The Courier.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head.—On Monday morning last, His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, and Lady Head, attended by the Hon. Mr. Johnston, the Hon. R. L. Hazen, and Lieut. Colonel Hayne, A. D. C., left Indian Town in one of the Ferry Steamers, and proceeded to Watters' Point, at the mouth of the Nerepis. From thence the party proceeded to Fredericton by land, which they reached at five o'clock in the afternoon. A number of the most respectable persons went down the road, some distance below Fredericton, and escorted them into the town. Crowds were gathered at every corner, who cheered Sir Edmund heartily as he passed, and the cheers were most courteously acknowledged. At 2 p. m. on Tuesday, Sir Edmund proceeded to the Council Chamber, and there, in the usual manner, took the oaths of office as Lieutenant-Governor. The Proclamation will be found below. His Excellency wore the uniform of a Civil Governor, light blue, full trimmed with silver lace.

As the season advances, we trust that Sir Edmund will pay this City a visit, not merely for a few days, but for a residence of some time. There is very little public business transacted at Fredericton in the summer season, while at this place scarcely a week passes that some important question does not arise, requiring immediate reference to the head of the Government. A residence at St. John for the Lieutenant-Governor ought to have been provided long since, and we trust that no time will be lost in securing a fitting house, and furnishing it properly; the advantage to the public, and the facilities it would give to public business of every description during the summer, would well justify the expense. So many advantages would flow from this arrangement, that we hope it will receive the earliest attention.

(From the Royal Gazette Extraordinary.)

Fredericton, New-Brunswick, *Tuesday, April 11, 1848.*

His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, having been appointed to succeed His Excellency Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K. H., as Lieutenant Governor of the Province, came this day to the Council Chamber and presented his Commission, which being read, His Excellency took the usual Oaths, and assumed the Administration of the Government.

By His Excellency Sir Edmund Walker Head, *Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.*

Edmund Head.

A PROCLAMATION.

Her Majesty having been pleased, by Her Royal Commission, this day published, to constitute and appoint me to be Lieutenant Governor of this Province of New-Brunswick, the Administration and Government of which I have this day assumed, I do therefore publish this Proclamation; of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Fredericton this eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the eleventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command
JOHN S. SAUNDERS.

Richard Pennefather, Esquire, to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor directs, that until the departure of Colonel Sir Sir William Macbean George Colebrooke, K. H., the customary honors may be paid to him by all Officers, Civil and Military, throughout the Province. *By Order.*
RICHARD PENNEFATHER, *Private Secretary.*

Militia General Order.—*Fredericton, 11th April, 1848.*—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Richard Hayne, and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Drury, to be his Provincial A. D. C. *By Command.*
GEO. SHORE, A. G. M.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE COLONIES.

In a debate upon the Income Tax which took place in the House of Commons on the 13th March, the question of a reduction of the national expenditure was freely discussed, when some honorable members objected to the expense of the Colonies. Their remarks drew forth the following observations from Lord John Russell, which are well worthy of being remembered. Emanating from the first Minister of the Crown, they clearly indicate the views and sentiments of Her Majesty's Government, and the importance attached to the maintenance of the relations which now exist between the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

Lord John Russell said—"Some gentlemen have proposed that our Colonies should be reduced in number; and others, that they should be abandoned. I must beg of hon. members not to make up their minds on that question without the most serious consideration. I have always considered our Colonies as part of the strength of the empire.—(Hear, hear.) I may be mistaken in that view, but if they are a part of its strength, I am not the person that would willingly, from any motive of economy or retrenchment, attempt to reduce it. If it be the choice of England to descend to a lower scale amongst nations—to say that she has been too powerful, and no longer wishes to influence the destinies of the world, but will be content with an humble part, it is for the country to say so—only let me not be the instrument, (loud cheers) to carry into effect what I should regard as the degradation of the empire, and the destruction of its pride and glory!" (Cheers.)

The proposition for reducing the number of Colonies or abandoning them was made by members of the Free Trade school—Mr. John Macgregor, the late Secretary of the Board of Trade, and author of the work on British North America, was one of those who strenuously advocated a reduction of Colonial expenditure. The statements in Mr. MacGregor's book, which show clearly the value and importance of these Colonies to England, were embodied in the strong and unmistakeable language of Lord John Russell.

The Rural Cemetery.—We understand that operations are about to be commenced at the Rural Cemetery. Several walks were laid out last autumn, but the winter came on before the lots could be marked off. We also understand that about one hundred lots will be offered at auction in the course of a week or two, for the purpose of allowing the public generally the right of selection. By an Act passed at the late session of the Provincial Legislature, no interments will be permitted in the old Burying Ground after the first of May, and no doubt most persons will be disposed to remove the ashes of their forefathers and relatives to a place which is likely to be kept sacred for that purpose for many generations.

It is intended, in the new Cemetery, that no wooden railings are to be erected round the lots, but that the owners will be expected to cultivate flowers and shrubs on them. All who have visited the modern Cemeteries in England or the United States, can appreciate the great boon that this undertaking will confer on the inhabitants of this City, in affording to those who mourn, a place of resort, where all will be in harmony with their feelings.

We learn also, from those who have had an opportunity of knowing, that our Cemetery possesses natural capabilities for being beautified, not surpassed by any. We trust, therefore, that our citizens will take an interest in, and support this institution, which, if so upheld, will, at no distant day, be an ornament and credit to Saint John.

Common Council.—The King's Ward scrutinies were decided by the Common Council this week, and resulted in favor of W. H. Needham, Esq. as Alderman, and Mr. Joseph Fairweather as Assistant. The scrutiny between the candidates for the Assistant Aldermanship in Sidney Ward, was abandoned by the sitting Assistant, and Mr. M'Avity takes his seat without opposition.

The Council re-appointed Captain Thomas Reed Harbour Master for the present year, and Mr. James Gerow, Jun. Collector of Taxes—Michael Garraty, Pilot, was refused his branch for the present, until some charges of incompetency that have been brought against him, shall have been investigated by a Committee of the Common Council.

Militia Drill.—It will be seen by the General Order, inserted on our last page, that the two days' drill have been dispensed with in this Province the present year.

Arrival and Departure of Troops.—The Troop-ship *Bellisle* Capt. Kingscome, arrived at Patridge Island on Wednesday morning last, from the West Indies and Halifax, with a Battalion of the 1st (the Royal) Regt. of Foot, to relieve the 33d Regt. in this Province. The troops and baggage were brought on shore during the day by steamers and river-craft, and on Thursday the 33d Regiment were embarked by the same means. The Bellisle sailed yesterday morning for England, with a light breeze from the Southward. This morning the wind is from the Eastward, and the ship will no doubt get clear of the Bay to-day.

The Royals are a fine-looking body of men, and were received, on landing, by the Band of the 33d, which preceded them to the Barracks, with appropriate music. The compliment was returned by the Royals, on the departure of the 33d on Thursday. The officers and men of the latter corps have made themselves generally esteemed while stationed in this Province.

