# The Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1848.

We were disappointed last week in the receipt of the news by the weekly Mail from England, in time for the Courier—the Steamer *Acadia*, which left Liverpool on the 9th instant, not arriving at Halifax until Friday morning, the 22d. The letters were received here at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, and the papers the next morning. The Mail of the 16th, brought out by the *America*, reached town yesterday—the letters about one o'clock in the morning, and the newspapers at noon.

We learn from the Halifax Chronicle that the America encountered several storms during her passage across the Atlantic—the most severe on Sunday last, when she was slightly damaged. She had 122 passengers—of these, Mrs. Dickson, sister, and three children, and Lieut. Pipon, with Messrs. John M. Walker, C. Inches, Grosvenor, Adams, and Marshall, landed at Halifax. Those for this City and Fredericton arrived in the *Commodore* from Windsor last night.

The latest news is of considerable importance. In the South of Ireland there have been some further disturbances, but we are inclined to believe that the accounts of these outbreaks have been exaggerated. The harvest in England was likely to prove a fair average one. The result in Ireland would not be ascertained for some weeks. Although the potato rot was pretty general, it was expected that the supply of this valuable root which would be secured, would be greater than for past two or three years.

The foreign intelligence shews continental affairs to be still in an unsettled state.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 16.

The weather during the past week has been generally favourable for harvest operations, and although in the Southern Counties some damage has been done to the crops, we believe it will be found that in the Northern parts of the Kingdom, and in Scotland, wherever the grain has been carried, it has been secured in tolerably good condition. In Ireland the wheat crop will be considerably below an average, the oats will be an average crop, and barley, taking the diminished quantity sown, less than usual. We are afraid, however, that the damage to the potatoes will be found to be most extensive. A few weeks must, however, elapse before the extent of the mischief, and the general results of the harvest in Ireland, can be correctly ascertained. In England, as far as the reports which have reached us can be relied on, we think the crop of grain will be found to be below an average. The wheats appear to be light, and the effects of the wet weather which prevailed during so many weeks preceding the harvest, could scarcely have been counteracted by the fine weather which we have since enjoyed. The duty on grain is gradually receding, and the suspension of hostilities in the Baltic will enable shippers to send forward considerable supplies from that quarter before the winter sets in. Under all the circumstances of the trade, it is not probable that any very great fluctuation of prices will take place. The markets in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean are comparatively high, and although there will doubtless be a fair importation of grain from Europe during the rest of the year, it will not be until the entire removal of the duty, and the consequent shipments in the spring from all quarters, that the full extent of the business in the foreign trade will be ascertained. Some Indian corn will certainly be required to replace the loss consequent upon the damage to the potato crop in Ireland.

The improved aspect, which we noticed in our last as having manifested itself in commercial circles, has not abated during the past week. At the same time the markets for Colonial produce are not active; and, as large supplies are brought forward, holders, in order to realise, are obliged to accept a further reduction in the price of Sugar, Coffee, and Rice. The Cotton trade is still very steady. Sales to a moderate extent are daily reported without any alteration worthy of notice. Breadstuffs are rather more inquired after, and if any change can be noted in prices it is in favor of the buyer. For articles used in the process of manufacture, the state of trade continues to improve. There is very little doing in any description of metals, and both British Iron, Spelter, and Tin, are a point cheaper. The demand for money is still limited for commercial purposes, and the rate of interest continues at 2½ to 3¼ per cent. for first-rate bills, 3½ to 6 per cent. being required for others. There is very little going forward in the market for national and foreign securities, and prices are tolerably well sustained.—*Willmer & Smith.*

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, Sept. 16.—Since the 1st February the supplies to this port of North American Colonial Wood (including Railway Sleepers) have been brought in 163 vessels, viz., 46 from Quebec, 61 from St. John, N. B., and 57 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 95,176. During same time last year there arrived 140 vessels, the tonnage being [...] last year 65 vessels, 20,218 tons, arrived, the average of four years being 18 401 tons. During the last three weeks the weather has been so favourable that the crops of grain are nearly secured, which, proving more extensive than was at one time expected, will tend to remove one of the causes of depression under which the trade of the country has been suffering. Notwithstanding the extensive arrivals of the various descriptions of Wood, the demand for nearly all, excepting Spruce Planks, continues steady, but as yet there is no improvement in the prices. The sales effected have been, of Quebec (three cargoes) Pine at 14½d., red 17¼d., Oak 21d. to 22d, Elm 13d., Deals £7, standard Staves £30, Pun. Staves £10 to £12, and Lathwood 20s. per fathom. By auction, 156 logs of white Pine, wrecked cargo, at from 12½d. to 13¾d. per foot of St. John. Three cargoes of Pine, of the respective averages 17,13¼, and 19 inches, at the following rates—16¼d., 17¼, and 17¾d., per foot; and part of a cargo of 19¾ inches Birch average at 18d. per foot, coupled with logs of Birch of 16 inches average at the same price; two parcels of St. John Birch brought 14d. and 15d. per foot, with the before-mentioned cargoes, with Deals at 1¼d. to 1½d.; a cargo of Buctouche yellow and red Pine at 13d. per foot, round with Deals at 1¾d., and Lathwood at 20s. per fm. Deals, &c.: Two cargoes of Magaguadavic at £7 and £7 10s., one of Shediac at £7, one of Richibucto at £7, one of St. John at £7, and Battens at £7 5s. per standard, and a parcel of Prince Edward Island £6 12s. 6d. per standard; a parcel of good Quebec Pine, 2nd quality, at £10 10s., and a lot of 3rds at £9 per standard. By auction, a wrecked cargo of Quebec Spruce Deals brought from 1 9 16d. to 1 10-16d. per foot, and about 1000 pieces yellow at from 1⅜d. to 2 1-16d. per foot 2 inches.—Sleepers: One cargo of Quebec Hacmatac 9 x 10 x 5 at 3s. 9d., 9 x 9 x 4½ at 3s. 3d., and under at 3s. each.—Staves: Standard Staves at from £35 to £40, puncheon at from £14 10s. to £15 10s. per standard.—*Duncan & Ewing.*

*From Chas. Willmer's European Mail.*

Our Corn Market after having slightly advanced in the early part of the week has again become quiet at the prices current at the date of our last. Sweet Flour, duty paid, is quoted 33s. to 33s. 6d. per barrel; Sour, 29s. to 30s. per barrel; free Wheat, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 9d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn, 34s. to 36s. per quarter; Indian Corn Meal 17s. 6d. per barrel. The duty on Wheat is now 5s. per quarter, and on Flour 3s. per barrel.

Lord John Russell left Ireland on Saturday last, to join her Majesty at Balmoral. The object of his visit to Dublin Castle is enveloped in as much mystery as ever, but the Dublin Evening Mail says, "Not being the organ of the Castle, we cannot pretend to have had an ear at the keyhole, while the Viceroy and the Prime Minister were in confabulation together. But should it turn out very shortly that Lord John Russell retires from office, and that Lord Clarendon steps in his place, our readers will call to mind the materials for thinking with which we have now supplied them."

