The Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1849.

The Steamship *Niagara*, with the English mail of the 25th August, arrived at Halifax, on Wednesday morning, at six o'clock, in ten days and a-half from Liverpool. The Express (per steamer *Herald*, from Granville), for the United States Associated Press, reached this city about ten o'clock the same night, and the Mail for this City was received by the Post Office Express, at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The Niagara brought 113 passengers.—The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 20th. The officers of the Niagara report having seen the Cambria off Tuskar on the 25th, at 6 A.M.; and on the 30th, at 5 A.M. in lat. 51 38, long. 28 41, passed the America.

We are glad to learn, that the improvement in trade in the Mother Country has, at length, reached one of our staple articles of export—Deals having advanced some ten or fifteen shillings per standard.

The Cotton market, too, was also improving; an advance of one-eighth of a penny per pound on all descriptions had taken place. The sales of the week reached 66,980 bales, of which 32,090 bales were on account of speculators, and 6,480 for export.

The grain trade was not so buoyant—the harvest was progressing rapidly, and the reports as to the quantity and quality of the yield most encouraging.

The Flour market was consequently depressed, and parcels of good Western Canal were selling at 23s. 6d. to 24s. per barrel, and uninspected and heated at 18s. 6d. to 20s.

It was generally allowed that the potato disease was very partial; the demand for Indian Corn, however, was steady, at 25s. to 26s 6d. per quarter, and for pure white, 28s. to 28s. 6d.

The value of most descriptions of cured Provisions had slightly receded. The demand for Metals continued to improve. Money, also, was more in demand, at 2½ per cent. for first-class paper, and two per cent. on calls.

Trade in all the manufacturing districts was reported to be in a healthy and satisfactory condition. At Manchester, there was an excellent demand for all sorts of cotton goods.

Her Majesty remained in comparative retirement at her seat at Balmoral, Scotland. Since her arrival, she had gone but twice beyond the pleasure grounds attached to the Mansion. On Saturday she visited Birkhall, where Sir James Clark, the first physician to the Court, is now residing with his family. On Sunday, Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, attended Divine Service in the Church of Crathie. The building, which is not large, was filled, but not to excess. On the approach of the Royal carriage, those assembled drew aside respectfully, and made way for it; and as the Queen passed all bowed to her. She seemed much delighted, and bowed in acknowledgement, as did also His Royal Highness Sir George Grey occupied a pew behind the one appropriated to Her Majesty. Lord John Russell had arrived in Scotland to relieve Sir George in attendance upon Her Majesty.

The address of the Canadian League was the subject of remarks in several of the leading English papers. The London Morning Chronicle says, the first object of the League—a Federal Union of all the British North American Provinces—might probably be found, under judicious management, highly beneficial; while the second—retrenchment and economy in the public finances—is indubitably desirable and necessary; but the third—"protection to native industry"—the Chronicle views as "deliciously absurd," and therefore devotes nearly a column to its consideration.

The weekly return of deaths from cholera, in the London districts, shewed an increase from 823 to 1230. The reports from all England, however, exhibited a marked decline upon the whole.

John Gleeson Wilson, who it will be remembered, committed a cold-blooded murder on a Mrs. Henrichson, and her two children and female servant, some months since in Liverpool, has been tried, and sentenced to be hung. Capt. Henrichson, (the head of the family) who commands an India trader, was daily expected home.

Another startling murder had been perpetrated in London on a rather wealthy custom-house officer named O'Connor, by a man and wife, named Manning. The woman was supposed to be on terms of criminal intimacy with the officer. She was apprehended in Edinburgh, and some of his money and stock certificates found upon her. The husband is supposed to have fled to France. The body was found in a hole under a flag stone in the kitchen floor, nearly decomposed by quick lime.—The guilty paramour is represented as a woman of considerable beauty, and was formerly in the service of the Duchess of Sutherland.

The prospect of an abundant harvest in Ireland is already being sensibly felt in the diminution of pauperism in several of the union workhouses. In Wexford a decrease of 200 took place in one week, and in other unions the numbers had diminished one half.

Under date of the 23d from Dublin, we have the satisfactory announcement that without a solitary exception all the agricultural reports received that morning were highly favourable, and there was not even a rumour with regard to the appearance of the potato disease.

The Cork Examiner, published in one of the greatest potato districts in Ireland, says, "the potato crop will be every way sufficient for the consumption of the population—we do not perceive one discouraging statement." In Tipperary alone the amount of land under potato culture is more than double what it has been in years hitherto.

The Very Rev. Dr. Carter, Dean of Tuam, died on Sunday last at Kingstown, where he had been staying for the benefit of his health. The deceased had nearly completed his hundredth year.

Mr. Aston Key, F. R. S., the distinguished surgeon, has died from cholera.

The representative Peer for Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Mayo, is the Earl of Lanesborough.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The market for Pine Timber from Quebec is less animated than it has been, and prices may be considered to have receded fully ¼d. to ½d. per foot, whilst Red Pine, Oak and Elm have also fallen 1d. per foot in value; this, in a great measure, is owing to an influx of shipping, which were otherwise destined for Ireland, but owing to an unprecedented depression in prices there, have been sent here, and forced upon the market, hence the downward tendency of every article from Quebec. Spruce Deals, which were selling in the early part of the month at from £6 10s. to £7 per standard, may now be considered worth £7 to £7 15s. per standard.

NEW BISHOPRIC IN CANADA.—The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B. D., fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, has left England, on the suggestion of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with a view to the promotion of the society's objects in Canada, and also to make the necessary arrangements for the erection of another episcopal see in that portion of our colonial possessions. The diocese of Toronto (Canada West) covers an extent of country twice as large as all the dioceses of England put together, containing upwards of 100,000 square miles, with a population of 700,000 souls. There are ninety-seven missionaries in the diocese in connection with the Propagation Society, as well as many others who are maintained out of the various resources. The Bishop of Montreal, who administers also the diocese of Quebec, has earnestly urged upon the society the need of a division of his diocese, which comprises 200,000 square miles, and a population of 800,000 souls. It is expected that the first appointment to the new bishopric will be conferred on the Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, A. M., Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature at Bishop's College, Lenoxville, in the diocese of Montreal.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—*The Weather and the Crops.*—Towards the close of last week a considerable quantity of rain fell in different parts of the kingdom more particularly in Scotland and Ireland, and some apprehension was beginning to be entertained as to the fate of the crops in the more backward districts. On Saturday the 18th, with the new moon, the weather assumed a settled appearance, and having since been favourable for harvest operations, an immense amount of work has been accomplished in a satisfactory manner. In the south and west large breadths of land have been cleared. A larger portion of the grain crops, however, still remains uncut than is usually the case at the corresponding period of the year; and the weather must therefore continue to be a source of anxiety during the next two or three weeks. At one period very unfavourable reports were received from Ireland respecting potatoes; the disease was said to have spread rapidly, and some went so far as to predict a more extensive failure of this root than last season. These alarming reports have, however, since undergone material mitigation, and the latest advices from the Sister Isle state, that though there are partial cases of blight, that the bulk of the potato crop has apparently escaped the disorder, and that the mischief done to the cornfields by the heavy showers which were experienced is much less than it was apprehended would have proved the case. From Scotland the reports are likewise of a more satisfactory character this week; and as we have every reason to expect that the yield of grain in most parts of England will prove fully equal to that of good average seasons, both as regards quantity and quality, and the potatoes seem to be less affected by the rot than in any year since 1845, we are not disposed to depart from the opinion we have given on former occasions, viz: that on the whole this is likely to prove a productive year.—*Mercantile Gazette.*

Hungary has fallen. The axiom of the Duke of Wellington, that a small army, however well disciplined, has no chance ultimately against a large one, however badly generalled, has again received a melancholy illustration. Patriotism, bravery, prudence, and consummate military skill, have been unable to resist the ponderous pressure of the multitudinous forces of the Czar; for, against such odds, even successive victories, by multiplying necessary losses, only led to subsequent defeat. Georgey, like Napoleon, has yielded to the power of numbers.

