" exhibited during the Paris insurrection, and holds out the example of France as a warning to Ireland. "We are," says that journal, "sorely shocked, and also somewhat afraid, of this Republicanism which the French would teach us. What if it should bear the same fruit in this country? This must give us pause. We want no bloody addition to the anarchies of Ireland. We think a Republican freedom like that of Paris during the last week, worse than ten English ministries. What does it profit a people if they gain the whole freedom of Utopia, and murder each other before three months in the barricaded streets?"

The Project for the Union of Parties moves slowly. It is said that Mr. John O'Connell again hesitates, and is not quite sure about acting on his last resolve to retire from political life. The Repeal Association seems in more doubt than before. On Monday week this notice appeared on the doors of Conciliation hall. The committee, deeming it advisable that further time should be given for collecting more fully the opinion of the country on the question as to the formation of the proposed Irish league, have agreed to adjourn the next meeting of the Repeal Association to Monday, the 10th day of July next.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the Arch-diocese of Tuam have resolved to adhere to the Conciliation Hall section of Repealers, and are opposed to the formation of the League.

The Commission Court has found true bills against Mr. Devin Reilly on a charge of drilling and training, to which we alluded some weeks ago. It will be remembered that he was arrested on these charges on his return from visiting his friend Mitchel in Newgate. The indictment is founded upon certain words uttered at a [illegible] street.

On the 4th, Patrick Gogarty was indicted for training and drilling, on the 16th April last, a number of persons to military movements, and eight others were indicted for being trained and drilled by the said Patrick Gogarty. Mr. Baldwin, Q.C. having stated the case to the jury, and witnesses having been examined for the prosecution and defence, Chief Justice Dougherty charged the jury, and concluded his address by saying, "I trust that the detective force, or some other force, may put an end to a system which has now grown to such a height as to cause the greatest terror to Her Majesty's subjects. It is not from a vulgar fear for my personal safety that I express this wish, but from a nobler and better fear, lest a collision in this country should take place, by which the innocent and unoffending, as has been the case in other countries, should be brought into jeopardy." After half-an-hour's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners, with a recommendation to mercy on account of their youth.

Patrick Gogarty was then put forward to receive sentence, when the Lord Chief Justice addressing him, said, "For the sake of example, for the salvation of others, it is necessary that I should pass upon you the heaviest sentence which the law allows, and the sentence of the court therefore is, that you be transported for seven years."

English was then sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and the remainder (about twelve in number) to twelve months incarceration each.

As we fully anticipated, the proprietor of the *Irish Felon* has already brought down upon his head the whole weight of the law. A warrant has been issued under the Treason Felony Act against Mr. Martin, the registered proprietor, who, to avoid the results, has either absconded or has prudently concealed himself.

Mr. Devin Reilly has written to the Attorney General to avow the authorship of the articles bearing his signature, on the understanding that Mr. Martin shall not be prosecuted for any past publication in *The Felon*.

The *Irish Tribune* is very fierce to-day, and will, in all probability, attract the attention of the Attorney General, with a view to its suppression; and the *Nation* continues its "easy lessons on military matters," all of which manifest the desire of the parties managing these publications to outstrip, if possible, the unfortunate Mitchel, in his short but energetic career of disaffection and disobedience to the constituted authorities of the country.

The Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland, assembled at Maynooth, have resolved that their chapels shall not be used in future for the purpose of holding therein any public meeting, except in cases connected with charity or religion, and that the clergy shall be recommended most earnestly to avoid in future any allusion at their altars to political subjects, and carefully to refrain from connecting themselves with political clubs—acting as chairmen or secretaries at political meetings, or moving or seconding resolutions on such occasions.

The *Limerick and Clare Examiner* of Saturday gives a list of fifteen distinguished landowners in Clare, against whom the guardians have commenced proceedings in the superior courts for the recovery of poor rates.

On Saturday the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland attended the opening of the railway from Limerick to Tipperary, partaking of a dejeune with four hundred guests, on the domain of Lord Hawarden, at Dundrum.

The revolution of France has assumed a more promising aspect. The late insurrection having been completely quelled, and tranquillity apparently restored, General Cavaignac, as the almost irresponsible Dictator of France, seems to be zealously occupied in consolidating the Government; the funds are rapidly improving, and, for the first time since the overthrow of the monarchy, the hope is raised that France will secure for herself, after all her bloodshed and sacrifices, an effective, just, and moderate Executive.

Paris, after the frightful events recorded in our last number, has subsided into a state of comparative calm. The first important step taken by General Cavaignac was to secure the Presidency of the National Assembly for Marie, the member of the late Executive Government, and he was appointed by a considerable majority over M. Defaure, the other candidate. M. Marie was the representative of moderate opinions, and the firm advocate of order in the Provisional Government. Admiral Le Blanc having, from the public disapprobation of his nomination, retired from the Department of Marine, M. Bastide took that Department, and General Bedeau succeeded M. Bastide in the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The measures which the Government of General Cavaignac has adopted have all been marked by consummate good sense and judgment.

Paris still presents many of the characteristics of a siege: the military power is seen everywhere, and for a time overrules all other forms of authority; the search for arms, and the arrest of suspected parties, are unremittingly continued; and the many hundreds—it may be thousands—of apprehended insurgents are undergoing examination, as a preliminary to trial by martial law. Death is rapidly doing its work in the hospitals; and private assassination is being added to the fearful catalogue of crimes which stain the records of the revolution. That the revolt was stimulated by the possessors of wealth, and directed by men with more military genius than was likely to be found in the *ateliers nationaux*, are points now nearly universally conceded; and rumour goes so far as to inculpate some of the members of the late government. The partizans of the ex-king Louis Phillippe, the adherents of Prince Louis Napoleon, and the Legitimists are said to be those on whom the great body of guilt rests—all having freely distributed money to advance their ojects, without a shadow of the prospect of success.

