The Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.

The first September Mail, by the *Europa*, arrived in this City on Wednesday evening last. The Europa had a passage of a few hours less than *ten* days to Halifax, and brought out 117 passengers, among whom were His Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton, daughter and governess; and His Honor Judge Carter and Lady, of Fredericton. His Lordship arrived in town on Thursday afternoon in the Steamer Commodore, via Annapolis, and left last evening for Head Quarters, in the Steamer New-Brunswick.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.

Charles Willmer's European Mail says—The news of the past week has not been of an important character. Irish affairs have sunk into insignificance, and are regarded by the majority of the people with as little interest as at any period within the last seven years.

Parliament, it is now definitely fixed, will be prorogued by the Queen on the 5th inst. and immediately after Her Majesty will proceed to Scotland.

The financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made on the eve of our last publication, has occupied a goodly share of public attention, and it has not been without its effects upon trade. With regard to the statement itself it is far from satisfactory. The deficiency of income below expenditure on the year is estimated at £292,335; but provision for past or extraordinary expenditure—such as that caused by the Caffre war—will augment this deficiency to upwards of two millions; and to meet this, power is taken to issue Exchequer Bills or to create stock, as it may be required. By so much, then, the national debt will be increased; in other words, we are to make posterity pay for our extravagance and want of management: a clumsy though an easy expedient, and one not altogether palatable or just.

The chief news of interest is from France, the capital of which continues in a frightful state of agitation, owing to vague but general apprehensions of another attempt at revolution. The Legitimists and Socialists are respectfully pointed at as sources of the anticipated danger, the probable occurrence of which is proved by the vigorous measures that have been taken by the government. The debate in the National Assembly, on the evidence taken before the Committee appointed to inquire as to the origin, cause, and authors of the insurrections of May and June, has taken place, and has resulted in the impeachment of Louis Blanc and Caussidiere. The proceedings were deeply exciting. Ledru Rollin made a tolerably successful defence of himself, and cleared his reputation from the charge of deliberately fomenting the disturbances which threatened the very existence of the Republic. Caussidiere and Louis Blanc were not so fortunate—but each of them flatly denied the facts alleged in evidence against them. The Attorney-General, through the medium of the President of the Assembly, demanded the authorization of the Legislature to institute legal proceedings against the ex-Minister of Labour, and the ex-prefect of Police. The sitting lasted an unprecedented time, but General Cavaignac firmly resisted every attempt at postponement. The requisition of the Attorney General was at last allowed by an immense majority. Both parties have absconded—it is said with the tacit connivance of Government. Louis Blanc has, it is reported, reached this country, but has published his intention of surrendering on the day of trial. Caussidiere is supposed to lie hid in Paris, ready to originate, or take part in, another insurrection. Society is uneasy. An immense military demonstration has been made by the Executive. The trials will probably be pushed forward with all speed, and the reckless firebrands of the Republic will be quenched.

The intelligence from other continental countries is of a chequered character. The belligerents in Northern Europe have, it seems, actually concluded an armistice through the good offices of the French and English Governments. But the mediation of the two powers for the settlement of the Italian question does not proceed with much celerity. The despatch of a special envoy to Vienna, by General Cavaignac, with peremptory instructions to demand a definite reply to the proposals of the mediating powers, would seem to indicate an unwillingness on the part of the Austrian Government to accede to the terms of the proffered intervention. This delay is no doubt unfavourable to a peaceful settlement of the question, more especially as the French Government find it no easy matter to stem the popular feeling in favour of armed interference for the preservation of Italy. Happily for the peace of Europe, General Cavaignac is not the man to yield to unreasoning clamour, and his manly and straightforward declaration in the National Assembly is a pledge that he will not have recourse to warlike measures until the last extremity. Three of the capital cities of Germany—Vienna, Berlin, and Munich—have been the scenes of riot and excitement, which was repressed in each case.

The last accounts from Paris report the indisposition of Austria to accede to the terms proposed by England and France, "which," says the *Sun*, "are considered now to come in a more 'questionable' form, and many parties are already prognosticating very serious political difficulties as the result. The assumption of a menacing attitude by France would be likely, perhaps, as stated, to have the effect of inducing dogged resistance by Austria, backed by Germany; but there is at least reason to hope that as the Danish affair, which with the Diet of Frankfort, had much more of a national character than the Italian question, has been amicably arranged, the same may be the case with the latter. Under circumstances the anxiety felt is not surprising, and we fear the money market will be sensibly affected by it, for Frenchmen think too little of the consequence to be deterred by considerations of the ruin entailed by war."

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—When we last wrote, business was generally in a very depressed condition, and much despondency prevailed as regarded the future. The causes chiefly operating to produce this, were the very unsettled state of the weather, and the doubt which existed in reference to the dispute between Prussia and Denmark, and the fears that hostilities would at no distant period be renewed between them. With regard to the former, we have now to report a most favourable and seasonable change, and as to the latter, there is no cause for uneasiness. An Armistice was signed at Malmo, on the 26th ult., and has been sent to Berlin for ratification.

Consequent upon the change in the weather, which has since this day week, been most favourable for securing the harvest, the reports from the different parts of the country, as regards the yield, are much more promising than had been previously represented, but not more so than we anticipated. It is now generally admitted that the grain crop will be a full average, whilst the accounts from Ireland in reference to the potato, tend to shew that notwithstanding all the alarm, and the loss of a considerable portion from rot, the amount saved, will considerably exceed the crop of any year since 1845. This will be more readily believed in consequence of Lord John Russell's statement in the House of Commons, that the quantity of land sown this year, was greater than last; the proportion being eight acres to five, so that supposing that one-half has been destroyed, (which is not the case) the gross yield will exceed that of last year.

Under these circumstances, it will readily be supposed that the grain markets have exhibited less firmness within the last four days, and the upward tendency in prices exhibited at Mark-lane on Monday, and at our own market on Tuesday, has not only been checked, but a decline has to be noted. At our own market yesterday the amount of business done was very limited, and prices were almost nominal, at a decline of 6d. per barrel on Flour and 4d. per 70 lbs. in Wheat. Western Canal Flour, duty paid, is quoted at 33s. 6d. to 34s. per barrel, Wheat 7s. 6d. to 9s. 2d. per 70 lbs. sour Flour 29s. to 30s. per barrel, Indian Corn Meal 16s. to 16s. 6d. per barrel, Indian Corn has declined 4s. per quarter, 30s. to 33s. being the present quotation. The duty on wheat is now 7s. per quarter and on flour 4s. 2½d. per barrel.

Our advices from Manchester received last night report a much improved feeling amongst spinners and dealers, to which the armistice above alluded to has contributed to a considerable degree, as it is expected that large orders for the German market, which have for some time been suspended, will now be executed. The accounts received by the last steamer from America are also said to have produced a favourable effect—leading to the belief that there will be a good fall trade to that part of the world. Prices have not, of course, undergone any improvement, but manufacturers are much more firm in their demands. There have been considerable orders given out by Greek houses during the week.

