... neighbourhood con- ..., and has been extremely ... some days, though not so excessively hot as at Fredericton, where the thermometer on Thursday stood at 102 in the shade.

THE NEW COMMON CLERK.—We copy to-day, from the Royal Gazette, the official notice of the appointment, by the Governor in Council, of George Wheeler, Esquire, to the offices of Common Clerk of this city and Clerk of the Peace of this City and County. Mr. Wheeler having taken the oaths of Office before His Worship the Mayor on Wednesday, soon after took his seat as Clerk at the Common Council board. As Mr. Wheeler is well qualified to perform the arduous and important duties which will devolve upon him, we feel persuaded, from his known business habits, that he will prove a most efficient public officer. We therefore congratulate all concerned upon the judicious selection which has been made.

We understand that the Rev. WILLIAM DONALD, who has recently arrived from Scotland to take the spiritual charge of St. Andrew's Church in this City, was inducted into office on Tuesday last. The Rev. JOHN ROSS, of St. Andrews, Rev. J. M. BROOKE, of Fredericton, and Rev. JOHN CASSILIS, of St. Patrick, members of the Presbytery, were present on the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Ross preached and presided at the ceremony, and delivered an excellent address to both Minister and congregation on their respective duties.

NEW-BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders held in this City on Monday last, Messrs. James Kirk, John Wishart, Thos. Leavitt, John Ward, John V. Thurgar, F. A. Wiggins, W. H. Scovil, D. J. McLaughlin and Wm. Parks, were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors James Kirk, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

The Hon. Daniel Hanington has been appointed to act as Imperial Officer of Customs at Shediac, and Mr. James Blackhall at Caraquet, under the new system. Both these appointments have been made by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, no provision having been made for them by the Imperial Government.—*New-Bkr.*

COMMON COUNCIL, JULY 11, 1849.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Needham, Smith, Harding and Wetmore, Assistants Fairweather, Keans, Hagarty, McAvity and Beatteay.

His Worship the Mayor informs the Board of the appointment by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of Geo. Wheeler, Esq. to the offices of Common Clerk and Clerk of the Peace; and that Mr. Wheeler had taken the oaths and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

A report was read from a committee of investigation into the conduct of John Jones, a measurer of salt and coals, recommending his dismissal, and a resolution to that effect was sustained on a division: yeas, 6; nays, 2.

A committee was appointed to revise the bye-laws relating to the measurement of salt and coals.

James Knox took the oath of a freeman.

The respective corps of officers and firemen for engines numbers 2, 3 and 5, and Carleton engine No. 2, were organized.

The *Fire Committee* were directed to suggest what amendments were expedient to be made in the bye-laws relating to their department.

A balance of £70, due B. Ansley, Esq. for engine-hose, was ordered to be paid.

A motion to pay John Sullivan, Deputy Clerk of the Country Market, £25 for a quarter's salary, was carried: yeas, 7; nay, 1—Alderman Needham recording a formal protest.

George Stockford's account for one year's services rendered as Inspector of Bread, was referred to the usual Committee. [*Adjourned.*

SERIOUS RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE!

On Thursday last, our City was the theatre of one of the most disgraceful scenes that has ever occurred in this or any other civilized country, and which has resulted in the death of several persons and the wounding of a number of others, some of whom cannot recover.

It was reported for some time previous that the Orangemen intended to walk in procession on Thursday, being the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne; and the authorities being either unwilling, or unable, as they allege, to prevent an exhibition so much calculated to inflame the passions of a portion of the community, the members of the Orange Lodges to the number of some five or six hundred, a large portion of whom were from different sections of the country, assembled at Nethery's Hotel, in Church Street, and with drums beating and banners flying, proceeded through the streets.—At the head of Dock-street an arch of green boughs had been placed from one side to the other, by the opposite party, under which the procession passed. Shortly after, His Worship the Mayor went into Dock-street and attempted to remove the obstruction, when he was assaulted by some parties present, and received a wound on the head from a stone thrown by the mob. Several other persons who attempted to assist the Mayor, were also injured in the same way. This was the commencement of the disturbance, which has resulted so disastrously.

In an hour or two the procession returned, and on passing through Mill-street, near Rankin's Bakery, a number of brick-bats and other missiles were thrown at them, which was the signal for a general assault, in which the arch was torn down. Fire arms were soon brought in requisition, and for a considerable time the reports were very loud and frequent, while the numbers of wounded who were being carried away by their friends, showed how deadly the conflict had been.

A Company of the 1st Regiment of Royals, stationed in this Garrison, had been placed in the Market Square by the Mayor during the morning, to act in case of emergency—His Worship no doubt being impressed with the conviction that a breach of the peace would occur—and they were ordered to proceed up Dock-street to the scene of the riot. Their presence soon restored order, and checked the further effusion of blood; but in the meantime some ten or twelve persons were either killed or so severely wounded that their lives are despaired of. So intense had the excitement become, that every person who attempted to pass this way was attacked by the mob, and a number of persons, entirely unconnected with the procession, were beaten without mercy.

It must ever be a matter of the deepest regret to all who were engaged in the ill-timed display of Thursday, that they should have been parties, more or less directly, to the death of so many persons. The procession could effect no earthly good, while on the other hand, it was eminently calculated to arouse angry feelings, and excite the most violent passions of the opposite party.

We cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment at the conduct of the civil authorities, whose bounden duty it is to prevent, by the most vigorous measures, every procession or assemblage of people which may endanger the peace. There has been a great dereliction of duty on this occasion, and a fearful loss of life in consequence; but we refrain at present from entering fully into the matter, because we have no doubt it will be rigidly investigated by the Executive, and as criminal informations will very likely be filed against the Magistrate or Magistrates in fault, the question will come fairly before a Jury of the Country. With less than this the public will not be satisfied; and the time seems to have arrived when such an outrageous proceeding as that of Thursday last will no longer be passed over quietly. ... unfortunate men on both sides who were ... to come into deadly conflict are not ...meable as those who suffered the ...e place; and the blood of those ...n suddenly sent to their last ...rage and every evil passion pos- ...ll cry up to Heaven, that justice ... those really guilty.—*New-Brun.*

... Coroner was engaged in holding ...odies of John Delay and Pat- ... men who were shot ... The investigation ...till in progress. ...are said to be serious- ...ard of a middle aged ...sident in King's County, ... Carleton, Wm. Scott, a ... Golden Grove Settlement, ...y and John Duffy. The two ... Doherty are said to be in a very ...s state.