On Monday evening last, the Sergeants of Her Majesty's 33d Regiment presented a splendid Silver Snuff Box to Colour Sergeant William Smith, (who has obtained his discharge from that Regiment,) bearing the following inscription:

"Presented to Colour Sergeant William Smith, 33d Regiment, by his Comrade Sergeants, as a token of their respect and esteem 10th April, 1848."

Sergeant-Major Carter presented it. His address, and the heartfelt reply of Colour Sergeant Smith, warmed the hearts of all present; the Quadrille Band of the regiment, after having played "God save the Queen," struck up "A lilt so gaily O," when dancing commenced, and was kept up with great hilarity until Chanticleer proclaimed the hour for retiring. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and two paintings, representing Lieut. Colonel Whannell, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, formerly Colonel of the regiment, seemed by their presence to animate the company. The whole was conducted with pleasant and affable decorum by their Sergeant Major, and spoke volumes for the good internal discipline of the regiment.—*Communicated.*

We last Saturday published two Address to Sir William Colebrooke—one from the Common Council, and the other from the inhabitants of the City and County generally, which were presented to him at the Levee on that day, on his retirement from the Government of this Province. To-day we give His Excellency's replies to these documents, and also an Address from King's County, with Sir William's reply thereto.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—

I return you my sincere acknowledgments for the gratifying terms in which you have addressed me on the occasion of my retirement from the Government of this Province, after a residence amongst you of so many years.

You do me justice in attributing to me a warm interest in its advancement as one of the most important possessions of the Crown, and to which the prosperity of your City must ever largely contribute,—nor can this be arrested, favored as it is by nature as the seat of a great maritime and commercial Emporium, and possessing so much of English spirit and enterprize in the character of its Inhabitants.

The calamities to which you have adverted, although for a time they may have checked your progress, have also had the effect of stimulating your exertions to meet them, and to indulge a hope that the trials to which you were exposed in 1841, and subsequent years, have had the effect of inspiring you with confidence in the extent and stability of your resources.

In considering the sufferings occasioned in the last year by a number of sick and distressed Emigrants, I have had occasion to witness your humane exertions and those of your citizens at large in behalf of the afflicted, and in rendering you my assistance on any of these trying occasions I consider that I have only discharged my duty to you as the Representative of the Queen, whose sympathy in your trials has so often been manifested.

I thank you very cordially for the expression of your good wishes, and especially for your concern in the disposition of Lady Colebrooke, as well as for the notice you have taken of her participation in the measures you have promoted for alleviating the prevailing distress. Accept in return our united regards and wishes for your happiness and prosperity, of which it will at all times be gratifying to us to hear, in whatever part of the world we may be situated.

Gentlemen,—

Accept my cordial acknowledgments for your Address on the occasion of my departure from your shores. To have spent amongst you so many years in the active discharge of duties of so responsible a nature, and to receive at the close of my labours expressions of esteem and confidence from so large and respectable a portion of the community, cannot be otherwise than most gratifying to my feelings. I am more especially promoted to thank you for the terms in which you have expressed yourselves in regard to Lady Colebrooke, who I need not assure you participates fully in the interest which we shall continue to cherish in the fortunes of a Community in which we have so long resided. In her name, and in my own, therefore, I request your acceptance of our sincere thanks for your good wishes, and the expression of our hope that prosperity and happiness may attend you.

To His Excellency Sir William BcBean George Colebrooke, K. H., *Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c.*

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, the Magistrates of the County of King's County, in General Sessions convened, with sentiments of great respect and esteem, beg leave to present this Address on your Excellency's departure from the Administration of the Government of this Province.

The assiduity with which your Excellency applied yourself to all public Institutions; the scientific and untiring research displayed in all our contemplated internal improvements; as well as the zeal manifested towards every interest connected with the public weal, during the seven years of your Excellency's Administration, under conflicting circumstances, will cause your name to be deeply engraven on the Annals of New-Brunswick.

The condescension and urbanity of manner your Excellency has shewn to all, while the unostentatious and unbounded charity exercised by your Excellency and Lady Colebrooke in relieving the necessities of our suffering poor, will long be cherished with grateful remembrance.

In conclusion, we wish your Excellency, Lady Colebrooke and Family, a very large share of unclouded happiness, and a safe and pleasant voyage to your future destination.

WILLIAM M'LEOD, J. C. P., Chairman,
In behalf of the Magistrates for King's County.

[His Excellency's Reply.]

Gentlemen,—

I receive with great satisfaction the Address you have presented to me on the occasion of my approaching departure from your Province.

I appreciate highly the expression of your approval of the exertions by which I have endeavoured to promote the general interests in the responsible charge which Her Majesty has been pleased for so long a period to confide to me; and I request your acceptance of my unfeigned acknowledgments for the terms in which you have expressed yourselves in regard to Lady Colebrooke, who unites with me in requesting to return to you our best wishes for your future welfare and happiness.

Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology.—Dr. Womersley has arrived in this City, and has made arrangements to commence his lectures on Monday evening next, in the Institute. The Dr. is from England, and has been lecturing in the United States, and recently in Fredericton, where, we understand, he has been listened to during two courses by highly respectable and gratified audiences. At the close he was presented with a paper, of which the following is a copy:—

"*Fredericton, March 27, 1848.*

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, having attended a course of lectures delivered in this city, by Dr. Thomas Womersley, on *Anatomy and Physiology*, have great pleasure in expressing our unqualified approbation of the subjects, the style, and the utility of those admirable lectures.

"To all who desire to be made acquainted with their own wonderful structure, and to acquire a useful knowledge of the immutable and beneficent laws of nature which affect their minds and bodies, and bear directly upon the daily enjoyments and duties of life—to fathers and mothers—to children—to young and old we say—go and hear Dr. Womersley, and you will not only be delighted and instructed, but you will neither hear nor see any thing which can in any degree offend the most refined delicacy.

"J. W. Weldon, Speaker, P. P.; L. A. Wilmot, M.P.P.; James Brown, M.P.P.; William End, M.P.P.; A. Barberie, M.P.P.; Joseph Read, M.P.P.; D. Wark, M.P.P; W. M'Leod, M.P.P.; T. Gilbert, M.P.P.; Wm. Porter, M.P.P.; M. Cranney, M.P.P.; Thos. O. Miles, M.P.P.; I. Woodward, M.P.P.; John Earle, M.P.P.; Alexander Rankin, M.P.P.; W. Carman, M.P.P.; Robert Thomson, M.D., M.P.P.; W. H. Botsford, M.P.P.; George S. Hill, E. C.; H. Hatch, M.L.C.; Edward W. G. Houseal, Prof. King's College; John Saunders, Prov. Sec.; T. B. Toldervy, M. D. &c.; J. Robb, M. D., Prof. King's College; H. T. Partelow; T. A. Perley."