The Money Market, in the early part of the [illegible]k, did not participate in the improvement which [illegible] observable in every department of trade. [illegible] was chiefly caused by the unfavourable view [illegible]f the Chancellor of the Exchequer's finan[illegible]ement; but on Thursday this cause ceased [illegible]ate, and the funds advanced one half per [illegible] the improvement not being continued yes- [illegible] The *Daily News*, in noticing this change, [illegible] sales of money stock in Conso[illegible]day were much more active than for time bargains, which may be considered as the natural consequence of the declaration made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last evening, of his intentions in reference to the realisation in money of the two millions credit accorded to him. Instead of resorting to fresh issues of Exchequer Bills, upon a market generally tender in respect of that species of public security, or to the more vulgarised method of contracting for the whole amount at once with capitalists by way of loan, he has preferred to create and sell stock upon the market in such proportions, and at such periods, as may be most convenient, or more especially required, for the public service, taking his chance meanwhile of such diversities of price as may prevail during the course of the operation in favour of or against the Treasury.

The *Dublin World*, of Saturday, makes the following announcement in a second edition:—"It has been found impossible to get through the labour of examining and collating the vast mass of documentary evidence in the hands of the Government, in time to justify the opening of the Special Commission at so early a period as was at first decided upon. We are able, however, to state positively that the Commission will be opened in Clonmell on or about the 20th of September, when Messrs. S. O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, M. Leyne, P. J. O'Donoghue, Charles G. Duffy, and a few others will be put upon their trial. We may add that Chief Justice Blackburne will be one of the presiding judges. His lordship, in compliance with a message that has been despatched for him, is immediately expected in town from Pembroke, Wales, where he has been sojourning for the last week. His colleague, we expect, will be either Mr. Justice Torrens, or Mr. Baron Richards." It is said that the prisoners will all be included in one monstrous indictment for conspiracy.

In Derry much complaint is made of the great prevalence of wet and cold weather. The consequence is that the harvest, which flowered early, will be very late. The flax is a fair average crop, and is now in process of being saved, having passed the steeping. Barley, of which not much has been sown, is fully ripe; and wheat, says the *Derry Sentinel*, is "a fair crop, with rather more straw than usual." Oats are heavy and promising, and in the district of Finnwater most prolific. The potato crop is unhappily, affected here as in other counties; and the tillers now regret that they kept to the cultivation of the potato, believing it had recovered, even to the prejudice of other grain crops. The Tubers, however, present as yet very little sign of the disease, not at all so much as the stalks would indicate.

The country continues to enjoy quiet, and nothing creates apprehension for the future save the harvest. Indeed, with the exception of numerous arrests, no political event occurred worthy of notice.

A few indications were presented in the southern papers of the 28th ult. of the unsound and immoral condition in which society continues there. A few nights since an armed party attacked a house near Newcastle, county Limerick, and beat a man named Kennedy, the owner, dreadfully. Kennedy had recently come into possession. At Ballinaboola, in Kerry, on Thursday night, some men attacked the house of a person named Carroll, shot his horse, stabbed eight cows, and burned four stacks of corn. Pretty work for one night!

Arrests are daily taking place, either of persons suspected of treasonable practices, or charged with being directly implicated in the recent insurrectionary proceedings. A letter dated Limerick, Augt. 27, states that that morning Messrs. McNamara, attorney, O'Shaughnessy, grocer, O'Neal, were marched into this city under a strong escort of mounted dragoons and a strong body of police, and lodged in the county gaol under a warrant signed by the Lord-Lieutenant, or under the Habeas Corpus Act.

A Clonmel correspondent in writing on the same day says: "I hasten to forward you the following communication, by which your readers may perceive we are not at all done with arrests in this quarter. On the 26th ult. the following troops of General O'Brien, who had distinguished themselves in the late Ballingarry campaign, were marched in, prisoners of war, to this town, and safely lodged in our county gaol, charged with being actually engaged with William Smith O'Brien and others in the late insurrectionary and rebellious proceedings in this county. Their names are as follow:—Edmond Maher, John Preston, Jeremiah Kealey, John Linane, Patrick Ormonde, John Brennan, Stephen Morrisy, James Butler, James Day, Edmond Kennedy, Michael Brien, and James Brittain. It is also expected that, owing to the prompt and energetic conduct of the authorities, here more of the followers of the rebel leaders will be made amenable to justice. The rumour that the special commission is to be held here still continues.

Mr. Francis T. Gabbett has been arrested at Ballycanew, on suspicion of being concerned in treasonable practices. He was escorted from the Gorey police barrack, where he had been detained for several days, and lodged in the county gaol on Friday. Several treasonable letters and a quantity of gold was found on his person. It is alledged that he is a relative of Mr Smith O'Brien, and left this country for America about three years ago, from whence it is thought that he returned within the last three months.

Warrants have been issued for nine more arrests in Tralee.

It is stated that the prisoners who were taken after the affair at Ballingarry, and who were subsequently transmitted to Newgate, have been visited at the prison by Sub Inspector Trant, Major Browurig, and other officials. The object of the visit was understood to be the identification of the parties, or some of them, as having been concerned in the affray at Ballingarry. We have also heard that a police constable was brought from the country to Kilmainham, in order to identify Mr. Smith O'Brien as the gentleman who shook hands with him (the constable) at the house of Mrs. McCormick on the occasion alluded to.

INDIA.—We have received by express from Marseilles our advices and papers from India in anticipation of the overland mail of the 19th of July. The dates thus received are from Bombay to the 19th, Madras 8th, and Calcutta the 10th of July.

Our advices are most satisfactory. The gallant Edwardes and our faithful ally of Bhawulpore have gained a considerable victory, decisive over the enemy, and almost decisive as regards the suppression of the insurrection on the frontier of the Punjab. The advance anticipated in our previous advices shortly afterwards occurred. Lieutenant Edwardes's despatches, however, forwarded to the Governor-General, have not yet, it appears, been made public, so that the precise number of troops engaged cannot be readily stated, but they appear to have been in all 6000 to 8000 men. The advance of the Bhawulpore forces having been effected at the instigation of Lieutenant Edwardes, that officer pushed forward with a portion of his force across the Chenab, in the direction of Soojabad, and joined the action after it had become general on the part of the Bhawulpore levies and the insurgents in the field. The fighting lasted for several hours, and desperate intrepidity was shown, from all accounts, by the Sikh troops of the Dewan. The issue of the day was ultimately decided by the personal daring of Lieutenant Edwardes, who, with some of his men, charged the enemy's guns sword in hand, and though, it is said, the Sikhs fired grape until the assailants were within a few feet of the muzzels, four out of the seven guns in their possession were carried, and two others afterwards disabled and captured. This occurred notwithstanding that in the heat of the fight Edwardes's magazine caught fire and killed six of his men. The loss of the insurgents appears to have been about 330 killed and wounded, and on our own part not much less. The *Gentleman's Gazette*, of Bombay, announces that a letter had been received from Lieutenant Edwardes, stating that the loss of the troops under Moolraj amounted to 600 men; but the advices that we have quoted are probably of later date. "The fight," says the same journal, "took place on the 18th of June, and the words," continues the same paper, "of this gallant officer, who dates his letter thirty miles south of Mooltan, are, 'What Englishman could consent to be beaten on that day?'"

