The Courier.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1849.

The Steamer *Cambria* arrived at Halifax at half-past two o'clock on Thursday morning last, in 11½ days from Liverpool, with the English Mail of the 21st July. She had fifty-five passengers for Boston and two for Halifax. On the 22d, the Cambria passed the Mail Steamer Hibernia from New-York and Halifax, going up Channel.

The news for transmission by telegraph to the United States Associated Press, was received here between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday evening, by the Express Steamer *Herald* from Granville. The letters and papers for this City, by the Post Office Express, *via* the land route, did not arrive until six o'clock last evening.

We subjoin a synopsis of the principal items of news.

The Mail Steamer America arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, in eleven days from Boston.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued about the 9th of August.

The Australian Colonies Reform Bill has been withdrawn—Government, however, being pledged to bring it forward early next session.

Mr. Labouchere's bill for the relief of the mercantile marine, if carried, will effect a remission of the present light dues to the extent of nearly £100,000 per annum.

The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill has not yet passed, nor is it likely to be carried in its present state.

The Government was defeated on Thursday night on Mr. Drummond's motion for retrenchment, but the victory does little more than testify to the weakness of those who are at the helm of affairs.

The frightful disclosures made respecting the malversations of Mr. Hudson, in the report of the York and Berwick Railway line, which must end in his irretrievable ruin, if not his impeachment in a criminal court, have given a chance to Government to press the Audit of Railways Bill, to the principle of which they have given their approval. The railway body will, however, we fear, prove too strong in their opposition, and Mr. Labouchere appears afraid to name a day for its consideration.

The sudden death of Mr. Pattison, M. P., has caused a fresh vacancy for the city of London, and the present hospitable Lord Mayor, Sir James Duke, who now sits for Boston, in Lincolnshire, has consented to vacate his seat, and become a candidate for the honour of representing the metropolitan city. As Sir James is a liberal Conservative, inclining more towards pure Whiggism than Conservatism, it is at present doubtful whether he will be opposed.

Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 21st, says—"Throughout the past week we have had a steady business going forward in most departments of trade. The Produce markets are well supplied, a healthy feeling continues to prevail, and a fair extent of business has again been done at steady prices. Cotton has been very animated, and large sales are again reported. The Grain markets are dull, and prices, as the harvest approaches, shew symptoms of a decline. The Metal trade is steady. Cured Provisions command attention, and both here and in London a fair amount of business has been transacted. Money is still abundant, and readily obtained at 2¼ to 2½ per cent. for first-class paper. The funds are steady, and prices of English securities have advanced.

The sales of Cotton, for the week ending July 20, amount to 76,420 bales, of which speculators took 23,560, and exporters 7500. The market in the early part of the week was active, and although not so animated since Wednesday, closed yesterday at a further advance of *one-eighth of a penny* per lb. for all descriptions.

There is not any activity in our markets for Breadstuffs, on the contrary there is rather a depressed feeling, and prices are lower than at the date of our last issue. Old Western Canal Flour is selling at 24s., 24s. 6d., and 25s., Ohio and Baltimore, 25s. to 25s. 6d., and Philadelphia 24s. 6d., whilst a large proportion of the late arrivals at this port, being of inferior quality and out of condition, are selling at 21s. to 23s. per barrel. American Wheat sells at 5s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. per 70 lbs. Indian Corn is quoted at 30s. to 32s., the latter being the value of prime white. The prospects of the harvest throughout all parts of the United Kingdom are very encouraging and satisfactory. The reports from the continent of … and probable result of the … growing crops … a conflicting character.

During the last few days considerable sales have been made of all descriptions of Iron. The armistice now arranged between Denmark and Prussia has caused an advance of about 2s. per ton on Scotch Pig. The prospect of an early and abundant harvest, and the continuance of easy discounts and abundance of money, lead to buoyant expectation, but as yet without excitement. The market is firm at the following quotations, with a tendency to improvement:—Merchant Bar, £5 10s.; best Rolled, £7; Hoop, £7 10s.; Sheet, £8; Scotch Pig (nett cash) £2 15s.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire are still of an encouraging nature. At Manchester manufacturers are looking for advanced prices; and the operatives are fully employed in executing the several orders on hand.

A number of the friends of Colonial Reform dined together in London on Wednesday—Sir William Molesworth in the chair. The speeches made were of more than usual interest

Sir W. Molesworth, in proposing "Prosperity and good government to the colonies," noticed various circumstances which were causing colonial affairs to occupy a very considerable portion of the attention of all classes—the great amount of emigration, the change in our commercial system, the writings of eminent and distinguished men who had carefully studied the subject with a view of relieving our economical difficulties, and the demands made of late years upon the purse in respect of the colonies; in the last twenty years we had expended £100,000,000 upon our colonies, and yet they did not contain above 1,600,000 English or Irish people. In the past session more questions than ever affecting the colonies were brought under consideration. The hon. baronet briefly ran through the history of them, concluding with the Australian Colonies Bill, the postponement of which he conceived would produce great discontent and dissatisfaction, especially in Van Diemen's Land. Year after year the most solemn promises of free institutions had been made, but only to be broken. There was a conviction in this country that there were grave errors in our system of colonial government—a system secret and irresponsible—a system that must be said to be characterised by ignorance, negligence, and vacillation. How was the system to be reformed? Why, free institutions must be freely bestowed upon all colonies which were fit for self-government. The distinction must be carefully drawn between imperial and local questions, and the latter must be left entirely at the disposal of the local Legislature.

The speech of Mr. MacKay a rising man, the author of the late work on North America, with respect to our Canadian possessions, produced considerable effect. He pointed out that we had made to Canada every political concession which, as a parent state, it is possible for us to make, or which it, as a dependency, was entitled in reason to demand. He then drew an admirable picture of the position of Canada, contrasting it advantageously with the United States. He then, with reference to the efforts made to disunite the colony from the mother country and to annex it to the United States, showed that the other North American colonies with Nefoundland must follow the fate of Canada, and if they must be severed, which he denied, at least it was desirable that they should become an independent state. Mr. Mackay with great eloquence insisted, that by pursuing a maternal policy we should convince the Canadians that annexation with another power was not a necessary condition precedent to the proper developement of her resources. That by adopting such a course the Canadians would never harbour a thought of annexation. Mr. Mackay did not develope the details of his views further than to press most particularly upon the attention of the company that the Canadians found a difficulty in borrowing money from European capitalists for internal improvemements, which the adjacent states did not. Mr. Mackay shadows forth an enlarged scheme of loans for public purposes in Canada, and more than hints that a liberal "pull at the Exchequer" might be very beneficial just now at this critical moment in fixing the wavering connection between the mother country and the colony. The dinner is another proof of the increased interest taken in colonial affairs, and is a fresh augury of future onward improvement in our colonial system.