In the best informed quarters the general opinion prevails that the real chief of the late insurrection was Caussidiere. It is said that things were not unknown to Louis Blanc, but that he shrunk from any active share.

The rigour usually attendant on a state of siege is now considerably relaxed, and such of the tradespeople of Paris as are not bankrupts have reopened their shops and bureaux. A notice has been sent to the theatres and places of public amusement by the police that they are authorized to reopen. The theatres, however, show no intention of responding to this.

RUSSIA.—The *Silesian Gazette* says that a letter from Riga mentions the fact that serious disturbances had taken place at St. Petersburgh. The authorities succeeded in quelling them, but several hundred persons have fallen victims. No details are given.

Orel, a town in Russia, was destroyed by fire on the 7th of June, and most of the inhabitants lost all they possessed. Upwards of 1,237 houses, including 50 of stone, 80,000 tschetwerts of grain, 100,000 poods of flax, and four bridges, were destroyed. The four stone churches were much injured. The whole of this loss is officially estimated at 3,425,000 silver roubles. The Emperor has forwarded the sum of 50,000 roubles to be distributed amongst the poorer people, and the ministers have also sent 10,000 roubles for the same purpose.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh of the 24th ult. state that cholera had broken out there on the 21st, and many deaths had already ensued. Six large hospitals were opened in that city, and others were in the course of preparation.

At Moscow it raged with great violence, and out of 222 cases 122 were fatal.

Many other places are suffering from the disease.

It is said that England is to mediate between Sardinia and Austria, to settle the question of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. A compromise is said to be contemplated, by which Venice, or a part of the Venetian territory should be ceded to Austria.

A telegraphic despatch from Marshal Nugent reached Vienna on the 27th, with the intelligence of the surrender of Palma Nuova to the Austrians on the 25th, the whole of the material of war, including a large park of siege artillery, were among the trophies gained. The communications between Lombardy and Vienna through the Venetian provinces are opened by the surrender.

Trieste is blockaded. Advices from Peschiera state that the Piedmontese forces are concentrating themselves around Verona to attempt a decisive stroke. The 12,000 men of General Durando will be marched to Allessandria to relieve that garrison, which will then take an active part in the war.

A land blockade of the city of Venice had been established.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor is expected in town, from the Seat of Government, on Monday next.

THE POTATOE DISEASE AGAIN!—We are sorry to learn that the potatoe disease has appeared in different localities in this County, within the last few days.—If it prevails as in former years, as there is too much reason to fear, the effects will be most disastrous.

It is not yet too late to sow white turnip seed, or as the Swedish Turnips sown a month ago have come up very abundantly, there could be enough spared in this neighbourhood for transplanting.

We offer these suggestions with the hope that no means may be left untried to avert the most awful of all calamities—a scarcity of food.

THE CITY DEBT.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Saturday last, Alderman Needham submitted the following report from the Loan Committee, which was received and adopted, and the same Committee appointed to carry it into immediate effect:—

The Committee to whom was referred the resolution to enquire into the best method of paying off the City Debt, beg to report that they made progress therein, and beg to recommend that a loan be effected on the property of the City, by way of Mortgage, at a rate of interest less than the amount at present paid; to accomplish which, they recommend that immediate application by a Committee be made to Henry Bliss, Esquire, late Provincial Agent in London, requesting his assistance in procuring a loan, sufficient to enable the Common Council to relieve the City from its present burthens.

W. H. NEEDHAM,
G. A. LOCKHART,
G. VANHORNE,
J. FAIRWEATHER, } *Committee.*

TRAVELLING FACILITIES.—The *Senator*, [illegible] of Boston, (who also owns the *Admiral*,) made her first appearance in our harbour on Thursday afternoon, after a quick run from Boston. She is about a hundred tons larger than the Admiral, and is the most splendidly fitted up vessel that has ever been seen in our waters—her cabins being laid out and decorated in a very convenient and tasteful manner, with costly and beautiful materials. Her commander, Capt. S. Seymour, is highly spoken of by all who have travelled with him, and will, we feel assured, increase in popularity as he becomes more generally known.

The Admiral and Senator are now running between St. John and Boston, giving travellers an opportunity of leaving either City three times a week.

The commodious Steamer *Maid of Erin*, also continues to ply regularly once a week to Portland, where she connects with the Railway to Boston, &c.; and the public will be glad to learn that her spirited owners, to encourage travelling in these depressed times, have made a considerable reduction in the fare.

Mr. Whitney's fine new Steamer *Commodore*, now makes two trips a week from this City to Digby and Annapolis and also to Windsor—the fare on the latter and also by the Herald, to Halifax, via Yarmouth, Liverpool, &c. being reduced. Mr. W. intends to put a Steamer on the route to Sackville and the Bend of Petticodiac, next week.

These arrangements, with morning and evening Steamers to Fredericton, and Steamers twice a week to Grand Lake and Salmon River, Hampton, &c. afford facilities to travellers *to, from* and *through* New-Brunswick that were scarcely thought of a few years ago.

NEW STEAMER.—The *Forest Queen*, a new Steamer intended for the River trade, built by Mr. O. Dow, under the superintendence of Mr. Nelson, was launched at Spring Hill, a few miles above Fredericton on Monday last. She is 150 feet keel, 24 feet 6 inches beam, and is calculated to draw only three feet nine inches of water when her engines are on board. With the exception of the engine, the Forest Queen is of domestic manufacture.

NEW SHIP.—The *America*, a fine ship of 700 tons, built at Maitland, N. S. for Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this City, was towed into our harbour on Wednesday afternoon by the steamer Conqueror.

THE TRIALS AT WOODSTOCK.—We learn from the Carleton Sentinel of Tuesday last, that the adjourned Court for the trial of the rioters on the 12th of July last, was opened on the 11th instant. Another attempt to delay the trials was made by the Counsel for the prisoners, but was over-ruled by His Honor Judge Parker, and the examination of witnesses commenced next day. The case for the Crown was closed on Monday evening. The Solicitor General and George Botsford, Esq. are engaged for the prosecution. J. A. Street, Esq. Q. C. and C. Watters and B. C. Friel, Esq. are engaged for the defence.

