The Courier.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1849.

The Royal Mail Steamer *Canada*, with the British Mail of the 22d September, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning last in 9¾ days from Liverpool. She had seventy-five passengers—among them, the Hon. Mr. Hincks, of Canada, returning from his mission to England, to obtain a loan of money to carry on public works in that Province.

There was little change in commercial matters in England during the week. A letter from a respectable Liverpool house in the Timber trade reports a sale of 17½ inch St. John Pine at 18½d. which is an advance upon former rates.

The Cotton market at Liverpool had been dull,—the sales of the week, ending on the 21st, amounting only to 28,000 bales—of which 18,020 were purchased by the trade.

The former prices of Flour and Indian Corn had been well supported, and in a few instances slight advances had been realized.

The Cholera in Britain, we are glad to notice, was evidently decreasing. In London the mortality is stated to be considerably less than one-half of what it was ten days ago, and in Liverpool the decrease is even in a greater ratio. In Scotland the number of deaths from cholera on Wednesday was only fifteen.

The Liverpool Journal of the 22d, in its *resume* of the week, remarks—

"Trade reports and Board of Health reports combine to give a comfortable character to the week. The cholera is, on all sides, on the decline: trade is, at each of our ports and great manufacturing towns, on the increase."

The London Mercantile Journal of the 21st, thus speaks of the weather and the crops—

"Having had clear dry weather throughout the week, the farmers in the northern and backward parts of the kingdom have been enabled to make rapid progress with harvest operations, and another eight or ten days of similar weather to that lately experienced would probably suffice to secure the remainder of the corn still abroad. We do not hear many complaints of injury having been done to the grain crops in the north by the rain which fell in the early part of the month; indeed, the reports generally speak favourably of both quantity and quality, and, with the exception of potatoes (which have certainly been attacked by disease, though not so extensively as in former seasons,) the yield of all kinds of agricultural produce exceeds that of average seasons. In regard to potatoes a good deal of uncertainty is still felt, but we are inclined to think that, after making allowance for a partial failure, a larger quantity will remain than was saved in a sound state last year. The value of wheat has, however, during the week, risen at most of the leading provincial markets; and many parties, usually wel informed, appear to reckon on a further advance. Meanwhile, accounts from all parts of Continental Europe are of a character to induce us to believe that shipments on rather an extensive scale will be made to this country so soon as supplies of the new crop shall begin to come forward freely."

It is stated, that contracts have been made, within these few days, for American wheat, to be landed in London, free of all charges, at 28s per quarter!

Sir G. Grey, Bart., M.P., at Berwick.—On Monday Sir G. Grey met his North Northumberland constituents at a public dinner in the town of Berwick. The dinner took place at the Red Lion Hotel, the chair being occupied by Mr. P. G. Selby, of Twizell-house. Among the guests, in addition to some of the neighbouring gentry, were the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Mayors of Newcastle and Gateshead, &c. In proposing the "Health of the Queen," the chairman stated that it was her Majesty's intention to pass through Berwick, and to avail herself of the East Coast line on her return from Scotland. The health of Sir G. Grey having been proposed from the chair, and enthusiastically received, the right hon. baronet expressed his obligations for the opportunity which their kind invitation had afforded him of renewing and maintaining the intercourse which ought to exist between a representative and his constituents. He felt grateful that, after the events which had convulsed a great part of the continent, he was now addressing his constituents at a period of universal domestic peace and quiet. The chairman had alluded to the visit of her Majesty to Ireland. It had been his happiness to be in attendance upon her Majesty upon that occasion, and to witness the enthusiastic loyalty of the great body of her Irish subjects, who had, wherever her Majesty appeared, testified their attachment to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. He trusted that her Majesty's gracious visit had not been unfruitful, and that it would not be barren of advantage to Ireland, and through Ireland to the United Kingdom—(cheers.)—Mr. Darling having proposed the health of her Majesty's Ministers, Sir G. Grey acknowledged the toast. He said he thankfully acknowledged the warm and generous support the government had received from those who differed from them essentially on political subjects. Sir G. Grey subsequently proposed the toast of "Prosperity to the Agricultural Interests of Great Britain and Ireland," and took occasion to advert in terms of high praise to the Duke of Bedford's letter on the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes. He was strongly of opinion that the landlord's ought to look to the improved comfort and happiness of the classes beneath them, by building cottages for their habitation. He was happy to say that the Duke of Northumberland was at present expending a sum of £20,000 in improving the cottages of the tenantry on his estates. Other toasts followed, and the company separated at an early hour. Sir George Grey was loudly cheered as he proceeded to the railway.—*London Times.*

Sir George Grey said nothing of the colonies at Berwick, and the omission was discreet. Our colonial empire is now in a very rickety condition; and the Canadian crisis approaches nearer every day. It is impossible to tell whether Canada or the Cape will be the first to reject connexion with us; but the prophecy would be still more difficult which colony will be the last to separate. Lord Grey is taking repressive means to preserve the authority of the Mother Country; but, so far, with the worst consequences. When a colony is in the case, the only resource is a compromise.—*Liv. Jour.*

Arrival of Treasure from California.—On Saturday, 70 tons weight of gold dust from California, and dollars from Valparaiso, were placed in the vaults of the Bank of England, brought by Her Majesty's ship *Calypso*. The specie arrived by special train from Portsmouth, and was removed from the London-bridge terminus in 20 vans, drawn by 80 horses, and escorted by the police. It was contained in 1,400 boxes, value at £6,000,000 sterling.