Progress of the Cholera.—We regret to observe that this fatal malady is making rapid strides in almost every part of the United Kingdom.

The Steamship Great Britain.—The directors of the concern to which this leviathan steamship originally belonged are again offering her for sale by tender. The former transfer for £20,000 appears therefore to have gone off. The Great Britain now lies perfectly dismantled in the Docks of Liverpool.

Royal Assent to Railway Bills.—On Friday eight Railway Bills received the royal assent; the amount of capital authorised to be raised being £560,000 on shares, and £186,666 on loan—total, £746,666. Seventeen railway bills, including the above, have received the royal assent this session, authorising in the aggregate £2,106,500 to be raised on shares, and £758,831 on loan—total, £2,865,331. This sum is principally required for the completion of works already sanctioned by former acts.

Ireland.—The Queen's visit and the harvest prospects have given a tone of cheerfulness to the provincial journals, which affords a most striking and gratifying contrast with the deep despondency that prevailed almost universally even two or three months ago.

The accounts from all parts of the country are of the most satisfactory kind—the crops of all kinds are progressing to maturity, there is no appearance of blight in the potato, and on all sides there is a prospect of abundance. There have been some slight rains, but still more moisture is required after the very warm weather for some weeks past. The *Banner of Ulster* states that from Wednesday to Saturday last 301 loads of perfectly sound potatoes were brought into the Belfast market, which sold from 4d. to 9d. per stone.

The 12th of July has not passed over without bloodshed. A violent conflict took place between a party of Orangemen and Ribandmen at the pass of Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan, County of Down, and several lives were lost. It appears from the evidence on the inquest which has been held on the dead bodies, that the parties are not agreed which fired the first volley of musketry; but the Ribandmen having at length fired at the soldiery, as Major Wilkinson describes it, "a regular round-my-hat affair," the troops interfered and put an end to the affray. The question which excites most party feeling is, whether these Orange processions are illegal or not, and this dispute is to be settled in the common law courts. The act which prohibited party processions has expired, and Government has not deemed it advisable to renew it. The jury have found an open verdict against persons unknown, and the two factious parties in Castlewellan are wound up to a high pitch of exasperation. Both Orangemen and Ribandmen appear equally to blame in the affair, and it is greatly to be lamented that demonstrations on either side were permitted at all.

Seventeen out of thirty-seven persons charged with appearing in arms and firing shots at the constabulary and others at Dolly's Brae on the 12th inst. were committed to take their trial at the ensuing assizes at Downpatrick, but bail was subsequently taken for their appearance.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 28th of May have been received. The proposed introduction into the colony of convicts still continued to form the principal topic of discussion, and the most determined resistance would apparently be offered to their debarkation in the colony. The policy pursued by the Whigs with regard to our colonial possessions is beginning to work out its inevitable result—disaffection.

In Canada the elements of open rebellion are found; in Australia, dissatisfaction exists; and in our African colony the government, by the introduction of convicts, is driving the loyal population to the verge of outbreak. This state of affairs cannot be allowed to last; the hardly-won colonies of England cannot be sacrificed for the sake of an experiment, or to satisfy the insatiable demands of a knot of clamorous and pseudo-political economists.—*Standard.*

The French news is of little interest. Indeed the Paris papers are chiefly engaged in commenting on foreign affairs. The great topic is the occupation of Rome. It would appear that the eternal city is for the present entirely subject to the orders of France. The latest report says, "that the Pope has addressed an autograph letter to General Oudinot on the occasion of receiving the keys of the city of Rome, presented to him by Colonel Niel, who was despatched to Gaeta for that object. His Holiness congratulates the General on the triumph of order over anarchy gained by the French arms in Rome. He expresses his hope that Divine Providence will remove the difficulties that may still exist. He … to Heaven for the General, the army, the French Government, and the French nation. The letter was dated Gaeta, the 5th."

The ex-President of the Roman Assembly, Prince de Canino, son of Lucien Bonaparte, was arrested at Orleans on Wednesday on his way to Paris.

A serious collision has occurred at Corsica, between the people and the Garde Mobile, when several were killed. The quarrel arose out of some vituperative expressions used by the Garde Mobile in application to the President of the Republic.

To meet the expence of the French expedition to Rome and to provide for the growing deficiencies of the revenues, a new loan of 240 millions of francs is now deemed inevitable.

The efforts of Lord Palmerston have brought about a pacification between Denmark and Prussia. Vienna still holds out manfully against the Austrians.

The ratification of the protocol and armistice between Denmark and Prussia were exchanged at Berlin on the 17th. Accordingly as soon as the troops shall take up the position assigned to them in Schleswig, the King of Denmark will raise the blockade of the German and Russian ports. The orders will be communicated to the land and sea forces in one day. The exchange took place at the British embassy.

Great Victory of the Hungarians over the Russians!—The Turkish Ambassador in Paris received a despatch on the 19th inst. by courier, announcing that the Polish General Bem had again completely defeated the Russians under the command of General Luders in Transylvania, and that the latter had been obliged to take refuge in Wallachia with the remnant of his army.

The communication between the Austrian head-quarters, which are advanced to Alt Gallas, near Dotes, and the corps of Paskiewitch, posted between Waitzen and Hatvan, has been re-established by way of Pesth.

In Comorn a white and a black flag were waving on the battlement, as symbols of the contest for life or death.

The battle around the Hungarian entrenchments in front of Comorn is said to have been a most sanguinary and obstinate one; the Hungarians had 180 pieces of artillery at work, and the Austrians and Russians 170. The Hungarians contended without the least fear of death, and one Honved battalion repeatedly attacked the Grenadier battalion of Pistory with the bayonet, but was repulsed.

The Russian General Grabbe's troops occupied Neusohl, Kremnity, and Schomnitz on the 8th, and had met with no opposition.

Field Marshal Ottinger, on the 5th, had advanced to reconnoitre from the head-quarters of Jellachich with a detachment of cavalry, but was attacked by the Maygars, and driven back.

The entrance of the Austrians into Buda, and the evacuation of Pesth by the Hungarians, are confirmed.