☞ It is reported that Bowes, the murderer of the late Mr. Goff, has been apprehended at Calais, in the State of Maine. If so, his residence so long in the vicinity of the scene of his crime proves him almost as great a fool as he is a villain. His apprehension is said to have arisen from a quarrel with one of his associates, who did that from motives of vengeance which he would not do in respect to the proper administration of justice, or the love of reward. "What a rope of sand is the confederacy of the wicked!"—*Fredericton Reporter, July* 21.

Jacob Allan, Esq. left town yesterday morning for St. Andrews, to identify the prisoner, if he be really Bowes.

IRISH LEAGUE.

At a Meeting held in "Union Hall," on Tuesday, July 4th, 1848, for the purpose of forming a Society, whose object would be "to procure and disseminate a true knowledge of the state of Ireland, and to assist that country in obtaining an independent Parliament:" Mr. Wm. Doherty having been called to the Chair, and Mr. F. M'Dermott appointed Secretary to the Meeting, the following constitution was adopted:—

CONSTITUTION.

1.—This Society shall be denominated the Irish League.

2.—Its object shall be to procure and disseminate a knowledge of the true state of Ireland, and to assist that country, by every means within the power of the Society, in obtaining an independent Parliament.

3.—The Officers of this Society shall be a Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by Ballot.

4.—The Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Secretary, will constitute a Board for appropriating the funds, under the directions of the Society.

5.—Declares the duty of the Secretary.

6.—The duty of the Treasurer.

7 & 8—Regulate the mode of altering or amending the constitution, the fees, &c.

9.—This Society being open to persons of every denomination, no subject of a religious nature, having a tendency to produce unpleasant and unprofitable discussion shall, on any consideration, be admissible.

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of Officers to serve for three months, and a ballot having been taken, the following gentlemen were declared duly elected:—

WILLIAM DOHERTY, *Chairman.*
JOHN DOHERTY, *Vice Chairman.*
FRANCIS M'DERMOTT, *Secretary.*
PATRICK M'COURT, *Treasurer.*

The following address having been read and ordered to be printed, the Meeting adjourned, to meet every second Tuesday, until circumstances render meetings unnecessary.

F. M'DERMOTT, Secretary.

Address of the Irish League to the Friends of Ireland.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—Impressed with a sense of the duty which we owe to ourselves, to you, and to mankind, we would introduce to your special attention and consideration the present and prospective condition of our countrymen in Ireland. With the poverty and suffering of the people of that country, you are already acquainted. You know that there is no other nation in the world whose history is so unfortunate and melancholy. You have heard and read what Ireland was in the days of her prosperity, and you have felt and seen what she is at present.

In our address to you we have an object very different from that of merely generalising calamities, or abstractly calculating their sum.—We wish to arrive at and understand the sources of the evils that afflict us.—We urge the application of what we conceive to be a universal and divine principle in the government of Ireland. We believe that the degradation and prostration of that country are, in a great part, attributable to the absence of a local representative parliament—that it is impossible for England, with all her adverse interests, to make laws for the prosperity and happiness of the Irish people—that the removal of the legislature of Ireland to England has had a most disastrous effect upon the agriculture, the commerce, the manufactures, and, consequently, upon the industry and wealth of the nation—and that, moreover, it becomes an honorable as well as a natural duty in Irishmen, universally irrespective of creed or profession, to feel and act with a unity of purpose in their country's cause.

As illustrative of the doctrine maintained by the Irish League of this Province, we beg leave to submit to your consideration the opinions of some of the great statesmen of England, in reference to the parliamentary union of Ireland with that country. "The union," says the celebrated Fox, even when himself was Secretary of State, "was atrocious in its principles, and abominable in its means. It was a measure the most disgraceful to the Government of England that was ever carried or proposed."

Mr. Pitt said, in 1785, that "the uniform policy of England had been to deprive Ireland of the use of her own resources, and to make her subservient to the interests of the English people."

Lord Grey declares in his speech, April 21st, 1800, "that his settled opinion was, that where two countries are so situated as England and Ireland, there ought to be a separate local parliament for each."

The learned Charles Kendal Bushe, appointed by England to the high office of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, has declared 'the union to be a foul denial of the rights of nature to the Irish nation, the measure having degraded the country by saying it is unworthy to govern itself."

In forming the constitution of this Club, we have adopted, and we now reiterate these sentiments,—furthermore, we adopt and reiterate, as regards the government of Ireland, the language of the King's speech, in 1831, in relation to Belgium, namely, "that it is the undoubted right of a nation to manage their own affairs."

If Ireland had prospered since the Union; if her commerce, her manufactures, and the means of national happiness had advanced to any degree proportionate with the capabilities, intelligence, and wants of her people, even then we could not but object to the policy of removing her domestic legislature to a foreign country, where her interest is represented only by one-sixth of the legislative body in that country.

We deprecate the Union because Ireland is annually drained of £7,000,000 in taxes and remittances to England, without any return.—Because, in the Act of Union, Ireland was guaranteed from any responsibility in the debts of England previous to 1801; whereas, in 1816, it was decided that Ireland should bear the burdens of 420 millions more than were stipulated.—Because, since 1800, the debt of the nation has increased £117,000,000!—Because, in the treaties of England with foreign nations for the extension of her commerce, the manufactured products of Ireland have been designedly not included.—Because that before the Union "Ireland gave for her imports her native products, and the manufactures of her industry; but now she does not export one-tenth of the native manufactured products she did then."—Because a penalty has been placed on the manufactured products of Ireland, while those of England [illegible] quence of which has [illegible] the total destruction of the manufacturing interests of the country.—Because there are, over and above the eleven millions of acres of land that are already but poorly cultivated, five other millions of acres, the cultivation of which is prohibited to the starving people, by means of laws imposed and enforced by a foreign government.—Because, that in 1847, a half a million of people died of famine in Ireland before the British nation deemed it expedient to adopt any measures for their relief.—Because we are satisfied that the present government is inadequate to the wants and exigencies of the country.—And finally, because we are fully satisfied that Ireland, with a native parliament, would be in time to come as in time past, (before the Union) abundantly capable of affording to her people, (although manifold more than at present) the blessings of a home and a competent supply of the means of life in their native land.