Any comment, after the above, is unnecessary. We feel assured that all Ladies and Gentlemen who may embrace the opportunity of hearing the Dr. will be richly repaid.—*See Advertisement.*

We have been favored with a pamphlet containing Testimonials and Memorials of the services of Lieut. Charles Hare, of the Royal Navy, who has been thirty-seven years a Lieutenant, and we think all who know any thing of this deserving officer, will, on perusing the testimonials as to his services, character and ability, be at a loss to account for his being overlooked by the Government. We trust, however, that justice may yet be awarded to him. His intimate knowledge of our coast added to his other qualifications, should, we think have pointed him out as an officer eminently qualified for the Surveying Service in the Bay of Fundy.

The fine Steamer *Maid of Erin*, having been lengthened and improved during the winter, may now be considered the best sea-going Steamer in our waters. She leaves here on Tuesday morning next for Portland, under the command of her gentlemanly and experienced commander, Capt. Leavitt.

The Steamer Fredericton left Indian Town yesterday morning for Head Quarters—the river at the time being reported open nearly all the way to Fredericton. This is fully a fortnight sooner than last year.

Miss Magee, and Messrs. John Hegan, John Gillis, B. Crowther, James Doherty and James Howard, of this City, who were passengers by the Royal Mail Steamer Hibernia, arrived here on Monday morning last, in the Steamer Maid of Erin from Annapolis.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn that on Monday week, Mr. Daniel Dunham, of this city, was lost in the Falls, while attempting to cross near Goat Island. He had gone up the river for the purpose of getting bark to dye his nets, and, although missing for several days, was not supposed to have been drowned until his boat was picked up near the entrance of the harbour. He was an active, enterprising man, of about 40 years of age, and was unmarried.—*New-Bruns.*

The Legislature of Nova-Scotia was prorogued on Tuesday. Sir John Harvey delivered an excellent but somewhat lengthy speech on the occasion.

Despatches from the Colonial Office had been laid before the Assembly—entirely approving of the measures which had been pursued by Sir John Harvey, with reference to filling up his Executive Council—recognizing the right to determine the amount of Sir Rupert D. George's retiring pension as properly belonging to the Assembly, and stating that to the decision of that body it must be left—and, with reference to the office of Queen's Advocate, or Proctor in the Court of Vice Admiralty, which the Hon. Mr. Johnston refused to give up, when he resigned the Attorney Generalship, announcing Earl Grey's decision, after due deliberation, that the ex-Attorney General may hold the office, providing *he supports the present Administration, or abandons his seat in the Legislature.*

His Lordship, however, tells His Excellency that in removing Sir Rupert D. George, he exceeded his authority—that, in *point of form*, the removal of that Officer, can only be regarded as a Suspension, as he held his office by virtue of Her Majesty's appointment. He informs his Excellency, however, that Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that he shall be considered as *having been removed from the date when he suspended* him from the discharge of the duties of the offices in question.

His Lordship expresses his satisfaction that the Council intend, as per minute in Council of February 8, 1848, to 'resist with firmness, the introduction of the *mischeivous policy* of sweeping changes of subordinate functionaries.'

His Lordship trusts 'that the system of Responsible Government, of which they so justly appreciate and apply the principles, may now be regarded as established in Nova Scotia, in a manner calculated to make it work for the general advantage of the Inhabitatants of the Province.'

The English Mail.

The Steamer Hibernia, with the English Mail of the 25th March, arrived at Halifax on the 7th instant, after a passage of less than thirteen days. The Mail was received in this City on Sunday evening last. We subjoin the more important items of news contained in the papers.

Birth of another Princess.—Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria was safely delivered of a Princess on March 18. A few minutes after the birth, the Royal infant was shewn to the Ministers and Great Officers of the State and Household in the ante-room, when the usual formalities and ceremonies on the birth of a Prince or Princess were gone through. An address of congratulation on the event was voted in the House of Commons on the 19th with great enthusiasm.

On the 21th, the official bulletin from Buckingham Palace, announced that the Queen and the infant Princess continued well, and that Her Majesty's recovery had so far advanced, that no more bulletins would be issued.

The ministry have carried the income tax in spite of all opposition within and without Parliament, and so are safe in their places for the present.

An attempt was made in the House of Commons, on the 13th, to extend the provisions of the income tax to Ireland, but it failed, the majority the other way being 60.

The abolition of capital punishment was debated for four hours on the 14th, but lost by 122 to 66

Reduction of the British Navy.—A very animated debate took place in the House of Commons on the 19th. Messrs. Hume and Cobden advocated the reduction of the number of men to 36,000 instead of 43,000. Their plan was defeated by a majority of 309.

Increase of Marines in the English Navy.—Anxious to have the ships of the line as well armed and manned as possible, the Admiralty have issued an order augmenting the force of marines to each ship for sea service. The number of officers and men for a three decker was until now 160, it is now to be 200, and so on downward.

The riots in England, the condition of Ireland, the gloomy state of trade everywhere, the critical position of France, the monetary crisis there, the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, the numerous heavy failures, the threatening clouds that spread over Europe, are subjects that fill every mind and lead to very serious reflections. No one dares to predict the events of the future. The railway, the steamer, the telegraph, the "special messenger," are kept constantly at work, and news arrives at all hours of the day and night, and is rapidly published and eagerly read.

The whole trade of England and the Continent appears to be in the worst possible condition. The complaints from the manufacturing districts are of a very gloomy complexion. The last report states that the alarming news from the Continent is of that character as entirely to forbid exportations from England to any part. "The French Provisional Government does not appear to be at all emerging from its difficulties; on the other hand, fresh cause for uneasiness is to be found daily, and the commerce of the country is suffering materially. We hear of constant failures of banks, both in Paris and elsewhere; and the commerce of the Continent of Europe, generally, has received such a shock as will not be shortly recovered."

The Corn trade of the United Kingdom has exhibited symptoms of greater firmness; and during the past two weeks there has been a slight advance in the value of several descriptions of Grain and Grain produce. At Liverpool the trade has not been active, still prices were steady. On Friday, March 24th, American Wheat sold at 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per 70 lbs. Flour, United States, 26s. to 28s. per barrel, Canada 27s. to 28s. Indian Corn at the same market was worth 27s. to 29s. per quarter, and Indian Meal 12s. 6d. to 13s. per barrel. The prospects of the crops are on the whole satisfactory, but the weather has not been very favourable for agricultural operations.