The defeat of Bem, it is understood, left Georgey without the remotest hope of successful resistance, and the possession of Kossuth's letters, by Luder, exposed the utter helplessness of the Magyars as to pecuniary resources. The Government had 165,000 men in arms, to pay, clothe, and feed; they had 24,000 prisoners to guard and support, and they had paper money only. Even of this they had not enough; for owing to the removal from Pesth, and the want of mechanical means, they could not print enough of notes for the wants of the army. Bem, too, had committed some imprudences, which compromised the Government. Kossuth's letters revealed the secret, that the Turks were playing a double game, and the mental anguish of the noble-minded writer assured his enemies, that the cause to which they were opposed was hopeless.

Whatever conditions Georgey may have made, we may conclude that, for the present, absolutism triumphs, and that ultimately Russia will dictate to Europe, unless better counsels govern our cabinets. Austria is said to have given her a footing in the Adriatic, and if she retires from Hungary it will only be to descend on Turkey. The apparent peace proceeding out of the fall of Hungary may prove deceitful. France may be provoked to question the designs of despotism by supporting Piedmont against Radetsky; and England may be compelled to anticipate Nicholas's intentions in respect to the Sultan. A war may grow out of these considerations; but if not—if Europe continues supine and cowardly—the prediction of Napoleon will be verified, and the civilised world become Cossack. The incidents attendant on the fall of the Roman empire will be repeated, and there is in prescient minds an apprehension, that Providence, in the way of punishment, is moulding men's views to so dreadful an issue.

France feels uneasy, and the Government seem to think, that to calculate on reaction is to invite destruction. The serpent they have warmed may sting them to death; and we fancy we discover fears of this kind in the tacit condemnation of the Pope's conduct. France retains possession of Rome, and will not surrender its authority unless the pontifical government is based on liberal principles. This may be only an excuse for keeping a force in Italy; but if so, it denotes a foregoing conclusion. Not only France, but England, must now see that they have permitted absolutism to steal a march on them.

We are about to have another war in India. Experience is lost upon us: native chiefs always deceive us, and yet we again confide in them. If our oriental dominions are to be tranquil and safe, we must permit no sovereignty but our own.

The Canadian League has dissolved in—words. It met, issued an address, and disappeared. It was composed of Protectionists, and in its feebleness dissipated any fears the clamour of a faction had occasioned.

The other news of the week is scanty and unimportant. At home all is prosperous and happy.

THE FUNDS.—The money market has been steady all the week. Consols, yesterday, closed at 92⅞, ⅞.

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.—We have reason to believe, that it is the intention of Ministers, in deference to her Majesty's wishes, to grant, in a short time, a free pardon to all the Irish State prisoners, whether in prison at home, or serving as convicts in penal colonies abroad. This gracious act of an idolised Queen will do much to re-assure the country, to increase the general love for her Majesty; and one prompt response, we trust, will be an universal resolution to discountenance the inflated crash which some journalists on the other side of the water still offer for sale.—*Liverpool Journal.*

The *Evening Packet* states, that the sum of £1000 has been received from the Queen, to be destributed among the various charitable institutions in Dublin.

Mr. Macaulay, who is at present in Ireland, making inquiries connected with his "History of the Operations of William the Third, and James the Second, in Ireland, in 1688," visited the battle field of the Boyne, on Tuesday, accompanied by Captain Larcom, Dr. Wilde, and Mr. Mahony. Mr. Macaulay has since left town for Cork and Killarney, from whence he is to proceed to Limerick, Aughrim, Belfast, and Londonderry.

Outrage on the British Flag.—On the 16th inst., a boat, at Leghorn, from the *Bellerophon*, having been despatched for a supply of water, the officers and crew were made prisoners by the Austrian soldiers, and detained some time in custody. An apology was instantly made.

INDIA AND CHINA.—An extraordinary express, in advance of the overland mail from Calcutta, has arrived, bringing dates from that presidency of July 3; Bombay, July 2; Madras, July 9; and China, June 23. Tranquillity generally prevailed throughout India; but a trifling insurrectionary movement had occurred in the Gwalior dominions. Some of the principal chiefs, taking advantage of the absence of a portion of the military, headed a rebellious force; but Lieutenant-Colonel Graves promptly collected together a number of troops, and soon suppressed it. In the Nizam's dominions, too, another smart encounter had taken place with the Rohillas, at Godavery, and the force under the command of Captain Haworth, of the 3d Nizam's Infantry. Captain H. attacked the rebels with spirit, and speedily routed them, capturing 35 of their number. On returning to cantonment, the heat of the sun was so intense that this gallant officer fell a victim to apoplexy.

Some of the Indian journals speak of stirring events that are in prospect on the north-west frontier—nothing less than another campaign, which is to take place at the next cold season. Rumours are plentiful as to the cause of this fresh war; but one the most generally credited is that Gholah Singh, the Maharajah of Cachmere, has been detected in treasonable correspondence with Dost Mahomed, and other enemies of the British Government. He had also been latterly adding considerably to his army, which gave occasion for much suspicion; and Lord Dalhousie is said to have demanded his surrender of 150 pieces of artillery, which Gholah declines upon the artful pretext, that, though he would willingly comply with the request of his Excellency, his troops will not allow the guns to be removed. Another report is, that it was not Gholah Singh, but his nephew, that was preparing hostilities against the British power, in connexion with Mahomed of Cabool, who was assembling a large force above the Khyber Pass, ready for a descent on Peshawur whenever an opportunity should offer. Whatever amount of truth there may be in these rumours, it is quite certain that some precautionary arrangements have been deemed necessary by his Excellency; for an order has been issued by Brigadier Dundas, commanding the troops at Peshawur, for certain companies to form into a moveable column, and to be prepared to march at a moment's notice.

Lord Dalhousie and Sir Charles Napier were at Simla on the 16th of June. Sir Charles was about to proceed to Lahore. The trial of Moolraj was proceeding, and great interest was felt as to the issue, which was expected to be known in a few days, as the defence was drawing to a close. Various opinions were entertained as to the result, some thinking that he would be acquitted, while others believed that he would be found guilty.