The Irish League in New-Brunswick, in common with the Catholic and Protestant Leagues in Ireland, entertain the most unequivocal conviction, that nothing short of a domestic legislature for Ireland can possibly redeem her from the ruin and misery to which she has been reduced, or avert the greatest of all calamities, a civil war.

We desire that Irishmen particularly, and mankind in general, should investigate impartially that chain of causes which has operated so adversely on Ireland's prosperity; assist as far as in them lies in the great work of her redemption, and raise the country to its legitimate position among the nations of the earth.

We pray that petty jealousies, and insignificant and worthless antagonisms sink away and be forgotten in this one purpose. Though thousands of miles from the land of our birth, it will at least afford some satisfaction to us to assure her of our sympathies and support—to review the accumulative power of truth—to contemplate the progress of that moral movement which is about to consummate her liberty, and triumph in the decay of those elements hitherto so hostile to her peace and happiness.

W. DOHERTY, Chairman.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has, we understand, within a few days, had a regular Bush excursion to the northward. On the 24th, he left Fredericton, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Hayne, A. D. C., and his Private Secretary, Mr. Pennefather, and proceeded to the New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia Company's principal settlement at Stanley. On the 26th, His Excellency passed through the woods in a direct line, to the head of the Miramichi Lake, a distance of about 23 miles. On the following morning, the parties crossed the Lake in canoes, which had been placed in readiness for the occasion, and descending by the "Little Brook," entered the Southwest Branch of the Miramichi River, forty five miles above Campbell and Boiestown, which latter place the party reached on the 29th, and returned to Fredericton on the following day. In addition to the experience of travelling through woods as yet unencumbered with roads, which His Excellency has gained, he has also, we learn, seen the route marked out by the recent survey, for the Halifax and Quebec Railway, and several other important stations in the northeast part of the Country, including the intended site for Bridging the Southwest Miramichi.

His Excellency *camped out* four nights, and is the first of our Governors—at least for many years, who has had such practical knowledge of the wilderness in its original grandeur, and with its great natural capabilities for the purposes of future civilization. He is also said to be an expert disciple of old Isaac Walton, but although he made the trial, the salmon shewed no disposition to be caught even by the Representative of Majesty.—*Fredericton Reporter, July* 14.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH FROM PORTLAND TO CALAIS.—The posts for the magnetic telegraph from Portland to Bangor are now being delivered at different points upon the route, and the work will be pressed forward with all possible rapidity. As soon as the work is fully under way between this City and Portland, arrangements will immediately be made to continue the line to Calais, so that the whole line will be completed very nearly at the same time. The wire for the entire line between Portland and Calais has been contracted for and is to be delivered in August and September.

Now if the people in New Brunswick will push forward their line to Halifax, in the course of a very few months, say by the first of December at farthest, the communication between Halifax and the principal cities in the United States, will be open.—*Bangor Whig and Courier, July* 15.

A Magnetic Telegraph line to the borders of this Province, from the Westward, is a matter of great importance, and we are much gratified to learn, from the above paragraph, that the work is progressing so spiritedly. We regret, however, to be obliged to state, that great apathy exists at present in this City, owing, we presume, to the scarcity of money, with regard to carrying the line through to Nova-Scotia; and we fear that our enterprising Western neighbours, who are better acquainted with the benefits of these means of communication than we are; will have to undertake the work for us; in order that they may avail themselves of the intelligence from the old world, on the Royal Mail Steamers' arrival at Halifax.

The Montreal Herald makes the following remarks on the late public meeting in this City:—

"The inhabitants of St. John, New Brunswick, a large ship-building port, have in public meeting adopted a set of resolutions against the proposed measure, for the abolition of the Navigation Laws. No doubt the St. John folks fancy they are interested in the existing monopoly because they participate in it; but we cannot understand how this can be. The effect of what is called protection, if it have any effect at all besides crippling trade, must be to enable manufacturers of ships in less advantageous localities to compete on more equal terms with those in more advantageous localities. The necessity of cutting close when competition is the order of the day, will of course, drive those who want ships to the places where they can be manufactured cheaply. Thus as the ports of British North America, including St. John, possess unequalled natural advantages for the construction of vessels, the effect of closer competition ought to be to increase the trade of our ship building ports. We are convinced, that no class is more interested in the abolition of the Navigation Laws, than those whose welfare is bound up in the prosperity of the ship-building trade of these colonies."

By the Steamers Senator and Maid of Erin, we have Boston papers of Wednesday last.—Genesee Flour is quoted in New York on Tuesday at $4 94 to $5,12; the market for Wheat had a downward tendency. In the Provision market there was a speculative movement in Pork, and the tendency was upwards.

Trade between the United States and Canada.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives to admit grain and breadstuffs of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, animals, hides, wool, tallow, horns, salted and fresh meats, ores of all kinds of metals, timber, staves, wood and lumber of all kinds, also seeds, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, the growth or production of Canada, into the United States, free of duty, upon condition that the like articles, the growth or production of the United States, are admitted duty free into Canada. This bill, we presume, cannot take effect until the next meeting of the Canadian Legislature; by which time, New-Brunswick may also reap the benefits of the proposed reciprocal trade.

The Court of Inquiry have dismissed the charges urged by Gen. Pillow against Gen. Scott, as frivolous.