The domestic news of the week possesses little importance or interest. The Queen and her family are enjoying rustic retirement at their Highland home; and the press, having learned that inquisite watchfulness and reporting are neither mannerly nor loyal, appears disposed for once to allow her Majesty's quiet to be undisturbed. In the political world, nothing is stirring: scarcely a single straw has risen to indicate the direction of the current.

The Continental news of the week is of an important character.—Austria has accepted the mediation of France and England, and conferences will be opened by the negotiators, but in doing so she has prescribed her own conditions. She demands that the sovereignty of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces shall be preserved and peremptorily declines surrendering an inch of her territory to Charles Albert. She consents to certain administrative reforms, and also to grant a liberal constitution to Milan and Venice, under an Austrian viceroy, so that these states shall stand in the same relation to Austria as Hungary, and some of the other provinces of the empire. Such are the conditions of the acceptance of the mediation which have been officially announced by M. Bastide in the National Assembly. It is considered that they will be accepted by the government.

The Schleswig-Holstein affair does not wear so promising an appearance, although there is not sufficient ground for fearing a recommencement of hostilities. The German National Assembly have refused to ratify the armistice agreed upon by Prussia and Denmark, and have decided by a majority that its principal provision shall not be carried into effect. Nothing but an immediate resumption of the war seemed at the beginning of last week likely to satisfy the wounded honour of the German Parliament. A little delay has, however, cooled down the martial enthusiasm of the Assembly. The Central Executive resigned their seats, but even the leader of the opposition, M. Dahlmann, shrunk from the responsibility of taking office to carry out the decision of the majority. It is found that Prussia acted with the concurrence of the late central government, and that the refusal to ratify the armistice will inevitably lead to a breach between the government and one of the [...] members of the Confederation [...] offence to the mediating powers. No wonder that the late vote of the Assembly is already repented of, and that many fiery patriots who were indignant at the sacrifice of the national honour by Prussian diplomacy, are disposed to pocket their scruples and give their assent to the armistice as the least of two evils.

The French National Assembly proceeds but slowly in the discussion of the provisions of the new constitution. The preamble, as amended by the committee, has been adopted with few alterations, although it has been the occasion of numerous debates. Some of the most important declaratory principles have been somewhat modified, especially that which defines the duty of the State to provide employment for the people. As finally adopted, this section of the preamble closely approximates to the principles on which our Poor laws are based. The chief feature of the discussion has been an eloquent address from M. de Lamartine, the cordial reception of which by the Assembly indicates that the distrust entertained towards him since the events of June is beginning to subside. The approaching elections for filling up the vacant seats in the Assembly occasion some agitation from the expectation that Prince Louis Napoleon will be again returned; but on the other hand the Thiers party, which comprises a large section of the Chamber, seems disposed to accept the Republic as an accomplished fact, and to discourage the designs of all pretenders and innovators upon the present form of government.

The Sicilians are resolved to resist Neapolitan aggression, and to blow up the great towns rather than surrender.

Leghorn, the capital of Tuscany, has been the scene of a successful popular insurrection—the people vanquishing the soldiery, and creating a provisional government.

Events in Hungary favour the Austrians. The Croats and Sclavonians, denied equal rights with the Magyars, have united in common defence, and gained a series of victories over the Hungarian army. The attempt to establish Hungary as an independent nation, but on a narrow basis, has, then, failed.

At Vienna, the old policy of Metternich, has shown itself in a war against the liberty of the press; but the juries—more independent than before—refuse to convict. So the pen will in the end be free; and then, we shall hear less of the sword.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Paris papers of Thursday. Most of them publish the news of the sailing of the Sardinian fleet from Venice, and the departure of the Austrian fleet for Trieste to blockade Venice; but they do this without comment. We learn, however, by our private letter, that the news has occasioned great sensation in Paris; for all the letters from Venice concur in stating that if the port be blockaded the place must soon surrender, as it has no store of provisions. It is reported, indeed, in Paris that although the Austrian Cabinet has insisted upon the departure of the Sardinian fleet and the Piedmontese troops, in virtue of the armistice, a promise has been given to the French government that no attack shall be made upon Venice whilst the negotiations for the pacification of Italy are pending. This, however, is quite inconsistent with the fact of the blockade, for if the inhabitants of Venice be so blockaded by sea and land as to get no supplies, they must of necessity surrender.

It is stated that on the examination of the votes of the army of Paris who have already voted, it is found that Louis Napoleon has an immense number. Bugeaud, it is said, stands next; but there are also an immense number of votes for Raspail. If this account be correct, there must have been emissaries at work to corrupt the army; for if we may account for their enthusiasm in favour of the name of Napoleon, how are we to account, otherwise than by corruption, for their support to Raspail—a man who has made himself known only by his senseless rhapsodies on politics, and who, in fact, should, for his last outbreak, have been sent, not to Vincennes, but to Charenton? The friends of order have a sad prospect before them if the army can be thus easily acted upon by Red Republicanism.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the royal children and suite, having left London soon after the prorogation of Parliament, reached Balmoral at a quarter to three o'clock on Friday afternoon. In the course of twenty minutes after the arrival of Her Majesty, the detachment of the 93d Highlanders, who were present to receive Her Majesty, were on their way to their present quarters, the old Castle of Braemar; and, except the servants, and a few London policemen, to warn off over-inquisitive intruders, there was nobody left to disturb the privacy which the royal party wish to enjoy. The seclusion of Balmoral is the better insured, as all the Dee-side traffic is on the other bank of the river.

If it be allowable to judge from the pleased expression of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, it may be said that their whole progress was highly gratifying to them. The weather for the journey from Aberdeen to Balmoral was, on the whole, highly favorable. Two or three passing showers that occurred were neither heavy nor lasting enough to cause any serious annoyance.

The forest of Balmoral, which is about fifty-four miles from Aberdeen, affords a rare combination of mountain, wood, field, and flood. [...] grouse, and the beautiful mountain itself is the resort of abundance of ptarmigan and the white hare. The whole forest includes an area of from fifteen to twenty miles. The Castle, which has been recently built, is most felicitously situated on a rich platform, on a winding of the River Dee, possessing in its immediate neighbourhood a most charming contrast to the noble and rugged scenery with which the forest abounds.

## OUTBREAK IN IRELAND.

Our recent letters and papers from Dublin contain some news which is of rather a startling character. The Southern districts of Ireland have again broken out, and evidenced a desire to trample upon the constituted authorities. On Tuesday night there was a partial rising in Waterford. The first outrage was the stopping of the mails near Waterford, which, however, were ultimately allowed to proceed. An attempt has been made to blow up the bridge at Granney, over the Suir, and thus impede the advance of the military. The police and a party of the insurgents have had a brush at Portlaw; the latter are said to have retreated after ten rounds, leaving two killed. The news of the affair at Portlaw was received with much exultation. Three hundred men are said to have left Clonmel, in small parties, to join the insurrection. Two were arrested by the patrols, when pikes, and provisions for three days, consisting of bread, meat, and whisky, were found upon them. The Chapel bells of Kilcash and Ballyline rung for attack on Carrick-on-Suir, but a messenger came out, stating that there were soldiers coming, (the 85th on their march,) and, consequently the attempt was not made.—*European Times.*

*(From the Dublin Freeman of Thursday.)*

We have just received our express from the south, from which our readers will learn that the great excitement represented to have existed in the southern towns has resulted more from the exaggerated rumours of the local journals than from any real ground of alarm that existed in the character of the movement which gave rise to the panic. The movement (if it could be called a rising) was a rising of poverty, and not a manifestation of political discontent. As to the presence of Mr. Doheny, Mr. O'Gorman, or Mr. Mahony, it is a pure fabrication: none of these gentlemen were even said to have been present by any of the parties who spoke of what they saw or even heard in the vicinity.