Lord Gough will not leave India till September. The gallant veteran was in good health, and, though nearly seventy years of age, led off a ball with the Countess of Dalhousie on the 15th of June. Sir C. Napier had dined with Lord Gough, and appeared to be upon the most friendly terms. A testimonial was in course of subscription to be presented to the noble and gallant lord, for the high opinion entertained of his military services, and of his private worth.

The news from China is brief but interesting. An Englishman of the name of Summers had been arrested at Macao, by the Portuguese Governor, for not paying reverence to the procession of the "host," and for not taking off his hat to his Excellency. Captain Keppel, of the *Meander*, applied for Mr. Summers's release, which was refused. Captain K, with a number of the marines, therefore compelled his liberation by force of arms. A Portuguese soldier was killed, and a serjeant of the guard wounded. Sickness has broken out among the troops at Canton, but few deaths had taken place.

Mehemet Ali, ex-ruler of Egypt, died at Alexandria on the 2d of August, and on the following day was interred in the new alabaster mosque which he had built in the citadel of Cairo. He was eighty years of age.

FRANCE.—The President has gone to inhabit the chateau of St. Cloud, where he intends, it is said, remaining until the re-assembling of the Legislative Assembly.

The assembling at Champlatreux, M. Mole's chateau, of certain political notibilities, is exciting great attention, the democratic organs seeing in it a proof that plots are being formed to carry out re-actionary measures; whilst more reasonable journals see in it but a natural meeting for arraying the policy of the party after the recess.

La Patrie announces, that M. de Courcelles is seriously indisposed at Castellamare. The Pope, whilst waiting the result of the negotiations pending between the ambassadors of the great powers is about to pass some days at Naples, where the King is preparing to give him a magnificent reception. General Oudinot has received orders to remain at Rome until M. de Courcelles should be completely recovered.

La Presse announces, that a diplomatic note was despatched by the French Government to Gaeta, on Tuesday, in which it declares to the Pope, that General Oudinot has exceeded his instructions by transmitting the full powers with which he was invested to the commission of cardinals, and particularly in having the appearance of legalising by his silence all that the commission has accomplished since the period of its installation. The note adds, that the French Government feels it to be its duty to warn his Holiness, that from this moment France and her representatives at Rome will reserve to themselves the last word in all acts of the Papal Government, and that, in case either the Pope, his councils, or any of the intervening powers oppose this decision, the representatives of France have orders to pay no attention to their protests, and to appeal, if necessary, to the army of occupation to enforce respect for the just rights of the French Government.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—*Surrender of Georgey.*—The public were astounded, on Tuesday last, by a report that Hungary had fallen, that the Diet had dissolved, and that Georgey had surrendered unconditionally to the Russian General. At first, people refused to credit the intelligence, but there now remains no doubt of the surrender of Georgey. It is said, that Georgey wrote to Count Rudiger and to the Prince of Warsaw that he was ready to lay down his arms, but only before the Russian arms, declaring that he would fight to the utmost extremity rather than surrender to the Austrians.

Marshal Paskiewitch accepted the proposal of submission, and on the 16th, the Hungarian army, with Georgey at their head, filed off before Paskiewitch at Grosswardein, and delivered up their arms. Paskiewitch despatched General Bastinlin to Haynau, to announce the surrender of Georgey, and also the defeat of Bem, by Luders, near Hermanstadt, with the loss of eighteen pieces of cannon and several prisoners. It is said, that Georgey was endeavouring to effect a junction with Dembinski, failing in which he was compelled to surrender.

It is said, that after the defeat of the Hungarians, at Temesvar, a council of war was held at Arid, at which Kossuth was present, when Georgey pronounced for surrender, on which Kossuth left the council. One account states, that he is at Orsona, to which place he has transferred the seat of the Government; another account states, that he has taken refuge in the Danubian provinces, where he has been joined by Bem.

Private letters from Turin state that very little doubt existed about the seventy-five millions demanded by the Government to pay the indemnity to Austria being granted. The question was brought forward in the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th, and the opposition had resolved to vote the supply in accordance with the recommendation of the committee. From Hamburg we learn that the remaining differences between the Government of Schleswig Holstein and the Prussian and Danish Commissioners were on the eve of being adjusted, through the energetic interference of Colonel Hodges, the British Commisioner. The exchange of prisoners was to take place on the 19th.—The accounts from Austria and Hungary are that Arad surrendered to the Imperialists on the 16th. Great excitement existed at Vienna, at the unexpected run of good fortune which had fallen to the share of the Imperial arms. Nothing positive was known respecting Kossuth and Bem, but they are supposed to be still at Orshova.

The Constitutionnel states, that the Austrian Government, in return for the services rendered by it to the Pope and to the Dukes of Parma and Modena, has required that the navigation of the Po shall be rendered free.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON left on Tuesday morning for Yale College where, we understand, he spends the time until the 14th instant, when he is to deliver the address at the New-York State Fair, at Syracuse. From thence he proceeds to Toronto, where he has been invited to meet the members of the Canadian Agricultural Society. He intends to come down through Canada, and re-visit this Province about 1st October, coming by the Metis road and Campbelltown. He will make a survey of the Northern Counties, which he has not yet visited, and arrive in St. John and Fredericton about the middle of October, to receive answers to the Circulars which have been issued, and make his Report.

We append to-day a list of the queries to which the Professor wishes replies from all who are in a position to give *facts* from their own knowledge. We understand that he wishes Agricultural Societies to furnish answers from their Committees or Directors, after discussion.

We trust that all intelligent Farmers through the country will hasten to furnish this information. We have now an opportunity such as we never had before, for making known to the world our capabilities and real position. For ourselves, we have no fear of the result, as we are quite satisfied that New-Brunswick only requires to be known as she is, to take a high position among the nations of the world as far as natural advantages go.

To many it seems like a waste of money to ask a man (Professor though he be) to gallop through the country—gather information from others, and, as a sage friend of ours remarked, only tell our own story back to us again. The far-famed Professor, too, bearing about him none of the insignia that we are apt to think invariably accompany a great man and much learning, but plain, quiet and unassuming,—a man with whom you might converse for a day, without finding out that he knew more than yourself. Notwithstanding all this, however, the Professor's Report will be well worth all that it will cost. Not the least valuable part of it will be the practical directions he will give towards the substituting an *improving* for an *exhausting* system of husbandry.—But we count as much on the knowledge of our Agricultural status that will be furnished to those countries from whence we look for emigrants with skill and capital. A knowledge of what we should do is all very well, but capital is indispensable; and it so happens that whatever the Professor writes is read, and, what is more, is relied on, wherever scientific Agriculture is known. We have great hopes that one of the results of Professor Johnston's visit will be, that we will soon have the happiness of welcoming to our shores, a portion, at least, of the crowds of wealthy farmers who have heretofore turned their steps towards Australia and the United States.

(CIRCULAR.) Saint John, Sept. 3d, 1849.

SIR,—With the view of obtaining information upon points connected with the Agricultural condition of the Province, which it may not be in my power personally to collect, I beg to submit to you the following queries, and to ask you to furnish me with brief answers to such of them as you feel yourself in a condition satisfactorily to reply to.