The accounts from Mexico, shew the country to be in a very unsettled state. Gen. Paredes and Jarante are endeavouring to excite the inhabitants to revolt, and Herrara's administration is therefore likely to prove very troublesome to himself.—The Mexican government had appropriated $300,000 for the immediate relief of Yucatan. Eight thousand of the white inhabitants of that country flying from the Indians, had taken refuge in Merida.

It is stated that the Mexican government having sent a force to take possession of Tampico, the citizens opposed its entrance.

The Rochester *Daily Adveriiser* gives the following description of an occurrence at Niagara Falls, which, for a time, threatened serious loss of life:

During a severe gale of wind at Niagara Falls, on Monday afternoon, the Suspension Bridge was for a long time in jeopardy. In consequence of its unfinished state, the fastenings not being all in place, the foot bridge was made to vibrate until one section of the cables slipped off the saddle, which caused the planking to turn up edge wise; but no other damage to this section of the Bridge. One man only was at this part when the wind struck it, who made his way to the shore amid the fearful commotion. He had reached within a few feet of the shore, when a flying section of the unfinished foot bridge struck him, knocking him from his position, but he was so near two men caught him, and saved him from being precipitated into the fearful gulf! He was but just saved, yet not injured.

While this was being enacted, the second foot bridge, which was planked half way across the river, was broken near the shore, and a section of some forty feet carried away, leaving four men floating fearfully in mid air. Their case, though for a few minutes, was one of the most imminent danger, vibrating as they were over the fearful gulf full sixty feet, holding on to whatever presented itself, until the storm was past. They were relieved from their uneasy post by means of the basket and ladder. They seemed little worse for wear, and ready to resume their work again yesterday, and by night had all in place ready again for the passage of foot passengers.

FROM BERMUDA.—The steamer Trent arrived at New York on the 12th inst. from Bermuda, the Great Western having been placed on the Southampton route again.—John Mitchel was on board the hospital hulk, and rapidly improving in health. He is said to be well treated by the officers, and no labour whatever required of him.

We have much pleasure in publishing the following address to Capt. Dudne, which appears in the [illegible] York Courier and Enquirer, and most re[illegible] inst. Capt. D. is one of our oldest [illegible] and has always been distinguished for keeping good order and discipline on board his ships. In the present instance, his exertions in this respect, while they have proved beneficial to his passengers, have also merited and received their thanks.

The following is the copy of an Address, presented to Capt. William Dudne, of Ship Chancellor, by 300 passengers, on their arrival at New York, being all in good health.—Mr. James Waddel Frackelton, Chairman.

SIR:—Allow us, with feelings of the deepest gratitude, to tender this humble tribute of our thankfulness to you, as the instrument, in the hands of Almighty God, in landing us in safety and in good health at the place of our destination, together with an increase on our passage, which with the care and attention manifested to them, we have to bless God for living mothers and living children. None but those who have witnessed it, could have imagined the arduous duty you had to discharge, and with what constant and untiring zeal you discharged this duty, calls forth the warmest encomiums that we could pass unto you. The strict observance to cleanliness which you enforced as a duty, and also the means used to destroy all impure air, has been instrumental in keeping sickness and fever from raging amongst us, that dire malady which has carried off so many of our fellow creatures these last two seasons. Your almost fatherly care in administering to the wants of the passengers, either in sickness or distress, will long be treasured in our memories, and perhaps the descendants of us in after years, will often revert to the period when their forefathers arrived in America, in ship Chancellor, commander Wm. Dudne.

We also tender our best thanks to Mr. John Grimber, your chief officer, for the courteous and persevering manner in which he enforced your commands, and the civility and kindness he manifested to us on our passage. Also to Mr. John Davis, your second officer, who equally obeyed your commands to the satisfaction of us all.

And in conclusion, our united prayers are, that you may be long spared to sail the Chancellor, and that every voyage may prove more faithful than another, and after a long buffeting with the billows of this troublesome world, you may at last steer your own bark into the haven of rest, where sorrow and trouble are not permitted to enter, and where every tear is wiped away.

To the Passengers on board the ship Chancellor, from Liverpool to New York:—

My dear Friends—I thank you for your very kind and affectionate address, particularly so, as I am not conscious of having done anything to merit so much approbation. I certainly took some interest to promote good order and cleanliness amongst you, which I am happy to say was responded to by yourselves to an extent unprecedented, consequently securing that health and comfort which you have enjoyed, beyond what might have been expected in so numerous an assemblage of persons.

To the several persons who formed the committee to preserve order, I tender my best thanks for the prompt manner in which my views were carried into effect, which was of the utmost importance.

It gave me much pleasure during the voyage to notice the harmony and good feeling so manifest among you; so seldom witnessed on similar occasions.

I am truly happy to see you, now about to land, in such perfect health; and in taking my leave of you, wish, that in whatever way your pursuits may lead they may be attended with success, and health to enjoy the prosperity that industry always secures in the land to which you have arrived.

I remain your much obliged,
WILLIAM DUDNE.
Off Staten Island, New York.

☞ Britannicus, No. VIII. is in type, and will appear next week.

FREE CHURCH.—The Rev. JOHN STEWART, of New-Glasgow, (N. S.) will preach in St. Stephen's Hall to morrow (Sabbath) at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 6 o'clock, p. m.; after the evening service, a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Sabbath School in connexion with the Free Church.

At a Court of Common Council, holden at the City Hall of the City of Saint John, on Saturday the fifteenth day of July, Anno Domini 1848:

The Committee appointed, in April last, to examine and report upon the Charter of the City, with a view to its amendment, submit a Report, which is read, and is as follows, *videlicet*:—

The Committee appointed to enquire into the necessity of obtaining a New Charter, beg to Report as follows:—

Your Committee, after a thorough investigation of the Old Charter, are satisfied that its provisions are wholly inconsistent with the spirit of the times, and that in order to keep pace with the age, it is necessary that the City of Saint John should have a NEW CHARTER. Your Committee are unanimous in recommending that means be adopted by the Common Council to effect that purpose without any loss of time. Your Committee beg to recommend that the following changes, among others, shall be embraced in the said New Charter, viz.:—

That each Ward shall be represented by one Alderman and one Councillor.