The special correspondence of the *Freeman* gives the following account of the affair. His letter is dated "Glenbower, near Slievenamon, County Tipperary, Wednesday Evening;" and, after stating that all was quiet at Callan, the writer says:—"The police at Glenbower station becoming alarmed at the fewness of their own numbers, and I believe in accordance with the directions of their officers, resolved upon abandoning the barracks and retreating to Carrick, which is about four miles distant. The people on hearing this, and learning that their effects, clothes, &c., were about being removed, made an effort to secure their clothes, and a body of about 80 or 100 partially armed, surrounded the station, broke open the boxes, which they found outside, and dressed themselves in the clothes. The police, during this time, were securing the doors and windows, and on being called on to surrender their arms fired from the windows on their assailants. Whilst this was proceeding, another party of police, from a neighbouring district, also proceeding to Carrick, fired on the peasantry from behind. One man, I understand, was killed, another was severely wounded, and the mass of the peasantry having fled almost immediately after the discharge of the second volley, which was discharged from the rear, the wounded man was made prisoner by the police without any difficulty."

There is no doubt that the rebels have been encamped on the hill of Aubrey, near the Slate Quarries, where they have been drilled by their leaders, and supplied themselves with food, by levying contributions from the surrounding farmers, who were compelled to send in several head of cattle. The first act of aggression was upon the constabulary party at Portlaw, county Waterford. Having demanded a surrender of the policemen's arms, several shots were fired on both sides, and two of the insurgents were killed, and several wounded.

Between Carrick and Glenbower, a body of police was also attacked, who fired on the rebels, when one man was killed, and several were wounded. Several attacks were made on farm-houses. No where were the police defeated.

*(From the Dublin Freeman of Friday, Sept. 15.*

Persons travelling by the train which left Limerick this morning at eight o'clock, (passing by Tipperary, Thurles, &c.) and arrived at the King's bridge terminus at three o'clock, state that all was quiet along the line, and that nothing further had been heard of in the localities through which they came as to any disturbances or assemblages of the people.

By the trains which arrived last evening at half-past seven and a quarter to eight, we have ascertained that every thing was perfectly tranquil in Waterford, &c. and that the accounts already received have been much exaggerated. The bridge at Grancy has not been broken down—a portion of the battlement was thrown down, but nothing more. It was reported that one or two country people had been shot, but it was merely a rumour. A gentleman who came from Limerick by the last train stated that there was not the least excitement along the line.

STILL LATER.—*Freeman's Journal Office, half past four o'clock.*—The train which arrived at the King's bridge station at four o'clock this morning, brought us no confirmation of the exciting rumours relative to the renewal of "insurrectionary movements" in the country, which some of our southern cotemporaries have given to the public within the last few days. On the contrary, the officials connected with the railway, and the passengers who arrived by the train, concur in representing the districts along the line to be perfectly tranquil and free from actual disturbance, or the apprehension of outbreak.

The following letter, which we have just received from our correspondent at Kilkenny, confirms the view which we originally took of the alleged movements in the South—

"*Kilkenny, Thursday Evening, Sept. 14.*

"The districts of this and the adjoining county of Tipperary, which were disturbed during the beginning of the week, now wear an aspect of the utmost calm, and the people seem to be engaged in the fields at their usual avocations, as if nothing uncommon had recently occurred in the neighbourhood. Rumour is of course still busy, and we have flying reports of beacon fires on the hills around Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford, last night, and of a meeting this morning of a large concourse of peasantry, at a place called Ba'wn donnell, a portion of the Slievenamon range, but situate immediately on the opposite side of the mountain from Aheny. To these reports, however, I give but little credence, and I have no "revolutionary" intelligence to impart to you which could be considered based upon any authority.

"Major-General McDonald is in this city with his aid-de-camp, Lieut. McDonald, and his military secretary, Lieut. Col. Wood. Capt. Roberts, Assistant Inspector General of Constabulary, has also arrived here to take command of the police force of the district. The battalion of the 60th Rifles, which arrived from Dublin by the late train of yesterday evening, are still encamped in the barrack square here. The head-quarters of the 83d Regt. proceeded from Callan this morning to Fethard, *en route* for Fermoy. Two companies of the 75th, which have been for some time encamped at Callan, also left that town this morning, and had marched within two miles of Kilkenny, intending to join head-quarters, when they received a despatch from Gen. McDonald, ordering them to remain in their former position. They accordingly returned to Callan, and again pitched their tents there. Orders were received by the commanding officer of the 83d to leave two hundred of his men in Fethard for the present."

*From the Liverpool Journal, Sept. 16.*

We received, late last evening, the following from the office of the Electric Telegraph Company. Our readers must judge for themselves as to giving full credit to the statement. The Dublin papers of yesterday morning *via* Holyhead in the usual way, reached us yesterday evening, and they distinctly stated that the trains arriving at four o'clock yesterday morning, in Dublin, from the south, had no confirmation of the alarming rumours of Thursday. We suppose that the Electric Telegraph Company have obtained their information by an arrival at Bristol. The correspondence subjoined is, we presume, from late editions of yesterday's Dublin papers.

Clonmel, September 14.

The out-offices of a Protestant clergyman were burnt down last night, and a farmer shot for refusing to give up arms.

The 3d. Buffs came into Clonmel to-day, and had twenty-eight of their men handcuffed for having shouted for repeal.

The insurgent camp is now seven miles from Clonmell, and I am informed that they roast the bullocks and sheep on iron gates. They are pressing every one to join them.

A real rebellion has broken out at last. The rebels are posted in almost inaccessible positions on Newton and Kilmacthomas hills. Doheny commands in the county of Waterford.

The Troops yesterday only captured nine scouts. Last night there was a general rising of the peasantry, within about six miles of Carrick. Many had guns.

At six o'clock a large body marched to attack the police station at Glenbower, about eight miles from Clonmell. The police were preparing to take refuge in Carrick, when the rebels fired on them. The police returned the fire, and the fight lasted a quarter of an hour. The result was that a number of the insurgents were killed, and only three of the police wounded. The rebels fled, and the dead bodies were left behind.

The police have fled from all the outer stations, and to-night, it is feared, will reveal some awful scenes.

The Cork paper states, while giving the rumour of Doheny being at the head of the insurgents, mentions it as the general belief in Cork that that individual with other leading insurgents were among those lost in the Ocean Monarch.

[We have taken every precaution to prove the authenticity of the above communication, but in [...] by Crewe to the metropolis, and was thence telegraphed to Liverpool.]—*Liverpool Journal.*

Lord John Russell has been summoned as a witness on the part of Mr. Smith O'Brien, and his Lordship must attend the Special Commission which opens at Clonmel on the 21st; but his attendance, in all probability, will not be necessary before the 29th, as an interval of a week will elapse between the finding of the bills and the araignment of the prisoners.

