The Courier.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1849.

The Mail Steamer of the 16th June—the *Hibernia*—arrived at Halifax on Wednesday last at two o'clock. Her intelligence was received here by the express steamer Herald on Thursday morning at nine o'clock, and the Halifax Mail yesterday afternoon brought the letters and papers for this City.

The Hibernia had ninety passengers—twenty-two of whom landed at Halifax. Among the number was Sir John Campbell, lady and five children.

The Mail Steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 12th, in ten days from Halifax. She will be the next outward steamer, and would leave on the 23d.

It will be seen by our extracts that the intelligence from France is highly important. Business in Britain appears to be improving, but the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent still affected several branches of trade.

The trial of William Hamilton, for discharging a pistol at Her Majesty, took place in the Central Criminal Court on Thursday. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years. It was stated in Court, as Her Majesty's express desire, that the punishment of flogging should not be inflicted upon the prisoner.

On some trifling amendments which were made in the House of Lords to the Navigation Bill, being brought up for consideration in the Commons, it was stated by Mr. Labouchere in reply to inquiries, that a bill for the regulation of light dues, which would lay the foundation for an important improvement in the mercantile marine, would shortly be laid before Parliament; but with respect to the reduction of the Timber duties and the duties on marine insurances, he did not recollect that any promise had been given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they would be reduced in case the Navigation bill should pass.

Some doubts having been entertained as to whether the sentence of death passed upon Smith O'Brien and the other state prisoners, could be commuted to transportation, a bill on the subject, introduced by Lord Campbell, was read a first time in the House of Lords on the 14te June.

Parliament, it is supposed, will be prorogued in the latter end of July.

It is reported that Lieutenant-General Sir John Harvey, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, is to succeed the late Sir Benjamin D'Urban as Commander of the Forces in British North America. No successor has yet been named to the Coloneicy of the 51st Foot.

On Monday, Sir George Grey received from the hands of her Majesty the investiture of the honorable order of the Bath. A like dignity was conferred upon Sir Edward Blakeney, the commander of the forces in Ireland, and upon Captain Sir Charles Hotham, of the royal navy.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule, M. P., is to be lord-lieutenant of Forfar, in the place of the Earl of Airlie.

The United States Frigate St. Lawrence sailed from Southampton on the 10th June for Bremerhaven, Elsinore and the Baltic, where she is to cruise during the summer months for the protection of American interests.

Commercial Summary.—The improvement noticed last week as prevailing in commercial circles continues, and indeed is rather strengthened than otherwise. The continuance of fine weather, and the splendid appearance of the growing crops, contribute materially to produce this buoyant feeling; and could an early settlement of Continental political difficulties be calculated on, we should soon be in the midst of commercial prosperity. The money market is easy, and notwithstanding the very unfavourable news from France, the value of public securities have been but slightly affected.

The demand for Cotton continued good the early part of this week, at the extreme rates of the preceding; and though the market has been comparatively quiet and less buoyant the last few days, it has remained steady and firm, and former quotations are repeated.

No change of any consequence has taken place in the Corn market. Inferior Western Canal Flour, shipped without inspection, is dull at 21s. to 21s. 6d. per barrel, but for the better qualities of that description, and for Philadelphia and Baltimore, there is more demand at 23s. to 23s. 6d., with occasional small sales of prime lots at 24s. per barrel; Ohio, 24s. 6d.; American Wheat, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 10d. per 70lb. For Indian Corn the demand is steady at 34s. for White, and 35s. to 36s. per quarter for the best Yellow.

There being no great disposition on the part of either importers or dealers to do business in Raw Sugars until after the approaching change in duties, little business has been done. Speculators have taken 4000 mats Mauritius at 40s. 6d. to 43s. per cwt. Nothing done in Foreign. We have heard of no transaction in Molasses; to make sales, holders would have to accept reduced rates.

Timber still remains inactive; a fair consumption for Deals, however, is taking place, but at extremely low prices, nor is there any prospect of their rising as long as the present average supplies continue. Staves are drooping in value as the near approach of the import season advances.

Messrs. Duncan & Ewing report sales of two cargoes of Saint John Yellow Pine Timber, one averaging 19⅛ inches, at 18¾d. per foot, the other 18 inches, at 17½d. per foot. Deals, of which the cargoes formed a fair proportion, were sold at £7 6s. 3d. per standard; Birch at 15d. per foot, and Lathwood 40s. to 90s. per fathom. A cargo of Pine and Spruce Planks, of which the latter only are sold, brought £7 2s. 6d. per standard, and a cargo of Pine Planks £9 9s. per std.

The Funds.—The confidence in the stability of the French government, and the abundance of money, prevented the news from Paris having any very unfavourable influence on the funds this week. On Thursday, Consols for account closed at 90⅞ ex. div., and yesterday, they closed at the highest price of the day, 91 ¼ ⅜.

The accounts from Manchester last night report no change of any moment since Tuesday. Transactions have slightly diminished in consequence of higher rates being demanded by spinners and manufacturers, and which buyers refuse to pay inasmuch as they view the recent rise in the price of Cotton as untenable. The business done has consequently been confined to supplies for immediate use. Upon the whole, the market wears a very healthy aspect.

It is stated in the Havre papers that a satisfactory arrangement had been concluded between the English and French Governments respecting the proposed plan of colonization by the deportation of 2000 inhabitants from the Island of Bourbon to Madagascar, who will be permitted to proceed with that object so soon as this intelligence shall have arrived out.

Parliamentary.—The two houses of Parliament have now given their sanction to the Navigation bill, the measure having passed the House of Lords on Tuesday, and before we go to press we fully anticipate that the royal sanction will be given to the final abrogation of the Navigation-laws. The Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce) made an ineffectual attempt to exclude Brazil from the operation of the measure, in order to prevent Liverpool ships from proceeding to Rio, thence to Africa for slaves, and making a return voyage by way of Rio to Liverpool, but only nine peers shared in the alarm of the bishop of this course of trade, and his proposition was rejected by a large majority. The Parliamentary Oaths bill, to enable Jews to sit in Parliament, has passed the Commons by 272 to 206, which is a somewhat larger minority than the Tories mustered on the division last session. Of course the success of the bill in the House of Lords is very doubtful.