From Rome we learn that the French are not made quite so welcome by the inhabitants as they expected. Many people have been assassinated, and it will require a little time for matters to settle down. The American Charge d'Affaires has been compelled to take down his arms, in consequence of his house having been forcibly entered by the French patrol in pursuit of two deserters. The British and American consuls appear to have furnished the strangers in Rome with the necessary passports to quit the city in safety, and many of the parties compromised intend to repair to the United States. We hear nothing certain of the intention of the Pope. General Oudinot sent the keys of the city to his Holiness, who acknowledged the compliment in a vague letter; but we are quite in the dark whether the Pope will be permitted to return to Rome unclogged by conditions. As far as we can learn, his Holiness persists in re-assuming his spiritual and temporal throne unconditionally; whilst the feelings amongst the Romans is evidently conclusive against the future union of the two authorities. We still think the reign of the cardinals is virtually at an end. The Papal has now replaced the French flag on the tower of St. Angelo, but the Romans make no sign of obeisance. We believe the English Government is strongly opposed to the revival of spiritual authority in the future government of all Italy. From Spain, Portugal, and other parts of Europe, we have no news of interest.

Gen. Piccolini and the Marquis Sacchetti arrived in Rome from Gaeta on the 9th. The latter is grand Chamberlain of the Apostolic Palace. Preparations are making at Rome which lead to the impression that Pius IX. is expected soon to return to the Quirinal. All the wounded have been removed from that palace. The French are doing all they can, distributing money, &c., to get up a cry in his favour, but in vain. The Roman troops who had agreed in the first instance to do duty with the French are all leaving, and the whole force now remaining amounts to less than 1000 men. Of these many were anxious to leave, but Gen. Oudinot would not give *conges*. The Pope's engineers having been asked to make a demonstration in his favor, preferred quitting the service. Thirty-nine out of forty-seven resigned, and all the rank and file were disbanded. The same thing occurred in the artillery, all the officers having resigned, with the exception of three captains and a serjeant. The reason given is, that the French authorities refused to give them any promise or guarantee as to the protection of the rights of the people.

Gen. Oudinot has dismissed all the persons in office under the Republican Government, and even under Pius IX. himself, and put in their places all persons he could find that had held office under Gregory XVI.

Garibaldi has succeeded in making good his escape from the French division, who were put upon a false scent, and he is now in the mountains of the Arbruzzi. Previous to his departure from Rome he had secured the ammunition and military stores.

The Public Meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, announced in our last impression, duly took place, and the series of resolutions which we give below, explanatory of the views and sentiments of a vast majority of our people, and of our leading men, on the present deplorable and prostrate condition of the country, were submitted for consideration and passed unanimously. These resolutions will be read, no doubt, with that degree of interest and attention their subject matter so imperatively demand; and while we hail the movement as one in the right direction, and award a due meed of praise to those gentlemen who so successfully organised it, we cannot but express surprise that the suffering to which our population has been subjected for the last eighteen months, had not sooner aroused them to united action and expostulation with Her Majesty's Government. We are satisfied that Her Majesty's Ministers only require to be indoctrinated with a clear understanding of our situation and the remedies we propose to restore us to a healthy position, to at once apply their powerful energies and all the resources of their high situation, to bring about the desired result. We accord in sentiment with the Hon. John Robertson—one of the effective speakers at the meeting—that our depressed condition is not solely to be attributed to the acts of Her Majesty's Ministers;—the few pertinent remarks of that gentleman on our local extravagance in expenditure, must tell on the minds of his hearers, and on the community at large, and in time lead to the necessary retrenchment and economy in our Provincial establishments. It will be in the recollection of many that a numerously signed petition was sent from this City, about this time last year, to the Home Government, pointing out the advantages to the Province of a reciprocal commercial intercourse with the United States; and we observe that on a late occasion Mr. Labouchere intimated that negotiations were entertained towards effecting a measure of this nature for the benefit of all the North American Colonies.—We learn from an influential quarter, that at this present time measures are in progress, through the united action of the Colonial Governments, which will produce a progression, and most favourable change in the commercial prospects of the country, and thus at once silence the murmer of annexation, now day by day becoming more audible throughout every section of New-Brunswick.

The Amended Charter.—We copy to-day, from the Royal Gazette of Wednesday last, the official announcement of the confirmation, by Her Majesty in Council, of the Act passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature for the amendment of the Charter of this City, with the appointment of Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, to the office of Stipendiary Magistrate. The Act is published at length in the Gazette, and no time, we presume, will now be lost in enforcing its provisions, many of which are much needed. We learn that there were upwards of twenty applicants for the office to which Mr. Peters has been appointed. That gentleman has been long conversant with Magisterial duties in St. John, having been in the Commission of the Peace for … years, and at times held the office of Alderman and also Mayor of the City. He may, therefore, be presumed to be well qualified for his new situation; and from his experience and love of system and order, we anticipate the organization of a Police Establishment which will redound to his credit, and retrieve the character of the City for good order in every department which comes under his surveillance. He has the power, and we give him credit for the energy and talent to carry out the expectations of all good citizens. We trust we shall not be disappointed.

City Court.—Not the least important of the reforms which the recent amendments of the City Charter will effect, is the improved practice of the City Court, which, we understand, will be at once adopted. In future, no attachment will be issued on the return of a summons, and in cases where the summons shall have been served three days before the return day, judgment will be rendered at the first sitting of the Court; in other cases the giving of judgment will be on the second Court day. The Court will sit on Thursday in every week, instead of every alternate Thursday, as heretofore; and it is obvious that the introduction of these changes, although imposing some additional duties on the Aldermen and Common Clerk, will prevent much delay, inconvenience and expense to the numerous suitors.

Lady Head and Family arrived in Town on Wednesday evening, to reside in Carleton for a short time and enjoy the benefit of sea-bathing. His Excellency left on Thursday for Fredericton, thence to proceed on Friday morning up the River St. John to the Tobique, where His Excellency will meet an Officer of the Royal Engineers from Canada, now engaged in examining the St. John with Mr. John Grant, of the Crown Land Department, in order to devise measures for the permanent improvement of the River Navigation. We learn that it is His Excellency's intention to proceed up the River Tobique to its source, and thence *portage* to the Nepisiquit, which river he will descend to the Bay of Chaleur, returning to Fredericton by way of Miramichi. His Excellency is desirous of becoming personally acquainted with the line of country proposed to be traversed by the Halifax and Quebec Railway, and will have an admirable oppertunity of doing so by this route.—*New-Bruns.*

Agricultural.—Various reports are in circulation regarding the potato rot having made its appearance in different sections of the country. We have made careful enquiry, and are inclined to think that the real disease does not yet exist. From personal observation in the neighbourhood of the City, (where the disease has hitherto first shown itself,) we can pronounce the crop to be healthy and luxuriant. The hay crop is also much improved within the last month, and on meadows, and even on uplands not worn out, will be a fair crop. Oats look well everywhere. Turnips on good soils, and where properly cultivated, promise well. There are some fields of Wheat in the vicinity, which have so far escaped the weevil and rust, and promise an abundant yield—they were from North Shore and Black Sea seed.