The timber trade at Liverpool continues gradually to improve. The stocks of every description of timber is light, and the cargoes are readily sold on arrival. The imports of the month are five cargoes from St. John, one from St. Andrew's, and one from St. Stephen's—6,225 tons. The sales are a cargo of St. John pine timber, of 19¼ inches average, at 18¾d. per foot; one, of 18¾ inches, at 18d.; one, 18¼ inches, at 17½d.; and one, of 16¾ inches, at 16½d. per foot. A very good cargo of Quebec yellow pine at a little above 15½d. per foot, and an old cargo at 12d. 3 6ths per foot. By auction, a cargo of Quebec (last year's import,) at 13d. to 13¾d. per foot; Quebec red pine sold by auction at 19d. to 20½d. per foot, and by private from 20d. to 21½d. per foot; St. John red pine sold with cargo at 14d. per foot; Quebec oak by auction at 24d. to 25½d., and Nova Scotia at 16d. per foot, and by private 118 logs Nova Scotia at 18d. per foot; St. John birch with cargo at 14d. per foot. A cargo of good spruce deals from St. Stephen's has been sold at £8 17s. 6d. per standard; a cargo of St. John, price not transpired; for a cargo now landing, half yellow, a very high price is expected.

The timber freights are being taken up but slowly; the quotations of to day are—Quebec to London, 35s.; ditto Hull, 36s. ditto Bristol Channel, 35s.; ditto New Ross, 34s.; ditto Southampton, 36s. 6d.; ditto Fowey, 34s. Riga to East coast, timber, 23s.; logs, 27s.; hemp, 40s. Shediac to Gloucester, 95s. for square sleepers. Dantzic to East coast, 16s. 6d. to 17s.; Memel ditto, 16s. 6d. to 17s; Dantzic to West coast 18s.

The effect of the new Passenger's Act is already being seriously felt, and many of the North American ships taking cargo avoid the act by confining their number of passengers to fifteen. The uncertainty of the amount of duty intended to be levied by the authorities is also another serious drawback to emigration, as the owners are compelled to protect themselves by an increased rate of passage-money.

The Columbia, steam-vessel, has been ordered to be brought forward for service without delay Her machinery and boilers are to be repaired at Chatham dock-yard.

Lieut. A. S. Symes was appointed to the Steamer Columbia on the 23d of March.

The disturbances in England and Scotland, of which we gave an account in our last number, although threatening, betimes, to become dangerous in their results, not only to the peace of the localities in which they occurred, but to the lives and properties of the inhabitants, have entirely subsided, and, with the exception of detatched meetings to sympathise with the French republicans held in the more populous districts, there is nothing to break in upon the usual quiescent state of public feeling.

The chief news, during the past few days, is from Ireland, where matters appear to be fast approaching to a crisis. So far, however, notwithstanding the expectation to the contrary, the public peace has not been disturbed. The monster meeting held in Dublin on Monday last, for the purpose of "fraternizing" with the French, and which was to make the Government quail, passed off with more than usual tameness, whilst it has called forth from the respectable portion of the inhabitants of Dublin, an expression of confidence in the Government.

A conflict with the executive was never, perhaps, more perseveringly or daringly provoked than by those who now assume the leadership of the Irish people. We may rest assured that danger is not distant when Mr. John O'Connell, not usually over-nice in his language, deems it discreet to withdraw from an alliance he had courted, and to dissuade his followers from a course he had counselled them to adopt. Nor is it likely that so calm a thinker as Lord Clarendon would have suffered himself to be drawn into the adoption of extraordinary military manœuvres unless some proximate—at least, some possible—danger was actually in existance. The undisguised insurrectionary spirit provoked and promoted by Mr. Mitchell and his associates is at once a cause and an indication of an impending struggle, which only prudence can avert.

The language now used by the Repealers of Ireland is bold and seditious in the extreme. At the last meeting of the "Irish Confederation," Mr. Smith O'Brien, in the course of his speech, proposed that the repealers should *fraternize with the soldiers*; and he said that if the military were sent to Dublin, with the design of butchering the people, it was more than probable that the first person who would be shot by the soldiery would be the officer who gave the word! *This was received with tremendous cheers.* He proposed that 300,000 men, who were willing to give their lives for their country, should be enrolled as members of a national guard, and then British ascendancy by the bayonet would be at an end.

Mr. Meagher followed, and said it was much better to swing from the gibbet than to live and fatten in the castle, which was opened only for "reduced gentlemen." "If we are to perish on the scaffold, our last words shall be France, France, France avenge us!" In a letter addressed to Lord Clarendon, Mr. Mitchell, the editor of the "United Irishman," says that he does preach "treason" in his letters, and that they will be continued and improved upon till they have produced their effect—the effect not of a street riot, but of a deliberate and universal armament to sweep this island clear of British butchers, and plant the green flag on Dublin Castle.'

Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell attended at the police-office on Wednesday, in pursuance of notice served on them for the purpose of entering into bail to attend the Court of Queen's Bench, and stand their trial, the two former for having on the 15th of March instant, delivered speeches calculated to excite unlawful opposition to her Majesty's government, and the latter for having published in the *United Irishman* articles of a like tendency. The three gentlemen were escorted by a large body of their admirers, who loudly cheered them. The magistrate addressed Mr. Mitchell, and said that from the gravity of the charge preferred against him, he would be required to give bail in person for £200, and in two sureties of £100 each. The Magistrate also informed Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher of the charges against them. Sureties were tendered, to which the Crown Solicitor did not object. They then proceeded to D'Olier-street, when the three gentlemen delivered short inflammatory speeches to between 4,000 to 5,000 persons, after which the mob dispersed, and the large body of police in attendance were marched back to their barracks. On Wednesday all the troops stationed at the different public offices were removed to their barracks, it being considered that the recent display of military force had produced the desired effect.

The *Dublin Evening Packet* of Thursday says: "There is not the slightest danger of an outbreak, or any other demonstration calculated to create alarm, in Dublin." The repealers have been completely cowed by the preparations of the Lord Lieutenant.

In Cork, Limerick, and indeed throughout Ireland, St. Patrick's Day, which was to have been "a great day for Ireland," passed off more quietly than usual.

The Mayor of Cork refused to call a meeting on St. Patrick's Day to address the French. He did not believe that the requisition represented the intelligence or the property of the city.

The squadron so long stationed at Lisbon was off Cove on Thursday.

Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting of this body was held on Monday. The hall was crowded in every part, even to inconvenience, and betokening that it had not been deserted on acconnt of the open air demonstration on the opposite bank of the Liffey. There was great enthusiasm evinced by those present; and the Earl of Miltown, who was present to day again, was received with great warmth. The speeches were of the ordinary character. The repeal rent very nearly approached £100.

The foreign intelligence we have to communicate is of a highly formidable character. First in importance is the fact that a revolution has actually occurred in Austria. A demonstration, in favour of reform, begun by the students of the University, was met by armed resistance; the people were assailed by a large force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, led by one of the Arch-dukes, with the result of a defeat of the military and a complete submission on the part of the Emperor. Full liberty of the press—a representative constitution—publicity of legal proceedings—trial by jury—and the dismissal of Prince Metternich and his colleagues, have been conceded, and a National Guard formed and armed.

In Berlin there has been a serious collision between a mob and the troops; but apparently without any general [illegible] participation, or important result.

In the smaller states of Germany and in Denmark, considerable uneasiness still prevails, and everywhere, except in Hanover, the governments are disposed to yield.