...abouring man, named John Hagarty, who ...ad been committed for resisting the Mayor, when endeavouring to remove the arch in Dock-street, underwent an examination before Benjamin L. Peters, Esq. yestedday, and was remanded to jail until Monday, for further examination.

Several other arrests were made, but the examinations have not yet been gone into.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and the Honorable Her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor Generals, arrived in town this morning from the Seat of Government, for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the causes of the riot on Thursday last. We understand that the investigation commences forthwith at the Court House, before Mr. Alderman Needham, and Mr. Justice Lockhart.

His Excellency, we learn, will return to Fredericton this evening.

A GRAND PIC NIC, we understand, is in contemplation by the Mechanics' Institute of Saint John, to take place shortly at Hampton. A pleasure excursion to that delightful locality holds out many inducements, and we are persuaded that the friends of the Institution will form a large and agreeable party on the occasion.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—During several evenings of the present week our citizens have been favored with Musical entertainments of a high order, at the Mechanics' Institute, by Mr. Covert, Vocalist, late leader of the Macomber troupe, and Mr. Barton, of New-York, Pianist and Vocalist. The performances of these gentlemen are generally very excellent, and in many of their pieces we question if they can be excelled. We understand that, after paying a visit to Fredericton, they propose giving another entertainment in this City before leaving the Province, and we wish them, as they deserve, a full house.

CARLETON IRON WORKS.—Our readers will recollect that about two months ago we noticed that the Carleton Iron Works had been stopped, by the hearth of the furnace giving way—the stone of which it had been composed being burned up by the intense heat of the blast—but we are glad to learn that these works are again in successful operation. The stone of which the hearth for the furnace was originally composed was imported from New York, but turned out to be of rather inferior quality, and burned out in less than twelve months. The new hearth is composed of imported stone which is supposed to be of a better quality for resisting the action of the fire, and it is also constructed on a better plan; the bottom being circular presents an equal surface to the heat instead of the angles formed by the square stones composing the former hearth. The works are now producing their former quantity of iron daily, and the constant employment given by this really valuable enterprise to over one hundred hands, besides a number of teams, has been of great advantage to that portion of the Province during the late unexampled depression in other branches of industry.—*Fredericton Head Qrs.*

ACADIA COLLEGE, *Horton, N. S.*—After the College exercises on the 26th ult. the degree of A. B. was conferred by Dr. Pryor, the President, on Mr. E. B. Demill, of St. John, N. B., and Messrs. H. Crawley and A. Crawley, of Sydney, C. B.

[*From the New-Brunswick Royal Gazette, July* 11.]

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

GEORGE WHEELER, Esquire, to be Common Clerk, &c., of the City of Saint John, and Clerk of the Peace and of the Common Pleas, &c., in and for the City and County of Saint John, in the room of James W. Boyd, Esquire, superseded.

DAVID SADLER to be Local Deputy for the sale of Crown Lands in the County of Restigouche, in the room of James Montgomery, superseded.

The following persons to be Commissioners, under the Act 7 Vict. cap. 47, intituled "An Act to regulate the management and disposal of the Indian Reserves in this Province," subject to the supervision and direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council:—

Adam Ferguson, Esquire, Andrew Barberie, Esquire,	Restigouche.
Samuel L. Bishop, Esquire, William Napier, Esquire,	Gloucester.
William Salter, Esquire, Edward Williston, Esquire,	Northumberland.
The Hon. J. W. Weldon, Mr. Peter Muzroll,	Kent.
Philip Palmer, Esquire, Charles S. Theal, Esquire,	Westmorland.
M. H. Perley, Esquire, Doctor John Paddock,	Saint John.
Doctor Toldervy, Thomas Murray, Esquire,	York.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 9th July, 1849.

STATE OF CANADA.—The annexed extracts from some late Canadian papers, shew the feeling of a large party in that Province, consequent upon the approval by the Home Government of the course pursued by the Governor General in sanctioning the Rebellion Losses Bill. The Quebec *Morning Chronicle*, a paper which has hitherto meddled but little in politics, in noticing the decision of the Imperial Parliament, and introducing the official letter from the Colonial Office, in reply to Sir Allan McNab, who was deputed to present petitions to Her Majesty from various places in Canada, against the course pursued by the Provincial Parliament and Government of Canada, remarks—

"The most important news that has yet arrived in Canada from England, since the conquest, reached Montreal last night.

"They comprise the debate and division in the House of Commons, on the Canadian Rebellion Losses Bill, and we venture to say that never was there debate nor division in that House, that involved greater consequences to us.

"The downfall of British power in America will as assuredly flow from the decision the British Parliament has come to, upon this question, as that British power now exists in Canada. It may be soon, or it may be late. From the temper of the people, it cannot be very late, although Lord Elgin and his present ministry undoubtedly have it in their power to raise a storm, which may precipitate it.

"We have received a copy of the letter written by the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Sir Allan N. McNab, in reply to the petitions which Sir Allan had then presented.

"It is the coolest piece of overweening official insolence, which it has been our lot to read, considering the immense interests involved."

Downing Street, 13th June, 1849.

Sir,—I am directed by Earl Grey to inform you that he has duly laid before the Queen the petitions to Her Majesty, which you delivered to him for that purpose on Saturday last. These petitions are from the inhabitants of Toronto, from the inhabitants of Kingston, from the residents of Weston and its vicinity, from the residents in the Newcastle District, from Prescott County, from the Ottawa District, and from the City of Montreal. The Petitioners pray for the recall of the present Governor General of Canada, for the dissolution of the Parliament of that Province, and for the disallowance, by Her Majesty, of the Act lately passed by that Parliament, "for the indemnity of all parties in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838."

Lord Grey has no doubt that the persons who have signed these petitions have been induced to do so by a sincere apprehension that if the act in question should be allowed to come into operation it would have the effect of encouraging disloyalty for the future by making compensation to those who have been guilty of Rebellion, for losses brought upon themselves by their crimes; but his Lordship directs me to inform you, and he desires, through you, to convey the same assurance to those who have confided to you their petitions for transmission to Her Majesty, that if the act had appeared upon a careful examination of its provisions to be justly open to this objection, not only would Her Majesty's servants have been prepared to advise the Queen to have exercised her prerogative, by disallowing it, but they are also convinced that it would never have received the assent, either of the Governor General of Canada, on Her Majesty's behalf, or of the majority of the Representatives of the People of that Province.