It is said among persons likely to be engaged in the approaching trials, that the object in view in summoning Lord John Russell as a witness, is to examine him as to his own proceedings upon the occasion of the Reform Bill; and letters from His Lordship, counselling a march of the Birmingham Political Union upon London at that period, are reported to be in existence, and producible. What effect such a course might have upon the jury, it is not easy to say; but, if permitted by the Judges, this resuscitation of the past can hardly fail to be very disagreeable to the Prime Minister.

Mr. J. McAlpin, the late secretary of the Irish Confederation, has turned Queen's evidence against his brother insurgents.

It is understood that Mr. Gavan Duffy will be put upon his trial on a charge of high treason before a special jury of the county of Dublin, at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, which stands adjourned to Saturday, the 21st of October.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday night contains the names of not less than 121 insolvents, of whom 56 are farmers.

According to the *Nenagh Guardian*, Messrs. S. Egan, Nicholas Nagle, Michael Doherty, and James Russel, all of Roscrea, will be tried at the approaching Special Commission at Clonmel, on a charge of high treason. All the parties hitherto held a respectable position in society.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Sept. 2.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Collins Whitaker, as Consul, at St. John, New-Brunswick, for the United States of America.

The Queen has been pleased to confirm the appointment of John S. Saunders, Esq. to be Clerk of Circuits and Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits, and George Botsford, Esq. to be Clerk of the Legislative Council, for the province of New-Brunswick.

*Another Accident to a Transatlantic Steamer.*—The steam-ship United States, which left Cowes for New-York, on Sunday afternoon, with one-hundred passengers and a valuable cargo, broke down off Scilly, and returned at 9 P. M., on Tuesday to Southampton Water, where she must be docked.

The American Steamer *Hermann*, which sailed from New-York at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 21st ult., for Southampton and Bremen, went ashore on Monday morning at three o'clock, at the Isle of Wight. Making allowance for the difference in the distance, calling at Halifax, &c., the British vessel has beaten the American one about twenty-hours!—rather an extraordinary feat, when it is recollected that the *Acadia* is one of the smallest of the British and North American line. The Hermann, got off without injury.

The immense steamship Great Britain was offered at public sale on Monday at the office of Tonge, Curry & Co. Fenwick-street, Liverpool. There was a large attendance of gentlemen connected with shipping. Mr. Curry, the auctioneer, stated that £20,000 had been offered for the Great Britain before the sale, but no bids being tendered, she was withdrawn, on account of the owners, at £40,000, which was the reserved price.

By an act of parliament which has just received the Royal assent, the poor law guardians of England may assist poor persons to emigrate and charge the cost upon the poor rates.

*Canadian Land and Railway Association.*—Another meeting of the friends of this association was held in London on the 14th inst. when resolutions in favor of the colonization of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway as the best means of effecting that object, were unanimously passed.

*Society for the promotion of Colonization.*—This Society comprises many noble and honorable names, besides Members of Parliament and others. Alfred Reade, Esq. late Private Secretary to the Province, is one of the Committee, and has written to the Emigration Officer at this place, detailing the plans of the Society and its objects, with the view of obtaining co-operation in New-Brunswick.—*New Brunswicker.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by Colonel Hayne, Provincial Aid-de-camp, left Fredericton on Thursday morning, on a tour throughout the County of Charlotte. His Excellency is expected to arrive in this City on Monday evening, and will proceed through Sussex Vale, on a visit to the Counties of Westmorland and Albert before his return to Head Quarters.

We learn from the *Reporter* of yesterday, that the Lord Bishop of Fredericton also left the Seat of Government on Thursday for the County of Charlotte, where he is to hold several Ordinations. His Lordship is shortly expected in St. John.

KING'S COLLEGE, FREDERICTON.—The Statutes of this College have been revised according to the late Act for the Amendment of the Charter. The Officer heretofore known as the Vice President is henceforth to be designated the Principal of the College, and as such invested with the internal Government of the Institution. The powers of the Convocation are enlarged, the Tutorships abolished, and the Examinations somewhat modified. The Terms necessary for the first Degree are reduced to twelve; and of these four are remitted in case of superior proficiency at the time of Matriculation. The Fees, which were always remarkably moderate, are rendered little more than nominal. In most other points the former Statutes appear to have been retained, with occasional alterations of phraseology and arrangement. The College Council will, it may be presumed, adopt measures for circulating more copious information on the subject.

The annual examination of the Portland Episcopal Sunday School was held on Friday the 29th inst., in the national School house of said place—Above two hundred scholars attended, who by their correct answers to the questions proposed on Scriptural subjects, evinced their own attention and the care of their teachers. The Rev. Messrs. Harrison and Stewart, assisted by a few of the teachers, conducted the examination, after which a short but very appropriate address was delivered to the children by the former gentleman.

They were then conducted to the lower school room, when a plentiful supply of fruits, sweetmeats, and other delicacies, provided by their teachers, awaited them. The room was decorated with bouquets of splendid flowers, and the tables were loaded to profusion. A number of visitors attended, and the happy looks of all around proved that all were **highly gratified.**

CONCERT.—The Concert at St. Stephen's Hall on Tuesday evening promises to be a rich musical treat, and deserving of public patronage. Mrs. Underwood's vocal talents are well known, and appreciated by all lovers of fine singing, and Mr. Draper comes well recommended.

"OLE BULL OF AMERICA."—Mr. Howard, the celebrated Violinist, is now in this City. He intends visiting Fredericton, after which we are happy to hear that he will return to this place to appear once more before the *lovers* of music. Due notice will be given, and no doubt the house will be crowded, for he is said to exceed any other artiste of the age. We will hear him.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—It has seldom been our lot to record so melancholy an accident as that which occurred on the River St. John during the last week, occasioning the death of three most promising young men, Messrs. Richard M. Magee, William Fairbanks, and John M. Smith. They, in company with Mr. J. A. Venning, left this City on Tuesday the 19th inst. as a party of pleasure, intending to return on the 23d, but owing to adverse winds they were detained, and about three o'clock on the 24th, when only twenty-nine miles from the City, a sudden squall overturned their vessel, which immediately sank, and only one (Mr. Venning) was saved! The bodies of Messrs. Magee and Fairbanks were found on the same day, but that of Mr. Smith not until the Tuesday evening following. On Wednesday they were laid in the silent tomb, attended by a large concourse of our citizens; all business for the time was suspended—the streets were filled with spectators, and every countenance bore evidence of sympathy and regret. The touching allusions which the respected Ministers who officiated on the occasion (the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, of the Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Mr. Mackay, of the Congregational Church,) made to the unfortunate circumstances, and the deeply solemn and impressive services in which they engaged, produced an effect which we trust will not soon be forgotten by those who took part in them, especially the young men of our City, with very many of whom the departed were connected by the bonds of mutual friendship and esteem.

There are many circumstances connected with this tragical event which render it doubly painful. Mr. Magee was shipwrecked only a short time since, and saved with difficulty: he was on his way to New York, to prepare a home for his wife and family, who were to follow him, merely calling here to visit his friends in this City.—He was a young man very highly esteemed, a sterling friend, and one who had only to be known to be loved.