Lord Palmerston, in very explicit terms, has denied that we are in any way compromised in the intervention of the French in the Roman territories: that he only recommended diplomatic intervention, having for its object the return of the Pope to Rome, but to promote a good understanding with his subjects, based upon a practical and real separation between the spiritual and temporal authorities.

The measure securing the admission of Jews to seats in parliament has at length passed the House of Commons, the third reading having been carried on Monday by 272 against 206.

Canada.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, on the order of the day for the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Supply on Colonial Services,

Mr. Gladstone called the attention of the House to certain parts of the recent act to provide compensation for rebellion losses in Canada. The question, he observed, was one of vast importance; it involved the first principles and duties of government, and touched the very foundation of all social order. He abstained from giving judgment upon the conduct of Lord Elgin, for whose talents and character he entertained the highest respect and regard, and upon whom had been laid an undue and excessive share of responsibility, which placed him in an impracticable position, disabling him from adequately discharging his duty to the colony on one hand, and to the Crown on the other. He should pass by the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, which had devolved so much discretion to the Governor-General of Canada, as well as the conduct of the Canadian Government in regard to local questions, and to the unhappy riots at Montreal; he should confine himself to imperial considerations. He admitted that the *onus* was with him to shew a case for the interference of parliament: and he adopted the doctrine laid down by Lord J. Russell in 1839, that there were cases of internal policy in a colony wherein the honor of the crown and the safety of the supreme government were so seriously involved that it would be unfit to delegate authority with respect to them to the colonial government. The question arose upon the act of the Canadian parliament purporting to provide for the indemnifying of persons in Lower Canada whose property was destroyed during the rebellion of 1837-38. The first question was, whether this act was passed for the purpose of indemnifying or was intended to embrace the indemnification of persons who had borne arms against the state. If so, secondly, could it be said that such an act of legislation involved only local or im imperial considerations; thirdly, if the latter, was it consistent or at variance with the honour and dignity of the crown? With regard to the last two questions, no serious doubt could be felt as to this being an imperial consideration and that such a measure would be inconsistent with the honour of the crown. Mr. Gladstone then entered upon an examination of the enactments contained in the act, pointing out the ambiguities in it, and on the expositions which had been given of the act, which would let in claims for indemnity by persons who had been guilty of high treason, and Lord Elgin had acknowledged that the government of 1845 intended to extend the indemnity beyond the limits of "loyal subjects," and if so, it was difficult to understand how persons who had taken part in the rebellion could be excluded. Reasoning from this evidence, and from the result of the amendment proposed by Mr. Wilson in the Canadian legislature, he was brought to the conclusion that although the construction of the act might be, to a certain extent, ambiguous, the evident intention of its framers was not to treat participation in the rebellion as a disqualification. If it should be said that the sense of the people of Canada had been pronounced in favour of the act, and therefore it did not belong to this house to meddle with the subject, he denied that the sense of the Canadian people had been unequivocally expressed; but if otherwise, he did not admit that this should be an ultimate criterion, and be conclusive in an imperial question, involving the highest imperial considerations, which appertained to the imperial parliament alone. Mr. Gladstone discussed and disposed of other objections—namely, that it was difficult to distinguish between the loyal and the disloyal, and that there had been anterior proceedings in Upper and Lower Canada which fettered discretion and justified the enlarged interpretation of the act. He did not ask the government to disallow the act, but for an assurance that, under the act, rebels should not be compensated, and that reasonable *prima facie* evidence should be given, before parties received any public money, that they had not taken part in the rebellion. If this assurance could not be given, the mildest course would be to suspend the final ratification of the act, that the colonial legislature might have an opportunity to amend it.

Lord J. Russell complained of the tendency of Mr. Gladstone's speech to aggravate the dissensions in Canada, and to embitter the feelings of hostile parties, and that he had stated the case of one party—that in opposition—supplying them with arguments and mending their case. He concurred with him that there were cases which could not be left to local legislation, and those were cases which required the utmost temper and firmness to prevent differences between the colonies and the mother country. Lord John denied that Lord Elgin had received instructions which debarred him from asking the advice of the crown on questions affecting imperial policy and the national honour. If Lord Elgin's conduct had been guided by a knowledge of the feelings of the people of Canada, and by a loyal and patriotic attachment to his country and his sovereign, her Majesty's ministers would be the [illegible] of men if they gave him up, and did not assume any fair responsibility which this house thought fit to cast upon him. Lord Elgin had not, therefore, been put into a position unfit for him as governor, but he had acted in his ordinary discretion, and he would not have introduced this bill but for the exigency of the circumstances. Lord John then traced the history of the indemnity acts of Upper Canada, which, he contended, governed this whole case, and he showed, as he proceeded, the unfairness of Mr. Gladstone's conclusions from these previous proceedings, by which fewer restrictions had been imposed with respect to claims for rebellion losses in Upper Canada than were prescribed by the act in question. Whether its preamble and clauses should have gone further in restriction might be a question for the Canadian Assembly; but all this house had to consider was whether the act infringed the honour of the crown, and was unjust to the empire and to the loyal in the province. Any more stringent tests than those in the act—namely, conviction or submission and transportation—would rip up transactions twelve years old; and it would be better to reject an indemnity bill altogether than to attempt tests which would establish in Canada a Star Chamber, dividing classes and families, branding one set of men as rebels and recognising another as the sole loyalists. Paying a warm tribute to the talents of Lord Elgin and the spirit of his administration, he avowed that it would be the duty of the government to leave this act in operation, trusting that its opponents, whom he believed to be loyal men, would, when the present excitement was over, endeavour to avert its evil consequences. Believing that a direct course would be most likely to satisfy Canada, he had declared at once the policy which the government meant to pursue, which was better than tampering with difficulties.

Mr. Herries feared that Lord J. Russell was not prepared to declare that the act would not be carried into effect so as to indemnify parties concerned in rebellion, and the act was so worded that no other power but the government of this country could prevent that result, for the instructions of Lord Elgin could not do so. Whilst Lord J. Russell disclaimed the intention of indemnifying rebels, his argument as to the impossibility of defining the term implied that rebels would be indemnified. The blame of all that had happened in Canada, he contended, was imputable, not to Lord Elgin, but to the home government, whose proceedings with reference to the colony he severely arraigned. He concluded by moving an address to her Majesty to withhold the royal assent to the act until her Majesty had received satisfactory assurances that no person who had been engaged in, or had aided or abetted the rebellion should be admitted to participate in the indemnity.