I am directed to refer you to the answer of the Governor General to the address from the County of Hastings, as containing an expression of Lord Elgin's views upon this subject, in which Her Majesty's servants entirely concur. In that answer, Lord Elgin, in adverting to this act of the Provincial Parliament, expresses his firm belief that the Representatives of the People in Canada "did not intend in passing it to countenance rebellion, or to compensate the losses of the persons guilty of the heinous crime of treason," and he adds, "that it was under this conviction that he assented to the bill, and in this spirit only could he ever consent, as the Head of the Executive Government, to give effect to it."

Lord Grey directs me to express his hope that this official declaration of the views of the Governor General of Canada, which is entirely approved by the advisers of Her Majesty, will remove the blame and calm the indignation which, from a misapprehension as to its true character and object, this measure has created, and he appeals with confidence to the feelings of loyalty which animate the petitioners, and to your own well known devotion to the British Crown and desire to promote the welfare of Canada, in calling upon you and upon them to assist Her Majesty's Government in endeavouring to maintain the public peace and authority of the law, and to allay the existing agitation, which is producing so much injury to commerce, the public credit, and all the most important interests of the Province of Canada. I am, Sir, your most obedient serv't,
(Signed) B. HAWES.
To Sir ALLAN NAPIER McNAB, &c. &c.

CANADA ANNEXATION.—The Montreal Herald, one of the ablest of the Tory provincial journals, has a strong article in favor of separation from England and annexation to the United States. It says:

"All this cannot be denied: nor is it less true that a large majority in this country regard the promotion of their material interests as identical with the speedy progress of annexation to the United States. This measure, they say, would give the Americans the free use of our river, so that our wharves would be crowded with their crafts; while it would, at the same time, afford our ship-owners reciprocal advantages in American waters, without the delay, and conditions, and uncertainty of long drawn out diplomacy and nicely balanced treaties, made on our side by negotiators from Great Britain, unacquainted with the geography of the country or the trade of the people. This measure would give an interest in our undertakings to American capitalists, who may see and judge for themselves at the end of a two days' voyage from the principal seats of monetary operations, and so release us from a weary attendance upon British speculators, ignorant of our resources and incredulous as to our good faith. It would increase the facilities and the objects of that trade with the far West, which is just opening; it would secure to us permanently all the good hoped from the reciprocity laws, which we have vainly attempted to obtain from the Congress at Washington; it would reconcile the conflicting notions of the Free Traders and the Protectionists, since it would remove the barriers to our commerce with our neighbors, while it would afford to our manufacturers the benefit of a protective tariff.

"It would, in short, people our cities; convert our water-falls into motive powers; and equalize the prices of land, now nearly 100 per cent. higher in lat. 45 deg. 1 min. south, than in 45 deg. 1 min. north. Thus, whether rightly or wrongly, it is incontestible that the great majority of those among us who think independently are looking forward to annexation, as the relief from many of our political difficulties and the high road to prosperity. Men who have differed most widely, and who perhaps will continue to differ on all other questions, even after annexation shall have taken place, agree at this moment in desiring annexation as the most advantageous movement which we can adopt. But while the feeling for annexation is strong, there is as strong a desire that nothing should be done by violence; and that if England will cast off her children, they may yet never be found in arms against her. Hence the importance of the question: Will the British government oppose annexation?

"Let due time be given for consideration; let the question be approached in the right spirit, and we believe she will not oppose it. The whole current of opinion among England's most influential statesmen is evidently tending towards that point, when they will bid adieu to the Colonies, with wishes for their prosperity, and hopes for continued friendship between the two countries—nominally separated—perhaps, to be still more closely allied by good offices and commercial intercourse. But it is not only on the opinions of her statesmen that we found our views of the course which Great Britain would take, if our independence were formally demanded. The whole course of our political and commercial relations with the Mother Country must go to show that Canada is virtually independent, and might be more flourishing herself, and therefore more profitable to Great Britain, if she were separated."

"Annexation would probably give the Canadian Freetrader all he desires in his commerce with the States, while it would deprive him of few benefits he now enjoys from low duties on European goods. * * * It would give the Protectionist, too, all that he wants in the shape of discriminating duties on manufactures, while it would extend his protection over immense countries, and thus render more certain that influx of capital, enterprise and skill, which he desiderates as the high road to improvement. Nor will he regret that the goods grown or made south of the line 45 deg. can enter Canada free of duties, since he has just reason to believe that he can successfully send the produce of Canada to compete with more southern manufactures in Louisiana or Florida—Oregon or California."

The Boston Traveller evidently looks upon this strong language as being rather the effect of opposition to the measures of a party, than a sincere desire to benefit the Province by a change of allegiance. It says—

How much of sincerity there may be in the Herald, it is impossible for us to say. Its arguments may be designed rather to alarm the Home Government than to convince the Canadians and prepare the way for real annexation. We have yet to be convinced that the British party—or indeed any considerable party in Canada—desire a practical incorporation into this Union. The Herald and its coadjutors must, however, be careful how they agitate this question of annexation, unless they are deliberately prepared for the issue; for otherwise they may find ere long, to their sorrow, that their efforts have put in motion a ball which all the strength of the Colonial and Home Governments will find it difficult, if not impossible, to control.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE STARS AND STRIPES.—Nothing can more strongly indicate the altered feelings of the people of Canada, than the fact that, yesterday, the 4th of July, the American flag was hoisted on a flag-pole in DeBleury-street, and there it flaunted for a long time during the day. We believe that the same thing was done at several taverns in the city.

Three months ago there were men in Montreal to whose vigor Lord Elgin can testify, who would have soon torn it to shreds. To-day the "star-spangled banner" may be hoisted not only with impunity, but with the good will of those who used to boast themselves as British.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The American Flag at St. Hyacinth.—The Montreal Pilot, a journal which supports Lord Elgin's ministry, states that an American Flag was hoisted at St. Hyacinth on the 4th of July, when Mr. Marchesseault, the friend and companion of Dr. Nelson, the exiled rebel of 1837, rushed to the spot with a couple of men, and at once prostrated the pole with the *rag* at the end of it.

Under the head of "*Signs of the Times,*" the Miramichi Gleaner of Tuesday last furnishes us with the annexed remarks on the doings in that part of our own Province:

A correspondent at Newcastle has furnished us with the annexed piece of local news. The inhabitants of Chatham were not idle on the evening of that day. Yankee Doodle was played on various instruments through the streets, several cannon were discharged, and other significant signs of discontent made manifest.

"On the morning of the anniversary of the American Independence-day, viz. 4th July, the Stars and Stripes of the Union were suspended from the bell-house of the Shire-town, on a high pole attached for the purpose to the roof of the building. This caused a great deal of sensation among the magistrates and those in authority, and the consequence was that the flag was very summarily lowered from its position. By whom this act was perpetrated, did not appear, as no resistance was offered to its removal, and had there been, I am led to believe that such resistance would have been unavailing."