Answers may be forwarded under cover to the Provincial Secretary's Office, Fredericton, or to Mr. Jardine, St. John, before 10th October next.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON.

1st. *As to the crops grown on your land:* The variety sown; when sown and reaped; produce per acre; weight per bushel; and market price per bushel or ton, when sold?

2d. *As to the disposal of Farm produce:* The Stock kept; and whether for dairy purposes or for fattening; the weight of cheese or butter made from each cow; the price obtained for these articles; and for young stock or fat beef?

3d. *As to the land itself:* The kind of timber; character of the soil; when cleared; cost of bringing it into culture; how manured, and when; course of cropping followed?

(The answers to these three sets of queries must have reference to the same land, which may either be a single field, a farm, or a district.)

4th. Have you any experience in regard to drainage, either for the purpose of cutting off springs, or for the removal of surface water? Is it a profitable improvement in your district? Under what circumstances, and done in what way?

5th. Has lime been *profitably* applied to the land in your neighbourhood? to what soils? in what way? in what quantity? and with what effects on this or that crop?

6th. In what way do you manage and apply farmyard manure? How do you save the liquid manure? Do you make compost manure; and how?

7th. Can you favor me with a table compiled from a register of the weather, shewing the temperature, the fall of rain, the number of clear and rainy days; the time of sowing, vegetating, flowering and maturing of different plants, &c.?

8th. What can be said in favor of immigration into your district? What class of men might be advised to come, with a view either to their own benefit, or to that of the Province? What is the value of cleared Farms, to rent or to sell?

9th. Can you favour me with any details in regard to the progress of particular settlers or settlements? Have industrious farmers, who have attended exclusively to their business, improved in their circumstances?

10th. What are the effects of the long winter on the soil; on the stock; and generally on the profit of farming? How late can you plough? How early can you sow? How can the farm servants be usefully employed during the winter?

11th. What is the price of labour? In your experience can servants be employed with a profit in improving the farm or in raising produce, at the present wages of labour? If not, explain why.

(In reference to this question, it is to be borne in mind, that labour expended in clearing and improving, is so much capital invested in the land, on which a fair per centage only should be expected.)

12th. Are there any special points connected with your district; with the nature and quality of its soils; the mode of culture; the defects or excellencies of existing methods, implements, breeds of cattle, &c., to which you think my attention may be profitably drawn; or to which I may more fully advert in my proposed Report on the Agricultural capabilities of the Province?

NEW-BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

At a General Meeting of the New-Brunswick Colonial Association, held at the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday evening, the 4th instant, Hon. Charles Simonds, President, in the Chair, the following Resolutions and amendments were submitted:—

Moved by Mr. J. W. Lawrence, and seconded by Robert Duncan Wilmot, Esquire—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Association, that while our depression in part is to be attributed to the commercial policy of the mother country, it is, in a great degree, owing to our excessive importations, and, therefore, with the view of checking them, it is the duty of all who are interested in the permanent prosperity of the Province, as well as the duty of the Provincial Legislature, to give every encouragement to *Home Industry*, in the prosecution of *Agriculture*, *Fisheries*, and *Manufacture*, and thus create a home market, and thereby enrich both consumer and producer:

And further Resolved, That an appeal be forwarded to Her Majesty, the Imperial Parliament, and British people, setting forth our condition, and urging upon them, alike for their own interest as well as the interest of the Colonies, the necessity of restoring to us such protection as will enable us to compete with foreigners in the English markets;—And further, that unless the coasting trade and the markets of other nations are obtained for our staple articles of Export, on reciprocal terms, or the right conceded to us, to make commercial treaties for ourselves with foreign powers, we shall be compelled, of necessity, to seek separation, as it would be incompatible with the dignity of *British subjects* quietly to submit to the existing state of things.

To this the following amendment was moved by J. M. Robinson, Esquire, and seconded by Edward Allison, Esquire—

Whereas the Government of the mother country have, of late years, evinced a desire that her North American Colonies should govern themselves, and while they have dictated a system for carrying out that object, they nevertheless retain the power, through their Colonial Secretary, of checking and controlling all Provincial Legislation, and have especially restricted that most important branch of it relating to Trade and Commerce;—And whereas the withdrawal of the British Parliament of the protection heretofore afforded to the trade of these Colonies has materially tended to its injury, and the continuance of such a policy, accompanied with such a controlling power, must inevitably bring ruin upon these Colonies and alienate the affections of their inhabitants, while, at the same time, it effectually prevents the accomplishment of those principles of self-government so manifestly intended;—And whereas it is believed, that (whatever may be the intentions of Her Majesty's present advisers) it is not the wish of the British people to part with their North American dependencies;—*Therefore Resolved,* That a firm and candid, but respectful, address be presented by this Association to Her Most Gracious Majesty, to the British Parliament, and to the people of Great Britain, setting forth at length the above sentiments, and desiring one of the following propositions as of paramount importance for the preservation and prosperity of these Colonies, and without which it is feared their connexion with the mother country cannot long be maintained, viz.:—

1ST. A renewal of Colonial Protection, or,—

2NDLY. A free reciprocal and coasting trade with the United States of America, or,—

3RDLY. A removal of Downing-Street Domination, either with or without a Federal or Legislative Union of the North American Provinces.

To this amendment the following amendment was moved by John H. Gray, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Botsford,—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, *a Federal Union of the British North American Colonies, preparatory to their immediate independence,* affords the speediest and most available mode of relieving them from their present embarrassed position; and that communications should be forthwith opened by this Association with parties entertaining similar views in the adjoining Provinces, in order to secure united action towards that great and important end.

Whereupon, in order to afford to the Members of the Association an opportunity for full discussion and consideration of the important matters submitted, it was resolved, that the said meeting be adjourned until Friday evening, the 14th inst., then to be held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, at 8 o'clock, P.M., and that the above Resolutions, together with notice of such adjourned Meeting, be published in the City Newspapers for general information.

By order,
JOHN W. CUDLIP, } *Secretaries.*
CHARLES WATTERS, }

COMMON COUNCIL, 5th Sept., 1849.

Present—The Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Vanhorne, Harding and Smith; Councillors, Keans, Hagarty, Littlehale, Fairweather and McAvity.

The following persons are sworn as freemen, viz., James Smellie, David Perkins Edgett, Michael McSorley, John McCaffrey, and George S. Deforest.

Accounts passed and ordered to be paid: the Recorder, the costs of ejectment suit against McGowan; A. C. O. Trentowsky, for repairs at Market Slip in Sydney Ward, £5; Repairs and labor on streets in King's Ward, £16 15s. 3d.; Scavenger work in King's Ward, £6 1s. 6d.; Stairways at Reed's Point, £7 10s.; Robert Smith, for repairs on Fish Market, £2 12s. 6d.; John McLwain, work at a Sewer, 10s.

Reports and Accounts relating to the receipts and expenditure of the Steam Ferry were read, and a resolution was passed directing copies of these papers to be furnished to the Trustees, and the Ferry Committee were directed to confer with those gentlemen on the subject of having one of the steam-boats repaired, and to advertize for tenders for the work. The same committee were authorized to make the necessary repairs upon the floats and approaches to the ferry landings, and to expend for that purpose the balance remaining in hand of the grant made by the Legislature on that account.