From France the accconts continue to be of a most gloomy character, matters running on with daily increased rapidity to their natural end. The direct taxes have been increased, and they are made payable by the owners instead of the occupiers of lands and houses. Deep discontent prevails among the old National Guard, and in the army, which is attempted to be allayed by increasing the numbers of both, and by promises, on the part of the government, to attend regularly and liberally to their wants. This policy can have no other meaning than that these infatuated men will plunge the country, over which they are unfortunately the temporary rulers, into a foreign war, as a safety-valve for domestic discontent. As France has no foreign enemies, there can possibly be no explanation of an increase of her military strength, except in the intention of her Government to provoke a quarrel. With respect to England, this intention was made manifest on Friday, by M. Lamartine, in a bombastic speech to the Irish residents, in which he announced that the "heart of France was never closed to Ireland," and predicted the speedy triumph of the Irish political and religious agitation.

Of the morality that characterises the new French *regime*, a pregnant illustration is furnished in the fact, that an assassin, one Bergeron, who, some years since, made an attempt upon the life of Louis Philippe, has been specially rewarded by an appointment as Commissary-General.

The immense run upon the Bank of France compelled that establishment to close altogether on Thursday. It was understood that the artizans employed by it in printing notes, were engaged night and day is preparing the new 100f. notes to be issued under the decree of the government for the suspension of cash payments published yesterday.

A very exciting scene took place at a meeting of the provisional government. The majority having demanded the resignation of M. Ledru Rollin, this gentleman replied that he would never resign, and that if they wished to dismiss him he would appeal to the people, at the same time advancing towards a window, no doubt with the intention of addressing the populace. Upon this, M. Garnier Pages drew his pistols, and threatened to fire if M. Ledru Rollin persisted. A most violent scene ensued, M. Ledru Rollin proceeding so far as to raise his hand against M. de Lamartine, who said "Sir, I would rather die in an *emeute* than upon the scaffold. Ledru Rollin then became calmer on the threat of Garnier Pages that he would show the people a treasury bond for 300,000f. drawn on the treasury by M. Ledru Rollin.

The Provisional Government seems to have been successful in propitiating the clergy. The Archbishop of Lyons has written a fierce letter to the journals, denouncing the Provisional Government for closing the establishments of religious communities not authorized by the law.

Despatches were received at the Foreign office from Berlin, dated the 14th, which announces that the Emperor of Russia has declared in the most positive manner that he will abstain from all interference in the affairs of France so long as France shall not make any aggression on other powers.

By express we have received the following important intelligence:—

On the 18th the inhabitants of Cracow proclaimed a Republic. 15,000 insurgents are under arms. On the previous day the Governor was compelled by the people to release 400 political prisoners, implicated in the recent insurrection.

A decree has been issued by the French Minister of Finance, authorising the establishment of depots for raw material or manufactured goods, for which the owners may receive acknowledgments, stating their value; these certificates are made transferable by endorsement, and will be received as bills at the Bank of Discount; they will bear the stamp of the Republic, and the depots will be under the protection of the State. This course, although appearing now imperatively necessary for the support of commercial credit and the restoration of confidence, nevertheless betray the germs of a new and dangerous policy on the part of the Government, and, on that account, assumes a very serious complexion.

A project of law, it is said, is in hand, to allow the State to buy up the railways from the companies in whose hands they now are, giving to shareholders in lieu five per cent. stock at a given price.

Gen. Cavaignac has been appointed Minister of War.

On the 23d instant, bills having been posted by the Belgians and Germans, calling upon the French to give them arms, and march with them to Belgium and Germany to establish Republics, about 5000 people assembled at noon, who, however, contented themselves with burning their national flags.

All ideas of war with the continental Powers are at an end, except as regards Russia. If the Poles rise it will be exceedingly difficult to keep the French people from rushing to their aid. The Government will, in all probability, be compelled by the pressure of the multitude to interfere. It will not do so if it can be avoided; but it will not and cannot resist any general display of sympathy for the Poles. A party of twenty-five Polish emigrants left Paris a few days since, with the intention of penetrating into Poland, and raising the standard of revolt. Their countrymen in Paris are looking with great anxiety to the result of their exertions.

A growing jealously was beginning to be manifested by the departments at the absolute domination over them assumed by the Parisians, and it was apprehended that the returns for the elections from the provinces would tell against the Provisional Government.

The commercial letters from Vienna are of the most gratifying description.

The whole country is said to be in a state of grateful enthusiasm, and the steady confidence and practical good sense of the people have been shown to a remarkable extent in the uninterrupted fulfilment of their mercantile and monetary obligations. All payments, it is said, are made most punctually, and the privilege to defer them for fourteen days, which was granted, has not in any way been resorted to.

M. de Rothschild has subscribed fl 100,000 towards the equipment of the national guard of Vienna.

Despatches have been received in Paris announcing the important fact that Lombardy is in high insurrection.

It is stated that the movement commenced in Bergamo and Breschia, and ensued at Milan; it is added that the tri-colour flag was waving over the *duomo* of the chateau.

The latest advices from Milan are to the 19th instant. At that date the city was in a state of complete revolution. No faith is placed in the Emperor. Barricades had been erected in all the streets, and fighting was going on between the people and the Government. Lombardy was in a state of anarchy and confusion.

Hungary has been granted a ministry of her own, and hence all cause of danger as regards that portion of the empire would seem to be removed.

Advices from Naples to the 10th instant, and from Messina to the 7th, bring the unpleasant intelligence that, owing to the concessions of the King not having yet been communicated, the contest between the people and the Neapolitan garrison was still going on. Up to the morning of the 7th the bombardment from the citadel and Fort Salvador had continued, at intervals, night and day, but being principally directed against the forts on the heights, the town had not suffered to any great extent. The Salvadore Fort had been carried by storm, and 180 soldiers made prisoners. Happily, the vessels bearing the news of the new constitution was due, and it is to be hoped would put a stop to further bloodshed.

Mehemet Ali had arrived at Naples, and taken up his abode in one of the royal palaces.

The French Government has received a telegraphic despatch, announcing that the King of Bavaria had abdicated; no dates or other particulars are given, the telegraph being interrupted by the weather.

The *Patrie* announces that Dutch Luxemburg has established a Republic. The town of Luxemburg has, however, not shared in the movement, from being at the mercy of the fortress.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 14th inst. announces that a report was circulated that a Russian fleet was to pass through the Sound for the purpose of assisting the King of Naples; the Danish people had conveyed artillery to the coast, to oppose the passage of the Russians.

The Fleet of the French Republic.—From the extraordinary activity and bustle which prevails at Toulon, there can be no doubt some important movement of the French fleet is contemplated. Orders have been issued for the concentration of the whole fleet, which is very well manned; and, although heavily stored, is to be provided with five months provisions, and to be ready for sudden orders. Naples is supposed to be the destination of the force.