We understand that the celebrated Professor Johnston sailed on Saturday last by the steamer from Liverpool to Halifax, on his way to the United States, which he visits on the invitation of the New York State Agricultural Society. The Government of this Province have requested him to spend a month in the Province, and to make a report on its Agricultural capabilities, which he has agreed to do; and we are informed that Dr. Robb and James Brown, Esq. M. P. P. have been appointed to accompany him on his tour through the Province. We believe that he may be looked for in Saint John within the next fortnight.

Being convinced that the agricultural resources of the Province far surpass what is even imagined by its inhabitants, and require only to be examined into and reported upon by some person held competent to form an opinion on such matters, to make New-Brunswick take that station as a field for farming emigrants to which she is well entitled, we consider that the Government have conferred a greater boon on the Province by their invitation to the celebrated Professor than could have been obtained by ten times the amount expended in any other way.

Professor Johnston holds the first rank as an Agriculturist and Chemist. He has been employed for the last five years as Professor of Agriculture to the Highland Society of Scotland, and is now Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Durham. Whatever he chooses to say, therefore, respecting us, will carry with it an authority that will be respected wherever scientific farming is known.

We beg to remark that the Government have confined themselves to giving Mr. Johnston an invitation to remain a month and make a report.

Would it not be advisable that the Farmers of New-Brunswick should avail themselves of his presence to get his opinion on their various soils, and the mode of cultivation adapted to them? The most experienced farmers of England and Scotland were forced to take the position of learners before him, and it is to be presumed that he might teach us something too.

We would suggest that the different Agricultural Societies throughout the Province should meet immediately, and appoint two or three of their members to accompany the Professor through their respective counties, making such arrangements as may be convenient to have conversational meetings in various districts, at which the Professor might preside. A small portion of the funds of each Society, we should think, could not be better spent.

We are glad to learn that the St. John Agricultural Society, at a meeting held on Thursday last, have made a move in the matter. We subjoin a report of their proceedings:—

At a meeting of the Saint John Agricultural Society: It having been intimated to the Society that Professor Johnston is about to visit this Province, and may be expected here in the course of a fortnight—

Resolved, that a Committee of five members be appointed to receive Professor Johnston on his arrival, and to afford him every facility and assistance in examining the County, by accompanying him to such districts as he may wish to visit, or in whatever other way may be most useful or acceptable, and that Mr. Jardine, Mr. Drury, Mr. Dewar, Mr. Dunn, and Mr. Bowes, be the Committee; and further, that if time will allow, a meeting of the whole Society be called to meet with the Professor, so that all possible advantage may be derived from his visit.

Resolved, that the foregoing Resolution be published, and a copy of the newspaper sent to each Society in the Province—to be held as a request that united action may be taken—and that if Committees are appointed, they are requested to communicate with the President of this Society, who will furnish such information as to the Professor's routes, time of arrival in different districts, &c. as he may be possessed of.

Turnip Flea.—The following remarks on the turnip flea, from a late English Agricultural periodical, were read at a meeting of the Society and ordered to be published.

"No insect is more destructive to farmers than the turnip flea (*Haltica nemorum*). It is a singular misapplication of terms, that this insect is known among cultivators of the soil as the black fly or turnip fly, it being in fact a flea or beetle.—Its proper name is the turnip flea-beetle, for this describes not only its nature but its favourite food and its power of leaping like the common flea.

Its eggs are laid on the under side of the rough leaf of the turnip from April to September: they hatch in two days. Their maggots live between the two skins or cuticles of the leaf and arrive at maturity in sixteen days. The chrysalis is buried just beneath the surface of the earth, where it remains about a fortnight. The beetles are torpid through the winter and revive in the spring, when they subsist on charlock and cruciferous weeds, until their more desirable food the turnip is ready for them. There are six broods in a season. These insects are most to be feared in fine seasons. Heavy rains and cold springs destroy them. Their scent is very perfect—they fly against the wind, and are attracted from a great distance.

The rapid growth of the plant is the best security against them—to secure which it is of essential importance that such a mode of cultivation should be adopted as shall ensure a rapid germination of the seed, a regular and equal braird, and vigorous growth of the plants during the stage of their existence when they are liable to injury. To accomplish this, the land should be reduced to a fine tilth by repeated ploughing and harrowing—a fair supply given of farm yard manure well rotted or in active fermentation, with the addition of a dressing of two or three cwt. of guano. To obtain a good seed bed depends very much on the state of the soil at the time of sowing: if too moist, much of the seed will perish; if too dry, it will be long in vegetating and come up enfeebled. The land should never be wrought while wet, or as it is termed "poached."

As in dry seasons frequent ploughings often occasion great evaporation, it is sometimes advantageous to allow the land to lie a day or two after the last working before drilling up, that the moisture from below may be diffused through it, or as it is expressed "that the land may come to its natural sap."—Much benefit at this stage also arises from rolling after harrowing. From three to six pounds of seed should be sown to the acre—giving "plenty for the fly, plenty for the hoe, and plenty for the crop." The seed should invariably be sown immediately after drilling, and in the evening.

Various preventives have been tried. The most effective that we have tried is sowing the surface of the soil with gas lime two or three mornings after the seed has been sown. This is offensive to the insect and often succeeds in driving it off. An East Lothian farmer informs me that he has used sulphur for many years with good effect. He damps the seed and mixes it with sulphur. Others pour it with the seed in the bag previous to sowing. An ounce of sulphur to two pounds of seed is the quantity specified. The only preventives, however, that can be relied on are—good soil thoroughly pulverized, manure enough to ensure a vigorous start, and plenty of fresh seed."

M. H. Perley, *Cor. Secretary.*

Common Council, Aug. 1, 1849.

Present:—His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Vanhorne, Harding, Wetmore and Smith, Assistants McAvity, Hagarty, Beatteay and Littlehale.

The following accounts were passed and ordered to be paid:—For scavenger work in Queen's ward, £13 2s. 10d.; S. L. Lugrin, for preparing accounts connected with the Carleton chancery suit, and other services, £30; Expences of petition against the amended charter, £9 6s. 8d.; Knox & Thompson, for desk for the Chamberlain's office, £3 15s.; Wm. F. Smith, repairs at the Mayor's office, £1 19s. 4d.; Geo. W. Day, for printing, £2, and a small account of Wm. Millican for work at fire engines. A number of other small accounts were referred to the usual committee.

A letter from the Chamberlain was read, informing the Board that the Mayor's account to 30th June had been rendered, and the balance in his hands duly paid over. The Recorder's salary had been paid up to that date The late Common Clerk owed a balance of £36. The Deputy Clerk of the market had made regularly his weekly returns and payments; and that no sum had been received on the Breakwater account.