The above fact is very ominous of the signs of the times; but we cannot justify such a procedure. Living under the Crown of England, and from our earliest youth attached to her institutions, we have on all occasions been warm advocates of our present connection with the mother country; and should a separation be forced on these Colonies by the ruinous policy of the present ministry, no public journalist would regret the change more than ourselves. But what is to be done? The inhabitants of the Province are almost bordering on destitution; our trade is crippled; the foreigner is placed on an equal and as advantageous a footing in the British market as the colonist; and to crown the matter and to utterly ruin our prospects a death-blow has been aimed at our ship-building trade by the abrogation of the Navigation laws, which will enable the foreigner to undersell us in the home market.

Already the West India Colonies have fallen, victimized by the free trade nostrums of the Whig ministry. This has, to a very great extent put a stop to the fishing and lumber trade which the people of Nova-Scotia and this Province used to carry on profitably with them.

Thus has our trade with Britain and the West Indies been cut off; and in the United States and other foreign ports, when we endeavour to effect a trade, we are met by high duties levied to protect their own people; so whichever way we turn, the avenues of trade are closed to us.

It is true that a large portion of our inhabitants have turned their attention to agriculture, and may, should the crops not again fail, be enabled to subsist. This, with a successful prosecution of the fisheries, may retain a remnant of our fast receding population, but they will be inadequate to satisfy the industry of the people for any length of time.

Not only do the Ministry at home by their commercial policy, cripple our trade, but our Loyalty is the theme of recrimination and bitter invective. To be loyal—according to the old school signification of the term—is to subject yourself to the taunts and reproaches of the advisers of Her Majesty, the Whig Members of Parliament, and their ill-informed party organs of the Press throughout the Kingdom. Thus link by link have been rudely severed, the bonds of interest and affection which have heretofore bound the North American Colonies to the British Crown.

We again say, that should a separation of these Colonies from the parent State take place, it will be forced upon us by the Commercial policy of the British nation. It is all very fine to talk about loyalty, when trade is prosperous, and our larders full of the necessaries of life; but it tends very much to check that feeling when we discover that it is sneered at by a Colonial Secretary in Parliament; our cupboards empty, and all sources of trade cut off by the policy pursued in Britain. Our duty as children is obedience to our parent, but our affections will naturally be weakened, and ultimately be alienated, when the conduct of that parent is hurrying on the child to destruction and ruin.

[*From the Quebec Chronicle, July* 9.]

CHOLERA.—A disease of the nature of cholera has broken out here. On Saturday there were five deaths and yesterday we heard of three men, two women and one child, having been seized. The recovery of two of the men was considered hopeless; one woman, it was supposed, would recover; the other died.—*Quebec Chronicle, July* 9.

The Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday says, a gentleman that passed through Kingston yesterday, states that one of H. M. steamers is fitting there to come down for Lord Elgin.

We understand that the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in British North America is done away with; and that the commands in the different Provinces are to remain distinct. The new arrangement will produce a saving of some £4,000 or £5,000 a year.

The Indemnity is truly law, and the *Herald* says, must be respected; but continues the advocacy of annexation.

The instructions to the Indemnity Commissioners we copy from the *Pilot.*

The *Transcript* has a very long article, showing that there has been no desire to insult the British party; and intimating that if the instructions be in accordance with the answer of Lord *Elgin*, to the Hastings' address, it *shall be satisfied.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, June 28, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—By the Act of 12 Victoria, chap. 58, passed during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, provision has been made for the appointment of a Commission for making inquiries, under Legislative authority, into the just losses sustained by parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the Rebellion in the years 1837 and 1838, and you will see by the accompanying Commission that His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint you to be Commissioners for that purpose.

His Excellency being of opinion that it may be satisfactory to you in the discharge of your arduous duties, to be informed of the views in which the Act originated, and, according to which it ought, in the opinion of His Excellency to be carried into effect, has commanded me to say that the Bill having been originally framed upon the precedent of that for the payment of similar losses in Upper Canada, and the proceedings taken by former Provincial Administrations under the Governments of Lord Metcalfe and Lord Cathcart, was regarded as little liable to misapprehension or misconstruction. And in acceding to the introduction of the Proviso contained in the Preamble, the Government acted not from an impression of the necessity of such an amendment for the purpose for which it was professed to be desired, but from anxiety to meet the wishes of others, and if possible, of thus avoiding all occasion of cavil. Finding such, however, not to be the effect of their acquiescence in that proposition, it became necessary to proceed with the measure as it now stands in the Statute Book.

The Government designed by the introduction of the measure to eradicate all tendency to disloyalty and disaffection, by removing every remaining just cause of complaint in reference to the unfortunate events of 1837 and 1838, and the establishing the institutions of the country in the hearts and affections of the people. The object of the Act therefore was not to countenance rebellion, or to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the heinous crime of treason. Its design, as conveyed in the language of the statute, was to secure indemnity for *just losses sustained by the inhabitants of Lower Canada during the Rebellion of* 1837–38, *so far only as they may have arisen from a total or partial, unjust, unnecessary, or wanton destruction of the dwellings, buildings, property and effects of the said inhabitants, and from the seizure, taking and carrying away of their property and effects*, claims which had been already recognized by the deliberate Acts of preceding Parliaments and Governments.

His Excellency commands me to say, that in this spirit was the measure under which you are called upon to act introduced and passed through Parliament, and that in the same spirit he doubts not you will discharge the important and delicate duty imposed upon you by the Commission issued under it.

His Excellency commands me further to say, that Mr. Newhouse, of Berthier, has been appointed Secretary to the Commission; and that the remuneration of each of the Commissioners has been fixed by His Excellency in Council at the rate of twenty shillings per diem, while actually engaged in performing the duties imposed by the statute, and that that of the Secretary has been in like manner fixed at the like rate of twenty shillings per diem, while similarly engaged. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obed't serv't.
(Signed) J. LESLIE,
To the Commissioners, *Sec'y.*
Under the Act 12 Vic., c. 58, &c. &c.

The Pilot states that it was the intention of Government to re-appoint the Commissioners named by the late Administration to carry out the Resolutions of February, 1845, but Messrs. Dionne and Beandry, having declined to act, it became necessary to appoint two others. Col. Hanson and Mr. O. Leblanc are named to fill the vacancies. The former gentleman was appointed a stipendiary magistrate by Sir John Colborne during the disturbances. They are both men of approved loyalty.