Mr. Smith was a resident amongst us, he arrived from London about eighteen months ago; it is not a week since the melancholy intelligence reached the ear of his widowed mother that his brother was drowned in Canada, and now the letter is on its way, bearing the intelligence of a similar fate having happened to another son in New-Brunswick!

Mr. Fairbanks was also a resident amongst us, he arrived from London about two years ago,—of him and the former it may well be said "Lovely were they in life, and in death they were not divided"; they were as brothers together, the similarity of their dispositions was manifest in all their acts, and their amiable and unassuming demeanor won the esteem of a large circle of friends who deeply lament their untimely end.

We are gratified to learn that there is a movement amongst the friends of the deceased to erect a monument in the Rural Cemetery to their memory, for which already a considerable amount [...]

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday last, Thomas Hayward, youngest son of Mr. Leacy Hayward, of Musquash, in a fit of insanity, ran into the river at that place, and drowned himself. It appears that the young man had, for a week or so previously, betrayed symptoms of insanity, which had increased so much, that his friends thought it necessary, in order to his recovery, to remove him to the Lunatic Asylum, and that a short time before the coach which was to have conveyed him thither, had arrived at the house, he had escaped—notwithstanding the vigilance of his friends—and, we grieve to say, met with a watery grave. The body has not yet been found. He was a young man of much promise, and greatly respected. It is a heart-rending circumstance to his parents, who are both aged people.—*Chronicle.*

SERIOUS STEAMBOAT COLLISION.—We regret to learn that the Steamer New-Brunswick, which left Fredericton for Saint John on Monday evening last, was run into on her passage downwards, when near Mr. George Goldings, at Long Island, by the Steamer Rowland Hill, on her passage upwards, from Saint John to this City. We have not been able to get at the exact particulars of this unfortunate affair, but as near as we can learn, the New-Brunswick had touched the bank of the River for the purpose of landing a passenger; having accomplished this object, Captain Barker put the New-Brunswick across the stream partly on his own side of the River—the lights on both Boats being, it is said, distinctly visible to the parties from the deck of either vessel. By some unexplained circumstance, the Rowland Hill being, it is said, unable to pass between the stern of the New-Brunswick and the land, held on her course, intending, we suppose, to pass the bows of the New-Brunswick, which, it would appear, was also under way; but instead of accomplishing this, she struck the New-Brunswick on the starboard side, immediately forward of the paddle box, cleaving her up nearly to the keel. The Master of the New Brunswick managed to get his boat in towards the shore, when she rested on the bottom in about six feet water, and most fortunately all the passengers and their baggage were saved.

The Rowland Hill arrived here yesterday at half-past 11 o'clock, with the loss of her cut-water, and considerable damage done to her upper-works about the bows, but she does not appear to have suffered damage in any other quarter. The New-Brunswick is severely damaged, and will be taken in tow by the St. John this forenoon, to be removed to St. John, provided it be found practicable to get her off. The shock occasioned by the collision, and the confusion which followed on board the New-Brunswick, is described as being dreadful, and it was a most fortunate circumstance that among the sixty passengers on board, no one suffered the slightest injury. We have no means of ascertaining to whose charge the blame of this accident is to be laid, but it appears to us that the blame must attach somewhere, and we hope for the future safety of the public, that the matter will undergo a strict investigation.—The steamer Fredericton, which came up shortly after the accident, transferred her passengers to the Rowland Hill, and having taken on board those of the New-Brunswick, proceeded with them to Saint John.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

The injury to the New-Brunswick is not so great as at first supposed. She came through the Falls yesterday morning for repairs, and is expected to resume her trips next Saturday.

We are informed on the best authority, that our Canadian Boundary Line difficulties are at last settled, and on terms which recognise the full rights of New-Brunswick. We believe the difference between the Line marked out some time ago, by the Hon. Surveyor General of this Province, and that now adopted, is very trifling.—*Fred. Reporter.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The Maid of Erin brings us Boston papers of Wednesday, with intelligence from New-York, by telegraph, of the same date.

The Mail Steamer Europa left New-York on Wednesday for Halifax and Liverpool, with ninety-eight passengers and $51,000 in specie.

SNOW!—We hear of snow on Friday last at Canaan, (N. H.) with severe cold—at Auburn and Skaneateles, (N. Y.) and upon the mountains of the latter State. On the Saturday before, the hills north of Quebec were covered with snow. The New-York Tribune says—"The cold on Saturday morning measured 39°, which is the lowest temperature of any morning in the month of September for the last three years. The month of September, 1848, is colder than that of 1847, and that of 1847 colder than 1846. At Franconia, (N. H.) on the morning of the 14th instant, at sunrise, the temperature was at 28°, or four degrees below freezing, and the previous morning snow lay on the top of Mount Lafayette, and the temperature at 31 degrees.

FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—The British brig Bream, from Sierre Leone, 1st August, was boarded Friday afternoon. Mr. George Ketchum, her supercargo, informs us of the capture of four slave vessels, which have been condemned and burnt at that place, namely, a brig, name not known, prize to H. M. brig Alert, had 500 slaves; schooner Waterwitch, 472 do.; brig Sea Lark, 561 do.,—all Brazilians; Spanish schooner Bonetta, none.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

NEW YORK MARKETS, Sept. 27, 2 P. M.—The market is heavier than yesterday, and the business done is at a small concession. Sales 9000 bbls. Genesee Flour at $5.44 a 5.56. Wheat is dull; prime white 126c. There is more doing in Corn. The market has an upward tendency; sales of 25,000 bushels mixed at 67 a 68c. and prime yellow at 76c. There is less movement in Pork, but the market is steady. Sales of 200 bbls. Mess at $13 and Prime at $10.—Freights more lively, at 2s. 6d. per brl. to Liverpool.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in September, - - - £1405 6 10
Withdrawn in do. - - - - - 822 4 10
*Acting Trustee for October*—JAMES KIRK, Esq.

☞ Elder C. DEALTRY, of Halifax, N. S., will speak in the Christian Chapel, Charlotte Street, to-morrow (Lord's-day), at 11 A. M. and at 3 and 6 P. M., the Lord willing. Seats free.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* will be found a *certain cure* for the above painful malady; because they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humors which are the cause not only of inflammation of the eyes, but of every description of disease. From three to six of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time completely rid the body of everything that is opposed to health; and therefore will assuredly make *a perfect cure of inflammation of the eyes*, and at the same time the blood and other fluids will be of such a healthy quality, that disease of any kind will be absolutely impossible.

☞ *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.

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence to all who are affected with Coughs, Colds, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.—Rochester Daily Advertiser.

CAUTION.—In setting forth the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to eulogize it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Let the public be on their guard. Other "Balsams" and mixtures are sometimes imposed on the unsuspecting for the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Some, for the purpose of succeeding better in their schemes, have used a part of the name of the genuine, as "Phœnix Balsam of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Wild Cherry, Comfrey, &c." "Syrup of Wild Cherry," &c. &c.