The Mayor stated that the late Common Clerk's balance had been reduced, by a recent payment.

A communication from the Bank of British North America was read and referred to a committee.

A number of expired and expiring laws were re-enacted.

A petition of George W. Smith and others, respecting a sewer in Sidney-street, was referred to a committee.

James Stewart was appointed a measurer of salt and coals.

A petition of William Leavitt, praying to be appointed a branch pilot, was ordered to stand over for the present.

Petition of John Frost, praying for certain privileges in relation to his lease of lot near the Country Market, not complied with.

Appeals from the Watch Tax, made by L. Donaldson, A. Edwards, Hon. J. Robertson and C. H. Jouett, were referred to Messrs. Smith, Vanhorne and McAvity.

An order was made that Nelson DeVeber pay £7 10s. for the privilege of opening the sewer in Prince William-street, unless he furnish satisfactory proof that it had previously been paid for.

[*Adjourned.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

On Saturday last, pursuant to previous notice, a Public Meeting took place at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, of influential citizens of Saint John and its vicinity, for the purpose of discussing the present deplorable state of the Province, and for devising and adopting measures for remedying the evils under which we are now suffering. A large number of Merchants, Professional and other influential gentlemen assembled on the occasion, among whom we were pleased to see the Hon. Judge Botsford, His Worship the Mayor, and a number of members of both Houses of the Legislature, &c.. The proceedings of the Meeting were conducted with the utmost harmony and unanimity; but one spirit of patriotism, loyalty and good feeling appearing to pervade all present. The result of the deliberations of the day will appear by the subjoined *Resolutions*, (all of which were *unanimously* passed.)

On motion of John V. Thurgar, Esq., seconded by Walker Tisdale, Esq., it was—

1. *Resolved*, That the extreme depression of the Commerce of this Colony, and the consequent depreciation of every kind of property, and injury to all branches of industry, imperatively require that the causes thereof should be investigated with a view of proposing and endeavouring to carry out measures which may tend to the revival of at least a portion of our past prosperity.

On motion of Hon. John Robertson, seconded by Edward Allison, Esq., it was—

2. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this Meeting that two of the great causes of our present difficulties are—First, The policy of the Imperial Government with regard to Trade generally, which, whatever may be the effect in the United Kingdom, has been extremely injurious to this Colony, by the ruinous depreciation of our staple Export in the Home Market—Second, The want of other Markets to supply the loss of the Home Market, which, for the reasons above stated, is no longer available to us to any good purpose; *and therefore* the conviction is irresistable that unless new Markets are opened to the Commercial enterprise of our Merchants, there appears to be no means of averting the otherwise inevitable ruin which is now hanging over our Commercial Establishments, and of consequence all other interests.

On motion of John Pollok, Esq., seconded by W. H. Street, Esq., it was—

3. *Resolved*, That it is highly expedient that our present condition should, with the least possible delay (jointly with that of the other Provinces if it should be found advisable) be laid before our Most Gracious Sovereign, the Imperial Parliament, and the British Public, with a view of directing the attention of the Mother Country, to this, *to us*, vitally important subject, in order that Her Majesty's Government may be induced to remove some of the evils which are impending over us.

On motion of Dr. Bayard, seconded by Thomas Allan, Esq., it was—

4. *Resolved*, That if a joint application with the other Provinces cannot be accomplished, it will be expedient for us to bring our case before Her Majesty's Government either by address, or by a deputation of Gentlemen intimately acquainted with the various interests of the Province, to urge our claims upon their most serious consideration.

On motion of James Whitney, Esq., seconded by Mr. S. L. Tilley—

5. *Whereas*, The future prosperity of this Province depends mainly, if not exclusively, upon the opening of new Markets for its Exports, and it becomes our duty to use all legitimate means to attain this vitally important object: *Therefore Resolved*, That if it be incompatible with the general interests of Great Britain, that these Colonies should have protection in her distant, and their only market; it is but justice that she should find for them other Markets on reciprocal terms, where proximity or other advantages would enable them to maintain a Trade by which their existence as British Colonies may be continued.

On motion of William Parks, Esq., seconded by Mr. Edmund Kaye, it was—

6. *Resolved*, That the welfare of all the North American Colonies would be promoted by their *cordially uniting, in all legitimate means*, to accomplish measures of relief from their present commercial difficulties; *and therefore* it is expedient that an Association be formed to be called "*The New-Brunswick Colonial Association*," and that such Association shall by delegation, or otherwise, *communicate and act* with any similar Association which may be formed in this or any other of the North American Colonies; in order to devise some *comprehensive* and *practicable* scheme of *general relief*, to be submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and that Hon. Charles Simonds, Hon. John Robertson, James Kirk, F. A. Wiggins, George Young, John Wishart, Robertson Bayard, Edward Allison, J. H. Gray, Dr. R. Bayard, J. V. Thurgar, Dr. Botsford, J. M. Robinson, Robert Jardine, Walker Tisdale, William Thomson, and J. W. Cudlip, Esquires, be a Committee, with power to add to their number, to prepare Rules for the government of said Association; and that copies of these proceedings be transmitted to the different Towns and Counties of this Province, requesting that they will unite and act in concert with this Association.

It was finally moved by the Hon. John Robertson, seconded by Dr. Bayard, that the Hon. Mr. Simonds do leave the Chair, and that Edward Allison, Esq., take the Chair, which being carried, a vote of thanks was passed by acclamation to the honorable gentleman, for his able and impartial conduct during the meeting.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed on Saturday the 28th, "to prepare Rules for the government" of the "*New-Brunswick Colonial Association*," the following gentlemen were added to their number, with a request to act:—Messrs. Edmund Kaye, George Thomas, Thomas Allan, John Owens, George Carvill, S. L. Tilley, W. G. Lawton, Robert Reed, Charles Watters, Z. Ring, George Morrisey, Duncan Robertson, John Fotherby, William Doherty, Henry Gilbert, John R. Marshall, Peter Campbell, James Smith, Wm. A. Robertson, Joseph W. Lawrence.—*Obs.*

New Papers.—Last Saturday we received the first number of *The Lancet*, a political and satirical newspaper, to be published in this City by Mr. Thomas Hill, at 3d. per copy; and this morning we have the first number of the *St. John Freeman*, a weekly newspaper of which Mr. J. Warren Anglin is editor and proprietor.

Large Gooseberries.—We have been favored with a few fine Gooseberries, from the garden of Mr. Stevens, Jaffrey's Hill.—They are a fine specimen of his productions—the largest measuring 3½ and 4 inches in circumference.