The other commissioners are Messrs. Simpson, Moore and Jacques Viger.

Montreal, July 9.—There were two cases of cholera on Sunday, but none to-day. There is no political news.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.—By the Steamer *Fairy Queen*, on Thursday morning, we received Boston papers of Tuesday evening and New York of Monday.

IMMIGRANTS.—The whole number of vessels that have brought passengers to the port of Boston, from April 1st to July 1st, is 407, and the number of passengers is 14,334.

Cholera.—At Philadelphia, on the 9th, 39 new cases and 20 deaths were reported. During the week ending on Sunday there were 328 cases and 116 deaths; since the 30th May, 629 cases and 232 deaths.

At New York on Monday at noon, 120 new cases and 49 deaths, of cholera, were reported. The return embraced the reports of three days from the Penitentiary Hospital, the Lunatic Asylum, and the Colored Home, which accounts for its magnitude. The deaths of cholera in New-York for the week ending the 7th, as reported at the Interment Office, were 312. This is 131 more deaths than was reported by the Board of Health, and is an increase of twenty-six deaths over the previous week. The whole number of deaths during the week were 702—or about 350 above the average.

At Cincinnati on Sunday, July 8, there were 74 cholera interments, and 70 the next day. The number during the week was 805, which is a decrease.—At St. Louis the deaths by cholera in two weeks were 1322—of all diseases, 1712.

It is stated that there are 250 houses for rent in Cincinnati, tenants having fled from the cholera. It is estimated that the city has lost about 1300 inhabitants from this cause, and four or five times that number by the ravages of the cholera.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—The city is healthy, the deaths by cholera for the week amounting to 29 only.

Vegetables, Fresh Meat, &c. Proscribed.—The City Council of St. Louis, in view of the ravages of the cholera in that city, have passed an ordinance, forbidding, under a penalty of from $20 to $100, the sale of any vegetables, fruits, fresh pork, sausage meat, and fish, in any of the markets of the city, or at any other place within the city limits.

The Journal of Commerce remarks that the cheapness of fruits and vegetables, with which the market is glutted in New York, in consequence of the abstemiousness of the prudent, is doubtless one great aliment of the epidemic in that city.

FATHER MATHEW celebrated mass in St. Peter's Church, in Barclay-street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. After having read the Gospel of the Sunday, he delivered a feeling discourse, in which he contrasted the blessings bestowed by Providence in his mercy on all classes in this land, with the miseries and woes that oppress his countrymen in Ireland. He also spoke of the many charitable and religious institutions erected in the U. States, and the profound feelings of gratitude with which he received the distinguished attentions of his American friends. After the service he administered the pledge to several respectable individuals. He remains at the Irving House until Wednesday, when he is to be received by the authorities of Brooklyn, and commences his efforts in the cause of temperance. For a few days, however, he will remain with Dr. Pise, for the purpose of repose. To-morrow, it is understood, he receives the ladies. He visited the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Manhattanville, the Sisters of Charity at Yorkville, and other Catholic Institutions, on Friday last. His health is improving.—*N. Y. Jour Com. July* 9.

The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge has been again thrown open to the public, having been impassable for some time in consequence of improvements intended to increase its capacity. Several new cables have been added, a new floor has been laid, and the structure is now a thoroughfare perfectly safe for all business purposes, and is capable of sustaining *two hundred and fifty tons.* A coach and four, which with its passengers weighed over five tons, passed over it a few days since, and we understand that it has been adopted as the point of crossing for the line of stages to Detroit, Sandwich, &c.—N. Y. Courier.

THOMAS ROSBOTHEN, one of the seamen on board the schooner Avon, was drowned at Catharine-street ferry, yesterday morning. The ferry-boat was just leaving the dock, and the deceased attempted to jump on board. Instead of doing this, however, his face and side struck against the end of the boat, injuring him severely. The ferry master saw the accident and sprang forward to rescue the deceased, but failed. Rosbothen sank at once, and when his body was recovered, in about six minutes afterwards, life was entirely extinct. The coroner held an inquest which resulted in a verdict of accidental drowning. The deceased was a native of Belfast, Maine, but has a wife and child in St. John, New-Brunswick.—[New-York Sun.

Serious Disturbances in California.—Letters from California to the Newark Daily Advertiser, dated in April and May, report a bloody affray between a large party of Oregonians and diggers, and a detachment of some 150 Indians. The latter were the aggressors, having robbed a squad of seven Oregon men in the diggins, and killed several. The diggers in the neighbourhood made common cause, armed, went in pursuit of the savages, and succeeded in a desperate encounter in killing 25 of them, including a chief, and taking some 50 prisoners. These were confined over night in the fort, where several were butchered by the survivors of the original Oregon party with bowie knives.

BLOCKADE ON THE AFRICAN COAST.—The Washington Republic publishes as official notification of the blockade established by the Commander-in-chief of the French naval forces on the west coast of Africa, extending from the Grand Bassam to the Assinie river, on the Gold coast.—The natives of the Acka territory are accused of the infraction of the treaty with France, and the plunder of French merchandize.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

MESSRS. CHUBB & CO.—In the *Morning News* of this morning, I perceive an editorial, or sort of a half and half report of the proceedings of the Common Council in respect to the new ordinance for measuring salt and coals, evidently very palatable to the editor himself.

On Thursday a trial took place at the City Court, before Alderman Needham and the Common Clerk: W. H. A. Keans *vs.* John Hume, Master of the ship *Great Britain*, for measuring coals under the new ordinance. The facts elicited in evidence from the witnesses for the prosecution, were substantially as follow:—That one day's delay took place before the ship could proceed with her discharge; that it took longer to discharge her under the new arrangement than formerly; that it was not the *turn* of the measurer put on board; that the coals were not *measured* at all, but merely guessed at; that the measurer did nothing but keep account of the tubs discharging from the ship; that sixpence per chaldron, the rate in the old ordinance, was quite ample to measure the coals properly, not merely for keeping *tally*, but to fill the tubs; that the average discharge from a ship under the old law was seventy chaldron per day, which at 6d. is £1 15s.; that three men, or, at any rate, four men, could fill the tubs as fast as required at 4s. per day, which would leave the measurer for his own clear share, 19s. per day; that no complaints had ever been made against short measure, or over measure, by either buyer or seller, and three parties only—and *these measurers*—complained of the old system because they did not get enough to do; that in fact there is no *measuring* coals according to law, the tubs or measure never being struck, but *merely guessed at*; that the new system is materially obstructive to despatch in business, detrimental to the ship-owners, increasing in cost to the consumer, and of no benefit to any person, except W. H. A. Keans, who by this ordinance is to receive *twenty per cent. of the charge for measuring coals*, and *twenty-five per cent. of the charge for measuring salt*, for doing nothing.