The Pictorial Commissioner, deputed from Her Majesty's household to sketch the most beautiful sights of natural scenery and modern cultivation in Ireland, in order that the Queen may make a selection for her visit next year, has been at Limerick on that mission, taking sketches of the delightfully picturesque wood and water scenery of Castle Connell. The gentleman thus engaged is Mr. Bickham Escott, late M. P. for Winchester.

Bishopric of Norwich.—We are informed that Dr. Hind, Dean of Carlisle, has been appointed to the vacant bishopric of Norwich, and the Rev. James Aspinall, M. A., of Althorpe Rectory, Lincolnshire, is to be his successor at the deanery.—*Sun.*

In Waterford Union there has been a saving of £598 in eight months, by baking in the Workhouse.

The accounts about the potato disease are contradictory.

It is gratifying to state, that cholera has not only abated, but entirely ceased in Dublin.

On Sunday, the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy was consecrated as Roman Catholic Bishop of the United dioceses of Cloyne and Ross.

The *Roscommon Journal* says, that many of the unoccupied farms in that part of Ireland have been taken by English farmers and agriculturists; and that contractors have commenced the erection of dwellings, out offices, &c.

The fraudulent and forcible attempts to carry off crops, which have been, or are to be, distrained for rent, still continue in the rural districts; and some circumstances give colour to the opinion that they are the result of a wide organisation.

A full amnesty and leave to return has been granted to Mr. John O'Connell, of Limerick, and Mr. Francis Morgan, ex-law agent of the Corporation, who had left Ireland for political reasons, on the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Lord Stuart de Decies has laid out £10,000 on a fishing station at Helvick, in the County of Waterford, where he has established a curing station on the Scotch plan. The noble lord's exertions have met with great success, and the people around are very grateful to him.

Attack on a Police Barrack at Cappoquin.—The following rather startling piece of intelligence appeared in the *Evening Packet* of Monday:—"About 10 o'clock, p.m., on the 16th inst, nearly two hundred persons, armed with guns and pikes attacked the Cappoquin police barrack. Constable Power fortunately received some report that the attack was in contemplation a few minutes before it commenced. The men made a most gallant resistance, firing eighteen shots, by which James Donoughoe, one of the storming party, was killed, receiving three bullets through the heart. The insurgents then fled, leaving forty-four pikes on the battle-field. Four prisoners were arrested afterwards. Lord Stuart De Decies, Sirs Charles Shaw, Richard Kane, and Richard Musgrave, and Mr. P. C. Howley, Resident Magistrates, are busily engaged enquiring into the particulars of this daring outrage. The two policemen who were in town on duty were badly wounded by the pikemen, one of them having received no fewer than seventeen wounds." In the course of Tuesday, orders were issued for the despatch to the south of a body of constabulary from the reserve force in the Phœnix-park.

Trade is now prosperous in France, and an extraordinary activity is visible. the movement extending to trades which previously had been at a complete stand still. This state of things has led to the discovery that workmen are far less numerous than they were previous to the revolution. The furniture makers of the Fauburg St. Antoine are much decreased in number, no less than 1100 less existing than before February, 1848.

It is said, that the Government is dismissing quietly but extensively all the functionaries appointed by MM. Lamartine, Ledru Rollin, and Cavaignac, and replacing them by the old servants of Louis Philippe.

On Tuesday, despatches were received from Rome, announcing that the Pope was ready to accede to the desire expressed in the President's letter to M. Edgar Ney; but that, if the French Government urged their demands with the least appearance of force or coercion, he would again draw back.

The Pope has left Gaeta, and taken up his abode at Portici, near the city of Naples. He was not, it is said, received at Naples with the same demonstrations of joy that the mere name of Pius IX. drew down from the Italians two years ago. Many gentlemen did not even lift their hats to the head of the church.

At Rome all is uncertainty, and wholesale arrests take place without the observation of legal forms. Every one sees a crisis impending, but whether it will be for good or evil is doubtful The misery of the people increases daily, and with it their hatred of the priests. A new journal, intended to be the organ of the pure pontifical party, has appeared.

Letters from Constantinople of the 5th instant state that the Porte had positively refused to comply with the demand of Austria to give up the Hungarian refugees, who, it is said, amount to 63, including several general officers, at present located in the Ottoman territory. It is further affirmed that the English and French Ambassadors have advised the Turkish Government to adopt that course.—On the 14th a solemn service, at which the Pope's Nuncio officiated, was performed at Madrid, as a thanks-giving for the re-establishment of the Pontifical authority at Rome.—Hungary is described to be in a state of financial ruin, owing to the Bank-note crisis.—The Greek Government has requested the French Republic not to grant any more passports to political refugees who are desirous of proceeding to Greece.

The advices just received from Austria confirm the opinion that the Emperor is determined to deal severely with the defeated insurgents; a list containing the names of about seventy of them, including Bem, Kossuth, Mad. Kossuth, Petofy, and Pereczel, has been forwarded to the authorities in all parts of the empire. Comorn, it appears, has not yet surrendered; Klapka, who wished to capitulate, has been deprived of his command, and placed under strict *surveillance*.—The intelligence from Italy is very indefinite—the greatest silence is maintained respecting the negotiations going on at Naples. It is, however, stated that the Pope appears decided to refer the question of Rome to the European Powers, and that the foreign ministers have been apprised of the fact.

According to the *Ost-deutsche Post*, the garrison of Comorn consists of 25,000 men. They are furnished with 500 pieces of artillery. They are victualled for, at least, one year. In the present enthusiastic spirit with which all are animated, it is idle to think of the surrender of the fortress unless complete amnesty is guaranteed.