The Dewan, who was not present in the action, was said to be preparing himself for a last and bold struggle, and was about to march out of Mooltan at the head of some 3000 men. The least satisfactory intelligence is, that Moolraj had been joined by the missing fanatic, the Gooroo from the Punjab, who had managed to escape the body of troops in pursuit of him, and seemed to have inspired with his own mad valour the falling party. Such, at least, is one of the native accounts; another, equally precise, and of later date, affirms that the Dewan had offered to enter into negociations with Lieutenant Edwardes. Both, no doubt, are mainly true, and the result would altogether depend on ulterior measures. The Dewan had, it is said, dismissed the Affghans who were in his service, under an apprehension that they might prove unfaithful. Edwardes and the Bhawulpore levies were safely posted at Soojabad, and would not probably make any further movement until instructions had been received from Sir F. Currie at Lahore. A native letter, however, in the *Courier* of Bombay, states that Lieutenant Edwardes had already made a former demonstration. On the other hand, Sir F. Currie, it is understood, would not sanction any fresh attack until Lieutenant Edwardes had been reinforced and better supplied with artillery, and for that purpose he had ordered her Majesty's 10th Foot and the 8th and 73d Regiments of Native Infantry to hold themselves in readiness to march from Lahore in co-operation with the Soojabad forces upon Mooltan, and had besides ordered guns from Ferozepore. Instructions, we are happy to add, had also been forwarded from Bombay for the despatch of artillery and a body of light troops by steamers from Sukkur up the Indus; and as there was already advice from Scinde of the departure of two steamers with this reinforcement, we may hope, with the front that Sir F. Currie had assumed, in consequence of his now secure military position, that the next advices will bring signal and decisive intelligence as to the success of the handful of troops in the field, either by negotiation or the bayonet.

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We beg particularly to call the attention of those engaged in the Deal trade in this Province, to the Circular of Churchill & Sim, the great London Wood Brokers, published below, and more particularly to this passage:—"During the past month, a few cargoes of New-Brunswick Spruce Deals have changed hands at low rates, and we anticipate similar business may be continued during this month, *if the market is not forced down by auction sales. The amount of Deals arriving lately has surprised us, especially as the importers, indisposed to uphold the market, though assisted by low freight, do not seem likely to realise half the invoice cost.*"

The parties referred to as "*forcing auction sales*," and "*being indisposed to uphold the market*," must be, and we believe are well known in London. As the system of forcing sales by auction at the present crisis must be utterly ruinous to the exporter on this side, and as such a heartless course can only be adopted by selfish and avaricious agents, wholly regardless of the interests of their correspondents, we would warn the people on this side, who have already lost much, and seem now likely to suffer so heavily from the effects of such conduct, to make searching inquiries into the matter, and to be exceedingly careful to whom they entrust their property on the other side, particularly in London, for it is self evident that the property had infinitely better remain here than go across to be sacrificed and eaten up by the cupidity and dishonesty of those who should be the last to be "*indisposed to uphold the market*."

LONDON, September 1.

There has been a full supply of Wood from our North American colonies during August, equal to sixty cargoes from the St. Lawrence, and twenty cargoes from the lower ports. Deliveries from the public docks are on a scale commensurate with former years; but the large excess of last year's importation still leaves a heavy accumulated stock, which the arrivals of last month have somewhat augmented. Still we have to report a slight improvement in the tone of the Wood Trade; moderate forbearance of the importers in abstaining from constant pressure of forced auction sales, has encouraged some wholesale business through the leading dealers, which, although at the low rates of the day, are less ruinous to the sellers than would have resulted from the continued straining of a depressed trade and overladen market. To the present date the importation of Quebec Deals is about 800,000 against 500,000 in 1847, which should induce shippers to be very wary in the quantities they press forward in the second and fall fleet; and from New Brunswick the warning is more significant—of 760,000 pieces of Deals and Battens this year, against 350,000 pieces to the same date in 1847. We are quite aware that at this period last year our importation was on a low scale, which, producing high prices, encouraged enormous supplies later in the year, and that prices alone are now sufficient to counteract the same tendency, but we trust that every check which is possible, will be given to shipments for the remainder of the year; for thus only shall we recover a healthy tone, and proportion our stock to the consumption for the next year.

In Quebec Pine Deals some of the prime stocks of first quality have been sold from £15 to £16; in second quality there has been very little doing—but some of the 1847 stock has changed hands at low rates, and these still unfinished arrears, though they are far from extensive, and chiefly out-sizes, drag on the market against the fresh stock; and the same observation applies to third quality Pine. A few floated second quality have been sold at £10 standard; but as yet neither first nor third quality have made their quotations. Some of the fine Quebec Spruce Deals are selling at £16 for first quality, and £14 for second quality, by the usual Spruce standard: the supply of Quebec Spruce is too large and against advice, and should not be continued, or the rates will have to be reduced.

Red Pine Timber is in a peculiar position—we have neither a heavy stock nor an abundant supply—its quotation is higher than Baltic Timber—and although a parcel occasionally sells at about its import cost, the sale must be very limited, nor will it bear any pressure for realization, at the current rates. There is a very abundant importation lately of Fir Timber from Sweden, which will take the place of Quebec Red Pine as well as of cheaper Colonial Timber—for it rules from 50s. per load for large metings, to 45s. for small—and in the shape of Balks, under 8 inches square, as low as 40s. Of Quebec Yellow Pine Timber the supply is so moderate that the rate has risen to 60s. per load, with fair demand; but it must not be expected from the foregoing reason that we can vend it extensively. Of Elm Timber there is a good supply at this port, and hitherto only enough is sold to realize the quotation. Quebec Oak Timber comes forward sparingly, and is quoted higher—not however on the strength of sales effected, but in expectation of recovery from the ruinous rates of the Spring. Staves also are rather better in quotation, in the effort making to realize import cost and charges, as the arrivals are not extensive.

During the past month, a few cargoes of New-Brunswick Spruce Deals have changed hands at low rates, and we anticipate similar business may be continued during this month *if the market is not forced down by auction sales. The amount of Deals arriving lately has surprised us, especially as the importers, indisposed to uphold the market, though assisted by low freight, do not seem likely to realize half the invoice cost.* To look for improvement is impossible against the quantity here, and great prudence only will stem the tide of lower prices. Yellow Pine Timber sells occasionally, the board or large sizes maintaining their rates, and the Building from reduced supply is rather easier of sale. Red Pine Timber from St. John is a hopeless case, and Birch is as low as hitherto quoted. Railway Sleepers, 9 feet 5x10 inch, Hackmatack, are in some demand at the moment, and probably 3s. 6d. each may be maintained for a few cargoes. Smaller sizes are uncertain; and Hemlock sleepers seem out of general consumption.

Gradual progressive improvement is the best that can be looked for in our Wood Market—there is the first dawn of it we think, and it will be materially assisted by small shipments during the fall;—on the contrary, a continued supply in the ratio of last year, or equivalent to the early arrivals of this, would seriously retard our progress—and certainly prove ruinous to shippers in America.