The witnesses on the part of the defendant who were brought forward to show that the law was prejudicial rather than beneficial either to trade or the community, and that therefore the Charter did not authorise the establishment of such an office or sinecure as Superintendent, was chiefly to the following effect:—That great delay and inconvenience were created by the new arrangement to the despatch of business, without any benefit whatever to the seller, or buyer, or consumer;—that in the first instance it created an additional *Tax on Trade*, which fell on the consumer ultimately, in part, if not wholly;—that it compelled the seller and buyer to take any measurer, however incompetent and indolent, the Superintendent might send:—That ten pounds per day would not be a compensation for the loss of time to ships of the burthen of 700 or 1000 tons: That it was impossible for the owners to make any arrangement to get any extraordinary despatch under the new regulation, however willing to pay an extra price for it: That the additional expenses consequent upon the new system, together with the heavy Provincial duty of 1s. per ton upon coals, together about 2s. 8d. to 3s. per chaldron, would compel ship-owners to give up bringing coals, and resort to ballast instead, and that, in such case, the price of coals in times of scarcity would increase the cost to the purchaser:—That periods of scarcity must of necessity occur under such a system, and that the community would then be the sufferers: That there had never been any complaint by buyer or seller formerly against the measure given under the old ordinance, and that there could now be no difference under the new.

On the part of the defence several points were taken, not so much for the money involved, as with a view to the question being brought up for revision before the Supreme Court, to ascertain whether the Corporation has power, by the Charter, to create offices that are of no use to the community but seriously injurious and inconvenient to the trade of the country, and beneficial only *to the favorites of the Corporate body who get the appointments.*

If the Corporation can create offices such as Superintendants or Inspectors of Salt and Coals and of Flour Inspectors, &c. &c., the citizens are to be taxed to support such measures, and the trade of the country, already depressed enough, to be taxed and obstructed in a most unjustifiable manner.

The public are not aware that the appointments in question is of no benefit to any one but Mr. Keans. On the contrary through the organs of the Common Council they are led to believe that these gentlemen are most anxious for the protection of their interests, while, in fact, they are creating patronage for themselves and securing snug berths for some of their friends and supporters.

I regret to trespass so much on your time, and to take up so much of your valuable Journal, but the subject is of some importance to the community at large. I am, &c. A B.

☞ AT THE ST. JOHN NURSERY, now in bloom, and for sale, a large collection of new kinds of Geraniums, Calceolarias, Roses, &c. &c. Amongst many other rare plants, are now in bloom and particularly admired: ORANGES *in the open ground, Aloe succotrina, Alstrœmeria Chilensis, Gladiolus Colvillii, Erica Ventricosa,* and *Pœnia Whitlyii floriplena.*
July 14.—p1f

☞ SEASONABLE CLOTHING.—GARRETT & SKILLEN, at the Pantechnetheca, corner of King and Cross Streets, present a display of seasonable clothing unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city. Every description of garments can be procured upon terms which will astonish the purchaser for their cheapness. This establishment is known far and wide for its honorable character—and all articles purchased there can be relied upon with confidence as being precisely of the quality described.

INDIGESTION, WEAK NERVES, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, &c.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are a natural, and therefore a certain cure for all kinds of nervous diseases; because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels of those bilious and corrupt humors which not only paralyze and weaken the digestive organs, but are the cause of weak nerves, low spirits, &c. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are also a direct purifier of the blood, and therefore not only impart health and cheerfulness to the mind, but also give new life and vigor to the body.

☞ *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, Cocagne; 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.

Facts to be Remembered.

That Consumption is almost always produced by a cold that might be easily cured. That Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure any *cough or cold*, no matter of how long standing. The milder form of Consumption itself is also cured by this Balsam. That it is conceded by many lawyers, clergymen, and physicians, that this Balsam has never been equalled for efficacy in all affections of the *Lungs and Liver.* That scores now rejoice in the possession of good health who but for this *Balsam*, would have been in their graves—having been given up to die by their friends and physicians.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown Point, N. Y. in a letter, says:—"In the course of my practice in this vicinity, I have tested in some good degree the good qualities of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* in Pulmonary complaints, and I now wish to procure a supply of the medicine."

UNITED STATES ARSENAL.
DR. BOWLE—
Dear Sir,—Having used several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in my family, for the complaints for which it is recommended, with decided beneficial effect, I cheerfully advise my friends, and all others who may need a medicine of that kind, to try it.
G. A. SCHWARZMAN.

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

Dr. Halsey's Sugar-Coated Pills.

A few years only have elapsed since this great and good medicine was first made known to the public, yet, within which time, thousands have experienced its good effects. Invalids, who have been given over by their physicians as incurable, have found relief and been restored to sound and vigorous health by this wonderful remedy.

Halsey's Pills are unlike all others. Their properties act directly on those vital organs of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, &c. which secrete the fluids and separate the impurities from the blood. While they purge from the stomach and bowels all that is bilious and morbid, they cleanse and renew the blood, thereby destroy the seeds of disease.

Halsey's Pills do not weaken, but give strength and animation to both body and mind; they neither cause griping or any inconvenience whatever, the patient is better able to attend to business while under their influence than before taking them; their action is innocent yet efficient, are mild in operation yet powerful in restoring health.

The great amount of good these Pills have done for the sick and afflicted, have induced thousands to commend them to their friends and the public. Individuals of rank and integrity have voluntarily testified to the world in favour of their extraordinary virtues.

Price only 25 cents per box, for sale at the General Depot, No. 2 Courtlandt-street, New-York, and by the appointed agent in the Provinces—Hammond's Building's, 20 Dock-street, St. John, New-Brunswick.
H. G. KINNEAR,
January 1st, 1849. General Agent.

MARRIED.

On Saturday morning last, at Trinity Church, Mr. Francis Cheeney, of Fredericton, to Catherine, fifth and youngest daughter of the late Mr. Robert Nethery, of this City.

In Portland, on Sunday last, by the Rev. S. Jones Hanford, Missionary at Andover, Mr. James N. Stevens, to Miss Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, both of Portland.

At Saint Martins Parish, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Captain George D. Collins, of Quaco, to Miss Margaret Elizabet, daughter of Mr. John Patterson, of St. Martins.