The Emperor of Russia left Warsaw on the evening of the 9th, to return to St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke Michael is dead. His death has affected the Czar deeply, and there are some fears that it may drive him mad. Only by the continued application of ice to his head, during a whole night, could the Emperor be calmed.

Tuscany, it is stated, is about to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Austria. The bearing of such a political act is not dissembled; it is considered to be an abjuration of independence and nationality on the part of the Tuscan Government.

The rebellion of Bosnia, in Turkey, which was fomented by the intrigues of Austria and Russia, has been completely put down by the Pacha.

Late advices from the Ionian Islands state that the insurrection in Cephalonia had increased since the previous accounts; the troops sent to quell the disturbance had proved insufficient. Martial law has been proclaimed, and seven of the insurgents have been sentenced to death and executed.

We have much pleasure in noticing that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor continues to visit the different Counties of the Province, thereby evincing a desire to become personally acquainted not only with its natural resources, but also with the character and wants of the people. On the 27th ult. His Excellency, accompanied by his Ades-de-Camp, Lieut.-Cols. Hayne and Drury, proceeded to King's County, and was received in the most enthusiastic and gratifying manner. He was met at the confines of the County by a number of Magistrates and sturdy yeomen, and welcomed with a salute of thirteen guns. During his stay at Kingston, His Excellency was presented with an Address, agreed upon at a public meeting of the inhabitants, which, with His Excellency's reply, we subjoin. We understand, Sir Edmund expressed himself highly gratified with the results of his visit.

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

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, Magistrates and other Inhabitants of King's County, gladly embrace the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to the Shire Town of our County to welcome among us the Representative of our beloved Queen, and to express the gratification we feel at the kindly interest which is evinced by a personal inspection of this part of Your Excellency's Government.

We are anxious to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded us of renewing the assurances of our continued attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and our steady adherence to, and our anxious desire to continue our connection with, the Mother Country, that great and powerful Nation to whom, through the working of her glorious Constitution, it may be truly said, that the people of all lands owe much of whatever liberties or freedom they possess—a Constitution, of which it has been emphatically said, that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty.

Having every confidence that Your Excellency will continue to administer the affairs of this Colony with honour to yourself, and for the general welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants, by promoting all those privileges which a free and loyal people can constitutionally enjoy, we conclude with begging that Your Excellency will accept our best wishes for the continued health and happiness of Lady Head, yourself and family.

WM. McLEOD *Chairman.*

REPLY.

Gentlemen,—I last year regretted that I was unable to pay a visit to Kingston: I now rejoice that the delay has occurred, since it enables me to congratulate the inhabitants of King's County on the abundant crops which I see around me.

I listen to your sincere professions of attachment to our most Gracious Queen and to the British Constitution, with a satisfaction increased by the conviction that the Loyalty and Laws of our Country have, in the course of the last year, proved themselves in the midst of trouble and revolution in the old world. I believe that they are equally adapted to the wants of our race on this side of the Atlantic, and I rely with far more confidence on your steadfastness and on the sentiments which I have heard this day, than on the loose speculation which seems occasionally to float around us.

For your confidence in me, and for your kind wishes on behalf of myself and my family, I thank you most sincerely.

EDMUND HEAD.
Lieutenant Governor.

To the Magistrates and Inhabitants of King's County.

A General Meeting of the New-Brunswick Colonial Association was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday, and by adjournment on Wednesday last. The report from the Committee of Management was adopted.

The following Resolutions were afterwards carried:—

Resolved, that a Deputation consisting of two Members of the Association, be immediately appointed, and sent forthwith to Montreal, to confer with the British American League upon matters relating to our Colonial interests, and amelioration.

Resolved, that the Hon. Charles Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson, be requested to act as a deputation, and that the Treasurer be instructed to place funds at their disposal for that purpose.

Resolved, that Messrs. S. L. Tilley, Edmund Kaye, James A. Harding, Joseph W. Lawrence, and Humphrey T. Gilbert be a special Committee, to take into consideration the best mode of carrying out the following clause of the Report of the General Committee. "To agitate "a reduction on the Salaries of our public functionaries, "commensurate with our population and resources, the "placing Schools and Bye Roads under municipal management, and the necessity of rigid economy in the "future expenditures of our local Government," and to submit their views to the next General Meeting of the Association.