Letters from Rome of the 11th inst. state that capital to be feeling the influence of the money crisis in France. Genoa had withdrawn its credit at the Roman Bank. Tortonia gives no money on Paris, not even on the wealthiest and highest firms. The crisis there, however, would, it was hoped, be only temporary. The Roman Princes, who are shareholders in the bank, had guaranted not to allow the establishment to suspend its payments. The panic was nevertheless great, and a general disposition prevailed to withdraw the funds placed in the bank.

London, March 24.

The English Stock Market continues firm, though not at so high prices as those ruling yesterday. There is also not so much business doing. The possibility of an internal continental war is again becoming a subject of much conversation. The news received to-day from Paris, and other parts, is decidedly of a character to strengthen such a supposition. Counteracting influences, however, are working to avoid, for the present, such a result of the revolutionary spirit. Consols have been steady throughout the morning at 82⅝ to ¾ and may be quoted now at 82¾ to 83, Exchequer Bills are marked firm at 27s. to 32s. pm.

The foreign market is steady, with not so much doing as usual. Prices are the same as yesterday.

The English share market continues dull and heavy, but foreign shares are decidedly firmer.

Three o'clock.—Consols for money 83⅛ to ⅜, and for account 83⅛ to ⅜.

The Steamer Washington, 17 days from Southampton, arrived at New York on the 7th inst. and the Hibernia, 15 days from Liverpool, via Halifax, on the 9th.

The news by the steamer Washington caused a great dullness in the New-York markets. On Saturday last there was scarcely a transaction worth reporting. No sales of Cotton took place. Flour was offered more freely, but prices remained as formerly—ranging from $6,30 for common to $6,56 for fine Genesee. Corn was drooping. Provisions dull.

Messrs. Chubb & Co.—The Bill for the division of this parish into three separate parishes has been lost in the Legislature. We remain therefore in the same state as before, and it may be well for us to consider what that state is.

Let us first see what is the state of our finances. Upon the appointment of the present Rector the Vestry voted from the Corporation funds £200 to be paid annually towards the Rector's Salary, and £100 towards the salaries of the assistant clergymen. A fund was also formed to be supported by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners, out of which the Rector was to receive £200 more and his two assistants each £100. This with an allowance from the Society at home was intended to raise the Rector's salary from £300 to £500 per annum exclusive of surplice fees, and to make up to each of the assistants £200 per annum.

For the first two years the voluntary subscriptions were more than sufficient to pay the proportion of salaries expected from them. One of the assistant clergymen then resigned, and thus saved £100 a year both to the voluntary fund and to the Corporation. From that time however the voluntary fund began to decrease, so that last year the Wardens were obliged to take £80 and upwards from the Church revenues to make up the deficiency in the salaries occasioned by the falling off the suscriptions, and the deficiency will be still greater this year. But the Vestry have been compelled by the present state of the Church funds to resolve not to vote any further sums toward supplying such deficiency.—The salaries of the clergy, therefore, are at the present moment considerably in arrear.

This certainly is not a very satisfactory state of things. And what I would ask is now to be done? Will the parties who have so eagerly opposed the division of the parish be equally ready to make up the deficiency in the salaries of the Clergy?

Contrast with our indifference, which allows us thus gradually to sink into bankruptcy, the noble efforts making in the mother country and elsewhere to provide additional Church accommodation.—How many new edifices have been erected? How many, which had before been guarded with jealous care against the intrusion of any but the privileged few, have been either wholly or partially thrown open to all who desire to enter?

In the Diocese of Chester alone more than *two hundred* Churches have been consecrated within the last twenty years by its late Bishop (Sumner), whose recent elevation to the See of Canterbury has been the subject of congratulation among churchmen. Yet we quote the opinions, and seek to shelter ourselves under the authority of that eminent divine—the zealous friend of the poor and of Church extension—though not a single Church has been built in our parish for the last quarter of a century. Surely it is idle to join in the congratulations of Bishop Sumner, if we do not follow his example.

But we have at home examples of zeal, which it would be well for us to imitate.—Seven places of worship have been erected in this parish by our dissenting brethren within the last twenty years. During that time the population has been trebled; and yet we have no more Churches or greater accommodation.—Are those we have better filled than before? or are we less wealthy than they? To what purpose has a kind providence blessed us with wealth, if we do not appropriate a portion of it to his service and the benefit of our poorer brethren.

Let us hope, that they who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of defeating the measure are prepared with something better than complimentary addresses or the temporary expedients suggested in the newspapers.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH.

☞ Mails for England will close at the General Post office in this City on Wednesday next, 19th inst at three o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturday the 29th, at the same hour.

Government Emigration Office, St. John, 10th April, 1848.

The Ship "Londonderry," George Boyle, Master, sailed on the 16th March, from Londonderry for this port, with 193 passengers, a list of whom can be seen at this office. No other passenger list has yet been received.

The Barque "British Queen" would sail from Londonderry for this port, with passengers, about 27th March. No other vessel offered at that port for St. John. Owing to the great distress in Ireland, and the difficulty of paying the increased rates of passage, emigrants were coming forward slowly, and but few vessels are likely to procure a full complement of passengers from Ireland.

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

The Rev. Alexander Clark, of Amherst, N. S., will preach in the Free Presbyterian Church on to-morrow, (Sabbath) at 11 o'clock, a. m.; and the Rev. Robert Sutherland, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, will preach in the same place at 3 o'clock, p. m., and in the Portland Market House at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Religious Meeting.—In future, the Meetings in the Christian Chapel, Charlotte-street, will be as follows:—Proclamation of the Gospel and teaching the Oracles of God, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. and the Ordinance of the Lord's Supper, exhortations, &c. in the evening at 6 o'clock. Question for examination to-morrow (Lord's day) afternoon: *Is Infant Baptism taught in the Bible?*—Seats always free.

Dyspepsia.—This distressing complaint is a weakness of the digestive organs, caused by impurity of the blood. The gastric juice, a fluid peculiar to the stomach, when secreted from bad blood, is deficient in those solvent properties which are of such importance to digestion. Consequently the food, instead of being dissolved, often becomes spoiled or putrified in the stomach; hence bad breath, sour belching, costiveness, pains in the stomach, colic, dysentery, and other dreadful complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are a certain cure for Dyspepsia, because they cleanse the stomach and bowels from all billous humours, and purify the blood. Four or five of said Pills, taken at night on going to bed, will in all cases give relief, and if continued for a short time, will make a perfect cure of Dyspepsia.

☞ *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.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

The unparalleled and astonishing efficacy of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in all the diseases for which it is recommended, curing many cases after the skill of the best physicians was unavailing, has effected a large and increasing demand for it. This fact has caused several unprincipled counterfeiters and imitators to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance, for the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Spikenard," "Wild Cherry, Comfrey," &c. Another, "Wester's Balsam of Wild Cherry," mispelling the name, and forging certificates to resemble those of the true Balsam. "For Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" is the only genuine. The rest merely imitate the name of the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philad." blown in the glass; each bottle bearing a label on the front with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped hereafter with a new wrapper; copyright secured, 1844; on which will always appear the written signature of "I Butts."