The motion was seconded by Mr. B. Cochrane, who made a smart attack upon Mr. Roebuck, accusing him of having been the advocate of rebels.

Mr. Roebuck returned a spirited, but somewhat bitter reply.

Mr. C. Bruce opposed the motion and defended the act, the disallowance of which would be attended with fatal results, and he was glad the government was not disposed to concede to the opponents of the act.

A brisk conversation then took place upon a suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, either that the debate should be adjourned or that Mr. Herries should withdraw his motion and give notice of it for another day. At length a division was taken upon the question that the debate be adjourned until yesterday, which was carried by 172 against 107.

Lord J. Russell was understood to say that the budget would, for that purpose, be deferred until next Friday.

The Queen has given five hundred pounds towards a subscription for the relief of the destitute Irish: several ministers, peers, and members of parliament have followed the example; and, up to last night, nearly two thousand pounds were collected.

It seems that Mr. Smith O'Brien has obtained high legal opinion that no commutation of the sentence for high treason can take place unless the prisoner should be a consenting party. At all events, there has been a suspension of the order for the removal of the state prisoners to the convict ship.

The late Mr. O'Connell.—The town residence of the late "Liberator," in Merrion-square, which has been for some time "in the market," has been purchased by Mr. Monahan, the Attorney-general.

Employment of the Poor.—It appears from the "Mayo Constitution" that Government have directed their attention towards the necessity of providing employment by reproductive labor for the peasantry of that wretched country, and for that purpose a sum of £100,000 is to be placed at the disposal of the Board of Works, under whose auspices operations are to be commenced forthwith.

The Dublin Commission Court opened on Thursday, but Mr. Gavan Duffy's case was not alluded to by the judge who charged the grand jury.

It appears that incendiarism has again broken out in Cork. Several cases are reported.

A great reduction of rents is taking place throughout Ireland. The provincial journals of all parties cite numerous instances of rents reduced 25 per cent. and in some cases even 50 per cent. The average reductions are about 30 per cent. In the County of Cork the Duke of Devonshire has taken 50 per cent. off his rents. Mr. Warren Hastings Judeson, in the same county, has done the same. A host of names, too tedious to enumerate, but of some local eminence, are cited as reducing their rent-rolls. The popular prints admit these facts

In the county of Clare, ten thousand acres of land, arable and pasture, may be had for only the payment of the poor rates, from one to five years.

Harvest Prospects.—The accounts from all quarters are most satisfactory; there is, in fact, no drawback, the report of the appearance of blight in the potato crop being so far believed to be wholly groundless.

Ejectments in Ireland.—A return moved for by Mr. Reynolds, the member for Dublin, shows that in the year 1848 the number of ejectments brought in the Irish courts of common law amounted to 16,610, and the number of persons served to 69,899; 7277 ejectments were for non-payment of rent, 8830 for overholding, and 53 for deserting. During Hilary Term, 1849, the number of ejectments was 4709, the number of persons served 19,833; 2022 ejections were for non-payment of rent, 2445 for overholding, and 9 for desertion.

The Cape of Good Hope files which have arrived bring dates to the 4th of April. Affairs on the frontier were progressing steadily, and few complaints were heard respecting Caffre depredations. Petitions adverse to the introduction of convict emigrants were being prepared in some places, and the feeling on the topic was exercising influence throughout the settlement.

The news from the continent is of an important, but not by any means of an agreeable character. France appears in a very critical position, and another attempt at insurrection has to be recorded. Paris has been declared in a state of siege, but so far the authorities have prevented any formidable movement of the rebels.

Marshal Bugeaud died of cholera at Paris, on Friday. He was a bold and able, but unscrupulous soldier, with a strong leaning to violent councils. His place can be easily supplied either by Cavaignac or Changarnier. France wants able statesmen, but has abundance of able and resolute Generals.

The cholera is alarmingly prevalent in France. The slight diet, acid drinks, ices, and fruits consumed to so great an extent in France, do not produce the habit of body capable of resisting that formidable disease. Moreover, the want of an abundant supply of water, which is felt in Paris and other French cities, is very unfavourable to the public health, as it renders habitual cleanliness impossible amongst the poorer classes, who have no better resources than wells and fountains. London is better supplied with water, and other means of securing health, than any capital in Europe, while Paris is worse; and the result is that the cholera is less fatal in London than many common fevers, whilst in Paris it rages like the plague.

The French began their second attack on the city of Rome on the 3rd instant. They carried some of the outworks, after a whole day's fighting. The despatch, containing that intelligence, (which is dated June 4,) is either the only one received by the French government, or the only one which it has ventured to publish. According to non-official accounts received by way of Turin, the fighting continued up to the evening of the 5th, and although there is a great want of detail, the fact of a contest which was commenced on the morning of the 3rd, not having been brought to a close on the 5th, renders it certain that the resistance of the Romans must have been very resolute. According to letters read in the National Assembly by Ledru Rollin, the French army has suffered immense losses, and has even been compelled to demand a suspension of arms to bury the dead; but Ledru Rollin's character for veracity is not such as to secure any confidence in his news. These rumours, together with the general feeling of disapprobation of the whole policy of the government towards the Romans, has given fresh confidence to the Anarchists, who are openly threatening another insurrection against the government.

Subsequent accounts have been received from Rome of the highest importance. A body of the French artillery has gone over to the aid of the Romans, and another division of the French troops refused to fire upon the Roman people. General Oudinot requested five days' truce, but the Romans would only grant three hours.

The number of troops in Rome at the disposal of the Triumvirs is 62,100.

Lord Palmerston's statements in the House of Commons on Monday evening confirm this anticipation. The English cabinet were not aware of the ulterior objects of the French intervention, and from the first disapproved of the course pursued. It is indeed satisfactory to see our government repudiate all cognisance or sanction of the nefarious proceedings which have disgraced the French in their treatment of the Roman States. This fact, and the general tone of the British Parliament, will give nerve to the opposition party in France, and add to the embarrassment in which Louis Napoleon's new ministry already find themselves in dealing with this question.