We were misinformed respecting the name of the new Ship noticed in our last belonging to Messrs. Salter.—She is called the "*Gambia*," 603 tons O. M., 567 new,—built at Monkton by Mr. Duncan Robertson. She is constructed mainly of Hackmatac, and fastened agreeably to the requisition of Lloyd's for classing seven years on the first letter. All the wood material is the growth of this Province.

We understand that Mr. Appleby's new ship "*Sultan*" measuring 645 tons, at present in the harbour, and recently launched from his shipyard at the Kennebeckasis, was got off after a great deal of trouble without the slightest injury, the water being so low at the time of launching that she struck the ground.—From the well known character of vessels built by Mr. Appleby, it does not require any praise from us in favor of this ship, as she appears to be equally well finished with those he has already put through his hands.

Fatal Accident.—A labouring man named Thomas Kelly accidently fell from the railings at the head of the Market Slip on Saturday last, and so severely injured himself about the head that he died that night. He was a steady and industrious man, and has left a wife and two children.—*New-Bruns.*

Canada papers of Monday last, received by Mail this morning, give some particulars of the League, which met at Kingston on the 25th ult. The sitting opened with 118 members. The Hon. George Moffatt was appointed Chairman; the Secretaries were, W. G. Mack, Esq. of Montreal, and Wm. Brooke, Esq. of Shipton.

The rules of order of the House of Assembly were adopted for the guidance of the Convention That part forbidding members to speak disrespectfully of the Queen, the Royal Family and the Governor General, was passed after some discussion, with the Governor-General's name omitted.

On the 26th, a motion submitted by Mr. Wilson of Quebec, for Elective Councils, was negatived—85 to 9. The next day, the Convention decided in favovr of protection of home industry, and of a reduction of official salaries; they also passed a resolution condemnatory of the Government for having taken no steps to secure the peace of the country.

A telegraphic despatch received in this City on Thursday morning, by R. Jardine, Esq. states that the Convention had decided upon recommending a federal union of the Provinces, and that the inhabitants of Kingston had determined upon presenting an address to the body, expressive of their concurrence in the proceedings of the League.

The interments of persons who had died of cholera at Quebec on Saturday last, were 41, on Sunday, 28.—At Montreal on Friday the Board of Health reported 23 interments, of which nine were from cholera.

Brother Macarius, the itinerant Trappist monk, from Mount Mellaray, has fallen a victim to the cholera at Kingston.

Saint Andrew's Church Sabbath School.—The Scholars in connection with this Institution met on Wednesday afternoon in the body of the Church, and passed a highly creditable examination on the different subjects given them by their Teachers to study for the occasion. The male and female Bible classes appeared to be quite conversant with the subject on which they were examined, viz: *the office of the Priesthood under the Jewish dispensation*; and the manner in which they answered the numerous questions put to them by the Rev. Messrs. Hunter and Donald, must have been highly satisfactory to these gentlemen, as well as gratifying to the teachers and the parents of the children who were present.

The Testament classes likewise acquitted themselves in a masterly manner, their subject being the *Life of John the Baptist*; they readily repeated the different passages in the New Testament relating to this extraordinary personage; they were then questioned—and the answers were immediately and correctly given.

The examination was well conducted and sustained throughout, and must have been gratifying to the parents and friends of the children who were present to witness the amount of information that the youths of Sabbath Schools acquire on subjects relating to their eternal welfare.—*Tem. Tel.*

We see by the *Scottish Guardian*, that Dr. George Burns, of Corstorphine, preached on the 8th July in Free St. George's Church—Rev. Dr. Smyth's; Renfield Church—Rev. John Bonar's; and Albion-street Church—Rev. Mr. Arnot's. In each church a collection was made in aid of the building fund of the Free Church in this City. This must be very gratifying to those surviving hearers and friends of Dr. Burns, who have cast in their lot with the Free Church of Scotland, and equally pleasing must it be to Dr. Burns to know that so many of his former friends and hearers in St. John are likeminded with himself in regard to the great principle of Christ's sole supremacy in his Church, and have been honored to lift up a testimony for Christ in this City—which we are assured Christian men of all denominations will unite in assisting them to maintain.—*Com.*

[From the Royal Gazette, August 1.]

Provincial Appointments.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to establish a Police Office in the City of Saint John, under the provisions of "An Act in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John," and to appoint Benjamin L. Peters, Esquire, to be Police Magistrate in the said City; and William O. Smith and George A. Lockhart, Esquires, to be sitting Magistrates under the 14th section of the said Act.

William M'Leod, William Bowser, Lestook P. W. DesBrisay, John Main, and Peter L. Smith, Esquires, to be Commissioners of the Sick and Disabled Seamen's Fund in the County of Kent, under the Act 12 Vict. cap. 26.

John Henderson to be Commissioner to expend £10, granted in 1848, to improve the road near Government House to the Shannahan and M'Crea's Settlements, Queen's County.

Thomas Allan, John Burns, Robert Reid, John M. Walker, and John M. Campbell, to be Commissioners under the third section of the Act 10 Vict. cap. 70, relating to St. Stephen's Church in the City of Saint John.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 1st August, 1849.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to establish the following Table of Fees to be taken at the Police Office in the City of Saint John:—

Table of Fees to be taken at the Police Office in the City of Saint John, under the provisions of "An Act in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John."

	£	s.	d.
Every Summons or Subpœna,	£0	1	0
Every Warrant, (except Warrant of Distress,)	0	1	6
Backing a Warrant,	0	1	0
Every Recognizance to appear before Police Magistrate, or to take trial, or to appear,	0	2	0
Every Recognizance to keep the Peace, or to be of good behaviour,	0	3	6
Every Supersedeas,	0	1	0
Every Warrant of Distress,	0	2	0
Every Warrant of Imprisonment,	0	2	0
Every Affidavit,	0	1	0
Every folio on Examination or Trial,	0	1	0
Every copy of Summons or Subpœna,	0	0	6
Every Trial, Conviction, or Judgment,	0	3	6
Examining every Witness,	0	1	0
Copy of proceedings furnished to party, per folio,	0	0	6
For transmitting proceedings to Judge on appeal,	0	5	0
For Bond on appeal,	0	2	6

By His Excellency's Command.
J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 1st August, 1849.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The undermentioned Buildings have been established Bonding Warehouses under the Act 11 Vict. cap. 2, at the following Ports, viz:—

RICHIBUCTO.
The Store of William Bowser.

SAINT JOHN.
The Brick Building occupied by Mr. Hamilton in Nelson Street, to be called Hamilton's Warehouse.
The third Story of the Brick Building in Dock Street occupied by Dever and Brother, to be called Dever's Warehouse.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, 1st August, 1849.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
The 29th day of June, 1849.
PRESENT:
The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
His Royal Highness Prince Albert,
Lord President, Lord John Russell,
Lord Privy Seal, Viscount Palmerston,
Duke of Norfolk, Lord Campbell,
Lord Chamberlain, Sir George Grey, Bt.
Lord Steward, Sir Francis Baring, Bt.
Earl Grey.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the month of April 1849, pass two Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:—

No. 1878. An Act in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John.