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
5 secretion, nutrition and circulation—[...]ious of
† 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-*
4 *digestion, Dyspepsy,* and all other disorders
7 of the stomach they produce the most happy re-
4 sults. For *Sores, Boils, Salt-rheum, Tetter,*
2 *Erysipelas, Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofu-*
1 *lous complaints,* and many other like diseases
0 arising from IMPURE BLOOD, they have
1 become highly celebrated. Hundreds of cer-
1 tificates have been received from individuals
0 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 Throat,*
7 *Headache, Giddiness,* &c., they are recom-
0 mended with entire confidence; the relief in
1 these cases is quick and permanent. For *Fe-*
0 *ver and Ague, Fevers, Asthma, Piles, Loss*
1 *of Appetite, Dropsy, Jaundice, Worms,*
0 *Looseness, General Debility,* and many of
2 the various other diseases to which the human
0 system is liable, they have proved an infallible
* remedy. Their action on the bowels is of the
9 mildest character, even *over doses* never cause
8 griping or unpleasantness, yet they are search-
6 ing and efficient. It is impossible by *words,*
5 to give an adequate idea of the great and good
† effects these pills produce and their superiority
‡ over every other remedy of a similar class; a
* *trial* only will explain the wide difference.
4 The unhappy invalid after having tested but a
0 single box of them, will with joy for the unex-
6 ampled change wrought in his health, bear
9 testimony to their uncommon virtues.

☞ For sale at the Store of the Subscriber, in Dock Street, at 1s. 3d. per box, and liberal allowance for wholesale purchases; and at the several Sub-Agencies in the Provinces.

H. G. KINNEAR,
Sept. 5. *General Agent for the Provinces*

## MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, on Monday last, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, William J. Starr, Esq. of this City, to Harriett Bartlett, daughter of the late Timothy Ruggles, Esq. of Granville, N. S.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Francis D. Hunter, son of the late John Hunter, Esq. M. D. to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. John Smith, Merchant, of this City.

On Wednesday, 27th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. James Kierstead, of Kingston, (K. C.) to Arminella, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Longmaid, of this City.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. William Stewart, Mr. Henry Leavitt, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Barr, Esq.

On Wednesday morning, 27th inst. at St. Ann's Church, Musquash, by the Rev. Thomas W. Robertson, Rector, Mr. Gerhardus Clowes, of the Parish of Burton, County of Sunbury, to Sarah Ann Mount, eldest daughter of Gerhardus Clowes Carman, Esq. of the former place.

At Pissarinco, on the 26th inst. by the Rev. A. M'Leod Stavely, of this City, Mr. Stephen McCuver, to Miss Sarah McKnight, both of the Parish of Lancaster.

At Fredericton, on the 23d inst. by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. W. P. White, to Miss Arianna Maria Beckwith, both of that City.

At Blissville, on the 26th inst. by George Hayward, Esquire, Commissioner for Solemnizing marriage, Mr. Luke Dewitte, to Rebecca, second daughter of James Sealey, Esq. all of Blissville.

At St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Tuesday the 19th instant, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Major William Robinson, Royal Engineers, to Ellen Martyr, second daughter of J. W. Nutting, Esq.

## DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 24th inst., Mary, infant daughter and only child of the late Mr. Stephen Kedey, of this city, aged four months.

On Monday evening, after a lingering illness, Miss Marina Sarah Lockwood, aged 19 years, eldest daughter of Mr. Anthony Lockwood, of Fredericton.

At Musquash, on Friday morning, after a lingering illness, Julia, wife of Mr. Jerred Hepburn, in the 25th year of her age.—Funeral tomorrow (Sunday,) at two o'clock.

At Studholm, (K. C.) on the 7th instant, Mrs. Mary Parlee, widow of the late Mr. Isaac Parlee, aged 77 years. She was the mother of 13 children 105 grand children, and 29 great grand children, and was one of the first settlers of this Province.

Suddenly, in the Parish of Upham, deeply lamented, on the 23d instant, Rachael, wife of Mr. James Ruloff Fowler, and daughter of the late Mr. William Melick, of this City, aged 45 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and three children, to mourn their sudden bereavement.

At Fredericton, on the 25th inst. Clara Hortense, aged seven months, infant daughter of Mr. W. F. Barker.

DROWNED—On the 24th instant, at the head of the Long Reach, by the upsetting of a boat, Mr. John M. Smith, aged 26 years, formerly of Wiltshire, England; also, at the same time and place, Mr. Richard Murray Magee, youngest son of the late Capt. Thomas Magee, of H. M. 45th Regt. of Foot, and formerly of Dublin, Ireland, aged 31 years; also, at the same time and place, Mr. Wm. Fairbanks, aged 26 years, formerly of Frome, Somersetshire, England.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

*Saturday*—Steamer Senator, Seymour, Boston, 30 hours—H. W. Chisholm, passengers, &c.
Schr. Nancy, Crowell, Halifax, 7 days—Master, sugar, gin and brandy.
*Sunday*—Ship Amazon, Roberts, Hull, 48—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.
Barque Bethel, Mosher, Glasgow, 36—G. Thomas, general cargo.
Brigt. H. Dunsten, Bagley, Belfast, (U. S.) 1—Jewet and March, ballast.
*Monday*—Brigt. Jane Allison, Brown, New York, 6—Wm. Thomson, wheat and flour.
Schr. Sterling, Holmes, New York, 4—G. A. Lockhart, flour and meal.
Meridian, Banks, Halifax, 12—Master, sugar.
Debonair, Lockhart, New-York, 3—Geo. A. Lockhart, flour and meal.
*Tuesday*—Brig Lady of the Lake, Hinds, Boston—ballast.
Steamer Herald, Healy, Halifax—James Whitney, sugar and mackerel.
*Thursday*—Barque Sophia McKenzie, McKenzie, London, 48—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.
Schr. Lena, Fields, Baltimore, 8—Geo. Thomas, wheat, &c.—lost head of foremast.
*Friday*—Barque Don, Thompson, Strangford, 39—James Kirk, ballast.
Duke of Wellington, Duff, London, 50—Allison & Spurr, ballast.
Brig Albion, Leslie, Halifax, 2—R. Rankin & Co. merchandize.
Brigt. Florina, Pendleton, Providence, 4—Master, ballast.
Schr. Ida, Roberts, Philadelphia, 7—J. M. Hamilton, flour and corn meal.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.
*This morning*—Ship Avon, Johnston, Liverpool, 42—John Ward & Sons, salt and coal.
Elizabeth, Goves, Boston, 3—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Barque Venerable, Martin, Hull, 42—John Robertson, coal.
Brig Emily, Coombs, Dublin, 49—John Wishart, ballast.
Sir William Wallace, Jaffrey, Aberdeen, 42—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.—Spoke at the mouth of the Bay, Barque Enterprize, for this place, with passengers, dismasted.

COASTWISE.