Violent Excitement in Paris—Attempted Insurrection.—The Montaguards, headed by Ledru-Rollin, have made an unsuccessful attempt to incite the people to revolt. M. Ledru-Rollin having made a violent speech on Monday, denouncing the flagrant invasion of Rome by the French troops, was answered by Odilon Barrot, but Ledru-Rollin, not deeming the minister's reply satisfactory, declared "that the Constitution had been violated, and that he and his friends would defend it by every possible means, *even by arms.*" This produced a scene of tumult, in which M. Theirs said that all discussion was impossible after an appeal to arms had been threatened; and upon a division upon the order of the day, there appeared in favour 381, against it, 203, so Ministers showed a majority of 158.

Ledru-Rollin followed up his attacks by a direct impeachment of the President and his ministers, but this motion was rejected by a majority of 377 to 8; the Montagnards absenting themselves from the Assembly having evidently made up their minds to try to get up a counter revolution. Out of doors the Red Republican journals openly declared war, and issued manifestoes inciting the Parisians and the people in the Provinces to take up arms. All the premonitory symptoms of a general conflict in the streets are daily visible. The men in blouses hover about the Legislative Chamber, the troops continually under arms, and the preparations of the Government are of the most extensive character to put down an insurrection, in the event of the Montagnards actually carrying out their hostile threats.

Our letters and journals from Paris, up to five o'clock on Thursday evening, have just reached us. The day had been a day of terror. About 10,000 men in blouses, and about 4000 or 5000 national guards, without arms, headed by Etienne Arago, assembled at the Chateau d'Eau, about noon, in the centre of Paris, and commenced marching towards the Elysee, with the alleged intention of seizing upon the person of the President. These were met by large bodies of infantry and cavalry, and were dispersed.—Some 80,000 men were under arms, with their pieces loaded ready for action. The insurgents in dispersing attempted to form three barricades, one at the Chausee d'Antin, another at the Rue Taitbout, and a third at the Rue Lepelletier, but they failed: the streets were cleared, and the mob driven to the fauxbourgs. It seems, however, that several shots were fired, and two or three lives have been lost, but up to five o'clock on Thursday no actual insurrection had taken place. Whilst every thing out of doors gave indication that Paris was on the brink of another frightful convulsion, the Legislative Assembly, which was not to have met that day, held a sitting and declared itself *en permanence*. A bill was brought in declaring Paris in a state of siege, and that equally rigorous measures should be resorted to in the provincial cities wherever the fact of a revolt against the laws was established. The Montagnards were generally absent, being no doubt busy elsewhere, but Lagrange said that if the bill passed it would deluge the country with blood, and probably bring about the destruction of the Republic.

Paris, *Thursday Evening.—Reported Arrest of Ledru-Rollin.*—A letter from a well-informed quarter says—"The triumph of the Government and the friends of order (among whom you must reckon Cavaignac and all his party) is complete. The impotency of the Socialist and Red Republican faction is demonstrated. Their leaders have shown themselves to be as great cowards as braggarts. Ledru-Rollin, Boichot, Battier, and a host more have taken to flight. The Government has, however, succeeded in capturing Ledru-Rollin at Valenciennes."

About forty deputies are criminated.—Etienne Arago is said to have broken his loins or thighs in a fall, whilst leading the procession yesterday. Arrests of German, Polish, and Italian revolutionists have been made.—The conduct of the President of the Republic and General Changarnier is greatly praised.—All foreign committees sitting in Paris are to be dissolved, and their members sent away.—The idle workmen will be sent into the country to earn their living, or in case of return, to be arrested and imprisoned as vagrants.—Paris is perfectly tranquil.—The cholera is decidedly on the increase; Madame Catalani, the celebrated singer, has died in Paris of the epidemic, after an illness of 24 hours. She was 70 years old.—[Query, 80?]

Tranquillity has been restored in Paris. On Thursday morning, there were crowds of people in the streets: but evidently collected only from curiosity, for they soon after dispersed.

The artillery legion of the national guard is dissolved, and several of the democratic journals have been seized. Two printing offices, where the revolutionary journals were printed, have been entered by the authorities, and the presses smashed.

Louis Napoleon has issued a spirited address to the people.

The following is a copy of a dispatch received from Toulon:—"Advices have been received from Rome to the 9th. At that date the French troops were masters of the positions taken by them on the 3d, and part of which had been retaken by the Romans. The fighting lasted three days. The loss of life on both sides is considerable. General Oudinot has decided on getting possession of Fort St. Ague. The works are already advanced to within 600 yards of the fort. The French suffered much from the intense heat, which had brought on a violent dysentery.

Austria and Hungary.—The *Cologne Gazette* states, that the differences between the Austrian and Russian generals have increased in acerbity since it was known that Prince Paskiewich was to have the chief command of the army.

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The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to the last Tuesday of the present month, has, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation in the Royal Gazette of Wednesday, been prorogued to the second Tuesday in September.

The Commander of the Forces.—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Harvey, whose arrival from Nova-Scotia and departure for Fredericton, we announced last week, returned on Saturday night in the Steamer *St. John*, from the Seat of Government, accompanied by Lady Harvey and suite.

During His Excellency's stay at Head Quarters he reviewed and inspected the Troops and Departments at that post; and on Monday morning performed a similar duty in this Garrison. We understand that His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the appearance and performances of the Troops, as well as with the efficient state of the military departments generally.

On Monday afternoon His Excellency and Lady Harvey received visits from many of their old friends in this City, and at night proceeded to Windsor in the Steamer *Commodore*, on their return to Halifax.

Electric Telegraph.—We understand that the Stock in this Company being nearly all taken, the work is about to commence on the route between St. John and Halifax. The posts are laid down all along the line, and two gangs, of twenty-five men each, will commence on Monday morning. The line is expected to be in working order by the first of September.

At a Meeting of the Directors of the St. John Agricultural Society held on the 28th June, the following circumstances relative to turnip and carrot sowing were laid before the Meeting and ordered to be published.

In Mr. Ingledew's report published by the Society, it was stated that about 1½lb. of turnip seed were sufficient for an acre. It has been ascertained that Mr. Gray, the Ayrshire Farmer lately arrived in this Province, sow at least *five* pounds to the acre, giving, as the result of his experience, the opinion that the only way to prevent the ravages of the turnip fly or flea is "to give them more work than they can do."—By such sowing the braird also comes up so thick that the turnip is forced much sooner into the rough leaf and so out of reach of the fly.