No. 1880. An Act to Incorporate the Saint John Suspension Bridge Company.

And whereas the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations; and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Acts should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation; Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to declare her special confirmation of the said Acts, and the same are hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly: Whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of New-Brunswick, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

[At a Court held on the same day, the following Acts, passed by the Provincial Legislature in the month of April, 1849, also received Her Majesty's special confirmation, in accordance with the report of the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, viz:—"An Act to vacate the seats of Members in certain cases;" "An Act in addition to an Act, intituled 'An Act to extend the privilege of solemnizing Marriage to all Ministers or Teachers of the several Religious Congregations in this Province,'" and "An Act for the relief of the Reverend Edward D. Very."

And the following Acts, passed at the same time, were in accordance with the report of the said Committee, left to their operation, viz:—"An Act for the adjustment of certain outstanding Bonds to the Crown," and "An Act to facilitate the operations of the York and Carleton Mining Company."]

The Cholera.—In New-York on Monday last, the Board of Health reported 184 new cases and 81 deaths during the preceding twenty-four hours.—In Albany there were 21 cases and 14 deaths in forty-eight hours.—At Buffalo 141 cases and 43 deaths during the same period. There were eleven deaths from cholera at St. Louis on the 29th, and fifteen from other diseases.

The Richmond papers report twelve deaths by cholera in that city during the last week, and 141 deaths since the commencement of the disease in that city.

The Steamers Algoma, San Francisco, Mary, Dubuque, and Phœnix were all burnt to the water's edge at St. Louis on the 29th ult.—Total loss estimated at $130,000. The fire originated on board the Algoma, the pilot of which boat lost his life.

The late heavy rains have improved the young cotton crop greatly, and although late in the season, there is promise of a good harvest.—*Savannah paper, July 25.*

⁂ A Sermon to the Young will be preached in St. Andrew's Church, on to-morrow afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Donald. Service to commence at 3 o'clock, at the close of which a Collection will be taken up in aid of the Sunday School Library. There will be no Evening Service.

☞ To News Room Subscribers.—The Subscribers to the News Room are requested to attend a Meeting to be held on Monday next, at twelve o'clock on business of importance. Aug. 4.

SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.—We would call the attention of our readers to the recently imported lot of Stocks, Cravats, &c., long end Satin and French Bombazine ditto Fith bows. They are said to be very durable. For sale at the *Pantecnetheca*, Corner of King and Cross-streets. July 28.

Chills and Fever.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* are one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world. for the cure of intermittent fever, because they excel all others in ridding the body of those morbid humors which are the cause not only of all kinds of fever, but of every malady incident to man. Four or five of said *Indian Vegetable Pills* taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time make a perfect cure of the most obstinate case of chills and fever; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified that fever and ague, or disease in any form, will be absolutely impossible.

☞ *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, St. 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.

MARRIED.

Last evening, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Alexander Patterson, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Valentine Harding, all of this city.

On the 26th ult. at St. Ann's Chapel, Fredericton, by the Rev. W. Q. Ketchum, Isaac P. Ganong, of Sheffield, County of Sunbury, to Miss Mary McCoombs, of the same place.

At Kingsclear by the Rev. Mr. Black, Rector of the Parish, Mr. A. L. Coombes, second son of … Coombes, of Madawaska, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Captain Reed, of the Parish of Douglas.

At Louisburg, C.B. on the 11th ult. by the Rev. … Porter, William Crane, Esq. Merchant, of Horton, N.S., to Catharine M. eldest daughter of Charles McAlpine, Esq. of the former place.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, 29th ult. of consumption, after a lingering illness of two years, in sure and certain hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave, Mrs. … Margeson, in the 44th year of her age, leaving a husband and six children, with a large circle of friends and relations to mourn their irreparable loss.

On Sunday morning, after a short illness, Laura Jane, infant daughter of Mr. David Storm, aged one year.

On Thursday evening, Mr. Peter Reid, aged 57 years—a kind and indulgent husband and father, and a strictly honest man.

On Thursday evening, Phœbe Maria, only daughter of Mr. Asa D. Blakslee, aged two years and five months.

On the 14th July last, at Gardner's Creek, Parish of Simonds, County of St. John, Mr. Robert Grey, … vedore, aged 55 years, leaving a wife and one child to mourn their loss. Mr. G. was a native of Dumfries, Scotland.

At Milltown, St. Stephen, on the 29th ult. after a lingering illness, which he bore with resignation to the Divine will, the Rev. John Cummins, Parish Priest, in the 52d year of his age. Strongly attached to the doctrines of the Church of Rome, which he maintained and expressed, he had the happy skill to do it without offence, and his loss is as deeply mourned by members of other denominations as by his own people. In his former Parish of St. Andrews, where he resided for many years, he will be long remembered, as one whose heart and hand were ever open to the stranger, the poor, and the afflicted.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived.

Saturday—Steamer Admiral, Hutchins, Boston, 29 hours—Thomas Parks, merchandize, &c.
Schooner Planet, Wright, New York, 9 days—Master, naval stores.
Hero, Eaton, Boston, 10—Master, ballast.
Sunday—Ship David Cannon, Perry, New York, …—W. & R. Wright, coals.
Steamer Commodore, Browne, Portland, 30 hours—James Whitney, merchandize, &c.
Monday—Ship Olive Branch, Drake, Boston, 3—… Thomas, ballast.
Brig Anne, Cloid, Boston, 4—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Brigt. Richard Cobden, Morrison, New York—Geo. A. Lockhart, assorted cargo.
Schr. Eliza Ann, Richards, Boston, 4—Master, ballast.
Tuesday—Brigt. Director, Robinson, New York, … Charles McLauchlan, flour and corn meal.
Wednesday—Brig Charles, Liddell, Bath, 3—to order, ballast.
Thursday—Steamer Fairy Queen, Chisholm, Portland, 30 hours—James Whitney, merchandize, &c.
Friday—Brigt. Lion, Wright, Philadelphia, 14—L. Waterhouse, flour and meal.
Victoria, Petch, New-York, 7—G. Bent, flour, &c.
Schr. Pandora, Whelpley, Boston, 4—Master, assorted cargo.
Isabella, Hilton, Philadelphia—Thomas Hanford, flour and meal.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Schr. Gazelle, Cole, Sackville, shad & butter.
Sunday—Eliza, Woodworth, Cornwallis, oats and …
Mary Ellen, Gatcomb, Fishing Voyage, fish and oil.
Economy, Robinson, Cornwallis, cordwood, cheese, &c.
Monday—Brigt. Perseverance, Crowell, St. Mary's Bay, ballast.
Tuesday—Schr. Matilda, Farnsworth, Wilmot, cordwood, fish and lambs.
Thursday—Str. Commodore, Browne, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, &c.
Schr. Caroline, Hurst, Wilmot, oars, butter and eggs.
Adventure, Slocomb, Wilmot, butter, cheese, &c.
Steamer Herald, Donehey, Granville, passengers.
Friday—Schr. Copy, Turnbull, Digby, cattle & cheese.
Digby Packet, Hull, Digby, cattle and cherries.
Black Hawk, Vantassel, Digby, cherries.
Spray, Balsam, St. Andrews, molasses and sugar.
Weymouth, Cook, Aylesford, cordwood.
Str. Saxe Gotha, Whitney, Dorchester, passengers.
This morning—Herald, Donehey, Windsor, passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