*Saturday*—Zenith, Bradshaw, Quaco, old iron.
Mary B., Trueman, Cornwallis, potatoes & apples.
Bee, Parker, Cornwallis, potatoes, apples, &c.
Aurora, Edgett, Salmon River, boards.
Elizabeth, Parker, Cornwallis, ballast.
Ariad, Cochran, Windsor, plaster.
Sackville Packet, Robinson, Sackville, grindstones.
Economy, Robinson, Cornwallis, apples, sheep, &c.
*Sunday*—Rainbow, Helms, St. Andrews, ballast.
Only Daughter, Daley, Grand Manan, fish.
*Monday*—Lark, Lord, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Favourite, Helms, St. Andrews, turnips.
Temperance, Stanley, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Commodore (s), Browne, Annapolis, cattle, &c.
*Tuesday*—Amanda, Wells, Harvey, boards, &c.
Lady Clare, Munro, Annapolis, apples, oats, &c.
Edwin Botsford, Dickson, Shepody, scantling.
Sarah Jane, Buck, Dorchester, cordwood, &c.
Saxe Gotha (s), Donehey, Sackville, oysters.
Spray, Balsam, St. Andrews, old nails.
Commodore (s), Browne, Windsor, passengers.
*Wednesday*—Matilda, Farnsworth, Windsor, oats.
Commodore (s), Browne, Annapolis, cattle, &c.
*Thursday*—Thomas, Smith, Quaco, eggs.
Margaret, Steves, Hillsboro, deals.
Saxe Gotha (s), Donehey, Dorchester, cattle, &c.
Harmony, Wright, Petitcodiac, railroad scantling.
Pandora, Whelpley, Point Wolf, deals.
Neptune, Martin, Point Wolf, deals.
Gazelle, Cole, Dorchester, butter and potatoes.
Ellen, Campbell, Dorchester, grindstones.
Chance, Dorchester, Windsor, plums.
Digby Packet, Taush, Digby, cattle, sheep, &c.
Copy, Turnbull, Digby, cattle, sheep, &c.
Dove, Brown, Cornwallis, cattle, oats, &c.
Adventure, Fritz, Wilmot, potatoes, oats & butter.
*Friday*—Pilgrim, Thompson, Dipper Harbor, fish.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Sept. 25—Edward Douglan, Brodrick, Annan.
Humber, Lawson, Hull.
Joanna, Ruddick, Leith.
Wanderer, Allan, Leith.
Boadicea, Leavitt, Cork.
26—India, Willis, Hull.
Edwin, Leonard, Cork.
27—Glasgow, Marshal, London.
Forest Monarch, Richardson, Greenock.
Zetland, Bannerman, Liverpool.
28—Meridian, Banks, Halifax.
Hewson, Driver, Liverpool.
Florina, Pendleton, Providence.
29—Don, Thomson, Newcastle.
30—Emily, Coombs, Port Carlisle.
Amazon, Roberts, Hull.
Sir Wm. Wallace, Jaffrey, Aberdeen.
Sampson, Murdoch, Irvine.
Jessie, Irvine, Cork.

CLEARED.

September 23d—Ship Ann Dashwood, Rea, Liverpool, timber and deals—James Briggs; Mary Caroline, Delaney, Liverpool, timber and deals—Wm. Jarvis.

25th—Ship Royalist, Beveridge, Leith, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Arab, Finch, London, railway sleepers—James Smith; Brig Richardson, Carruthers, Carlisle, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

26th—Barque Free Trader, Bell, Cork, deals, &c.—Wm. Carvill; Brig Mary Tiffin, Harrison, Stockton on-Tees, timber and deals—Jas. Kirk; Fidelia, Small, Eastport, preserved peaches—L. H. Waterhouse; Steamer Herald, Healy, Halifax, passengers and baggage—James Whitney; Schr. Dolphin, Holder, New-York, scantling—Allison & Spurr; Amanda, Wells, Portland, scantling—Master; Brig Judge Whitman, McLoon, Boston, timber—R. T. White; Schr. Sarah Anna, Pinkham, Boston, clapboards, &c.—R. T. White.

27th—Ship St. Clare, Foy, Liverpool, timber—John Hammond; Brigt. Harp, Harris, Belfast, deals, laths, &c.—Joseph Fairweather; Brig Boundary, Shackford, Providence, boards, &c.—Jouett & March; Schr. Brunswick Lion, Craft, Lubec (Me.), firewood—Master.

29th—Brig Magog, Shank, Ayr, timber and deals—John Wishart; Coldstream, Maxwell, Irvine, timber and deals—Allison & Spurr; Schr. Beverly, McCarthy, Boston, scantling, coal, &c.—Master; Lamartine, Smalley, Providence, (R. I.)—L. March.

30th—Barque Ross, Brown, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Sovereign, Holland, Hull, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son.

Arrived at New-York, 22d instant, brigantine Bream, Crookshank, Sierra Leone.

*Arrivals from St. John.*—Aug. 28th—Maria, Londonderry; Sept. 1st—California, Deal; Sophia, off Pill; 2d—Mercia, Sunderland; Peruvian, Liverpool; Chester, Deal; Blanch, Donegal, (and sailed for Ballyshannon); 3d—Edinburgh, Deal; Patriarch, Gravesend; 4th—Kate Kearney, Dundalk; Progress, Londonderry; 5th—Courier, Liverpool; Agnes Jermayne, Limerick; James, Waterford; 6th—Susan, Deal; Cambria, do.; Margaret, Limerick; Lord Fitzgerald, Galway; Lesmahagow, Liverpool; 7th—Helena, Dublin; Falcon, off Pill; 8th—David, Liverpool; Clifton, do; 6th—Concord, Kilrush; Springhill, the Clyde; 7th—Princess Royal, Cork; Helena, Dublin; 8th—John Wilson, Dumfries; Thomas, Warrenpoint; Cambria, Hull; Pilot, Grimsby; 9th—Joseph R Pim, Limerick; Susan, Hull; Brothers, Gloucester; 10th—John Wishart, Sligo; 12th—Ann Hall, Hull; Sophia, Gloucester.

*Sailed for St. John.*—Sept. 5th—Columbus, Liverpool; Aurora, Hull; 10th—Hannah Kerr, Troon; 11th—Commodore, Deal; Clyde, do.; Plymouth, Warrenpoint; British Queen, Falmouth; 14th—Chester, Deal; Active, Holyhead; 15th—Great Britain, Liverpool.

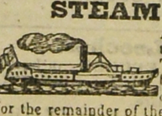
Sailed from Liverpool, Sept. 12th, ship Elizabeth Bentley, Bennet, New-York; from Deal, 11th, Orleans, Bogart, do.

The Mail Steamer Cambria, from New-York and Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 14th, after a tedious passage of fourteen days from the former port.

A CARD.—The friends of the late Messrs MAGEE, SMITH and FAIRBANKS return their sincere thanks to the Messrs. Gorham, Lacy, M'Cleary, and other kind friends residing near the scene of the late melancholy accident, who came to their assistance, and to whose unwearied exertions may be attributed, in a great measure, the recovery of the bodies of the deceased: and also to Mr. Charles Lawton, of this City, who, unsolicited, generously offered his valuable services to effect this object. *Sept.* 30—(1†).

A CARD.—The subscriber, only survivor from the late melancholy accident on the River St. John, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to Mr. Frederick Lacy, the Messrs. Gorham, and other kind friends, for their exertions in rescuing him from danger, as well as for all their numberless acts of kindness towards him and his departed friends—kindnesses which can never be effaced from his memory.
*Sept.* 30. (1†) JOHN A. VENNING.