It was also stated at the meeting, that while carrots which had been sown on Mr. Ingledew's plan, (mixing with earth and watering a week before sowing,) had come quickly and present a fine appearance, those sown without such preparation had not sprouted at all.

The Crops.—We are happy to hear from all parts of the Province the most gratifying reports of the appearance of the crops since the late rains. In the City for two or three days past the air has been damp and unusually cool for the season.

St. Andrew's Church.—The Rev. William Donald, who has recently arrived from Scotland, to take the pastoral charge of St. Andrew's Church in this City, commenced his Ministerial labours on Sunday last. The services, we understand, were most appropriate, and the Sermons bore evidence of much ability. We trust the Rev. Gentleman's residence among us will prove gratifying to himself, and his labours in the cause of religion, learning and morality be beneficial not only to his immediate flock, but also to the community in general.

Episcopal Sunday School.—On Saturday last this institution, in which there are now about six hundred pupils, underwent an examination in the Sunday School Building in rear of Trinity Church. The result was highly gratifying to the friends of the establishment, and creditable alike to teachers and scholars. On Sunday, Sermons were preached in Trinity Church in behalf of the school, and collections taken up amounting £27 10s.

The Examination of the Saint John Grammar School, which took place yesterday, gave, we understand, the highest satisfaction in all the departments. The particulars will be given in our next.

Fire.—Yesterday forenoon, the roof and other parts of the house at the corner of Charlotte and Horsfield-streets, owned and occupied by Mr. David Paterson, were considerably injured by fire, which originated in the upper part of the building, and was not extinguished until considerable damage was done to the premises.

New Steamer.—Mr. Whitney has just added another new vessel to his steam fleet. She made a trial trip on Monday, when both vessel and engine performed in a most satisfactory manner.—The latter was set up under the supervision of Mr. William Pratt, Engineer, and the vessel fitted out under the personal oversight of her Commander. The new vessel is called the *Fairy Queen*, and she has been fitted up in a style that surpasses any steamer on our waters. Her accommodations and appointments are extensive and substantial; and from what we know of her gentlemanly commander, Captain H. W. Chisholm, we have every confidence that this fine vessel will be maintained in her present perfect order during the time of his command. We wish both him and the proprietor a successful career in the *Fairy Queen.—Chron.*

The Fairy Queen started this morning on a trial trip to Portland, taking a pleasure party, who proceed to the United States, to witness the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that the splendid Steamer Admiral will also afford persons who wish to witness or participate in the celebration of the 4th of July, the means of a cheap and expeditious trip to and from Boston—leaving St. John on Monday morning, and Boston on Thursday afternoon. The accommodations and performances of the Admiral, and the character and capacity of her officers, are all well known, and, combined with the reduced fare, hold out great inducements for persons inclined to make an excursion to Boston to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

The Surveying Steamer *Columbia*, Commander Shortland, arrived at Halifax on Monday last, in 26 days from Plymouth. She may shortly be expected in our waters to complete the survey of the Bay of Fundy.

The Barque *Appoline*, 47 days from London, with detachments for several of the Regiments in Nova-Scotia and this Province, and Government stores, arrived at Halifax on Monday last.

Sears' Pictorial Family Library.—The publications embraced in this valuable series, comprising twelve large octavo volumes, have recently been carefully examined, and strongly recommended to Superintendents, Trustees, and Teachers of Schools, as suitable books to be introduced into the Common School District Libraries of the State of New-York, by the following distinguished gentlemen: His Excellency Hamilton Fish, Governor of the State of New-York; Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Common Schools, New-York; T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., Secretary of the Regents of the University, New-York; the Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, Gabriel P. Disoway, James D. Button, James W. Beekman, and Alonzo Johnson, Esquires, Committee of the Legislature of New-York on Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools. The Rev. Edward Hitchcock, LL. D., President of Amherst College, and Professor of Geology, Massachusetts, has also added his testimony to the value of Mr. Sears' publications, and it is now expected that not only will all the District School Libraries in the State of New-York be furnished with copies of those valuable books, but that every District School Library in the Union—numbering some thirty thousand—will order them. What a gratifying proof must this be to Mr. Sears, of the estimation in which his labours for the scientific, moral, and religious improvement of mankind are viewed by those who direct the education of the masses in the great and growing Republic of the United States.

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Bank of British North America.—At the annual meeting of the directors and proprietors of this institution, held in London on the 5th instant, a report and statement were submitted, from which we make the annexed extracts:

"Another year of considerable depression in the trade of British North America, has imposed on the directors of this bank the necessity of continuing the cautious and restrictive policy to which they have adverted in the last two annual reports. It is, however, with much gratification that they feel themselves justified in stating that in the midst of circumstances producing no ordinary amount of difficulty, the commercial community of the North American Colonies generally have sustained their credit in a manner highly honorable to their character as British merchants.

"The directors, influenced by a strict regard to the principle which has uniformly guided them, of considering rather the security of the capital entrusted to them than the actual amount of profits appearing on the balance of each year's operation, have felt it right to forbid advances, which, although promising to be profitable, did not appear to them to bear the character of legitimate banking. To this principle they are determined to adhere, and they are thereby enabled to give more effectual support to the regular trade of the commercial community.

"In reporting the affairs of the bank for the last three years, they have been led necessarily to notice the depression of commerce in the Colonies. They place, however, strong reliance upon the enterprise and industry of their fellow-subjects in British North America, and have much confidence in the growing wealth of the Provinces. They trust, therefore, that this depression will prove but temporary. By reference to the accounts submitted to this meeting, it will be seen that, notwithstanding the restricted state of business, the directors have been enabled to make a small addition to the rest, after providing for the year's dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., again setting apart a considerable sum, sufficient to cover the estimate of probable loss.

"The directors have now to announce to the proprietors that the half-yearly dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be payable on the 5th July."

Balance Sheet, December 30, 1848.

LIABILITIES.