July 28—Pilgrim, Richardson, Cork.
31—Avon, Johnston, Liverpool.
Anne, Cloid, Ballina.
Blanch, Greene, Donegal.
Grove, Job, Lynn.
Sutcliff, Mills, Kingstown.
Mary Caroline, Delany, Liverpool.
Gambia, Calhoun, Liverpool.
Jane, Crowell, Cork.
Rhodes, ——, Newcastle.
Aug. 1—Cadet, Malcolm, Glasgow.
2—Sarah, Cook, London.
Eliza Ann, Richards, Youghal.
3—Arab, Lewis, Liverpool.
Charles, Hall, Newport.
Beverley, Elder, Cork.

CLEARED.

July 28th—Barque Pearl, Morris, Deal, timber, deals, &c.—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Charlotte, McM…, Liverpool, deals, &c.—S. Gerow.
30th—Brig Pomona, Johnston, London, sleepers, &c.—Allison & Spurr.
31st—Ship Perthshire, Taitt, Bristol, timber, &c.—John Robertson; brig Sutcliff, Mills, Kingstown, deals—Wm. Carvill; schr. Charles, Wallace, Boston, salt, bricks, &c.—G. & J. Salter.
Aug. 1st—Schooner Hero, Eells, Boston, boards, plank—Silas Niles.
2d—Brig Kirkland, Atkinson, Liverpool, deals, &c.—Colin E. Cross; Schr. Martha Greenow, … St. John's, N. F., lime and laths—W. H. Harrison.
3d—Barque Olive, Olive, Liverpool, timber and deals—George Thomas; Ann Hall, Feran, London, … and deals—James Kirk; Virgil, Thompson, G…, deals—John Robertson.
4th—Brig Millman, Wheeler, Belfast, deals—… Robertson.

Ship Favorite, Pickance, of this port, arrived at New York 25th ult. from Liverpool, on the 7th July, … from S. W. to N. W. lost fore-topgallant and royal … and main-topgallant yard, with sails and rigging … ed. On the 19th, got in contact with barque …—stove bulwarks and received other damage.

Arrived at Baltimore, July 25th, barque …, Henry, Liverpool.—At New York, 24th, brigt. …, Scott, Pictou; schr. Joseph Howe, St. John; … Caros, Seelye, Turks Island; Juverna, Reed, W…—At Philadelphia, 25th, schr. Relief, Johnson, St. John.—At Boston, 30th, schr. Ellen Dale, … St. John.—At Quebec, 28th, barque Jane …, Vaughan, Liverpool.

Cleared at New Orleans, July 21st, barque …, Halcrow, Liverpool.—At Baltimore, 25th, schr. …, Doyle, St. John.—At New York, 26th, ship …, Phelan, St. John; brigt. Widow, Gorsen, do.—… ton, 27th, schr. Isabella, Gibbons, St. John; … Annie Jenkins, Lewis, do.; Susan, Chisholm, … gouche.—At Quebec, 24th, ship Speed, Grundell, … pool; 28th, Britannia, Coulthart, do.

Arrivals from Saint John.—July 12th—… Hull; 14th—Princess, in the Clyde; Forager, … Thomas Rowell, at Stockton; Cornopia, at Hull; —Wm. Gowland and Tweed, at Lynn; … Maryport; 17th—Waterford, at Limerick; … the Clyde; 18th—Britannia, at Liverpool; … Gravesend; Ross, at Hull; Cosmo, at Bristol; … Elizabeth Bentley, Marion, Wave, and Blanch, at … pool; Dahlia and Masonic, at Cork; Essex and …, at Deal; John & Isabella, at Sutton Bridge.

Sailings for Saint John.—July 12th—Clarence, Westport; Charlotte, from Donegal; Magog, from … 13th—Minerva, do.; 14th—Indus, from Dublin; … Glasgow, from the Clyde; Harriott, from Liverpool; 18th—Amazon, from Hull; 19th—Ann, from …

Cleared at London, July 19th, ship Queen …, Wiseman, St. John.

Sailed from Liverpool, July 15th, barque Prince of Wales, for New York; 18th, Belmont, for Quebec. From Gravesend, 15th, ship Thomas, Quebec.—… Bristol, 15th, Colony, do.; 18th, Norton, do.

Loading at Liverpool, July 21st, the Orleans, … Condor, and The Duke, for St. John.—At London, … bon, do.

Spoken, July 16th, lat. 50 15 N., long. 9 2 W., Admiral, bound West, with passengers.

The Margaret, Turner, 43 days from St. John, Hull, passed Tynemouth Bar, July 18th.

Barque Laconic, from Shields for Boston, put into Liverpool, July 20th, leaky.

Donegal, July 13—The Charlotte, Carr, reports having sailed yesterday, for St. John, N. B., but prevented by the emigration surveyors, on account of her planking being worm eaten, and must undergo thorough repair.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

ENGLISH MAILS.

UNTIL further notice the MAILS to be forwarded by Express from this City to Halifax, will be closed at this Office at Seven … on *Wednesdays* and *Thursdays* alternately … on Wednesday Mornings to meet the S… from Boston, and on Thursday Mornings to … the New-York Steamer. J. Howe.

General Post Office, St. John, 30th July, 1849. 2i.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the *New-Brunswick Electric Telegraph Company*, will be held in the Company's … in Saint John, on MONDAY 13th August, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the Election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business … come before said Meeting. R. JARDINE, President.

St. John, August 4th, 1849.

☞ NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Saint John Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, will be held at the St. John Hotel, on Monday, the 3d Sept. next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year. THOS. NISBET, President.

Aug. 4.—Obs.

Commercial Bank Stock.

TEN SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick for sale by early application to JOHN V. THURGAR.

August 4.