Accounts of John Connor, Thomas Colman, Dennis O'Leary and Samuel Spiller, for sundry jobs about the streets, were referred to the usual committee.

A petition of Richard Heans, praying for some repairs on the sidewalk near his house in King's Ward, was referred to the Alderman and Councillor of that Ward.

William Barlow and John Gallagher were appointed Inspectors of pickled fish.

A petition of James Smith and others praying that a Lamp may be placed at the foot of Brussels-street was referred to the Lamp committee.

The fire department committee were directed to consider and report upon a petition of the Trustees of the new Baptist chapel in Brussels-street, praying that a fire plug may be placed near that Building.

It was ordered that two lamps and a fire-plug, with a quantity of hose, be placed in the new Country market.

The Market committee were authorized to advertize for tenders for laying down the sidewalks in the country market. [*Adjourned.*

The meeting at Halifax, of Delegates from the several Provinces, is stated to have been brought to close on Tuesday evening. Nothing had transpired with respect to the result of their deliberations. The Gentlemen from New-Brunswick are expected to arrive to-day in the Steamer *Herald* from Windsor.

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders in the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, held on Monday the 3d inst.—Daniel J. McLaughlin, John Duncan, John Wishart, Thomas Nisbet, James Kirk, William Lawton and John W. M. Irish, Esquires, were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, and at a Meeting of Directors held 7th inst., Thomas Nisbet, Esq. was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Alexr. Robertson appointed Secretary for the ensuing year.

NEW VESSELS.—During the week the following vessels have been added to those already belonging to our port:—Brigt. Gem, 97 tons, built by Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, at Quaco, for Messrs. Estabrooks & King; Schr. Albert, 68 tons, built by Messrs. Corbit & Banks, at Wilmot, for Messrs. Eaton & Ray; Brigt. Victor, 149 tons, built by Messrs. Stackhouse & McLauchlan, of Carleton, for Mr. J. V. Troop.—They are all very fine Vessels—the last named, particularly, displays much judgment in her materials and construction.

ALARMS OF FIRE.—About ten o'clock last night we had an alarm of fire. It proceeded from McDonald's Hotel, in King-street. It was soon extinguished—a back bed room connected with the building being but slightly injured.

This forenoon the upper part of the new and beautiful Dwelling House of Mr. Thos. E. Millidge, near Fort Howe in Portland, was discovered to be on fire. The building was much injured before the flames were subdued. We have not heard how the fire originated.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Head, arrived at St. Andrews from St. John, on Monday afternoon last, in their travelling carriage, and took lodgings at Pheasant's Hotel. On Tuesday his Exellency was waited upon by the leading inhabitants of the place. His Excellency and Lady Head, accompanied by some gentlemen, went on an aquatic excursion round the Harbour and Island on Tuesday morning.—*Standard.*

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The August number of this talented periodical has been received in this City. Table of contents:—Charles Lamb; The Caxtons—part XV.; Jonathan in Africa; The Green Hand—a short yarn—part III.; For the last page of "Our Album"; The Insurrection at Baden; Lamartine's Revolution of 1848; Dies Boreales—No. III. Christopher under Canvass.

Subscribers are requested to call for their numbers at the Book Store of H. Chubb & Co., where copies of Blackwood and the North British Review are on sale.

MR. MOONEY'S CONCERT at St. Stephen's Hall on Tuesday evening, was honored with a crowded audience, and the performances went off well. Mr. Mooney does not claim to be a professional musician, but in lecturing on the history of ancient Ireland, her bards, &c., gives specimens in song from Moore, and other celebrated poets, which serve to awaken the feelings, not only of Irishmen, but of all lovers of genuine poetry. Mr. M. will give another Entertainment on Tuesday Evening in the Temperance Hall.—*See advertisement.*

"THE SABLE HARMONISTS," a band of Ethiopian Minstrels, from Boston, have recently been giving Concerts in this place to full houses. Their entertainments afford a good share of fun, in a chaste style, and their music upon the "bones, tamborine, banjo, and fiddle," is unsurpassed. They are to visit Calais and the Provinces, and we commend them to our mirth-loving people in those places.—*Eastport Sen.*

The Steamer *Hibernia*, from Boston in making Halifax harbour at an early hour on Friday morning, 31st ult. in a dense fog, struck on Chebucto Head, which caused her to leak so badly as to render it necessary to detain her until Saturday afternoon, to make such repairs as were considered necessary to enable her to proceed to England with safety.

We have our usual files of Boston papers of Thursday and New-York of Wednesday by the *Maid of Erin.*

The Mail Steamer *Canada* left New-York, at noon, on Wednesday, with 84 passengers for Liverpool, and seven for Halifax.

The Steamer Washington, fourteen days from Southampton, arrived at New-York on Tuesday. She brought about 400 tons of French, German and British goods on freight, and nearly 200 passengers.

The ship Schodiac, Nichols, at New-York on Wednesday, from Liverpool, lost the mate four of the crew and twenty-four passengers, by cholera and ship fever.

The Packet-ship *Henry Clay* was burned to the water's edge, at the wharf, at New-York, on Wednesday morning, at three o'clock. She was to sail on Thursday, for Liverpool. Her cargo of cotton, flour, &c., was valued at £25,000. The ship was insured at from $64,000 to $74,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, there were five deaths of cholera in Boston city, one at East Boston, and three at Deer Island.—In New-York during the same period there were only eight deaths of cholera.

The Albany Board of Health have discontinued their reports of cholera.

The cholera has made its appearance at Bangor, and proved very fatal. On Sunday last there were twenty-two cases and sixteen deaths. The Health Officer states, that "almost every person who had thus far been attacked with cholera, had either been suffering for a number of days previously with diarrhœa, or had been imprudent in diet." On Tuesday, as we learn from a passenger in the *Governor*, there were five persons taken to the hospital, all of whom died. There was much alarm in the City.

Flour at New-York on Wednesday afternoon was lower, with sales at $5,25 to $5,31 for common State and Western. Pork nominal at $10,50, and $8,63 for mess and prime.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 5, 6 O'CLOCK, P.M.—The President left here at two o'clock, as is supposed, direct for Washington. His health continued to improve. It is rumoured that his sickness has been more severe, and his life in greater danger, than has been reported. The cholera is disappearing, but one death having occurred since yesterday.

MONTREAL, Sept. 5th.—Lord Elgin left for Kingston at noon, with the Countess and child. They were last from Quebec. Eight deaths of cholera have occurred since the last report.

PEWS IN CHURCHES.

To the Editors of the Courier.