Capital,	£1,000,000 0 0
Circulation,	231,137 18 4
Deposits,	229,177 4 9
Bills payable, and other liabilities,	365,343 0 8
Reserve for Christmas dividend,	25,000 0 0
Undivided nett profit,	57,302 18 7
	£1,907,961 2 4

ASSETS.

Specie and cash at Bankers',	£198,919 17 11
Bills receivable, and other securities,	1,672,134 5 1
Bank premises,	36,906 19 4
	£1,907,961 2 4

Profit and Loss Account, from January 1, to December 30, 1848.

Dr.		
To Dividends declared as follows—		
At Midsummer, 1848, payable July, 1848,	£25,000 0 0	
At Christmas, 1848, payable January, 1849,	25,000 0 0	
		50,000 0 0
To balance, being undivided net profit to 30th December, 1848,		57,302 18 7
		£107,302 18 7
Dr.		
By balance of undivided net profit to 21st December, 1847,		£55,502 11 6
By net profit for the year 1848, after deduction of all current charges, and providing for bad and doubtful debts,		51,800 7 1
		£107,302 18 7

◆

Canada.—Quebec papers of the 25th inst. and Montreal of the 23d came to hand by Mail this morning.

We rejoice to learn that our Most Gracious Sovereign, as a special mark of favour, has signified her pleasure to become sponsor to the infant son of Lord and Lady Elgin, on whom she requests may be conferred the baptismal names of Alexander Victor.—*Montreal Pilot,*

Lady Elgin, we learn with deep regret, will be compelled to discontinue her daily drives round the Mountain. On two different occasions she has been insulted by ruffians, *in the garb of gentlemen*, who followed her carriage, cracking their whips, and hooting after her. We will not attempt to give vent to our feelings of indignation at this additional instance of Tory brutality.—*Ibid.*

Telegraphic advices from Montreal received in Boston on Wednesday state that four cases of cholera had occurred among the soldiers there—two proved fatal, the others recovered. The city was healthy. There was much talk of arrests for high treason, and there probably would be some in a few days. Flour, 20s. 9d. per barrel.

◆

From the United States, by the steamer Admiral, we have files of papers to Thursday last, for which we are indebted to the attention of our Express friends, to the officers of the steamer, and to our several correspondents.

The Steamer Cambria sailed from New-York on Wednesday with 96 passengers for Europe, a large mail, and $2200 in specie.

The New York Flour Market on Wednesday was firm, and the demand active. Operations mostly confined to uninspected and fine Flour at prices varying from $4,06¼ to $4,25. Pure Genesee, $4,94 to $5.

On Monday last there were forty-seven new cases of cholera, and twenty-five deaths, reported at New-York; on Tuesday seventy-three new cases, and thirty-eight deaths, and on Wednesday forty-three new cases, and twenty-four deaths.

Forty-three cases of cholera and twelve deaths occurred at Philadelphia within the twenty-four hours preceding Wednesday 2 P. M.—On Tuesday, twenty-one new cases and ten deaths were reported.

At St. Louis on the 25th there were reported 110 interments in the eight cemeteries—88 by cholera. The last week's interments exceed 700. The disease is now pretty general throughout the Western and South-Western States.

Gen. Scott is lying ill with chronic diarrhœa at West Point.

The Sunbury (Pennsylvania) Gazette says that in that vicinity there will be a more abundant crop of wheat, rye, oats and grass than for many years. The potatoes, too, will yield well, and corn has much improved.

A melancholy occurrence took place at the Falls of Niagara on Thursday afternoon: a Miss De Forest and a young man named Chas. C. Addington, while amusing themselves on the bank of the river, fell in and were driven over the cataract, in sight of their friends, and drowned.

Dates from New Orleans, by telegraph, to the 26th instant, say that the crevasse at Sauve's plantation has, through great exertions, been finally stopped. The water in the inundated district is fast receding. The health of the city is remarkably good.

The brig Ida arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday from Jamaica, with upwards of $300,000 in gold dust. She brought a number of California passengers who came across the Isthmus to Chagres, and thence by water to Jamaica.—Eight of them had $260,000 in dust.

Advices have been received from San Francisco to the 19th May. The numbers at the gold diggins were estimated 8000. Some had not collected enough to pay expenses. Others were more fortunate. There was a good deal of suffering, and many were returning.

From Mexico there are accounts of the growing unpopularity of the present government, with the military, the clergy and the people; and the desire for the return of Santa Anna to assume the head of affairs.

The town of Monterey had suffered terribly from cholera.

[From the Royal Gazette, June 27.]

Provincial Appointments.—John C. Allen, Esq., Barrister, &c. to be Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, in the room of D. S. Kerr, Esquire, resigned.

Patrick Comerford to be Shipping Master, under the Act 12 Vic. cap. 50.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 25th June, 1842.

[For the Courier.]

Messrs. Editors.—At the present crisis, threatened as we are with the approach of that disease which has made such dreadful ravages over the greater part of Europe, thinning in a fearful degree the ranks of the living, none will be found foolish enough to object to the public adoption of preventive measures, so that in the event of the disease reaching us, we may so far as human ingenuity has power, ward off its virulence.

To the Board of Health and those gentlemen appointed to make and carry out regulations for keeping the Streets and alley-ways of the City in a pure and wholesome state, I believe great credit is justly due; but however much may be done by them, unless individuals look well to themselves, little or no substantial good can be hoped for. Persons should be careful to keep their bodies pure by daily ablutions; it is also of paramount importance that a strict watch be kept upon what goes into the system, and I feel it my duty to expose what is becoming a general cause of complaint. It has been some time since I became a householder, but never until recently have I known such trash palmed off upon the community as is being sold by the bakers of this City, for bread, within a fortnight I have bought from several, the last half dozen loaves sent to my house were the only loaves I have had upon my table for many weeks that were of a superior quality, and I have much pleasure in recommending those who desire the luxury of *good bread* to use that made by Mr. John M'Lardy, Germain Street, directly opposite Trinity Church, a simple examination will prove its excellence. In making this recommendation I am influenced altogether by the desire that those who, like myself, have been complaining, may no longer be purchasing an article, which instead of imparting nourishment is actually calculated to produce an unhealthy state of the stomach.

Very respectfully yours,

St. John, June 23. A. Householder.

☞ In consequence of the repairs going on in the Valley Church, Portland, that building will be closed until further notice. June 30.