The quotations are as follow:—Quebec.—Deals, Yellow Pine, first quality, £13 10s to £14. 10s. per 120 Petersburg standard; second quality, do. £10 to £10 10; third quality, ditto, £8 to £9; White Spruce ditto, first quality, £16 per 120 of 12ft. 3x9 inches; second quality ditto, £14; Red Pine Timber, 62s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. pr load; Yellow Pine, 57s. 6d. to 60s.; Oak, 80s. to 90s.; Elm, 65s. to 70s.; Ash, 50s. to 60s; Staves, standard, £50 to £52 10s. per M. standard Pipe; W. I. Puncheon, £14 to £16 per 1200 pcs. St. John.—Spruce Deals, first quality, £15 to £16 per 120 of 12 ft. 3x9 inch; second do. £13 to £14; Pine ditto, £7 to £7 10s. per 120 Petersburg standard; Pine Board, clean, £14 to £16; do. seconds, £9 to £10; do. thirds, or coarse, £7 to £7 10s; Timber, Yellow Pine, large and clean, 65s. to 72s. 6d. per load; Ditto, building, 50s. to 55s.; Red Pine, 40s. to 45s; Birch, 30s. to 50s.; Staves, Ash hhd. £5 10s. per M. 1200 pcs. St. Andrews and St. John unsorted Spruce Deals £13 to £13 10s. per 120 of 12 ft, 3x9 inches; Pugwash and Nova-Scotia ditto, £12 to £13.

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CONVICTIONS FOR ENTICING SEAMEN TO DESERT.—We give below reports of two cases recently tried before Mr. Alderman NEEDHAM, against one of that class of persons known as a "crimp," for enticing Seamen to desert, and afterwards secreting them. Alderman Needham deserves much credit for the rigorous manner in which he has dealt with these cases, and enforced the law, and much benefit will be derived from these decisions by the shipping interest of this port.

JOHN DUNCAN *versus* JOHN DOYLE.

This case was tried on Tuesday last, before Mr. Alderman NEEDHAM, a summons having issued on the complaint of John Duncan, Master of the barque *Gleaner*, against John Doyle for wilfully harbouring and secreting one William McHarg, an articled seaman belonging to the said barque, knowing him to be a deserter. William Hutchinson, jun. Esq. Attorney-at-Law, appeared as Counsel for the Plaintiff, and Samuel Scovil, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, for Defendant. On the part of the prosecution five witnesses were produced, by whose testimony it appeared that the said Wm. McHarg was an ordinary and articled seaman belonging to the said barque; that he deserted from the said barque on Thursday the 7th instant, and that he had taken his clothes on shore with him; that he was seen in Doyle's house on Thursday night in company with a young apprentice named James Mc Isaac: the evidence also shewed that the said McHarg was secreted in a back-room, and further that the said Doyle attempted to entice two other apprentices to leave, gave them liquor and endeavoured to detain them, and they could not get away until they forced out of the house; they proved that McHarg was in a back room, that his chest and clothes were in that back-room; it was also proved that on Monday when the constable went with warrants to arrest McHarg and McIsaac, that Doyle, with the assistance of a colored man, carried McHarg's chest out of the house and secreted it in Kelly's cellar. After hearing the counsel for the prosecution and defence, Alderman Needham gave judgment, as near as we can recollect, as follows:—

"*John Doyle*, you have been summoned before me on the complaint of John Duncan, Master of the barque *Gleaner*, to answer to the charge of having wilfully harboured and secreted John McHarg, an articled seaman belonging to said barque, knowing or having reason to believe that the said McHarg was a deserter. The offence with which you are charged is one of great magnitude, and I am sorry to say of too frequent occurrence in this City, though it seldom happens the charge can be so strongly and plainly brought home to the accused as in this instance. In order to convict you of the complaint it is necessary first that it should be made to appear that Wm. McHarg was an articled seaman belonging to said barque secondly that he had deserted, and thirdly, that you had wilfully harbored and secreted him, knowing or having reason to believe that he was a deserter. With regard to the first point, we have the evidence of the Captain, and prosecutor, and proof of the articles, and the signature of M'Harg thereto. With reference to the second point, we have the evidence of the Captain, the steward, and two apprentices, and also the production of the log-book, and proof thereof, and of the writing according to law; and in reference to the third and last point, I arrive at your knowledge of his being a deserter, or having reason to believe so, from a chain of circumstances which to my mind are conclusive, especially when that chain is confined by the undeniable and unimpeached evidence of the two boys, as to the fact of secreting. I would here remark to you, that the law does not require that there should be positive evidence of your knowledge but only such evidence as would prevent the existence of a reasonable doubt in my mind. Reason and justice, as well as law, demand this should be so, otherwise no conviction, where the intent or knowledge of the party was necessary to be arrived at, could ever take place. Your conduct in this case is exceedingly reprehensible, and you appear to have been guilty of a double crime. Not satisfied with inducing a sailor (reckless enough at the best of times) to violate his solemn engagement and contract with the master and the owners, but after search is made, conscious of your own guilt, and unwilling that the sure evidence of your guilt should remain under your roof you clandestinely take his chest, and in the absence of the master of the house adjoining, secrete that chest in your neighbour's cellar. Fortunately for him you were seen carrying it there, for had proceedings been taken against Kelly (in whose house you did so secrete it) for the recovery of that chest and clothes, and had it been found there, he Kelly, would have suffered; and from your conduct no one can suppose you would have been the man to have confessed the fault to save your neighbour. It has been urged that the Statute under which you are tried is a penal statute, and must be construed most liberally towards you. I admit it; and did there exist a reasonable doubt in my mind as to your guilt, you should have the full benefit of that doubt, but I feel bound to say such a doubt does not and cannot exist, and I feel that I would not be discharging my duty to my conscience or to the laws of my country, which law I am to maintain, did I not convict you of this offence, and measure out to you in my sentence the punishment I consider commensurate with the offence you have committed, and I trust this will be a warning to you, and others here, never again to engage in such unholy traffic.—The sentence of the Court is that you, John Doyle, for this offence do pay a fine of Ten Pounds, to be applied as the law directs, or be committed to the Common Gaol of the City and County of Saint John, to hard labour, for three calender months, unless the said fine, with one pound three shillings and ninepence costs, be sooner paid."

JOHN DUNCAN *versus* JOHN DOYLE.