GENTLEMEN,—As the subject of Pews in Churches has been much discussed, and they have been denounced as *unchristian*, it would be useful, I think, to publish the following remarks, extracted from a recent Report of the Commissioners on the Subdivision of Parishes,—which Report, dated in July last, bears the signatures of the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London and Lichfield, Harrowby and Ashley, the Rev. Dr. Hook, of Leeds, Rev. Mr. Dale, of St. Pancras, Chancellor Raikes, and Messrs. Sidney Herbert, N. Buxton, and several other eminent and pious laymen, whose opinions are entitled to some consideration. I wish people who object to pews would bear in mind the great importance of a family being always together in a stated place in the church, and how difficult it would be to make proper arrangements for children without pews; and how many parents must be necessarily kept away unless they could bring their children with them. The difficulty made on the head of pews has, I fear, been one of the impediments to proceeding with a new chapel in this city; and the sooner it is removed the better. In my own opinion, instead of having free benches, it would be far better to have the greater part, if not the whole, in pews: several of the pews to be let in distinct sittings, at very low rents, and others to be free and open to all, with the exception of one reserved seat in each, to be occupied, without charge, by some regular attendant at the church, who would be willing, for the sake of this accommodation to himself, and in order to be useful to others, to sit there and invite strangers to enter.

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

"With respect to pew-rents, we are aware that various and conflicting opinions exist as to the expediency of recognising by law the right of receiving money for pews or sittings in churches. This, however, has already been done in the Church Building Acts: and, independently of the great practical difficulty of abolishing so large a source of ecclesiastical revenue, we are of opinion that there are other reasons in favour of a continuance of the system, and that it may be so regulated as not only not to exclude the poorer classes, but, in some cases, to be made the means of encouraging many to frequent the church who now seldom attend public worship.

"Although it is, no doubt, desirable that an incumbent should derive his income from endowment rather than from pew-rents, and that all sittings in church should be free, it must be borne in mind, that in many instances, especially in the case of additional churches, the income depends chiefly, if not entirely, on that source, and that pew-rents are readily paid by persons who would not contribute to the support of the church in any other way, to the same extent; and it is also to be considered, that many persons in comparatively humble life gladly pay a moderate rent for the privilege of occupying a permanent sitting. The Church Building Commissioners are empowered to fix a scale of pew-rents whenever they have contributed to build the church, but not otherwise, except in the case of a church built under the Private Patronage Act (1 and 2 Will. IV. c. 38), where such power is vested by the Church Building Acts in the Church Building Commissioners, or by their direction in the trustees of a Church built under that statute, and, with these exceptions, no such power is vested by the Church Building Acts in any other party. The scale of pew-rents, established by the Commissioners, may afterwards be revised under certain conditions; but the number of free sittings originally settled is incapable of alteration, although experience may demonstrate to the conviction of all parties that a change is desirable.

"We are of opinion, that care should be taken to provide a due proportion of sittings, at moderate rents, for persons of the middle or lower classes, and that free seats should be appropriated to those who cannot afford any payment, but whose regularity of attendance makes it desirable that certain specified sittings should be appropriated for their use. We also think it desirable that as little external difference as possible should be made between rented and free seats.

"We also recommend, that upon any question arising as to the appropriation or occupancy of sittings in any church or chapel, the Bishop should be empowered to issue a commission to the Archdeacon, rural Dean, or one of the neighbouring clergy, a clergyman nominated by the incumbent, and a layman chosen by the churchwardens; and that the decision of these Commissioners, if approved by the Bishop, upon consultation with his chancellor, should be final."

MR. JAMES E. MCDONALD tenders his grateful thanks for the kind assistance generally afforded him, last evening, on the alarm of Fire.

SKELETON OF A MAN FOUND.

An inquest assembled on view of the skeleton of a man unknown, found in the woods near the Main Road, adjacent to the School House, in the Upper Settlement, Parish of Sussex, on Wednesday, the 29th ult. On examining the remains, it was ascertained that his skull had been fractured to such an extent that the surgeon in attendance pronounced it sufficient to cause almost immediate death. No testimony was then adduced to fix even the suspicion of guilt upon the perpetrator of so foul a crime. The inquisition was, therefore, adjourned until Saturday, the 29th September, at 10 A.M., to give time for inquiry and further investigation. If the deceased has any connexions or acquaintances in this or the adjoining Provinces, it would be advisable that they should give their attendance at the time and place above mentioned.

The deceased appeared about the age of forty; hair dark brown, with a sprinkling of white, and about middle stature. Had on a brown cloth sack coat, bound with broad dark green braid; blue striped shirt, with red shirt inside; black vest, and blue trowsers of cloth, and round-toed boots. A brown cotton umbrella was found near the body, and in his pockets were about twenty-one shillings in silver, an empty pocket-book, a small key, a necklace, a looking-glass, comb, &c.

A. C. EVANSON, Coroner.

Sussex-Vale, 1st Sept., 1849.

BAD BREATH, A DISAGREEABLE TASTE IN THE MOUTH, and other unpleasant symptoms, are the result of indigestion. When the food, instead of being properly dissolved, remains in the stomach until it becomes in a manner putrified, a deleterious fluid, called Septic Acid, is generated, which, mixing with the fluid of the mouth, is certain not only to give a bad breath, but is also the true cause of wasting of the gums, a deposit of tartar, and decayed teeth.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills not only cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious and putrid humors, and purify the blood, but they also restore the digestive organs to a healthy tone; and are therefore certain to remove a bad breath, and prevent a premature decay of the teeth.

☞ *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.

Dr. Shaw on Consumption.

Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, (N. C.) writes, under date of May 1, 1846, as follows:—

"I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma, and Chronic Cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good results in those cases of great nervous mobility, and irritability, to which phthisical patients are subject. I have no doubt it is the best form in which the effects of Prussic acid may be had as a sedative on the constitution without danger of the patient. Every one knows the reputation of the Turpentine and Balsam constituents in protracted coughs. The combination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is ingenious and judicious.

"Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous humbugs and nostrums and those medicines which have proven salutary, and in many well attested cases, curative."

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

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Germain-street, by the Rev. Richard Knight, A.M., Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Boston, to Miss Margaret Westlotorn, of this City.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Richard B. Wiggins, Mr. Michael McCarty, to Miss Emily S. Adams, both of this City.

In Trinity Church, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Gray, Mr. WM. TILL, Jr., Editor and Proprietor of the *New-Brunswicker*, to MARY E., daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Bailey, all of this City.

On the 6th inst. at St. Malachi's Church in this City, by the Rev. James Quin, Thomas O'Keleher, Esq. Deputy Surveyor, to Miss Ann Boland, both of Portland.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. E. D. Very, Mr. Benjamin Miles, to Miss Eliza Jane Rigby, both of Portland.

On Tuesday evening the 4th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Robert Cooney, A. M., Mr. John D. Taylor, Druggist, of Portland, to Miss Eliza S., second daughter of Mr. Joseph Lingley, of Indian Town.

At St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Thursday evening, 6th instant, by the Rev. W. Harrison, Rector of that Parish, Mr. James Shanks, to Miss Margaret Anderson, both of the above Parish.

At Hampton Church, on the 15th ult. by the Rev. W. W. Walker, Rector of the Parish, Mr. William M. Perkins, of Hampton, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Fowler, of Norton.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. David Crandal, Mr. Allan Murray, to Miss Barbara Duffy, both of Moncton.