## STEAM NOTICE.



AFTER the 10th October, the MONDAY EVENING TRIP to WINDSOR will be discontinued, leaving here on THURSDAY Evening's for the remainder of the season. Sept. 30, 1848.

## NEW CHAPEL.

THE New Baptist CHAPEL, recently erected in Brussels Street, will be opened for Divine Worship, next Sabbath, October 1st. Services to be held at 11 o'clock, A. M., at 3 o'clock, P. M., and at 6 o'clock in the evening. The Rev. JOSEPH CRANDALL, of Salisbury, N. B. and Rev. T. S. HARDING, of Nova-Scotia, are expected to preach on the occasion. Sittings to be free during the day, and collections taken at the close of each service.

On Monday, at 3 o'clock, the PEWS will be sold. St. John, Sept. 30, 1848.

## NEW-BRUNSWICK Electric Telegraph Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Office of the New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, in the Commercial Bank Building, on Monday the 2d day of October next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to choose a President, Directors, and Officers of the said Company, to make By-Laws, Rules, and Ordinances for the said Company, and, generally, to organise the said Company, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation of the same.

JOHN ROBERTSON, JOHN DUNCAN, ROBERT JARDINE, L. R. DARROW, } Provisional Committee.

Dated the 15th day of September, 1848.

## CONCERT.

MR. HENRY DRAPER has the honor of announcing to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Saint John, that he will give a MUSICAL SOIREE at ST. STEPHEN'S HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 3d, assisted by Mrs. Underwood, and Mr. Steven who will preside at the Pianoforte.

The Entertainment will consist of DUETS—vocal and instrumental; New and favourite SONGS by Mrs. Underwood; Descriptive and Plaintive Songs (*many original*) by Mr. Draper, accompanied by himself on the Pianoforte. The whole to be interspersed with humourous pieces.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock,—Concert to commence at 8. Cards of admission, 1s. 3d. each—to be had at the usual places, and at the door. Sept 30.

## Agricultural Society's Premiums.

THE Directors of the Saint John County Agricultural Society offer the following Premiums to be competed for during the season:

1st.—To the Farmer who shall have raised the largest quantity of Turnips, £3; Second, £2; Third, £1; Fourth, Ayrshire Agriculturist; Fifth, Albany Cultivator.

2d—To the Farmer who shall have raised the largest quantity of Wheat—Premium as above.

3d—To the Farmer who shall have raised the largest quantity of Carrots—same as above.

[None will be entitled to compete for these Premiums who have raised less than 400 bushels of Turnips or Carrots, or twenty bushels of Wheat to the acre—name of competitor to be given in to the President or Secretary by the last Thursday in September. Parties competing will be required to give in a statement in writing, certified by two neighbouring farmers, of the quantity of land in crop, and the produce, (to be ascertained by actual measurement) the nature of the soil, and the mode and probable expense of cultivation.]

4th—To the Farmer who shall have displayed the most intelligence and economy in making manure. First, Johnston's Lectures; Second, Stephens' Book of the Farm; Third, Albany Cultivator. Each competitor to furnish a written statement of the system adopted, on which the claim is founded.

PREMIUMS TO BE OFFERED AT THE FAIR TO BE HELD ON THE 5th OCTOBER:

For the best three year old Bull,
" Two year old ditto,
" One year old ditto,
" Dairy Cow,
" Two year old Cow,
" One year old ditto,
" Three year old Colt,
" Two year old ditto,
" Ram,
" Ewe,
" Pair of Lambs,
" Boar,
" Sow,
" Pair of Pigs,
" Firkin of Butter made in the County,
" Ten pounds Roll Butter,
" Bushel of Wheat,
" Bushel of Oats,
" Bushel of Barley,
" Ten bushels Swedish Turnips,
" Ten bushels Yellow Turnips,
" Ten bushels Mangel Wurtzel,
" Ten bushels Carrots,

Second Prizes of Agricultural Works will be given when the judges think they are merited.

All the Premiums are to be competed for by Members of the Society *only*.

A Subscription of Five Shillings a year constitutes Membership.

The imported Ayrshire Bull belonging to the Society will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder on the day of the Fair, at 12 o'clock, noon.

A number of Ayrshire Calves and Leicester Rams will also be offered for sale at the same time.

By the Board.
R. JARDINE, President.
D. B. STEVENS, Secretary. [July 15.]

The Fair will be held on Thursday next, the 5th October, in Mr. Hazen's field, on Vinegar Hill. All cattle and articles for competition, to be entered with D. B. Stevens, Esq. the Secretary, before 10 o'clock, on the morning of the Fair. All cattle must be tied to the fences. No Pigs will be allowed within the field.

St. John, 29th Sept. 1848.

## MORRISON & CO.

Have received ex *Queen* from Liverpool, and *Bethel* from Glasgow, part of their

**New Fall and Winter Goods,**

which are offered at low prices for cash.

☞ *The remainder of their Stock is daily expected.* Sept. 30.

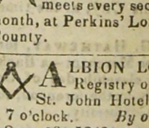
## Flour, Meal, and Corn.

*Landing ex brigt. Ida, from Philadelphia:*

829 BARRELS Superfine FLOUR; 400 ditto CORN MEAL; 1200 bushels Yellow CORN.

For sale by J. M. HAMILTON, September 30, 1848. *Nelson Street.*

## Saint George's Society.



A QUARTERLY MEETING of SAINT GEORGE'S SOCIETY will be held at the Saint John Hotel on MONDAY EVENING next, the 2d *proximo*, at 7 o'clock. *By order of the President.*

T. E. G. TISDALE, Secretary.
Sept. 29.

MIDIAN LODGE, No. 770, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, meets every second Tuesday evening in the month, at Perkins' Long Room, Kingston, King's County. Sept. 30.

ALBION LODGE, No. 570 on the Registry of England, will meet at the St. John Hotel, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock. *By order of the W. M.* Sep. 30. 1848.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 632, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, meets on Tuesday Evening next, at 8 o'clock, at their Masonic Lodge Room, Saint John Hotel.—*Regular Night.* Sept. 30.

UNION LODGE OF PORTLAND, No. 780, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, will meet on Thursday next, the 5th October, at their Lodge Room, Mr. John McCready's, Portland, at 7, P. M.—R. N. September 30.

## MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Regular Monthly Meeting for October will be held on Monday evening, 9th proximo, at 8 o'clock. WM. HUTCHINSON, Jr. Secretary. Sept. 30.

## SEA FENCIBLES.

Militia Battalion Order.

ST. JOHN, September 28, 1848.

CAPTAINS and Officers commanding Companies in the St. John SEA FENCIBLES are hereby ordered to assemble their respective Companies on King's Square on Monday the 16th day of October next, at 9, A. M. for inspection, and all Officers in command are particularly requested to furnish the Adjutant with correct Muster Rolls previous to the Battalion being dismissed, signed by the Officer in command, and immediately after the inspection proceed to collect Fines from Defaulters and pay the same over to the Quarter-Master of the Battalion as the Law directs.

Capt. BROWN will assemble his Company at Tynemouth on Wednesday the 18th day of October next, at 10 A. M. for inspection.

*By order of the Lieut. Col. Commanding.*
THOMAS M. SMITH, Adjutant.