This case was also tried before Alderman Needham on the 13th instant. This was on the complaint of John Duncan, master of the barque *Gleaner*, against John Doyle, for wilfully harboring and secreting James McIsaac, an indented articled apprentice belonging to the said barque, knowing, &c. The same witnesses were produced as in the preceding case, and the only difference was that the evidence was much stronger and clearer as to the secreting of the boy Mc Isaac by Doyle, and his knowledge of his being a deserter, than it was in the case of McHarg. The same Counsel were employed, and the counsel for the defence, Mr. Scovil, produced in evidence a female, who attempted a contradiction of the steward's and boy's testimony.—After the closing of the case, the following judgment and sentence was delivered, as presumed, by Alderman Needham. He stated that he agreed with Mr. Scovil that this case differed from the last, but unfortunately for the defendant, the difference was against him. He would not repeat the points he had stated yesterday as necessary to establish before conviction, but would remark that in this case, independent of a chain of circumstances that would remove the possibility of a doubt as to the knowledge of Doyle of the desertion of McIsaac, there were the distinct acts, by the confession of Doyle, to prove his knowledge: for on Thursday night, (the night after the desertion) he, Doyle, had boasted to one of the apprentices (Thompson) of the *clean way* in which he had assisted the boy McIsaac to desert; and he attempted to hold out his cleverness in the case of McIsaac, as an inducement to the boy Thompson to desert, after he had pampered him with liquor and had actually prevailed, and would no doubt have succeeded in accomplishing his foul design on the lad, had it not been for the sterling and manly integrity of the apprentice Miller. He, the Alderman, said he regarded this case as one that called for the utmost severity of the law. This case was decidedly worse than the last. Here was the inducing a boy, in a land remote from his natural guardians, having neither his father nor his mother present to advise or shield him from the insinuations of a designing man, and that man inducing the boy to commit an act that would, if he were caught, subject him to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and if not caught, prevent him from returning to his native land for fear of detection, as he would still be liable under the Indentures, no matter where the master or owners could find him. This he (Alderman Needham) regarded as the worst feature in the case. The evidence of the girl, instead of contradicting or throwing a doubt upon the case, only tended to confirm the facts as stated by the witnesses for the prosecution. She did not contradict the positive assertions of the steward, but only swore to the best of her knowledge and belief, which was no contradiction; and that she swore she did not know it was Doyle that had hold of one end of the chest: she knew the colored man perfectly well, though a stranger, but would not swear to Doyle, though seeing him every day, and she at that time close alongside of him,—evidently shewing she intended evasion. He (Alderman Needham) said he was bound by his oath to administer justice according to law; and however much he might feel for the unfortunate position Doyle had placed himself and his family in by that transaction, it was his duty to decide according to law and the evidence; and he felt that the interests of this community demanded of him that he should act independently and fearlessly, and he also felt that the circumstances of this case demanded of him that he should go to the extremity of the law. Mercy must be looked for at a higher tribunal than his; and if he (Doyle) chose he could appeal to that tribunal; but he, (Ald. N.) should and did feel it his duty to sentence the said John Doyle to pay a fine of £10, to be applied according to law, or to be committed to the Common Gaol for a period of six calendar months,—the imprisonment to commence at the expiration of the three months for which he is now committed—unless the fine, and costs amounting to £1 7s. 6d. be sooner paid. And sentence was pronounced accordingly.

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER.—On Sunday afternoon last, between the hours of 4 and 5, it was discovered that a murder had been committed in a house in Portland, known as the Barracks. From the evidence which has been elicited, it appears that William Andrews, a labourer, who was in a state of intoxication, struck his wife on the head with his fist, knocking her down, and in her fall her head struck a table, which caused her death soon after. A Coroner's Inquest was summoned on Monday, and the Jury returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against William Andrews, who is now in custody in the Common Gaol, awaiting his trial for the offence.—*N. Bruns.*

An attempt at Highway Robbery was made in Duke-street, about midnight on Monday, by two ruffians. A young man was passing up the street when they stopped him and one wrenched his watch away, while the other knocked him down and seized his watch-guard. A cry of "Murder!" brought assistance and the robbers decamped, leaving the booty in a smashed condition.—*Bee.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are enabled to state that the United States Electric Telegraph Company are now constructing a line of Electric Telegraph from Portland to Calais (in continuation of the line from New Orleans,) and that they propose continuing this line to Saint John the present season, if a sufficient amount of stock is taken up in this Province. A Committee having been appointed to solicit subscriptions for shares, and a considerable portion of the required number having been taken up, it was decided at a meeting of the Shareholders, which took place yesterday, that a commencement should be made. For that purpose, arrangements were entered into with L. R. Darrow, Esq. the Agent of the U. States Telegraph Company, who attended the meeting, for the immediate construction of the line, which it is anticipated will be in actual operation by the 1st of December next. It is intended to continue the line from this City to the Nova Scotia boundary next Spring, and to maintain an express during the coming winter from Halifax to this City, where the latest news from England will be telegraphed to all parts of the U. States and Canada.—*N. Bkr.*

EMIGRATION FROM NEW-BRUNSWICK.—In our last we called attention to the fact, that large numbers of the residents of this Province were leaving it every week, without the intention of returning. During the past week a very considerable number of persons has left the City for Boston, many with a view of proceeding to the Western States, there to become residents. Among those who departed, we noticed several young men, natives of this City, who served their apprenticeship here, and others who have been farmers in the upper part of Sussex, and on the Nerepis.

We deprecate this outpouring of the most active, industrious, and valuable portion of our population, whom this Province can ill spare; and we trust some active and vigorous measures will be adopted to check the evil before it becomes of overwhelming magnitude. In a recent Despatch from Lord Elgin, the Governor General, to Earl Grey, his Lordship describes the distress existing in Canada, and advise Earl Grey of the measures for colonizing the Eastern Townships, adopted by the Executive, as a means of retaining the people in the country, affording them employment, and alleviating the general distress. The Canadian Executive appear alive to the present difficulties, and on meeting them boldly, are preparing to ward off others which may be anticipated. We hope that those who have the management of public affairs in this Colony, will be actuated by the same spirit, and if they do not possess sufficient power, will assemble the Legislature at an early day, to provide against impending events, which threaten to be serious in their effects.

The new ferry steamer *Transit*, built for the Lancaster Steam Ferry Company, to ply from Indian Town to the opposite side of the river, made a trial trip on Wednesday, and gave great satisfaction. Her machinery is of domestic manufacture, having been constructed at the Foundry of Mr. Jas. Smith, at Courtenay Bay.—*N. Bruns.*

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, on Monday last, Thomas Nisbet, Esq. was re-elected President, and Alexander Robertson, Esq. re-appointed Secretary.

A bull and six young heifers, of the pure Ayrshire breed, have arrived this week in the brig *Magog*, from Ayr. We learn they are intended for Mr. Jardine's farm at Oak Park, near Fredericton.

POTATO BLIGHT.—Mr. Mahood showed us, yesterday, some potato vines of a new and vigorous growth, which he pulled in a field in the neighbourhood. The vines had been perfectly blighted, and had still some of the decayed branches and leaves attached to them, but these were o'ertopped by others of an entirely new and thrifty growth, which seemed to indicate the entire absence of all disease in the root. It has been stated that a considerable improvement in the appearance of the plant has been lately noted in several fields about.—*Charlotte Gazette.*

Killed on board the Barque Avon, Mosher, Master, from Dublin for this port, on the 27th July last, James Sheldan, seaman, of Erie, United States, by a block from aloft while engaged in fishing the anchor.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head and Lady, with their suite, have arrived in Fredericton from their tour to the Northward. We understand that the whole party are in excellent health, having suffered no other inconvenience than that resulting from the attacks of the flies.—*Reporter.*

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE FOR THE LOWER COLONIES.—From letters received from Scotland, we learn that the following gentlemen have been appointed to the above Institution, in Halifax. Rev. A. King, of St. Stevens, Glasgow, and the Rev. W. Lyle, of Free Uphill, Professors. Rev. Mr. McKenzie, and Mr. David Honeyman, Teachers in the Academy. The Committee are also endeavouring to secure the services of a Normal Teacher. In addition to the above-named gentlemen, the Rev. Mr. Forrester, of Paisley, has consented to the urgent request of the Colonial Committee, to come out for the space of three years, at least, and take charge of the Congregation at Halifax, and forward the interests of the College Scheme in the Lower Provinces.—Arrangements are being made to board the Students from a distance, on the most moderate terms, so as to have them under the immediate supervision and care of those gentlemen connected with the College.