☞ The Rev. Charles Mackay will Preach in the Sand Point Meeting House to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, (God willing,) at three o'clock.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in June,	£1933 9 2
Withdrawn in Do.	602 14 10

Acting Trustee for July—R. W. Crookshank, Esq.

Bilious Fever generally begins with yawning, stretching, pain in the bones, langour, giddiness, a swelling about the region of the stomach, bilious vomiting, and other unpleasant symptoms.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best of medicines for the cure of Fevers, because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man.

In cases of fever, from four to eight of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken every night, or, if the symptoms are violent, night and morning. This plan, if properly carried out will, in a short time, subdue the most violent attack of fever; at the same time, the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and health and vigor given to the whole frame.

☞ *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.

WISTAR'S BALSAM AT THE SOUTH.

One of our agents at Athens, Georgia, has sent us the following letter, with permission to publish the same.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

Athens, August 24, 1846.

Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted for more than ten months, with Chronic Inflamation of the Lungs at times very severely, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief—I purchased about three bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of this valuable Balsam, been more free from pressure for breath and oppression on the lungs than I had anticipated—and, indeed conceive that I will be cured by continuing its use, of this most disheartening malady. I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgement, which you will use as your judgment dictates.

RODNEY BURKE.

Waynsborough, Burke Co. Georgia.

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,
General Agent.

January 1st, 1849.

MARRIED.

On the 26th instant, by the Rev. William Donald, of St. Andrew's Church, Mr. William Phealan, to Miss Mary Eglinton, both of this place.

On Thursday, 28th instant, at the Union Street Congregational Church, by the Rev. Charles McKay, Mr. Edward Sancton, to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late William Durant, Esq.

DIED.

On the 24th instant, Francis A., infant daughter of Mr. Benjamin Hinds, aged fourteen months.

At his residence in this City on the 25th instant, Mr. Robert Armstrong, Sen. aged 85 years.

In Princess-street, on Tuesday last, after a painful illness of three months, which he bore with pious resignation, John Casey, aged eleven years.

Yesterday morning, after a short illness, Jane Partelow, wife of Mr. Robert Nisbet, and youngest daughter of the late Captain Joseph Hamm, in the 24th year of her age. Funeral on Monday next, at three o'clock, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

At Campbelltown, King's County, on the 16th inst. after a tedious illness, Mrs. Eleanor O'Neal, aged 77 years, daughter of the late Mr. Anthony Egbert. She was one of the early settlers of this Province, and for many years a resident of this City.

At Fredericton, on the 23d inst. Hephzibah, aged 39 years, wife of A. T. Coburn, Esq. of that City, and daughter of Thomas Pickard, Esq.—The deceased has left a husband and four daughters to mourn their losses. After laboring untiringly to fulfil the duties of a Christian wife and mother, she died in full confidence of a joyful resurrection to eternal life. For more than twenty years she had been a consistent member of the Wesleyan Church in Fredericton.

And on the 26th inst. at the residence of Thos. Pickard, Esq. in Fredericton, Louisa, daughter of Mr. James Pickard, of Douglas, and adopted daughter of the late Mrs. Coburn.

At the Keswick Ridge, County of York, on the 22d inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Perley, in the 89th year of her age. She came to this Province from Rowley, (Mass.) upwards of eighty years ago, with her parents, Moses and Jane Pickard.

At Napan, on the 22d inst. Mr. Joseph Jardine, aged 82 years.

At Athlone, Ireland, on the 6th inst. of cholera, William Millikin, Esquire, Assistant Commissary General.—Mr. Milliken was formerly stationed several years in this City, and was highly esteemed.

Drowned.—Capt. John Craig, of the Barque *John Walker*, from Liverpool, for Dalhousie, was knocked overboard and drowned by his vessel getting in contact with another at sea on the 9th of May.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived,

Saturday—Ship Provincialist, Williams Philadelphia, 14 days—S. Wiggins & Son, flour, meal, &c.

Brigt. Fashion, Douglas, St. Thomas, 18—R. Rankin & Co. sugar, molasses and mahogany.

Arcturus, Herrington, New-York, 9—Wm. Thomson, flour, meal and wheat.

Sunday—Brig Radiant, Parkins, Boston, 4—Lawrence & Raymond, ballast.

Steamer Commodore, Brown, Portland—James Whitney, passengers, &c.

Tuesday—Schr. Sago, Mon[illegible] last.

Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, 3—

Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Bost

Centurion, Patterson, Belfast

ballast.

Sultana, Whitier, Belfast,

last.

Benjamin Franklin, Auld, Bath

Brunswick Lion, Craft, Lubec—

Wednesday—Ship Maranham,

—S. Wiggins & Son, oak timber

Brig Moses John, Wilson, Boston

Velocity, Cook, Bath, 2—Chas.

Brigt. Margaret, Till, New-York

Jane, McMonagle, New-York, 8—

flour and corn.

Martha Greenow, Robbins, Boston

Thursday—Ship Token, Nourse,

ballast.

Æolus, Driscoll, New-York, 7—

Friday—Steamer Admiral, Hutch

—Thomas Parks, passengers and

This Morning—Ship Ulverstone,

—John Robertson, ballast.

Mary Caroline, Delaney, Liverpool

salt.

Barque Eliza, Durkee, Yarmouth,

ballast.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Schr. Spitfire, Smith,

Sunday—Schr. Adventure, Banks,

Wilmot Packet, Harris, Wilmot,

Eliza, Woodworth, Cornwallis,

Catharine, Amberman, Annapolis,

Monday—Schr. Rambler, Wood,

Sarah Jane, Buck, Dorchester,

John Nelson, Shields, Salmon River

Steamer Herald, Donehey, Annapolis

a new vessel in tow.

Tuesday—Schr. Henrietta, Crane,

Crown, Gatcomb, Grand Manan,

Steamer Saxe Gotha, Whitney,

passengers, &c.

Wednesday—Schr. Victoria, Campbell

Lady Clare, Munro, New Edinburgh

Steamer Commodore, Brown, Windsor

Thursday—Schr. Calder, Calder,

Rachael, Parker, Cornwallis, oats,

Copy, Turnbull, Digby, fish and eggs

Leader, Gilliatt, Cornwallis,

Digby Packet, Hull, Digby, cattle

Steamer Herald, Donehey, Granville

Friday—Schr. Favorite, Helms, St.