On the 31st ult. at the Parsonage, Shediac, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Mr. R. W. Smith, of Newington, County of Durham, England, to Miss Elizabeth Diana McNeil, of Richibucto, Kent County, New-Brunswick.

DIED.

On Monday, William Henry, infant son of Mr. James R. Smith, late of Halifax, aged three months.

On Monday, George, youngest son of Mr. John Coats, aged two years and four months.

Yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, Francis James, infant son of Mr. John McMorran, aged five months and twenty-eight days.

At Indian Town, Parish of Portland, on Wednesday evening, Isaac Barnes, infant son of Mr. James Flewelling, aged sixteen months and sixteen days.

At Wellburn, Loch Lomond, on the night of the 4th inst., James William, son of the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, aged one year and six months.

At Sheffield, County of Sunbury, on the 29th ult. Mrs. Hannah Wasson, in the 89th year of her age, widow of the late Mr. John Wasson, leaving ten children, (five sons and five daughters,) eighty grand-children, one hundred and fifty great-grand-children, and a number of great-great-grand-children, together with a numerous circle of relatives, by whom she was much respected.

At New Horton, Parish of Harvey, Albert County, on the 9th ult. Hannah, wife of Mr. Otis Cannon, in the 63d year of her age.

At Deer Island (Boston), on the 4th inst. of cholera, Miss Mary Ann Dobbs, aged 19 years, a native of St. John, N. B.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Sunday—Barque Monarch, Kerr, St. Thomas, 14 days—to order, ballast.
Alfred, Graham, Leith, 36—John Robertson, coals.
Rolla, Keighley, New-York, 6—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Brig Oregon, Carey, New-York, 9—to order, ballast.
Orion, Welch, New-York, 8—to order, ballast.
Brigt. Jane Allison, Brown, New-York, 7—Wm. Thomson, flour, pork and bread.
Ellis, Walsh, Alexandria, 7—R. Califf, wheat and beans.
Harriet & Jane, Harris, Boston, 4—to order, ballast.
Schr. Boston, Tremble, Boston, 3—to order, navy bread.
L'Etang, Brown, Eastport—Master, ballast.
Steamer Fairy Queen, Chisholm, Portland—Jas. Whitney, passengers, &c.
Monday—Brig Silurian, Hall, Portland, 3—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Siloam, Williams, Portland, 3—S. Wiggins & Son, do.
Tuesday—Ship Juno, Moran, Portsmouth, (N. H.) 3—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Hallowell, 2—Master, ballast.
Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thos. Parks, passengers, fruit, &c.
Thursday—Barque Hercules, Newton, London, 35—R. Rankin & Co. ballast.
Brig John Wilson, Coupland, Dumfries, 35—W. Thomson, ballast.
Harmony, Davis, Waterford, 35—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Steamer Fairy Queen, Chisholm, Portland—Jas. Whitney, passengers, &c.
Friday—Ship Portland, Abell, London, 34—Wm. Leavitt, ballast.
Barque Hyndeford, Stevenson, New-York, 7—to order, ballast.
Forager, Spendlove, Hull, 36—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Sir William Molesworth, Lawrence, New-York, 9—to order, ballast.
Palendar, Lovett, New-York, 8—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.
Brig Bache McEvers, Hughes, New-York,—R. Rankin, & Co. ballast.
Charles McLauchlan, Kane, Boston, 3—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.
This Morning—Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.

COASTWISE.

Sunday—Brigt. Juverna, Reid, Windsor, plaster.
Schr. Sisters, Kenny, Grand Manan, fish.
Cherub, Searls, Campo Bello, ballast.
Steamer Herald, Doneney, Windsor, passengers.
Monday—Schr. Dove, Lowden, Cornwallis, potatoes.
Economy, Robinson, Cornwallis, potatoes and lambs.
Lady Clare, Munro, Annapolis, oats, turnips, & butter.
Tanner, Mitchell, Shepody, staves and flax seed.
Steamer Commodore, Whitney, Annapolis and Digby, passengers and cattle.
Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Annapolis and Digby, passengers [&
Tuesday—Schr. Ann, Denton, Weymouth, furniture.
Dove, Brown, Cornwallis, cattle.
Impel, Cheney, Grand Manan, fish and oil.
Wednesday—Schr. Copy, Turnbull, Digby, cattle, &c.
Laurel, Brinton, Wilmot, cattle, &c.
Digby Packet, Tansh, Digby, cattle, &c.
Steamer Commodore, Whitney, Windsor, passengers.
Herald, Donehey, Granville, passengers.
Thursday—Schr. Frances, Smith, Yarmouth, ballast.
Caroline, Hurst, Wilmot, iron ore, apples, &c. [gers
St. Commodore, Belmore, Annapolis and Digby, passen-
Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Annapolis and Digby, passengers and cattle.
Friday—Schr. Catharine, Stevens, St. Martins, barrels.
Rachel, Parker, Cornwallis, fish and potatoes.
Matilda, Farnsworth, Granville, potatoes, &c.
Union, Dodge, Wilmot, sheep and cordwood.
Wilmot Packet, Harris, Wilmot, oats & potatoes.
Spitfire, Harris, Wilmot, potatoes, cheese and eggs.
Black Hawk, Vantassell, Digby, potatoes, &c.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Sept. 3—Rolla, Keighley, Hull.
Siloam, Williams, Cork.
Silurian, Hall, Cork.
4—Orion, Walsh, Cork.
5—Oregon, Craig, Penzance.
6—Goliah, Slater, Liverpool.
Harriett & Jane, Sheehan, Youghall.
7—Hercules, Newton, ——
The Duke, Frost, Cork.
Eudonia, Bannerman, Cork.
John Wilson, Coupland, Dumfries.
Bosdicea, Leavitt, Liverpool.
Queen Pomare, Wiseman, Cork.

CLEARED.

Sept. 1st—Barque Mary, Moses, London, timber and deals—John Robertson; Brig Challenge, Philips, Cowes, timber and deals—John Robertson; Charlotte, Foulks, Cork, deals—John Robertson; Granville, Brown, Kinsale, timber and deals—James Kirk; Schr. Isabella, Hilton, London, deals—Allison & Spurr.

5th—Brig Horatio, Rogers, Philadelphia, salt—J. W. M. Irish; Eliza Merithew, Griffin, Providence, shingles—E. D. Jewett; Schr. Grand Turk, Merithew, Boston, boards and shingles—E. D. Jewett.

6th—Schr. Hero, Eaton, Weymouth (U. S.), boards and shingles—James Huskins; Centurion, Eells, New-Haven (U. S), boards—John Godard.

7th—Pandora, Whelpley, Boston, boards and plank—Geo. Beattie.

Sailed from Sydney (N.S.W.), March 23d, whale-ship Athol, of St. John, for the South Seas; in port, 31st, Canmore, of St. John, repairing.

Brig Anglo-American, of St. John, parted her cables at Buenos Ayres on the evening of the 3d July, and went ashore near the Olivos; she remained aground on the 7th, but hopes were entertained that she would be got off.