We are truly gratified with the zeal manifested by the Free Church of Scotland towards the Spiritual interests of these Colonies, and we regard the present movement in the College Scheme, at Halifax, as the dawn of a brighter day in the diffusion of sound Christian knowledge, by the training of a native ministry—men who are in all respects qualified by climate, habits, and associations to teach the rising generation the path of true happiness.—*News.*

COMMUNICATION.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MESSRS. EDITORS—*Sirs*,—I have perused with much pleasure the letters of "O. P." which have appeared from time to time in the *New-Brunswicker*, the writer's views in many respects being in accordance with my own; but I must acknowledge that I require more light to see clearly the advantages to be derived by this Colony by furthering some of the objects advocated by him. I acknowledge myself a "free-trader," and will go as far as any member of the community in promoting what may have a tendency to remove restrictions and open markets for our productions. The measures proposed at the public meeting held at the Hotel a few months since, which had this object in view, met with my full concurrence; and sure am I if we can succeed in obtaining the freedom of trade sought for with our Western neighbours, it will be mutually beneficial, and I have no doubt that all those who then advocated the measure retain, and are strengthened in the opinion, then expressed. Each mail from Great Britain must indeed impress more strongly upon all the necessity for our seeking other markets for our productions, and I am therefore glad to learn that an application has been made through the Provincial Secretary to the Government to propose at the ensuing meeting of our Legislature a measure similar to the one in which our Canadian neighbors have made so much progress, and have reason to expect will speedily be acted upon. The application to the Government is of course necessary, as we are not in an independent position, nor capable of making an arrangement of this kind unless with the concurrence of our government; but if they sanction such an arrangement with Canada, they surely will not withhold it from us. The opening of the American markets will be of much importance to us, and provide an outlet for that which is at present comparatively valueless. "O. P." alludes to Mr. Labouchere's proposed alteration in the Navigation Laws as an object much to be desired. Now although "free trade," "the removing of restrictions," &c. are in the present day very popular modes of expression, I am not satisfied with mere words, and shall feel obliged if the advocates of this measure will more distinctly point out the practical results, and shew wherein we are to be benefitted by the proposed change. I am no advocate for propping one particular branch of industry to the disadvantage of many others, and further would say, if such branch could not be sustained unless by extended protection, that it would be better for society that the capital and industry of the individual be applied to other objects; but when we consider that this Colony is in a great degree supported by ship-building, and the timber trade, and that the proposed measure is likely to deprive us of both, without supplying us with an equivalent, I cannot see why it should here meet with an advocate. Were the measure one that removed all restrictions, and allowed us to come and go wherever we could employ our vessels with most advantage, I should not object to it: though even then I consider it would have a damaging effect upon our trade, and materially reduce the population. Were we receiving privileges in lieu of those given to the foreigner, we could then balance matters in our own judgment, and rely upon energy and industry to replace what we lose by competition; but if I rightly understand this measure the foreign ship is allowed *superior* advantages to our own, in not being tied by Acts of Parliament, &c. Let us suppose the measure passed. In our own ports the foreign ship could take deck-load when she pleased—would be free to employ British or foreign sailors, as to be had cheapest, and be exempted from all other Parliamentary regulations to which our ships are amenable: consequently, the foreign ship here would have a decided advantage, and could carry cheaper. Compare the British and American ship—say at New Orleans—are they there on an equal footing? Certainly not. Should the British ship not meet with profitable employment, she must leave in ballast, or proceed to a colonial port for cargo. Not so the American ship: she may take freight for New-York or elsewhere—the chart is spread before her—for employment. It will therefore be quite apparent that our ships would, with this law in force, be much more productive property under American registers than as British ships. The advantage alone of the coasting trade from Maine to Mexico, would recompense tenfold for the trifling advantage remaining to the British ship of the British and Colonial coasting trade, lost by the change. Whatever St. John is, it must be admitted that ship-building and the timber trade have made it. Let the proposed measure become law and we annihilate both. As it is a subject of notoriety that from the low rate of wages and price of materials at Prussian and other Continental ports, ships can there be produced infinitely cheaper than with us—Prussian builders having offered to supply the best oak-built ships, equal in every respect to those built in Great Britain, at 65s. per register ton. Let any one of our builders say if they are prepared to accept a similar contract, even with our inferior materials. Let the foreign-built ship be entitled to a British register, and our ship-yards will be closed; and stopping this branch of industry throws out of employment about one-fourth of our inhabitants, directly or indirectly obtaining their livelihood by it, and the Province loses an export averaging about £400,000. Our timber trade, too, falls with the change in the Navigation Laws, as it would be preposterous to demand a duty from the British ship-builder for his materials, when the ship, the manufactured article, may come in free. I may be told that this trade is of no value to us, as none employed in it become wealthy. This may in part be correct; but it is nevertheless the trade which supports us all, and until we can secure a more certain or profitable one, it would seem madness to cast it from us. I presume it requires no argument to prove that we cannot compete with Continental Europe in supplying the British market with Wood at an equal rate of duty—their freight averaging about one-third of ours, and the present duty of 14s. per ton does not place our goods in the British market as cheap as theirs. Take the present value of Swedish timber in London, say from 40s. to 50s. per load, duty paid—a price which sinks our first cost entirely, and at lower rates would bring us in debt for charges. A comparison in deals will show a similar result, or at best leave but a nominal balance for first cost. If Government remove, or reduce, the present duty upon foreign wood, our shipments will depend solely upon the capability of the North of Europe to supply the British market. Should the mother country obtain her supplies of wood elsewhere, how many of the large ships which now adorn our harbour will visit us? It will not be difficult to count them. The ships withdrawn, and the ship-yards closed, what have we left? Three-fourths of the population lose their means of living in consequence. This to me appears a serious subject, and I should think the advocates for the change must see some advantage which to me is not apparent; and it would much relieve my mind, and I doubt not the minds of others, if they would set the advantages before us. Recent Quebec and Montreal papers show that quite a reaction has taken place in public opinion as regards the Navigation Laws; and I expect to find petitions from all the North American Colonies against this measure when Parliament again meet.

St. John, Sept. 15, 1848. Y.Z.

ACCIDENT.—The Halifax *Sun* says, that the Western Coach broke down on Friday last, soon after leaving Windsor, and we regret to say the Hon. Alexander Keith, who was an outside passenger, was thrown to the ground and had his leg broken. He was immediately carried back to Windsor for medical assistance. Our earnest wish is that he be speedily "on his legs again."

A CHANGE IN THE GARRISON.—The gallant 23d is to leave on Thursday next for old England, and carry with them the best wishes of our citizens. Their conduct has been creditable and praiseworthy since their arrival amongst us. They are relieved by the 97th, from Malta and Gibraltar, who arrived on Saturday last in the transport ship Java, and are now encamped on the northern glacis of the Citadel. They are a fine-looking body of men, but not quite so temperate as they ought to be. We trust they will reform their habits in this particular—it will be to their credit and their benefit in more respects than one.—*Hal. British Colonist.*

NEW-YORK MARKETS, Sep 13, 3 o'clock, p.m.—The Flour Market is firm with a good Eastern and home demand, and some shipping inquiry. Sales of 4000 barrels Genesee—half for export, at $6 a $6,06¼.