Rainbow, Helms, St. Andrews,

Caroline, Hurst, Wilmot, butter and

Pacific, Reed, Shepody, deals and

Jim, Miness, French Cross, sheep

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

June 25—Sir Charles Napier,

Clare, Allen, Sligo.

Nova-Scotian, Corning,

26—Radiant, Parkins,

Great Britain, Hume,

Sapphiras, Brown,

27—William Carson,

Consul, Smith, Liverpool

28—Portland, Stalker,

Moses John, Wilson,

Java, Duffy, Cork.

30—Velocity, Cook, Glasgow

Ulverstone, Clark,

British Queen, Conway,

CLEARED.

June 21st—Ship Waterloo,

&c.—Charles Brown.

23d—Brig British Empire, Young,

Calhoun; Schr. Roanoke, Jones,

ter; Charles, Wallace, Halifax,

&c.—G. & J. Salter; Hero, Eaton,

boards, &c.—Silas Niles.

25th—Ship Majestic, Tose,

deals—Lunt & Pickup.

26th—Ship Seraphine, McKevin,

Wiggins & Son; Brant, Robinson,

deals—John Robertson; Brig

by, deals—John Robertson;

deals, &c.—Chas. McPherson;

ock, deals—Short & Estey.

27th—Ship Diadem, Skeene,

—James Kirk; Barque Clytha,

and deals—James Kirk; Brig

timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.

McFarrell, London, deals—

Connor, Wexford, deals—S. Wiggins

Brannen, Bangor, (Me.) coals—

ley, Elder, Boston, scantling, &c.—

28th—Barque Amelia, Holder,

llson & Spurr; Schr. Sago,

—Berton Brothers; Brunswick Lion,

wood—Master.

29th—Brig Maria, Lyon,

—Silas Niles; Clare, Allen,

Son; Schr. Planet, Wright,

30th—Ship Jenny Lind,

—R. Rankin & Co.; Brig

(Ire.) deals—S. Wiggins & Son;

ford, deals—S. Wiggins & Son;

London, deals—Joseph Fairweather;

Bridgewater, timber and deals—R.

Schr. Martha Greenow, Robbins,

Master; Friends, Calhoun, Boston,

Barque Emma Searle, Hestroff,

went ashore at Liberty Point,

day last, in a fog. She was stripped

the crew, but afterwards floated off,

ed into St. Andrews, by the Steamer

Arrived at Providence, June 21st,

Hatch, St. John.—At Boston,

do.; 26th, Pavilion, Ames, do.;

do.—At New-York, 25th,

verpool; 29th, (by Telegraph,)

Cleared at New-York, June 23d,

Miramichi; barque Yorkshire,

Corsair, Stephens, do.; 25th,

Richibucto; Brothers, Sullivan,

Reed, St. John; 26th, barque

ton.—At Philadelphia, 23d,

John; 25th, brigt. Hantsport,

25th, brig Three Brothers,

ters, Pollok, St. John; 26th,

Arrivals from St. John.—

Leith Roads; 7th—Wanderer,

Belfast; Pageant, at Cork;

Quebec, at Liverpool; Frederick,

Micmac, at Belfast; 13th—

at Leith; L. O'C. Doyle, in the Clyde

cester; 14th—Sovereign and Avon,

Sailings for St. John.—

town; 9th—Sarah, from

from Cork; 12th—Miramichi,

retta, from Hull; 13th—Victoria,

Sailed from Liverpool, June

Castine; 9th—David Cannon,

Idas, Rodney, Boston; 14th,

From Glasgow, 13th, barque

At Newport, (Mon.) 12th,

verpool, for Portsmouth, (U. S.)

Loading at Liverpool, June

Leavitt, and William Vail,

cea, Leavitt, and John Fielden,

land.—In the Clyde, barque

Notice to Mariners.—A new

cently been erected on the point of

ness-shire, Scotland, and was to be

time on the 18th inst. It will be

a revolving light, which will

est state every half minute,

until, to a distant observer,

It will be colored red, and the

above the level of the sea. In clear

seen at the distance of about fifteen

Port of Shediac. June 23—Arrived,

Brown, New-York—Master; brig

New-York—W. H. & R. C. Scovil.

Marchioness of Clydesdale, Ferguson,

Madras School Bo

THE Thirtieth Annual Court of Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New-Brunswick," will be held at the Hall of the City of Saint John on the day of July next, at noon, pursuant to Charter.

J. WILLIAM

Clerk to the Governor and Tr

June 30, 1849.

TENDERS FOR LOG

TENDERS will be received, DAY the 5th July, from parties Contracting to Log up the Northern Burial Ground, agreeable to a Specification to be seen at the Office of W. H. A. Keans, Market Square, who will receive the Tenders for the work.

Rural Cemetery Com

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a further assessment of twelve and cent. on the Capital Stock of the St. J Cemetery Company—being the sum of and three pence on each Share, is paid by the Shareholders into the Bank of New Brunswick, on or before of August next. By order of the D

EDWD. B. P

Sec'y and

June 30.

Globe Assurance O

9th JUNE, 18

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders Globe Assurance Company for Electing Directors, will be held at this Office on the 2d of July next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN DUNCAN,

NEW-BRUNSWICK

MARINE ASSURANCE CO

THE Annual General Meeting of the holders of the New-Brunswick Marine Assurance Company, will be holden at the the Company on Monday the 9th day of suing, at noon, for the purpose of electing tors, and transacting other important the Company.

JAMES

Saint John, 5th June, 1849.

CARD.

THE subscriber returns thanks to citizens for their exertions in ing the fire in his Dwelling House morning.

DAVID PAT

June 30.

James Davidson

HAS removed to his new Store and stand, next to the Country Market Square.

☞ In connection, commodious and an experienced Hostler.

June

WOOD BOAT for sale very

(ONE YEAR OLD.)

THE Wood boat "ARGUS" now the North Market Slip, will be sold for prompt payments. She is fitted with Sails and Rigging, built mostly of and is of the following dimensions—61 21 feet beam, and 6 feet 3 inches would make a good coaster for the Bay

June 30. Apply to C. & W. H. A