That the Mayor shall be elected from the Common Council by the Citizens and Freeholders, annually, after the election for Aldermen and Councillors.

That the selection of Recorder, Common Clerk, Chamberlain, High Constable, Marshals, and all other Charter-Officers, and all appointments, shall be in the Common Council.

That the appointment of all Charter-Officers shall be in the Common Council elect, and that the Common Council elect shall be sworn in, on the third Tuesday in April, in each and every year, the said appointments be made immediately after and on the same day that said New Common Council shall be sworn in.

That there shall be an Assessor to each Ward, who shall act under oath.

Your Committee beg to remark that they consider it necessary and expedient to alter the franchise by extending the same, the details of which they are not yet prepared to submit and that they have also had under their consideration the necessity and propriety of the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate; and that your Committee will be prepared in a short time to submit to the Common Council a complete draft of a New Charter, embracing the changes they consider best adapted to the present wants of this increasing City. The subject is one of magnitude, and one that requires both time and research to enable your Committee to do justice to themselves and to their constituents. Your Committee ask leave to sit again.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. NEEDHAM,
GEO. A. LOCKHART,
J. FAIRWEATHER,
W. H. A. KEANS,
THOMAS HARDING, } *Committee.*

St. John, 14th July, 1848.

And thereupon it is RESOLVED that the same be received, and that the Committee have leave to sit again, as requested: and, furthermore, it is ORDERED, that the Common Clerk cause the aforegoing to be published in all the City Newspapers for the information of the citizens.

Extract from the Minutes.
J. WILLIAM BOYD.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE, St. John, 21st July, 1848.

A list of 90 passengers by the brig Lady Lilford, which sailed from Limerick on the 5th instant, for this port, was received by mail this day. No other vessel is expected from Ireland.

The Triumph, advertised at Limerick for this port, will proceed to Quebec, with passengers. The James, also advertised, will go to New York.

The Schooner Concord, Bowler, Master, with 76 passengers from Limerick, arrived on the 18th inst. without detention at Quarantine, the passengers being all in good health.

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

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FREDERICTON, 13th July, 1848.

The Provincial Board of Education have appointed Mr. E. H. Duval, of the British School in Saint John, to be Teacher of a Training School, in that City, under the ninth section of the Parish School Act, with power to train, instruct and certify Teachers and Candidates offering themselves for the Second and Third Classes.

Those who purpose contending for Certificates of the First or Highest Class, as possessing the knowledge required for such Class under the Act, will necessarily have to repair to the principal School in Fredericton; all others must, in their applications for admission, which are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, state which School it will be most convenient for them to attend, and their admission will be regulated accordingly.

The documents required to accompany the applications for admission are, in the case of Teachers:—

1. A Certificate of Moral Character from the Clergyman or Minister of the Communion to which the Applicant belongs:

2. A Certificate, of the Trustees of Schools in the Parish where last employed, of moral conduct and general satisfaction in School Management.

In the case of Candidates, a Certificate of Moral Character must be produced; and the age of the Applicant, and intention of devotion to the office of Parish School Teacher, must be stated in the Petition. If the Applicant is a Minor, such intention must be certified by a parent or other guardian. The Candidate must be prepared for and undergo a preliminary examination as to attainments, before entering upon the course of training, in the Art of Teaching. *By Order of the Board.*

J. GREGORY.

SUMMER WEATHER.—It should be remembered that during the intense heat of summer, the process of digestion is performed with such extreme languor, that the food, instead of being dissolved and converted into nutriment, becomes spoiled, or *putrified in the stomach*. Hence bad breath, disagreeable taste in the mouth, colic pains, dysentery, cholera morbus and other disorders of the intestines.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for the above dangerous complaints; because they cleanse the alimentary canal of those bilious and putrid humors, which are the cause, not only of all disorders of the bowels, but of every malady incident to man.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.* The safest course is to purchase from the authorized agents only.

The genuine for sale by H. G. KINNEAR, Agent for the Provinces; W. T. Baird, Woodstock; Jas. Drake, Fredericton; R. J. McDonald, Grand Lake; Upham & Hallett, Hopewell; R. Wilson, Sackville; E. J. Smith, Shediac; J. Cutler, Cocaigne; A. Lockhart, Quaco; Thomas Barry, Magaguadavic; A. H. Thomson, Saint Stephen; T. Wilder, Milltown. In Nova-Scotia, by J. Crowley, Digby; D. Moore, Kentville; Parker & Fisher, Cornwallis; W. Hoyt, Bridgetown; F. S. Harding, Windsor.

Office and General Depot—169, Race-street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED

BY THE USE OF DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

The following certificate is from the wife of Mr. Enoch Perry, a very respectable farmer in Oxford county, Maine, and can be relied upon as true in every particular. It was not solicited, but given by the lady, from a sense of duty, feeling that she owed the preservation of her life to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Rumford, Oxford county, Me., July 22, 1845.

This may certify that I have for a number of years been severely afflicted with the asthma. In October, 1843, I took a violent cold, which produced a very severe cough, which was accompanied with severe pains in my side, and I sweat profusely nights. These bad symptoms continued, until I was so much reduced that I was unable to do any work about house, or even walk across the room without assistance. In July, 1844, I was so afflicted with shortness of breath, such great difficulty in breathing, and in such severe pain, that I was unable to lie in bed or sleep for three weeks. One physician who attended me, and another who was consulted, both gave me up to die—said they could do no more for me. My friends despaired of my life. I had no hope myself. I then commenced taking Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken one bottle, I was able to walk about house. I continued to take the Balsam until I had taken four bottles, and now I AM WELL, free from pain, little or no cough, do my own work, keep no help, and have not enjoyed better health for fifteen years.