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—☞ For sale by Peters & 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.

Among the numerous remedies which stand reputable on the basis of an ancient name, are none perhaps which have acquired so great celebrity, and extensive use in so short a time as this invaluable article.—They have ganied their high reputation, alone by their good works. Those who once try them, always use them again. They are grateful to the stomach;—they improve the functions of secretion, nutrition and circulation. They restore digestion and appetite, and create a natural warmth which glows through the whole system, giving it greater vitality and animation.—In BILIOUS *complaints, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsy*, and all other disorders of the stomach they produce the most happy results. For *Sores, Boils, Salt-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofulous complaints*, and many other like diseases arising from IMPURE BLOOD, they have become highly celebrated. Hundreds of certificates have been received from individuals who after having taken them for a few weeks, (according to the directions which accompany the box) were cured of the most afflicting cases of *Scrofulous affections. They give* GOOD BLOOD FOR BAD, and renew the fluids and vital functions. Bottles of the boasted Sarsaparillas, contain less of the *true virtues* of that valuable plant, and are less effectual, than a single box of these extraordinary Pills. In *Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Sore Throat, Headache, Giddiness*, &c., they are recommended with entire confidence; the relief in these cases is quick and permanent. For *Fever and Ague, Fevers, Asthma, Piles, Loss of Appetite, Dropsy, Jaundice, Worms, Looseness, General Debility*, and many of the various other diseases to which the human system is liable, they have proved an infallible remedy. Their action on the bowels is of the mildest character, even *over doses* never cause griping or unpleasantness, yet they are searching and efficient. It is impossible by *words*, 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. The unhappy invalid after having tested but a single box of them, will with joy for the unexampled change wrought in his health, bear testimony to their uncommon virtues.

☞ For sale at the Store of the Subscriber, 8, Brick Buildings, North Wharf, at 1s. 3d. per box, and liberal allowance for wholesale purchases; and at the several Sub-Agencies in the Provinces—see Phœnix Advertiser, &c.

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

MARRIED.

At St. Ann's Chapel, Fredericton, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Curate of Fredericton, Mr. James Coulter, of that City, to Miss Mary Rose, of the Parish of Kingsclear.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, widow, in the 65th year of her age.

This morning, after a short but severe illness, in sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection, Mrs. Jane Foster, in the 56th year of her age, leaving four children to mourn their sudden bereavement. Funeral on Monday next, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Princess-street, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

Yesterday, 14th instant, in the 21st year of her age, Miss Eliza Craig, niece of Messrs. R. & A. Jardine. Funeral from Mr. Jardine's residence on the Marsh, on Monday at 4 o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

At the Alms House, on the 8th inst. Mr. Richard M'Farlane, of perpetual motion notoriety.

At Lansdale Cottage, King's County, on the 23d March, of scarlet fever, David Denison Cameron Stewart, aged seven years and six months, first son; and on the 28th, of the same, Frances Charlotte Maria, aged three years and two months, second daughter of Joseph Cameron Leggett, Esq.

At Studholm, on the 28th ult. of scarlet fever, William, aged five years; and on the 2d April, Alice, aged three years—children of Mr. Samuel Goslin, of that place.

At Burton, County of Sunbury, on the 8th instant, Mr. Ammon Hubble, in the 90th year of his age. Mr. H. served in the Revolutionary war under the late Colonel Ludlow, and came to this Province with the British Loyalists in 1783. He has left a large number of descendants to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent parent; and as he always maintained the character of an honest man, a good neighbour and steadfast friend, his numerous acquaintances will long revere his memory.

At Fredericton, on Saturday morning last, Esther wife of Mr. John Mullin, and fourth daughter of Mr. James Pollock, of that City, aged 24 years.

At St. Andrews, on the 10th instant, of consumption, Laura T. wife of Mr. Tobias Delue, aged [illegible] years. She has left a large circle of friends and connections to mourn their loss.

In Niagara, on the 16th inst. after a short illness, Augusta, wife of Thomas McCormick, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Upper Canada, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

At Port Royal, West Indies, after a long and distressing illness, Mr. Woodham, late Master's Assistant of H. M. Steamer Columbia.

At Galway, Ireland, on the 26th January last, of fever, Mark Lynch, Esq. oldest son of P. M. Lynch, Esq. of Runmore Lodge. Mr. Lynch visited this City three years ago, and was much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived.

Sunday—Brig Camilla, Ritchie, Yarmouth, N. S.—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.
Lydia, Durkee, Yarmouth, N. S.—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Schr. Emily, Wood, Boston, 2—Master, pork, &c.
Wednesday—Steamer Admiral, Rogers, Boston—Master, passengers and merchandise.
Thursday—Brig Wanderer, Cunningham, Barrington, N. S.—Master, ballast.
Friday—Brig Charlotte, Fouls, Turk's Island, via Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Schooner Margaret, Crane, Yarmouth, N. S.—C. McLauchlan, molasses, sugar and salt.
Pheasant, Petch, Fredericksburgh, 12—James Robertson, wheat.

COASTWISE.

Sunday—Hesperus, Wells, Digby, cordwood.
Gazelle, Cole, Cumberland, cordwood and butter.
Jaspers, Salvedus, Westport, lumber.
Aurora, Edgett, Salmon River, deals.
Maid of Erin, (s.) Leavitt, Annapolis, cattle, &c.
Monday—Favorite, Helms, St. Andrews, ballast.
Rainbow, Helms, St. Andrews, ballast.
Packet Lily, Beeler, Digby, cattle and eggs.
Sovereign, Parker, Annapolis, cattle and eggs.
Temperance, Stanley, Mispeck, cordwood and salt.
Jane, Outhouse, Cumberland, deals.
Perseverance, Miller, Parrsboro, deals.
Susan, Lord, Deer Island, ballast. [grindstones.
Lavinia Clark, Hamilton, Sackville, butter and
Ellen, King, Dorchester, oatmeal and oats.
Ophir, Stiles, Shepody, deals.
Messenger, Battle, St. Stephens, ballast.
Jim, Minness, Aylesford, cordwood and oats.
Saxe Gotha, (s.) Brown, Annapolis, passengers.
Tuesday—Victoria, Campbell, Douglas, oats, &c.
Wilmot Packet, Harris, Wilmot, oats and potatoes.
Wednesday—Sisters, Peters, Westport, ballast.
Zenith, Stevens, Quaco, boards.
Providence, Brown, Cornwallis, cordwood.
Active, Moore, Shepody, cordwood.
Friendship, Wiseman, Parrsboro, deals.
Milton, Cronk, Mispeck, furniture.
Heroine, Hines, Truro, butter and deals.
Mary B., Trueman, Cornwallis, potatoes & turnips.
Thursday—Copy, Turnbull, Digby, hams, &c.
Lark, White, New Edinburgh, eggs and lumber.
Digby Packet, Tensh, Digby, eggs and furniture.
Margaret, Carlisle, Digby, cordwood.
Mary, Catherine, Magaguadavic, cordwood.
Margaret, Hamilton, Cornwallis, butter and hams.
Friday—Clairmont, Morgan, Wilmot, sheep, &c.
Union, Gates, Wilmot, cordwood and potatoes.
Weymouth, Cook, Wilmot, cordwood & potatoes.
Caroline, Hunt, Wilmot, cordwood and turnips.
Brothers, Vaughan, Havey, deals. [meal.
Lady Clare, Munro, Annapolis, oats and smoked
Laurel, Brinton, Wilmot, lumber and turnips.
Black Hawk, Vantassel, Digby, cider and turnips.
Victoria, Margison, Digby, rail-road scantling.
Wave, Crosby, Black River, deals.
Sovereign, Parker, Annapolis, eggs.
Linnett, Campbell, Dipper Harbour, ballast.
Hillsboro, Irvin, Hillsboro, deals and oats.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