Deputation to Montreal.—The Hon. Charles Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson have been deputed, by the New-Brunswick Association, to visit Montreal to confer with the Canadian League, and obtain from that body some definite understanding respecting their views of the best means of ameliorating the condition of the Provinces. We congratulate the Association upon its judicious selection. These gentlemen are well qualified for the duty. Independently of their Legislative knowledge and experience, they possess a large stake in the Province, and are conversant with commercial matters and questions, and competent to discuss the bearing of them. Their object is research and non-committal—they seek information and give no pledge. They will report that information to the Association upon their return, and thus afford its members some *data* to adopt or reject co-operation. The Canadian League commenced the movement, and invited co-operation. It has published some propositions—they may be feasible and advantageous; but before we concur with or dissent from them, we wish to know the arguments which the League adduces in suppport of them. The Association, to succeed, must base its resolutions upon correct and full information, and we hope it will pass none but such as it can accomplish with credit to the members, benefit to the Province, and justice to the Imperial Government. Prudence must govern its proceedings, and by prudence and perseverance it will obtain the confidence and support of the public generally, and thus become a powerful engine for good, attracting the attention of the press in England, and operating more immediately and influentially upon *our own Legislature*, where salutary operation is requisite, as one means of Provincial improvement; for our difficulties are not exclusively of transatlantic origin. Whilst retrenchment corrects official and domestic extravagances, the plough must develope our agricultural capabilities, and check that exhausting drain of gold and silver from the Province which are annually exported as a premium upon foreign industry. The moment we commence in earnest the work of feeding ourselves, and abjure dependence upon foreigners for our daily bread, that moment we *manufacture* and secure one of the strongest *spokes* in the *wheel* of our better fortune. We hope that the Association will devote some attention amongst other matters, commercial and political, to this very important subject; and should it fail in every other and succeed in this—this *alone* would be a lasting memorial of its patriotism and usefulness. The movement in Canada and New-Brunswick, relative to Colonial affairs, demonstrates the fact, that a feeling of anxiety and uneasiness is pervading the Provinces, urging some to seek a definite understanding from the Imperial Government, and others to declare their sentiments in favour of separation, independence, and annexation to the United States. These sentiments shew the necessity of deliberation and of action sustainable by the importance of the cause, and characterised equally by a proper regard for colonial interests and due respect to the Mother Country. The inconsiderate declaration of an opinion, or the hasty adoption of measures which cannot be carried into operation, must lessen or destroy the influence of any Association contemplating improvements. We hope, therefore, that the New-Brunswick Association will persevere with discretion and zeal. We would rather wait patiently for the accomplishment of a good end than experience certain disappointment from pompous resolutions hastily adopted. The prosperity of the Province is the professed object of the New-Brunswick Association; and it is an *object* which should enlist the co-operation of every man throughout *the length and breadth* of the Province. All are interested in its movements, and all should unite to give those movements an *influential* direction. That co-operation consists in the formation of similar associations in every country throughout the Province, manifesting the determination of the people to bestir themselves in the common cause by mutual expressions of opinion, and harmony of action, where all agree upon the *prosperity* of it. We understand that the Honourables Messrs. Simonds and Robertson left town this morning for Canada.

The Telegraph Line is now completed through this Province. There are now offices at the Bend and Sackville, and there will be one also at Sussex Vale. Yesterday various communications were made to and from Sackville. An express with the English news for Boston and New York, will be run for the next two weeks from Halifax to Sackville; after that time it is expected the whole line will be complete to Halifax.

The Magic Powder.—The inimitable mystificator, Signor Blitz, has fully verified one brief notice of him in last week's *Courier*. We declared that he needed no puff; and the very first night of his performance (Monday,) was a practical illustration of our assertion. The Hall of the Institute was crowded to excess by eager spectators and auditors; and the same overflowing crowds have greeted his entertainments every evening since. It is useless for us to say more, than that the wonderful and exhilarating performances of the gifted Signor have nightly excited uproarious applause and universal roars of merriment: and that throughout the week his well established fame has been fully sustained and patronised. Our readers will remember, that *this evening* will be his last performance on this side the harbour.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

3d October, 1849.

There were present at the Meeting of the Board to-day, His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Bond, Smith, and Vanhorne, and Councillors Keans, Hagerty, McAvity, Fairweather, and Littlehale.

Francis Jordan was sworn in as a Freeman.

The following Accounts were reported as correct, and were passed accordingly: George Stockford, for a year's services as Inspector of Bread, £10; Hugh McDivett, for repairs on Streets in Queen's Ward, £14 1s. 10d.; Ewen Cameron, for removing the Fire Bell and Frame from the old Dead-house, £4 19s.; G. Vanhorne, for cash paid in July last for cleaning and whitewashing the Watch-house, £1 4s.; John Sullivan, a quarter's salary as Deputy Clerk of the Market, £25.

On the recommendation of a report presented by Councillor Keans from the Fire Department Committee, Thomas McGuire, of No. 5 Engine Company, was appointed to Engine No. 4, in the room of Elliot Dyer, and Hezekiah McKenzie, of No. 5 Engine, was appointed to No. 4, in room of David Patterson—Messrs. Dyer and Patterson being allowed to retire with the usual privileges.

Councillor Fairweather was authorized to expend a sum not exceeding £7 10s. in cleaning North Slip, and Alderman Smith and Councillor Keans to expend a sum not exceeding £10, in cleaning the Market Slip.

Councillors McAvity and Keans were appointed a Committee to procure some necessary furniture required for the Common Clerk's Office.

The Trustees of Corporation Property having refused to sanction any future payment to Mr. DeForest, for superintending the market carts and sleds on King's Square, it was ordered that his services in that respect be dispensed with from this date—the Trustees being of the opinion that this duty may be performed by the new Police.

Petitions of James Smith and Dennis Bowen, complaining of being over rated for taxes, and of John Sullivan for leave to erect a public slaughter house, were received and filed.

Leave was granted to James Agnew to open and make use of a Sewer in King Street, upon his proving to the satisfaction of the Alderman and Councillor of the Ward, that the usual payment had been made for the privilege.

A Petition from E. W. Greenwood and others, praying for an alteration in the present system of packing and inspecting Pickled Fish, was referred to a committee consisting of Councillors McAvity, Keans, Fairweather, and Littlehale, and Alderman Vanhorne.

A Petition of Colin E. Cross and others, praying that a Lamp may be placed at the corner of Leinster and Pitt streets, was referred to the Lamp Committee.

Alderman Vanhorne brought in a report from the Carleton Land Committee, respecting some Lots on that side of the harbour, which had recently been leased at auction.—They were five Lots in all, some of them fronting on Market place, the others on Guilford street, and the rents at which they were bid off ranged from £3 2s. 6d. to £4 10s. In accordance with the report leases were ordered to be prepared and executed.