(Signed,) RELIANCE PERRY.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—☞ For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King-street, St. John.

THE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

A NEW SARSAPARILLA PREPARATION.

To cure Diseases, purify the Blood! To avoid them, keep it pure!!

That Predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of every class of disorders, proceeds directly or indirectly, from a morbid state of the system caused by IMPURE BLOOD.

HALSEY'S SUGAR-COATED MAGIC LIFE PILLS.

The originator of the only true and genuine Sugar-coated Pills, most respectfully informs the enlightened public, that this new and elegant preparation can be obtained only from advertised agents, and at the proprietor's establishment, No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

1 Among the numerous remedies which stand
2 reputable on the basis of an ancient name,
3 are none perhaps which have acquired so
0 great celebrity, and extensive use in so short a
0 time as this invaluable article.—They have
* ganied their high reputation, alone by their
9 good works. Those who once try them, al-
8 ways use them again. They are grateful to
6 the stomach;—they improve the functions of
5 secretion, nutrition and circulation. They re-
† store digestion and appetite, and create a na-
‡ tural warmth which glows through the whole
0 system, giving it greater vitality and animation.
0 —In BILIOUS *complaints, Costiveness, In-*
2 *digestion, Dyspepsy*, and all other disorders
7 of the stomach they produce the most happy re-
4 sults. For *Sores, Boils, Salt-rheum, Tetter,*
3 *Erysipelas, Eruptions* of the *Skin, Scrofu-*
1 *lous complaints*, and many other like diseases
0 arising from IMPURE BLOOD, they have
0 become highly celebrated. Hundreds of cer-
0 tificates have been received from individuals
* who after having taken them for a few weeks,
* (according to the directions which accompany
* the box) were cured of the most afflicting cases
4 of *Scrofulous affections. They give* GOOD
6 BLOOD FOR BAD, and renew the fluids
8 and vital functions. Bottles of the boasted
9 Sarsaparillas, contain less of the *true virtues*
2 of that valuable plant, and are less effectual
3 than a single box of these extraordinary Pills.
0 In *Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Sore T*
7 *Headache, Giddiness, &c.*, they are
0 mended with entire confidence; the re
1 these cases is quick and permanent. F
7 *ver and Ague, Fevers, Asthma, Pil*
1 *of Appetite, Dropsy, Jaundice, W*
0 *Looseness, General Debility,* and m
2 the various other diseases to which the
0 system is liable, they have proved
* remedy. Their action on the bowels is
9 mildest character, even over doses
8 griping or unpleasantness, yet they are
6 ing and efficient. It is impossible
5 to give an adequate idea of the great
† effects these pills produce and their
‡ over every other remedy of a similar
* *trial* only will explain the wide
4 The unhappy invalid after having
0 single box of them, will with joy f
6 ampled change wrought in his health
9 testimony to their uncommon virtues.

☞ For sale at the Store of the S[illegible] in Dock Street, at 1s. 3d. per box, [illegible] allowance for wholesale purchasers; [illegible] veral Sub-Agencies in the Provinces.

H. G. KIN[NEAR]
Sept. 5. *General Agent for the P[rovinces]*

MARRIED.

At Mount Brunswick, Parish of Up[ham] County, the residence of the bride's fa[ther], [Sa]turday evening, the 15th instant, by the Re[v.] Chesley, William Hayward, Esquire, of P[...] Vale, Parish of Sussex, to Miss Mary E. [...] daughter of John Hagarty, Esq.

On Thursday, 13th inst. by the Rev. J[...] Wolfe, in the Parish Church at Dorchester, [...] Upham, Esq. of Harvey, (County of Al[bert]) Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Andr[ew ...]don, Esquire, of the former place.

On the 12th ult. by the Rev. R. Step[...] Charles Starrett, Merchant, of Annapolis [...] Miss Eleanor Riley, of Clements.

On the 5th inst. by the same, Mr. W[...] [...]ge, of Cornwallis, to Miss Janett Ann L[...] of Annapolis.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, after a long [...] illness, Charles, youngest son of Mr. [...] bull, aged 15 years.

On Thursday last, Maria Georgiana, [youn]gest daughter of Mr. William Ref[...], in the 19th year of her age. Funeral to[-mor]row, at three o'clock.

At Fredericton, on Sunday morning last, [...] Fords, infant son of Mr. James F. G[...], [aged ...] months and two weeks.—On the 1[...] Jedson, son of Mr. Henry A. E[...], [aged] nine months.

At St. Andrews, on the 14th inst. M[...] Capt. James Thomas, aged 23 years.

At St. Ann's Bay, (Jamaica), May [...] Utt, daughter of Capt. Benjamin B. B[...], [aged] three years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arr[ived]