April 13—Unicorn, Thain, Liverpool.
Wm. Carson, Vaughan, Kingston.

CLEARED.

April 10th—Schooner Joseph Howe, Scott, Boston, boards and potatoes—Francis Clerke.
11th—Ship Catherine, Robertson, Liverpool, timber and deals—John Wishart; Barque Sophia, Spence, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson; Brig Caledonia, Preston, St. Stephen, molasses—N. S. Demill; Brigt. Reindeer, Bell, Halifax, limestone—J. M. Hamilton; Schooner Hesperus, Wills, Boston, wood, &c.—D. Stewart.
14th—Barque Selma, Patterlo, Dundee, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

Whale ship Athol, Coffin, of this port, was spoken on the 30th July last, in lat. 45 N. long. 14 E. with 800 brls. of sperm oil and 900 do. of whale—had taken all the latter in the three weeks before being spoken.

At Cienfuegos, 4th ult. brigt. Ida, Roberts, [illegible] and for St. John, to sail in 4 days.—At Kingston (Jam.) 26th Feb. brigt. Elizabeth Hastings, [illegible] Wilmington, 13 days.

Brig Sandwich, Turner, of this port, arrived at Liverpool 22d March, 63 days from Savannah—experienced very severe weather, lost stanchions, bulwarks, sails, &c. and had to throw overboard part of her cargo.

Arrived at Alexandria, April 3d, brigt. P. L. [illegible]vine, from Anguilla.—At Charleston, 3d, ship John Fielden, Strang, New-York.—At New-York, 7th, schr. Valeria, from St. John, via Bermuda, where she put in, in distress.—At Portland, 10th, [illegible] Mariner, James, St. John.

Cleared at New-York, April 6th, brigt. [illegible], McKinnell, Africa.

Cleared at Mobile, March 27th, ship St. John, Burns, Liverpool; 29th, Emigrant, Price, do.—At New Orleans, 25th Swan, Taylor, Liverpool; 28th, Admiral, Crisp, do.—At Savannah, 30th, Orient, Hoyt, do.; April 3d, Ann Dashwood, Reed, St. John.

Barque Thalia, from Cork, arrived at quarantine, at Boston on Sunday last, after a passage of 136 days. She has seventy passengers, [illegible] of whom are sick. Six passengers died on the passage, and two with most of the sailors left her at Antigua, which port she put into in distress.

Arrivals from St. John.—March 13th—Princess, at Milford; 14th—Ann Hall, at Gravesend; 16th—John S. DeWolf, at Dublin; 17th—[illegible], at Gravesend; Coverdale, at Berwick; 20th—Chancellor, at Liverpool.

Vessels sailed for St. John.—March 13th—[illegible]nobia, from the Clyde; Delta, and Jenny Lind, from Deal; 13th—Essequibo, from Liverpool; 14th—Mary Caroline, from Cowes; Sovereign, from Hull; 15th—Glasgow, do.; Bosdicea, from Deal; Londonderry, from Londonderry; Renfrewshire, from the Clyde; Janet, from Grangemouth; 18th—[illegible] Liverpool, from Grangemouth; Bache McEver, from Cork; 19th—Duke of Wellington, from Deal; Sarah Ann, from Lancaster; 20th—Rimswell, from Hull; 21st—Lamorna, from Sunderland; Nova Scotia, from Newry; 22d—Olive, from Deal, and put back 23d.

At Deal, 21st, Oromocto, Kinney, from London for St. John.

Arrived at Liverpool, 20th March, ship [illegible], Betts, Savannah.

Sailed from Bristol, 16th March, ship [illegible] Chaloner, Valpey, New Orleans; from [illegible] Point, 17th, brig Charles McLauchlan, [illegible] New-York; from Belfast, 18th, ship Infanta, [illegible] do.—From Dublin, 16th, Sarah, Fletcher, and [illegible]conic, Millar, New-York.—From Liverpool, [illegible] Avon, Mosher, Castine, and St. John.

Loading at Liverpool, March 25th, ships Wanderer, Kate Kearney, and Star, for St. John; [illegible] Elgin, for Boston and St. John; Commerce, Chester, for Staten Island and St. John; [illegible] stock, for City Point; Courier, for New-York. At London, Cambria, for St. John.—In the Clyde, Rosanna, and Gleaner, for St. John, and [illegible] Unicorn, for St. John's, N. F. and Halifax, [illegible] 7th April.

Cleared at Liverpool, March 24th, Hibernia, [illegible] St. John.

Barque Liverpool, McKay, from Grangemouth, for St. John, passed Stexigo on the 21st ult.

Notice to the Public.

General Post Office, Saint John, 15th April, 1848.

On and after the 17th April, instant, Mails will be conveyed daily each way between St. John and St. Andrews. J. HOWE[illegible]

COMMON CLERK'S OFFICE, *SAINT JOHN, April 11, 1848.*

All Persons this day appointed Civic Officers, for the ensuing year, are required to apply at this Office for a Warrant to qualify for their respective duties, previous to Thursday the fourth day of May next. Every unqualified person presuming to act as Civic Officer, after this date, will be pro[illegible]

By order of the Common Council,
J. WILLIAM BO[illegible]

Saint John Savings' Bank.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Members of this Institution will be held at the Office of the Savings' Bank, in the Commercial Bank Building, on TUESDAY the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in conformity with the Rules of the Institution, at which meeting Trustees will be chosen for the ensuing year. D. JORDAN, [illegible]
St. John, 15th April, 1848.

Printed and Published, and for sale by WM. L. AVERY; MEMORIALS AND TESTIMONIALS of Lieut. CHARLES HARE, [illegible] *Price 7d.*

PAPER HANGINGS.

The Public are invited to examine an extensive and varied assortment of Paper Hangings, which the Subscriber, in order to close this department of his business, is now retailing at prices calculated to cover cost and charges. F. McDERM[illegible]
Depository of Arts, April 15, 1848.