On the application of George Thring to be appointed a Branch Pilot, Commissioners were appointed to examine him as to his fitness and capacity, consisting of Alderman Vanhorne, Councillor McAvity, Thomas Reed, Esq., Harbour Master, Thomas M. Smith and W. D. Faulke, Esquires, Portwardens, and Daniel Hatfield and Donald McDougall, Branch Pilots.

On reading a letter from Wm. Jack, Esquire, respecting the Ejectment brought by N. Godsoe, to recover possession of the property formerly used as the Lunatic Asylum, Alderman Smith and Councillor Keans were appointed a Committee to confer with the Recorder upon the subject, and report to the Board.

The Committee on Bye-laws were directed to confer with the Recorder, with a view to revising and re-enacting all the City ordinances, and to report drafts of revised Laws.

The Common Clerk read several letters from B. L. Peters, Esquire, Police Magistrate, to the Mayor, accompanied by accounts of the expences of the Police Establishment, so far as related to the Salaries of the Magistrate and his Clerk, and the pay of the Policemen;—also, communications from the Provincial Secretary to the Mayor, and to the Clerk, upon the same subject. From these documents it appears that the Police Magistrate had made a formal complaint to the Executive Government, that the Common Council had neglected to pass an order on the Chamberlain, in terms of the amended Charter, for payment of the salaries and wages of the various officers of the Police Establishment, and that in consequence an application for a *mandamus* against the Mayor and Common Council would be made by the Law Officers of the Crown on the first day of the ensuing term of the Supreme Court. A resolution was moved and seconded, that the payment of the sums due should be made by the Chamberlain, in terms of the Act of Assembly; but before the question was taken the Council was *counted out*.—Alderman Vanhorne having retired, there remained not a sufficient number of members to constitute a quorum, and the Council broke up, without coming to any decision on the subject.

His Worship immediately gave orders for the summoning of another Council, to meet at 4 p. m.—Accordingly, at the appointed time, Aldermen Bond and Smith, and Councillors Keans, McAvity, Hagerty, Littlehale and Fairweather were in attendance, but for want of another Alderman no business could be legally transacted. The subject of the payment of the new Police, therefore, for the present, stands indefinitely postponed.

Coloured Settlement, Loch Lomond.—For several years past, this Settlement has been without a day School, but in November last one was established. The Legislature made a special grant on account of the poverty of the people. By the liberality of a few friends in this City aided by some contributions from England, a very neat and commodious building has been erected, in which the children are instructed. On Thursday last, a public examination of the children took place, which was conducted by the Master, Mr. James F. Gooldrup, Rev. S. Robinson, and Mr. E. H. Duval. The pupils, about forty in number, acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner; at the close, reward books were distributed. At the same time, Premiums which had been offered to the inhabitants for the best crops of turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c. were given. Mr. Robert Jardine, who had kindly paid several visits to the settlement during the summer, to assist them by his advice, awarded the prizes. A stimulus has been thus given to the energies of the people, who, to do them justice, have exhibited a laudable amount of rivalry. The season, too, has been favourable, so that in the opinion of those well acquainted with the settlement, such crops were never seen there before. The seeds were gratuitously supplied to the people. The Premiums were given through the liberality of a gentleman in England. A Total Abstinence Society was also formed, thirty-six persons enrolling themselves as members. The proceedings of the day were closed by religious services, by the Rev. S. Robinson. There was a large attendance of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, both white and coloured, who evidently felt a deep interest in the engagements of the day.

Coroner's Inquest.—The Coroner's inquest which had commenced sitting on the 29th August, on view of the skeleton of a man unknown, found murdered in the woods, in the Parish of Sussex, in King's County, and which had been adjourned twice, after a patient investigation and the examination of twenty-one witnesses, resulted in the jury finding a verdict on Tuesday the 2d instant, against Edward M'Laughlin; but the murdered man has not yet been identified. M'Laughlin was committed to Kingston Gaol, there to await his trial.—*Chron.*

St. Andrew's and Quebec Railroad.—We have much pleasure in announcing the arrival of Mr. Neale, the Engineer of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad, who came passenger in the Steamship *America*, and arrived here on Friday evening. We understand that he intends commencing operations immediately upon the line. It is also gratifying to learn, that nearly the whole amount of stock has been taken up in England. Mr. Neal, accompanied by Messrs. Wightman and Mahoood, commenced his survey of the line on Saturday last, and had reached the upper end of the Chamcook lakes, where he resumes the survey this morning, and will proceed direct to Woodstock.—*Standard.*

The Civic Elections in Halifax took place on Monday last. The *Novascotian* of Wednesday says, that "local feeling, apathy, and other causes have led to several changes in the representation, and to an accession of Conservatives in the Common Council—enough to form a strong constitutional opposition." Among the Aldermen elected, we notice the names of the Hon. A. Keith, and B. Smithers, W. Caldwell, John Naylor, J. H. Anderson, John King, W. Johns, and C. Roche.—Alderman Pryor was chosen Mayor.

Our latest advices from Boston this week are of Tuesday evening—furnished by the Steamer *Commodore*, which arrived, on Thursday morning, from Portland.—The papers contain no news of moment.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

THE CAUSES OF OUR DEPRESSION, AND THE EVIDENCES OF A RE-ACTION.

Messrs. Editors,—That the different interests of our Province are not in the full enjoyment of prosperity, is a fact so clear, that no proof is required in support of it; it is of more importance to trace out the causes, and to endeavour to find the remedies.