Sales of 5000 bushels prime white Corn at $1,39. Sales of 25,000 bushels Corn—mixed at 61 a 69 cents, and prime yellow at 76 cents. Sales of 5000 bushels oats at 37 cents.

Sales of 200 bbls. lard, at 9 cents. Pork is steady.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10. Sunday, 8½ o'clock, P. M.—*Destructive Fire in Brooklyn and loss of life.*—About 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in Fulton Street, (Brooklyn,) which was not checked until 5 o'clock this morning. Over 200 Buildings including the Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist Churches, many first class stores and dwellings in the heart of the City were destroyed. The entire loss will probably reach $1,500,000.

The Burnt District, includes 8 Blocks. The Brooklyn Insurance Company lose $50,000. A considerable number of the buildings destroyed were owned by Wm. H. Cary. A second despatch says: The Post Office, Poor House, Union Institute, and several Lodges belonging to the Odd Fellows were burnt. The fire originated in a Crockery-Ware store, 120, Fulton Street, supposed from the bursting of a Camphene Lamp. Four lives are known to have been lost.

The Ferry Bridge gave way, and many were precipitated into the water, some of whom are supposed to have been drowned.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The earthquake of Friday night was felt at Sing Sing and Tarrytown. The Newark Advertiser of Saturday says:—The same thing was noticed in all parts of the town, with a general conviction that it was a jar of the earth. We felt it sensibly ourselves, and the windows of the house rattled distinctly. Many of the inhabitants with whom we have conversed, were awakened from sleep by the jar. The county jail on the hill was shaken from the top to the bottom. The shock was felt at Jersey City, and also at Belleville. *Boston Paper.*

Sudden Death of a British Officer.—Lieutenant George F. Ruxton, aged 38, of the 89th Regiment, British army, died at St. Louis on the 29th ult., of dysentery. He was the writer of the Blackwood series, entitled "Life in the Far West," and had obtained some fame by his volume of "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains." He arrived in St. Louis a few weeks previous to his death, with another officer, who, supposing him to be convalescing, proceeded with Gen. Brooke for the Upper Mississippi. His remains were properly interred by Bishop Hawks.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.—*Severe Hurricane.*—We have received the St. Christopher Gazette of the 25th August, and Antigua Register, of the 22d August, by which we have particulars of a severe hurricane in these Islands on the morning of the 22d August.

St. Kitts.—At Basseterre, the hurricane continued from midnight to 5 o'clock, and was more disastrous in its effects than that on the 12th Aug. 1835. During the night two or three shocks of earthquake were felt. The Barometer fell to 28 6.

The accounts from many parts of the Island are most distressing. In some villages every small tenement was thrown down, and, with the furniture of the poor inmates destroyed. On same plantations the whole of the works and other buildings have been destroyed.

The sugar cane, all laid prostrate and stripped of leaves, seems scorched as if by the hot sun.

The loss of life has been very great. The schooner Mary foundered and all her crew perished. A vessel from St. Martin's, with ten persons, was lost, together with all on board. The Coroner had held inquests on a number of persons, killed by the falling of buildings.

A subscription for the relief of the more destitute of the sufferers had been opened. The list was headed by the Lieut. Governor, with $100.

A special meeting of the Legislature had been called to consider the state of the Island.

The Gazette devotes two pages to the details of the sad calamity.

From Antigua most distressing accounts have been received. The gale set in at 11 o'clock, when a severe shock of an earthquake was felt, and it was at this time that most of the injuries to life and property occurred.

Several large vessels sunk at their moorings, together with several pilot and fishing boats.

English Harbor and Falmouth are represented to be nearly overthrown.

All the plantations in the Island are more or less injured. The desolation which prevails can hardly be described.

The Register says—"Each moment brings us some new and authentic account of buildings levelled, and mills overthrown, with serious loss of life.

"The casualties throughout the Island are, however, too numerous for us to enumerate,—suffice it to say, that more injury has occurred to property than from the hurricane of 1837, or the earthquake of 1843."

In the numerous villages scattered throughout the Island, it is feared that serious loss of life had occurred, and that deep distress and misery will ensue.

The Register, published on the morning of the hurricane, furnishes a list of eleven persons killed by the falling of buildings.

Four or five churches were levelled with the earth. In some instances, buildings which cost eight thousand dollars and upwards, have been demolished.—*Bee.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received another lengthy communication from "*A Catholic*" in reply to the editorial of the "Head Quarters," but, as we cannot see that any public good can be effected by a continuance of newspaper controversy on the subject, we must decline publishing our correspondent's letter.

Arrangements are in progress for the immediate settlement of a pious and talented Minister of the Free Church of Scotland, as Pastor of the Congregation worshipping in St. Stephen's Hall, in this City. Two eminent Divines have been named, one of whom will be here very shortly; and the Rev. JOHN TURNBULL, of Miramichi, will occupy the pulpit until the arrival of one or other of these gentlemen. Services to-morrow at 11, a. m. and 6, p. m., and on every succeeding Sabbath at the same hours.

CONSUMPTION.

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off annually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. Day after day, year after year, the insatiate monster hurries to the portals of the cold and silent tomb fresh added victims to its conquest. No walk of life is sacred from its blighting influence. No age is exempt from its death-dealing shafts. The old, the middle aged and the young, all alike, are food for this common enemy of mankind. The white-haired patriarch, whose life of temperance has rendered his system impervious to the attacks of other ills, and whose good deeds prepared him for the enjoyment of life's calm evening, finds Consumption fastening its fangs upon his vitals, and tearing him from a world ever bright to minds which look complacently on days well spent.

Is there no help for the afflicted? No preventive of the dangers which beset us in our changeable and fickle clime? We think there is. And if the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is offered to a suffering world as such. It needs not the "adventitious aid" of a long string of fictitious certificates to give it notoriety. Its true value and intrinsic excellence are sufficient to entitle it to the confidence of the public, and to

"Waft on to fame"

the name of its inventor, as a benefacter of [illegible] cies.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS o wrapper.—☞ For sale by S. L. TILLEY, K street, St. John.

SCROFULA.—Wright's Indian Vegetable P will be found a radical cure for every kind Scrofula, because they cleanse and purify the body of all bad humors and everything that is posed to health, and impart such an energy to circulation, that health and vigor are given to whole frame. From two to four of said Ind *Vegetable Pills*, taken on going to bed, will so make a perfect cure of the most obstinate cas Scrofula; at the same time the constitution undergo such a radical change that Scrofula well as every other complaint, will be ban from the body, and new life and vigor will be g to the whole frame.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Imitat*

The safest course is to purchase from the au rized agents only.