At St. Andrews, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D., the Rev. George Thomas Carey, Rector of Grand Manan, to Harriet, daughter of Capt. Philip Newton, of the same place.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, Samuel, son of Mr. J. M. Robertson, aged nine months.

Suddenly, on Monday last, Mr. James Burrill, aged 50 years.

On Wednesday last, after a severe illness, Mrs. Rebecca Troop, relict of the late Mr. Valentine C. Troop, and daughter of the late Ozias Ansley, Esquire, in the 65th year of her age.

This morning, John Pollok, aged fifteen months and eleven days, only son of Mr. W. H. Williams. Funeral on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock.

On the Marsh, in the vicinity of this City, of diarrhœa, at six o'clock this morning, David K., infant son of Mr. Claudius Hamilton, aged five months. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday,) at four o'clock in the afternoon, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

On Tuesday last, at Kingston, King's County, at the homestead of Justus S. Wetmore, Esq., Mrs. Charity Lamoreux, in the 90th year of her age. Deceased was a member of the loyalist family of Wetmore, whose remarkable longevity has been lately noted in the public journals. Of this race of venerable nonagenarians a brother and two sisters still survive: the eldest, Mrs. Craft, of Carleton, is 97. Mrs. Lamoreux, when young, was a woman of intrepid character: she witnessed many of the stirring events of the continental rebellion, and on account of her known toryism, perhaps not over cautiously expressed, her life was often in extreme peril. In 1783, when the home of her childhood was defiled with tears and blood, she retired with the exiled fathers to sojourn amidst the wilds of New-Brunswick.

On the 8th instant, in the Parish of Chipman, Queen's County, suddenly, (from a draught of water taken while he was in a warm condition,) Mr. David Pidgeon, of Prince Edward Island, where he has left a widowed mother and other relatives to mourn their sudden loss.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Caroline, wife of Mr. William R. Witham, and daughter of Mr. J. B. Payne, in the 34th year of her age—leaving a wife and four children to lament their loss.

At Fredericton, on Sunday morning last, Mr. Charles Jamieson, in the 40th year of his age.

At Nashwaak, on Saturday morning last, Mr. Alfred Brown, youngest son of Mr. Thomas Brown, in the 22d year of his age.

At St. Andrews, on the 4th instant, Mr. Levi Handy, aged 80 years, an old inhabitant of that town.

At Napan, County of Northumberland, on the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, in which were exhibited Christian meekness and patience, Mr. William Gray, ruling Elder of St. John's Church, Chatham, in the 53d year of his age.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Ship Arab, Lewis, Liverpool, 33 days—Jas. Smith, general cargo.
Brigt. Iris, Mann, New-York, 7—B. Gilbert, wheat, &c.; Hantsport, Holmes, Philadelphia, 9—J. M. Hamilton, flour, meal, &c.
Sunday—Brig Integrity, Stephenson, New-York, 5—Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Schr. Kate, McMullin, New-York, 7—J. V. Troop, sorted cargo.
Olive Branch, Thomson, Providence, 4—Master, ballast.
Rising Sun, Bissett, Hallowell, 4—G. Eaton, flour, &c.
Atalanta, Acker, Shelburne, 2—Geo. Thomas, molasses.
Monday—Barque Tadmor, Bowie, New-York, 6—W. Carvill, ballast.
Ashley, Gray, New-York, 6—R. D. Wilmot, ballast.
Brig Alexander Stewart, Williams, Cork, 38—to order, 106 passengers.
Brigt. Jane, Shea, Beerhaven, 39—to order, 68 passengers.
Franklin Adams, Felker, Boston, 3—to order, ballast.
Deborah, Powers, Boston, 3—Geo. A. Lockhart, ballast.
Schr. Hero, Eaton, Boston, 5—Geo. Eaton, ballast.
Steamer Commodore, Browne, Portland—James Whitney, passengers and merchandise.
Tuesday—Brig L. R. Palmer, Park, Boston, 4—Master, ballast.
Brigt. Eliza Edwards, Walker, Tralee, 51—John Robertson, 75 passengers.
Wednesday—Brig Sandwich, Peddie, Boston, 5—Allison & Spurr, ballast.
Brigt. Jane Allison, Brown, New-York, 12—William Thomson, flour, corn, &c.
Schr. Providence, Mahon, New-York, 7—Master, flour, pork, &c.
Thursday—Steamer Fairy Queen, Chisholm, Portland, 23 hours—James Whitney, passengers, &c.
Friday—Barque Repeater, Dorman, Cornwallis—J. W. M. Irish, timber and deals.
Brig Pomona, Johnston, Boston, 3—Allison & Spurr, ballast.
Thalia, Patton, Boston, 4—Master, ballast.
Brigt. Bream, Joslin, Cienfuegos, 23—J. & T. Robinson, sugar, molasses and mahogany.
Horatio, Rodgers, Boston, 3—to order, naval stores.
Schr. Emily, Wood, Boston, 5—Master, assorted cargo.
Mary Eliza, Holder, Boston, 5—Master, ballast.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Schr. Amanda, Wells, Harvey, ships' knees.
Monday—New brigt. William Allen, Bennett, Westmorland, timber and deals.
Schr. Venture, Sprague, Campo Bello, ballast.
Willing Maid, Outhouse, Westport, fish.
Splendid, Outhouse, Westport, fish.
Adventure, Banks, Wilmot, butter, cheese and eggs.
Eliza, Woodworth, Cornwallis, cordwood. [sleepers.
Wednesday—Saxe Gotha (s), Whitney, Sackville, passengers.
Thursday—Commodore, (s), Browne, Windsor, ditto.
Friday—Herald, (s) Donehey, Granville, passengers.
Digby Packet, Hull, Digby, fish and oil.
Lark, Lord, Fishing Voyage, fish.
Copy, Turnbull, Digby, eggs and fish.
Black Hawk, Vantassell, Digby, fish.
Caroline, Hunt, Wilmot, oats and cordwood.
Mary E. Trenholm, Cornwallis, fish and cordwood.
Wilmot Packet, Harris, Wilmot, live stock, &c.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

July 9—Integrity, Stephenson, Port Rush.
10—Jane, Shea, Cork.
11—Deborah, Powers, Dundalk.
14—Pomona, Johnston, London.
Tadmor, Bowie, Glasgow.

CLEARED.