That the chief causes of our depression arise from the stagnation in business, which has existed for the last few years in the *Mother Country*, will not be questioned, for so identified are our interests with hers, that when she prospers we prosper, and when she suffers we suffer. To what, then, are we to ascribe her depression? First, to the shortness of her crops, and the consequent importation of large quantities of food from foreign parts, which brought the balance of trade against her, and the difference having to be paid in specie, which amounted in one year to the enormous sum of £30,-000 000 sterling, or, in other words, to one half of the metallic circulation of the kingdom. This compelled the banks, for their own safety, to restrict their discounts, and thus was produced one of the greatest commercial revulsions that the pages of history can disclose; so great, that the rate of interest in the Bank of England rose from three to ten per cent., and so critical was the condition of that institution even then, that the Government had authorized its Directors to suspend specie payments, if found necessary. The effects of that panic were not confined to her shores: they were felt in her distant possessions of India, as well as those of America,—they were not limited to one branch of industry, but pervaded all.

The second cause of her depression was the extensive speculation in Railway Shares, and the consequent absorption of a large amount of capital from the ordinary channels of business.

The third cause is to be ascribed to the revolutions in Europe, which have destroyed confidence in the stability of things, and have spread in their track panic and alarm; —whilst the the fourth is to be traced to her commercial policy, and to which may be added our own excessive importations.

If these are the true causes of England's depression, and consequently of ours, there are good grounds for believing that the worst is past, and that we are on the eve of returning prosperity; for a good Providence has crowned the labours of the husbandman with success, and has filled his barns with plenty, both here and at home. Speculation in railway shares has subsided, and capital is flowing back into its legitimate channels. The voice of war, and rumors of war, will soon be hushed and Europe will assume its wonted tranquillity. At the same time, there are certain indications which clearly point to a re-action in public opinion in reference to the *commercial policy of Great Britain*,—a re action which will not subside until she retraces her steps and falls back on her ancient policy of *Protection*, which has for its motto *Ships, Commerce and Colonies*,—a policy which has made her the first agricultural, commercial and manufacturing nation in the world. The existing state of things is not in accordance with the wish es of the intelligence and wealth of the country, it has been brought about, as one of the London papers justly states, "at the bidding of the cotton-spinner." Even the manufacturers confess that they have failed to realize the advantages from it which they had expected; for while in the home market their sales are twenty-three millions short of former years, there has been a falling off the past year in the foreign market of six millions, sterling. An able writer in one of the leading magazines of the day, clearly proves that the existing policy is operating to the serious injury of every interest in the empire, and that a change must take place, for the people of England are too intelligent, too proud of their national supremacy, and too money-loving, to build up and enrich others at their own expense. The following is the extract—

"The effect of these measu es upon the internal state of the empire, has been beyond all measure dreadful, and has far exceeded the worst predictions of the Protectionists upon their inevitable effects. Proof on this subject crowd in on every side, and all entirely corroborative of the prophecies of the Protectionists, and subversive of all the prognostics of the Free-traders. It was confidently asserted by them that their system would immensely increase our foreign trade, because it would enrich the foreign agriculturist from whom we purchased grain, and who would take our manufactures in exchange; and what has been the result, after free-trade principles have been in full operation for three years? Why, they have stood thus—

	Imports— Market value.		Exports—Declared value. British & Irish produce.
1845,	£84 051,272	...	£60 111,08
1846,	89 281 433	...	57 786 875
1847,	117 047 229	...	58 971 166
1848,	92 660 699	...	53 099,011

Thus, while there has been an enormous increase going on during the last three years in our imports there has been nothing but a diminution at the same time taking place in our exports. The foreigners, who sent us in such prodigious quantities their rude produce, would not take our manufactures in return. They would only take our gold.—Hence our metallic treasures were hourly disappearing in exchange for the provisions which showered in upon us Observe, if the arguments and expectations of the Free-traders had been well founded, the immense importations of provisions which took place in 1847 and 1848, in consequence of the failure of the crops, should immediately have produced a vast rise in our exports. Was this the case? Quite the reverse; it was attended with a decline in them. The value of the corn, meal, and flour imported in the following years, stood thus—

1845,	..	£3 594 299
1846,	..	8,870 202
1847,	..	29 694 112
1848,	..	12 457,857

Now, in the year 1847, though we imported nearly thirty millions worth of grain, our exports were £1 200 000 *less* than in 1845, when we only received three millions and a half of subsistence from foreign states. Can there be a more decisive proof that the greatest possible addition to our importation of grain is not likely to be attended with any increase to our exports of manufactures? But if the great importation of grain which free trade induces into the British empire is not attended with any increase of our exports, in the name of heaven what good does it do? Feed the people cheap. But what do they gain by that, if their wages and the profit of the employer fall in the same or greater proportion? That effect has already taken place, and to a most distressing extent. Wages of skilled operatives, such as colliers, iron moulders, cotton-spinners, calico printers, and the like, are now not more than half of what they were when the corn laws were in operation. They are now receiving 2s. 6d. per day, when, before the change, they received 5s. Wheat has been forced down from 56s. to 44s., that is somewhat about a fifth, but wages have fallen a half. The last state of those men is worse than the first. The unjust change for which they clamoured has proved ruinous to themselves

The way in which this disastrous effect has taken place is this:—In the first place, the *balance* of trade has turned so ruinously against us, from the effect of the free-trade measures, that the credit of the commercial classes has, under the operation of the monetary laws, been most seriously confused. It appears that the balance of trade against Great Britain during the last three years of free-trade has been no less than £54,000 000, stg Now, woeful experience has taught the English people that the turning of the balance of trade against a commercial nation, is a most formidable thing, and the practical experience of mankind has always regarded it as one of the greatest of calamities. It is under this evil that the nation is now labouring; and it will continue to do so, till folly of conduct and error of opinion have been expiated or eradicated by suffering."