The genuine for sale by H. G. KINNEAR Agent for the Provinces; W. T. Baird, W stock; Jas. Drake, Fredericton; R. J. Mc ald, Grand Lake; Upham & Hallett, Hope R. Wilson, Sackville; E. J. Smith, Shedia Cutler, Cocaigne; A. Lockhart, Quaco; Th Barry, Magaguadavic; A. H. Thomson, S Stephen; T. Wilder, Milltown. In Nova-Sc by J. Crowley, Digby; D. Moore, Kent Parker & Fisher, Cornwallis; W. Hoyt, Br town; F. S. Harding, Windsor.

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A NEW SARSAPARILLA PREPARATION.

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That Predisposition which exposes the hu frame to the infection and virulence of every c of disorders, proceeds directly or indirectly, fr a morbid state of the system caused by IMPU BLOOD.

HALSEY'S SUGAR-COATED MA LIFE PILLS.

The originator of the only true and gen Sugar-coated Pills, most respectfully inform enlightened public, that this new and ele preparation can be obtained only from adver agents, and at the proprietor's establishm No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

1 Among the numerous remedies which sta
2 reputable on the basis of an ancient na
3 are none perhaps which have acquire
0 great celebrity, and extensive use in so sh
0 time as this invaluable article.—They
* ganied their high reputation, alone by
9 good works. Those who once try them
8 ways use them again. They are gratef
6 the stomach;—they improve the function
5 secretion, nutrition and circulation. The
† store digestion and appetite, and create
‡ tural warmth which glows through the w
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0 —In BILIOUS *complaints, Costiveness*,
2 *digestion, Dyspepsy*, and all other diso
7 of the stomach they produce the most happ
4 sults. For *Sores, Boils, Salt-rheum, Te*
3 *Erysipelas, Eruptions* of the *Skin, Scr*
1 *lous complaints*, and many other like dis
0 arising from IMPURE BLOOD, they
0 become highly celebrated. Hundreds of
1 tificates have been received from indivi
0 who after having taken them for a few w
* (according to the directions which accom
* the box) were cured of the most afflicting c
4 of *Scrofulous affections. They give* G
6 BLOOD FOR BAD, and renew the f
8 and vital functions. Bottles of the bo
9 Sarsaparillas, contain less of the *true* vir
2 of that valuable plant, and are less effe
3 than a single box of these extraordinary
0 In *Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Sore Thr*
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0 mended with entire confidence; the reli
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7 *ver and Ague, Fevers, Asthma, Piles,*
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0 system is liable, they have proved an infal
* remedy. Their action on the bowels is o
9 mildest character, even *over doses* never c
8 griping or unpleasantness, yet they are se
6 ing and efficient. It is impossible by wo
5 to give an adequate idea of the great and
† effects these pills produce and their superi
‡ over every other remedy of a similar cla
* *trial* only will explain the wide differe
4 The unhappy invalid after having tested b
0 single box of them, will with joy for the u
6 ampled change wrought in his health,
9 testimony to their uncommon virtues.

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

H. G. KINNEA

Sept. 5. *General Agent for the Provin*

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, at the residence of Th B. Millidge, Esquire, by the Rev. Mr. Ste Andrew Rainsford Wetmore, Esquire, of this C Barrister at Law, to Louisa Elizabeth, el daughter of the late Thomas Lansdowne, Esq.

In this City, on Tuesday evening the 5th by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. Alexander McKinn, to Miss Margaret Beam, of Milkish, K

At Sussex Vale, on the 6th inst. by the Mr. Chesley, Mr. George McLeod, of Frederi to Miss Charity Davis, of the former place.

At Norton 5th inst, by the Rev. J. F. B Wesleyan Minister, Mr. William D. Hart Wakefield, to Miss Lucinda, second daughte Mr. Elisha Loomer of the same place.

At Liverpool, (Eng.) August 23d, at Saint Bri Church, by the Rev. D. D. Stewart, the R Thomas Jackson Crawford, D. D., one of ministers of Saint Andrew's Church, Edinbur to Mary, eldest daughter of Robert Rankin, E merchant, of Liverpool.

On the 12th inst. at Herne Bay, Kent, Engla by the Rev. Mr. Merideth, Thomas R. Pike, E R. N. to Anne Leonard, second daughter of Ca Thos. Beer, R. N. of this city.

DIED.

On Monday morning, Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Wm. McClenaghan, in the 21st year of her age; and on Thursday morning, Thomas, fourth son, in the 12th year of his age.

On Monday evening, at Indian Town, Arthur Ptolemy, second son of Mr. Cyprian E. Godard, aged one year and six months.

On Wednesday, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with pious resignation to the Divine Will, in certain hope of a glorious immortality, Mary Ann, widow of the late Mr. George Smith, in the 73d year of her age.—Funeral on Sunday, at half past four o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

On Thursday after a short illness, John, the fourth son of Mr John Doody, aged seven weeks and four days.

At Halifax, on Friday the 8th instant, the Honorable William Hill, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nova-Scotia, aged 61 years. Judge Hill was a man of great worth and integrity, who adorned by his virtues, his urbanity, his talents and legal attainments, the situation of senior Assistant Justice—an office which he filled for a period of fifteen years.

At Shediac, of consumption, on Sunday morning last, the 10th inst. Margaret Elisabeth, wife of Mr. John Camidge.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Steamer Senator, Seymour, Boston, 30 hours—H. W. Chisholm, merchandize, &c.

Sunday—Brig Magog, Shank, Ayr, 49 days—John Wishart, coals and cattle.

Monday—Ship India, Willis, London, 44—James Robertson, ballast.

Barque Tadmor, Bowie, Dublin, 45—Wm. Carvill, iron.

Frederick, Smith, Gloucester, 45—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Glasgow, Marshall, Greenock, 59—Owens & Duncan, general cargo.

Huron, Driver, Barcelona, 53—to order, ballast.

Brig Juno, Bates, Baltimore, 12—H. Gilbert, wheat.

Mary Tiffin, Harrison, Halifax—James Kirk, ballast.

Tuesday—Schr. Joseph Howe, Scott, New York, 8—F. Clerke, flour and wheat.

Wednesday—Barque Janet, Mackintosh, Greenock, 39—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Brig Nelson, Wade, Carlisle, 39—James Kirk, coals.

Brigt. Harp, Harris, Yarmouth, 8—C. McLauchlan, salt and coals.

Lewis Bean, Noyes, Boston, 2—March & Jouett, ballast.

Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Halifax, 8—G. & J. Salter, general cargo.

Eliza Brown, Crawford, Richmond, 9—J. & R. Reed, wheat.

Peruvian, Flemming, Boston, 4—Master, assorted cargo.

Thursday—Brig Ann, McKay, Kirkcudbright, 44—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Coldstream, Maxwell, Boston, 3—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Brigantine Boundary, Shackford, Eastport—Geo. Thomas, ballast.

Schooner Clarinda, Holms, Boston, 5—Master, assorted cargo.

Friday—Brigantine Amelia, Clark, Eastport—Master, ballast.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Portland, 27 hours—Thos. Parks, passengers, &c.

This morning—Barque Joanna, Ruddick, Leith, 28—R. Rankin & Co. coal.

Brig Harmony, Anderson, Troon, 37—to order, ballast.

Schooner Sarah Ann, Pickance, Eastport—George Eaton, ballast.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Spray, Balsam, St. Andrews, furniture.

William & Ann, Cassidy, L'Etang, ballast.