ST. ANDREWS, Sept. 1.—*Cleared*, brig James, Orr, Rae, Liverpool; Charles Hamerton, Couman, London.—At St. George, Sept. 1st. ship Commodore, Pritchard, Liverpool; Barque Volant, McMurchie, Cork.—At St. Stephen, Aug. 30, brig Eight Sons, Violet, Barbadoes.

PORT OF SHEDIAC, Aug. 10.—*Arrived*, brig Reliance, Lowe, Southampton—W. H. & R. C. Scovil; Queen, Clark, Rochfort—W. H. & R. C. Scovil.—*Sailed*, Aug. 3, barque Ann, Scott, Greenock; 7th, brig Unicorn, Martell, New-York; 15th, barque Heroine, Miller, Hull.

Arrived at New-York, Aug. 29th, barque Oromocto, Kinney, River Ems; Sept. 4th, barque, Industry, Stephens, Dublin; 5th, ship Schoodiac, Nichols, Liverpool.—At Boston, Aug. 30th, schr. George & William, Haskell, St. John; Sept. 3d, Anna Baker, ditto.—At Newport, 2d, schr. Sultana, Whittier, do.—At Gloucester, Aug. 29th, brig Lafayette, Clifford, St. John, for New Haven; Sept. 1st, brig Wm. McGilvrey, Hitchborn, St. John.—At Bath, 2d, schr. Rising Sun, St. John.—At Alexandria, Aug. 27th, schr. Falcon, Co'e St. John.—At Quebec, 28th, ships Thomas, Betts, London, and Norton, Doane, Bristol.—At Halifax, Sept. 6th, Charles Whipple, St. John.

Cleared at New-York, Aug. 31st, barque Clarence, Douglas, St. John; schr. Dolphin, Holder, ditto; Sept. 1st, schr. Echo, Debonnaire, Elizabeth, and Mary, do; 4th, ship Ceylon, Costard, St. Andrews; 5th, brig Victoria, Petch, St. John.—At Boston, Sept. 3d, brig Lydia, Trask, St. John.—At Portland, 4th, schr. Covenant, do.—At Alexandria, 1st, brigt. P. I. Nevius, Beddie, St. John.—At Quebec, Aug. 30th, ship Oriental, Cresser, London; 31st, Orbit, Larkin, Liverpool; Neptune, Wright, do.; Sept. 1st, William Vail, Wishart, London; California, Lawson, Belfast; Montezuma, Leavitt, Liverpool.

Sailed from Lewes (Del.), Sept. 2d, brig Volante, for St. John; 3d, Lady Maxwell, do.

Arrivals from St. John.—Aug. 14th—Provincialist, at Londonderry; 16th—Eliza, at Gloucester; 17th—John Nelson, at Liverpool; Nancy, at Bridgewater; Mary Pring, at Hamburg; 18th—Java, at Grimsby; 20th—Velocity, in the Clyde; British Queen, at Dublin; Cypress, for Hull, at Deal.

Sailings for St. John.—Aug. 18th—Jenny Lind, from Hull; Velocity, from Waterford; 19th—David, from Deal; 20th—Elizabeth Bentley, and Snowdon, from Liverpool; Prince Regent, from Deal.

At Deal, 22d, barque Aurora, Hunter, from Hull, for St. John.

Sailed from Liverpool, Aug. 18th, ship Thos. Fielden, Lawson, Port Philip; 19th, barque Amelia, Bolde, Alexandria; brig Princess, Atkinson, Sackville; 20th, ship Dundonald, Gillies, Bombay; 22d, ship Sir Harry Smith, Haws, Staten Island and St. John; Iowa, T., Quebec; brig Richard Cobden, Elder, Shediac.—From Deal, 19th, Queen, Roberth, Shippegan; 23d, Frederick Rudolph, St. Stephen.—From Grimsby, 22d, Waterloo, Predgen, St. Andrews.

To Corporation Creditors.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Creditors of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COMMONALTY of the City of Saint John, will be held at the Court House in the said City, on FRIDAY, the fifth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Trustees in the place of the Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON and ALFRED SMITHERS, Esquire, who have resigned.

At the same time, a Statement of the Corporation Affairs will be laid before the Meeting, and the question will be taken respecting *the future disposal* of the Trust Estate.

A punctual attendance of the Creditors is earnestly requested, as matters deeply affecting their interests will be then brought forward.

WM. WRIGHT,
HUGH JOHNSTON, } Trustees.
THOS. MERRITT,

St. John, N. B., 31st August, 1849.

MR. CHARLES CURRIE AND THE ALBERTINE FAMILY

Will perform at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE THIS EVENING,

Commencing at Eight o'clock.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock.—Tickets to be had at the St. John Hotel, the Exchange, and the Institute. Sept. 8.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

W. H. NEEDHAM, Esquire, will continue his Course of Lectures on the Corruptions of the Province, &c. on MONDAY Evening, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the *Mechanics' Institute.* Admission 7d. to pay expences. September 8.

A CARD.

MR. MOONEY respectfully announces to his personal friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of his not being able to obtain the use of St. Stephen's Hall, he cannot give his advertised entertainment there: it shall be given, however, in the Temperance Hall on TUESDAY Evening, September 11.

The entertainment will be prefaced by a brief lecture on "the constitution, government, laws, customs, habits, enterprise, arts, manufactures, climate, and soil of the United States," illustrated by a large line map. To commence at half-past 7 o'clock; Tickets 1s. 3d.

☞ Mr. Mooney will deliver, at the request of the Temperance Society, a free lecture on "*Temperance*" on Sabbath evening, in the above Hall. September 8.

Grand Ethiopian CONCERT.

THE FAR-FAMED BAND OF SABLE HARMONISTS,

WHO have been visited nightly by His Honor the Mayor and the Honorable body of Aldermen of the City of Boston, for four months in succession, until the past two months, which they have been delighting the Eastern people with classic and unique performances,—beg leave to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of St. John, that they will give a series of their much admired Entertainments, at the Mechanics' Institute, commencing on Monday evening, Sept. 17th, when they will introduce a great variety of New and Original SONGS, DUETTS, TRIOS, QUARTETTS, SOLOS, CHORUSSES, REFRAINS, DANCES, &c. in all of which they are acknowledged by the press and the public to be superior to any band in the world, together with the favorite ball room scene of Miss Lucy Long in character, on her first introduction into the cial circles.

Cards of admission, 1s. 3d., to be obtained at the principal hotels, music stores, and at the door.

For farther particulars, see small bills of the day and evening of performance.

Good order and decorum will be strictly observed.

Front seats reserved expressly for the ladies.

Doors open at a quarter past 7,—performance to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Sept. 8.

(Nws. NBkr. Obs. Tel. & Chron.)

PLEASURE EXCURSION!

THE Steamer "SAINT JOHN" will leave Indian Town at 10 o'clock, A.M., on TUESDAY next, for FREDERICTON, leaving that place on her return, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY. FARE FOR THE TRIP, 2s. 6d. Sept. 8.

Butter! Butter!

20 CASKS, 100 lb. each, lately BUTTER, just received and for sale by JOHN KINNEAR. [Sept. 8.]