Saturday—Whale-ship Peruvian, [...]
Ocean, 65 days—Mechanics' W[...]
Company, 1000 brls. black oil, [...]
and 9000 lbs. bone.
Ship Thomas, Brewer, Liverpool, [...]
Vaughan, general cargo.
Steamer Commodore, Browne, [...]
Whitney, passengers and m[...]
Monday—Ship David, Vaugh[an ...]
D. & T. Vaughan, general [...]
Brig Ann, Blair, Bermuda, 13—[...]
ballast.
Sarah Rawes, Brew, St. John's, (N[...])
Kirk, ballast.
Marcia, Backhouse, Gloucester, 3[...]
last.
Brigt. Emeline, Clifford, Boston, [...]
last.
Lewis Bean, Noyes, Boston, 6—Ma[ster ...]
Ocean Queen, McFadden, Philadel[phia ...]
Thomas, flour, meal, &c.
Toledo, Grant, Providence, 4—Ma[ster ...]
Boundary, Johnston, Eastport, 1—[...]
ballast.
Schooner Peruvian, Flemming, Bo[ston ...]
assorted cargo.
Union, Smith, Eastport—Master, [...]
tation.
Tuesday—Ship Chancellor, Dudne, L[...]
New-York, 4—James Kirk, [...]
Barque Magna Charta, Tate, New-Y[ork ...]
Rankin & Co. ballast.
Brig Margaret, Gambles, New-York, [...]
ballast.
Hippocampi, Davis, Waterford, 3[...]
ballast.
Thomas Hanford, Ronayne, Boston, [...]
ballast.
Brigt. Valeria, Golding, New-York, [...]
flour and wheat.
Ava, Dunn, Boston, 2—Wm. Carvill, [...]
Schr. Lord Fitzgerald & Vesci, York[...]
9—Allison & Spurr, ballast.
Concord, Bowler, Limerick, 40—Ja[...]
[...]
Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston, [...]
W. Chisholm, passengers and merch[andise].
Wednesday—Barque Mary Harr[...]
New-York, 8—to order, coals.
Brigt. Emerald, Whaland, New-York, [...]
bert, wheat, &c.
Schr. North Carolina, Harriman, Port[...]
Master, ballast.
Hudson, Berry, Providence, 3—Mast[er ...]
Thursday—Brig John Wilson, Co[...]
fries, 34—William Thomson, rum.
Mary Brack, Hunter, New-York, 7—[...]
last.
Lois, Crocker, Cork, 34—C. McLauchl[an ...]
Brigt. Belle, Greenlaw, Eastport, 1—[...]
mas, ballast.
Pianet, Jones, Eastport, 1—Master, [...]
Schr. General Foster, Jordan, Phila[delphia ...]
Chas. Whittekir, corn meal, &c.
Steamer Senator, Seymour, Boston, [...]
W. Chisholm, passengers and merch[andise].
Friday—Brig Cambria, Freeman, N[...]
W. Davidson, ballast.
Quincy, Kempton, Philadelphia, 10—[...]
corn meal and rye flour.
Elizabeth, Smith, New Haven, 5—[...]
Co. ballast.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portl[and ...]
—Thos. Parks, passengers and m[...]

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Alert, Morris, Apple Ri[ver ...]
Sunday—Gazelle, Cole, Sackville, [...]
Sarah Jane, Kirk, Dorchester, deals [...]
Monday—Lark, Smith, Parrsboro, [...]
Brothers, Vaughan, Quaco, ballast.
Hope, Seaman, Cumberland, grindst[ones].
Seaman, Hone, Cumberland, deals.
Scotia, Marr, Salmon River, deals.
Salisbury, Nichols, Truro, deals and [...]
Margaret, Hamilton, Cornwallis, hay.
Emma Johnston, Howard, Apple Ri[ver ...]
Saxe Gotha, (s.) Donehay, Annapolis, [...]
passengers and cattle.
Wednesday—Ophir, Baker, Shepody, [...]
Mountaineer, Fitzgerald, Petticodiac, [...]
Grace, Cornwall, Petticodiac, deals.
Dove, Shaughnessy, Petticodiac, d[eals].
Pacific, Reid, Harvey, deals.
Jim, Minness, Aylesford, sheep, chee[se].
Amanda, Wells, Harvey, deals.
Commodore, (s.) Browne, Annapolis, [...]
passengers.
Thursday—Gopy, Turnbull, Digby, [...]
Digby Packet, Tansh, Digby, cattle.
Zenith, Delong, Quaco, hay.
Black Hawk, Vantassel, Digby, [...]
Hope, Terrio, New Edinburgh, [...]
Saxe Gotha, (s.) Donehay, Windsor, [...]
Conqueror, (s.) Hardenbrook, M[...]
new ship in tow.
Friday—Enterprise, Patch, Campbe[llo ...]
Sarah, McDuffy, Maitland, hay.
Adventure, Fitch, Wilmot, hams, [...]
Chancellor, Carlisle, Petticodiac, [...]
Caroline, Landers, Wilmot, butter, [...]
Commodore, (s.) Browne, Annapolis, [...]
passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

July 18—Commodore, Prichard, Lo[ndon ...]
Marcia, Backhouse, [...]
Charlotte, Stafford, [...]
Agnes, Isaacs, Liverpool.
Java, Duffy, London[derry].
Woodstock, Mellis, [...]
Ann, Blair, Stromness.
19—Brothers, Nowell, [...]
Lord Fitzgerald, [...]
Lord W[...]
[Sarah] Rawes, Brew, [...]
Hippocampi, Davis, W[aterford].
Margaret, Gambles, Li[...]
20—Magna Charta, Tate, N[...]
Jane, O'Brien, Belfast.
Ion, Burns, London.
Cambria, Foreman, Hu[ll].
22—Mary Brack, Hunter, [...]
Elizabeth, Smith, New[...]

CLEARED.

July 15th—Brig Corsair, Mich[...] deals and railway sleepers—Joseph [...]
Io, Morrison, Grimsby, deals, &c.—[...]
Brigt. Amelia, Clark, Philadelphia, [...]
Waterhouse; Juverna, Reed, Bo[ston ...]
&c.—C. Ratcliffe.
17th—Barque Kate Kearney, [...] deals—Wm. Carvill; Maria, Rees, [...] and deals—James Kirk; Itaska, [...] salt—Geo. Thomas; Schr. Seaman, [...] grindstones—Master; Steamer Herald, [Ha]lifax, assorted cargo—James Whitney.
18th—Barque Edina, Yule, London, [...] deals—Allison & Spurr; Linden, [...] deals—James Kirk; Brigt. Blanch, [...]gal, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Stea[mer ...] Rogers, Boston, passengers and m[...] [Chis]holm.
19th—Brig Princess Royal, Bristol, [...]ber and deals—John Robertson; Brig [...] Douglas, New-York, deals and scantling [...]kin & Co.; Schr. Martha Greene, [...]ton, salt—S. Wiggins & Son.
20th—Ship Progress, Abell, London, [...] deals—John Hammond; Chester, [...]don, timber and deals—Eaton & [...] [Cap]tain, Hume, Liverpool, timber and [deals].