One of the Association.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK

Deposited in September, - - -	£1809	1 8
Withdrawn in Ditto, - - - -	820	17 2

Acting Trustee for October, James Kirk, *Esq.*

The Rev. Robert Stewart, lately ordained by the Reformed Presbyterian Synod of Ireland, as a Missionary to these Provinces, having arrived during the present week, will preach in Mr. Stavely's Church to-morrow at 3, and 6 p. m. Oct. 6.

☞ The Rev. J. D. Casewell, Baptist Minister, late from England, will preach to-morrow, (Sunday) at 11 o'clock, in the Congregational Meeting House, Union-street.

Inflammation of the Eyes.—*Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills* will be found a *certain cure* for the above painful malady; because they purge from the body those corrupt and stagnant humors which are the cause not only of inflammation of the eyes, but of every description of disease. From three to six of the above named Indian Vegetable Pills, taken every night on going to bed, will in a short time completely rid the body of everything that is opposed to health; and therefore will assuredly make a *perfect cure of inflammation of the eyes*, and at the same time the blood and other fluids will be of such a healthy quality, that disease of any kind 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, Cocaigne; A. Lockhart, Quaco; Thomas Barry, Magaguadavic; A. H. Thomson, Saint Stephen; T. Wilder, Milltown. In Nova-Scotia, by J. Crowley, Digby; D. Moore, Kentville; Parker & Fisher, Cornwallis; W. Hoyt, Bridgetown; F. S. Harding, Windsor.

Office and General Depot—169, Race-street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

What time establishes and consecrates, what experience adopts and confirms, what all men in all places unite in saying is good and valuable, is so, no doubt. A popularity of this sort fixes in society its roots so deep and so strong, that time cannot destroy it. The success which has attended this medicine for several years past, has overcome the prejudices of all respectable men, and the article has taken a stand among the first class discoveries and blessings of the age; and when resorted to in season, eradicates the disease for which it is recommended.

[From the Boston Post.]

Dr. S. W. Fowle, 138 Washington Street, has an article entitled as above, which we believe is the *best preparation hitherto discovered for the cure of colds and other consumptive complaints*. Having *tested* this medicine, we can speak with *confidence* as to its salutary effects in removing *colds* and *other complaints incident to this season of the year.*

For sale by S. L. Tilley, King street, St. John.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday last, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. William Carpenter, of Saint John, to Miss Charlotte, third daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Gough, of Fredericton.

On Monday evening, the 1st inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. William Davis, to Miss Maria Baswell, both of this City.

On Tuesday the 2d inst. by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. William Young, to Miss Eliza Johnston, both of St. John.

On Thursday the 4th, by the same, Mr. William Pike, to Miss Roseanna Cord, both of St. John.

On same day, by the same, Mr. Andrew Hunter, of Springfield, to Miss Elizabeth Connor, of St. John.

DIED.

On the 13th ult. Charles, infant son of Mr. John Weldon, aged three months.

On the 19th ult. Mrs. Mary Weldon, wife of Mr. John Weldon, aged 24 years.

On Wednesday evening last, after a severe illness of four weeks, Albert Richard, third son of Mr. William Seely, aged three years and nine months.

On Thursday evening, Mary, infant daughter of Mr. Stephen J. Daily, aged 19 months.

On Friday morning, the 5th inst., after seven days' severe affliction, of diarrhœa, Mr. Mark Varley, in the 47th year of his age; highly and deservedly esteemed and respected by all who knew him, while living, and whose unexpected and sudden death will be deeply lamented by his friends and a large circle of acquaintances.—Of him it may be said, (if not a perfect) he was "an upright man, one that feared God and eschewed evil."—Funeral on Monday next, at two o'clock, from his late residence in Brussels-street, when the friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Marcus Crumie, aged 46 years—a native of Londonderry, Ireland.—Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of Mr. White, Pond-street.

At West Lebanon, New Hampshire, on the 13th ult. in the 37th year of her age, Jannet, wife of Mr. Daniel Johnston, formerly of Fredericton, New-Brunswick.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived,

Friday, (*Sept.* 28)—Barque Acadian, Gardner, Boston, 4 days—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Saturday—Schr. Mary, Mahony, Portland, 3—ballast.

Sunday—Ship Unicorn, Irvine, Liverpool, 23—James Smith, general cargo.

Steamer Commodore, Browne, Portland, 30 hours—James Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Monday—Barque May, Richan, Dublin, 24 days—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.

Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Hallowell, 3—Master, ballast.

Wednesday—Schr. Mary Chase, Robinson, New-York, 7—William Thomson, flour, pork, &c.

Sterling, Holmes, Fredericksburgh, 15—J. M. Hamilton, flour and wheat.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Eastport—Thos. Parks, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Steamer Commodore, Browne, Portland, 30 hours—James Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Friday—Brigt. Hebron, Skaling, Baltimore, 12—Henry Gilbert, flour and wheat.

Schr. Relief, Johnston, Halifax, 3—R. Caleff, ballast.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Schr. Sisters, Kinney, Grand Manan, fish.

James Fraser, Amberman, Annapolis, staves & apples.

Lark, Ingersoll, Grand Manan, fish and cattle.

Sunday—Schr. Gazelle, Cole, Sackville, flour & butter.

Pearl, Estabrooks, Sackville, flour and butter.