July 7th—Ship Token, Nourse, London, deals and palings—Wm. Davidson; Schr. Monclova, French, Boston, clapboards—E. D. Jewett; Hero, Flewelling, Rockport, salt—Geo. Thomas.
9th—Barque Portland, Stalker, Liverpool, deals and sleepers—Owens & Duncan; Sir Charles Napier, Humble, London, deals—John W. Cudlip; Brigt. Gazelle, Stewart, Liverpool, deals—G. & J. Salter.
10th—Ship Consul, Smith, Liverpool, deals and railway sleepers—Eaton & Ray; Great Britain, Hume, Cork, timber and deals—John Robertson; Brigt. Fashion, Douglas, Barbadoes, boards and shingles—R. Rankin & Co.
11th—Brig Keoka, Carver, Providence, (R. I.) clapboards, shingles, &c.—D. Whitaker; Breeze, Pickard, Wexford, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schooner Pavilion, Ames, Providence, (R. I.) boards, &c.—C. Whitaker.
12th—Ship Lesmahagow, Gaskin, London, deals and palings—W. Girvan.
13th—Ship Maranham, Jameson, London, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Provincialist, Williams, Londonderry, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Barque Timothy Horsfall, Listen, Cork, deals—John Robertson; Brigt. William Allen, Isaacs, Liverpool, deals, &c.—Wm. Bennett & Brothers; Schr. Three Sisters, Pollok, Boston, scantling—A. Robertson; Hero, Eaton, Neponset, (U. S.) clapboards—Geo. Eaton.
14th—Schr. Belle of Indian Town, Graham, Eastport, coals—Master.

H. M. Schr. Bermuda, Lieut. Com. Jolly, sailed on Wednesday last, on a cruize.

The Nova-Scotia Revenue Schooner Daring, Capt. Darby, hence, arrived at Halifax on Sunday last.

Ship Charlotte, Ayles, at New-York 6th inst. from Liverpool, spoke June 15th, lat. 44 24, long. 41 50, ship Queen Pomare, 16 days from St. John, for London.

Ship Kate, at New-York, spoke, June 30th, lat. 43, long. 60, ship Marion, from St. John, for Liverpool.

Arrived at Buenos Ayres, May 18th, brig Anglo American, Card, St. John, via Rio Janeiro, &c.—At New Orleans, June 27th, barque Clyde, Halcrow, Liverpool.—At New-York, July 7th, brigt. Widow, Gorum, St. George; 9th, schr. Democrat, Clements, Falmouth, (Jamaica.)—At Philadelphia, 6th, schr. Isabella, Hilton, St. John.—At Boston, July 5th, barque Perseverance, Robinson, Glasgow; schr. Centurion, Patterson, St. John; 6th, schr. Martha Greenow, Robbins, do.; 9th, Friends, Calhoon, do.—At Providence, 6th, brig Maria, Lyons, do.—At Bangor, 4th, schr. Meridian, Brannen, do.—At Alexandria, 5th, brigt. Emily, Kinney, do.—At Quebec, 3d, ship Speed, Grundell, Liverpool; 4th, ship Brilliant, Coulthart, New-York; 6th, Lord Wellington, Winsby, Liverpool.

Cleared at New-York, July 5th, brig Virgil, Thompson, St. John; 7th, ship St. John, Burns, Quebec; Jane, Crowell, St. John; 9th, brig Six, Hays, and schr. Dolphin, Holder, St. John.—At Boston, 7th, brig Thalia, Patten, St. John.

Arrived at Liverpool, June 23d, ship America, Cornish, Apalachicola.

Sailed from New-York, July 6th, barque Abeona, Miles, St. John.—Advertised, brigs Mexico and Challenge, for St. John.

The barque McDonnell of Ardrossan, McDonnell, master, from Dalhousie, for Greenock, was stranded on the North-East reef of Carnquet Island on Sunday last, and is to be sold for the benefit of all concerned, with her cargo of timber, on the 18th inst.

THE AMMEN ROCK.—An expedition under command of Charles W. Davis, U. S. N., of the Coast Survey, has fixed the position of this dangerous ledge in latitude 42 deg. 56 min. N., longitude 68 deg. 51½ min. W. This differs nearly 12 minutes in latitude, and 12 in longitude from the last previous determination, and is of great importance to navigation.

It is stated by Mr. Blunt, in the American Coast Pilot, that this ledge has been searched for recently by Capt. Owen, R. N., in the surveying vessel under his command, three times without success.—*New-York Jour. of Com.*

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

COMMENCING on Wednesday next the 18th July, the Mails for England to meet the Boston and New-York Steamers at Halifax, will be closed at the General Post Office, St. John, on Wednesdays and Thursdays in alternate weeks, at 10, A. M.

On Wednesdays for Steamers leaving Boston, and on Thursdays for Steamers leaving New-York. J. HOWE, D. P. M. G.
General Post Office, Saint John, 13th July, 1849.
(*New-Brunswick papers, 2 ins. each.*)

Sale of Pews in St. Andrew's Church.

THE Trustees of St. Andrew's Church offer for Sale a number of PEWS in this Church by private Sale, until the 30th instant, among which there are several very commodious and eligible double as well as single Pews on the Ground Floor of the said Church. There are also a number of very eligible and good Pews in the Gallery.—Should they not be disposed of prior to the 30th instant, by private Sale, they will on that day be offered for Sale by Public Auction at the said Church, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Trustees offer for Sale by Public Auction at the same time and place, without treaty for any private purchase, and for arrears of rent, unless the same be previously paid, the Pew No. 73, on the Ground Floor of the said Church.

The Sexton will be in attendance each Wednesday and Saturday, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M. to point out the Pews.—Every other information will be given on application to ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
JOHN POLLOK, Chairman.
St. John. N. B. July 14, 1849.

SAINT JOHN
Mills and Canal Company.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be holden at my Office, Prince William Street, in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, on Saturday the 21st July, 1849, at 10 A. M. for the purpose of choosing Directors, and transacting such other business as may legally come before them.
By order of the Board.
14th July. A. BALLOCH, *Sec'y.*

☞ NOTICE. ☜

ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of the REVEREND ANTHONY GAGNON, V.G., late of Shediac in the County of Westmorland, deceased, are to present the same, duly attested, within six months, and all persons indebted to said estate, are to make immediate payment to

PHILIP GAGNON,
TADDY LEGERE, } *Executors.*
THOMAS GALLANG,
Shediac, July 6, 1849.—6w.

JUST PUBLISHED!
A New Work, by Wm. T. WISHART, Esquire.
ANTICHRIST
IN THE FIRST CENTURY, OR
THE MAN OF SIN
DISCOVERED IN THE
ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.
Published and Sold by V. H. NELSON, Victoria Book Store, King-street; and may be had at the several Book Stores in the City.
☞ PRICE ONLY ONE AND THREE PENCE.
St. John, N. B., July 14, 1849.