Onslow, Ludlow, Campo Bello, fish.

Dorchester, King, Dorchester, butter and shad.

Monday—Sch. Pilgrim, Thomson, Dipper Harbour, fish.

Spitfire, Harris, Wilmot, potatoes, cheese and butter.

Leader, Gilliatt, Cornwallis, cattle, sheep and potatoes.

Caroline, Hurst, Wilmot, oats and cattle.

Gipsy, Slocomb, Wilmot, cordwood and cattle.

Calder, Calder, Fishing Voyage, fish. [oysters.

Steamer Herald, Doneney, Dorchester, passengers and

Fairy Queen, Chisholm, Annapolis, passengers & cattle.

Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Annapolis, passengers and cattle.

Tuesday—Schr. Dart, Lamb, Parrsboro, oats, butter, &c.

Victory, Campbell, Douglas, beef, shad and butter.

Lark, Long, New Edinburgh, potatoes and fish.

Wilmot Packet, Harris, Wilmot, potatoes and apples.

Adventure, Slocomb, Wilmot, sheep apples and eggs.

Sophia, Hays, Cornwallis, potatoes and lambs.

Wednesday—Schr. Harvest Home, Copp, Harvey, deals.

Economy, Robinson, Cornwallis, potatoes and butter.

Steamer Herald, Doneney, Granville, passengers.

Fairy Queen, Chisholm, Windsor, passengers.

Thursday—Schr. William, Ingalls, Grand Manan, fish.

Catharine, Stevens, Quaco, potatoes.

Lark, Rooney, Grand Manan, fish.

Lark, Lord, Fishing Voyage, fish.

Friday—Schr. Elizabeth, Parker Cornwallis, potatoes.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Leavitt, Annapolis and Digby, passengers, &c.

Eliza, Woodworth, Cornwallis, potatoes and sheep.

Star, Parker, Cornwallis, sheep and potatoes.

Laurel, Brinton, Wilmot, butter and cheese.

George Noble, Lake, Apple River, deals.

Tripoli, Lee, Shepody, freestone.

Rachel, Parker, Cornwallis, potatoes and apples.

Saturday—Steamer Commodore, Browne, Windsor, passengers.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Sept. 29th—Oromocto, Crisp, Hull; Venerable, Martin, Hull; Sir Henry Pottinger, Greig, Belfast; Essex, Norton, London; Mary Lawson, Wilson, London; Catharine, Laverty, Kingstown, (Ireland.)

Oct. 1st—Rosalinda, Simpson, Liverpool; Henry Porcher, Gregg, Leith; Helen Thomson, Gray, Ayr.

2d—Aurora, Hunter, Hull; Nelson, Waite, Maryport; Edmond, Robertson, Liverpool.

3d—Novascotian, Corning, London.

4th—Paraguay, Cornish, River Plate.

CLEARED.

Oct. 1st—Barque Hercules, Newton, Cork, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Olive Branch, Francis, Boston, scantling and scrap iron—P. McKay.

2d—Ship Delta, Gover, Liverpool, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Barque Cornwall, Charles Plymouth, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Heather Bell, Jenkins, Limerick, timber and deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Brig Mountaineer, Hall, New-York, lumber and spars—Allison & Spurr; Schr. Richmond, Kyfin, Boston, alewives—J. Noble; Zealand, Hobbs, St. John's (N.F.), flour and bread—J. M. Hamilton.

3d—Barque Palendar, Lovett, London, timber and deals—Chas. McLean; Brig Velocity, White, Waterford, deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Schooner Eagle, Evans, Boston, scantling—T. Donaghue.

4th—Brig Lafayette, Clifford, Philadelphia, scantling and palings—John Robertson; Schr. Dolphin, Holder, Boston, scantling and boards—Jas. Vernon; Eliza Jane, McLean, Hallowell, (Maine,) chalk—Master.

5th—Ship Portland, Abell, Liverpool, timber and deals—Wm. Leavitt; Schr. Calder, Calder, Boston, chalk—Chas. McLauchlan; Kosciusko, Hierup, Providence (R.I.), boards—Jas. Vernon.

6th—Francis, Comeau, Boston, alewives—J. Noble.

Sailed, on Monday, H. M. Schr. Bermuda, Com. Jolly, for Halifax.

Spoken, June 6th, lat. 18 38 S., long. 37 52, steamship Unicorn, from New-York, for California—all well.

Arrived at Halifax, Sept. 27th, ship Devon, Betts, London, 23 days—19 from the Lizard; 28th, schr. Charles, Whipple, St. John, 60 hours; 29th, barque Albert, Card, Liverpool.—At Alexandria, 28th, brigt. Gem, McCready, St. John.—At Boston, 29th, schr. Cuba, Kavanagh, do.; Oct. 1st, brigt. Antoinette, Flint, do.—At New-York, Oct. 4th, brigt. Victoria, Petch, St. John, 4 days.

Sailed from Buenos Ayres, Aug. 2d, brigt. Anglo Saxon, Tomlinson, Havanna.

Cleared at Quebec, Sept. 26th, ship Norton, Doane, London; 27th, schr. Marie, Blais, St. John; 29th, ship Home, Muir, Liverpool.—At Boston, 29th, schr. William Henry, Mosher, St. John.

Port of Shediac, Sept. 21.—*Arrived*, barque Queen, Clutterbuck, London, 35 days—W. H. & R. C. Scovil. *Sailed*, Sept. 17th, brig George, Monroe, Boston; 19th, barque Allen Brown, Shaw, London; 25th, ship Charlotte, Ayles, London; 29th, barque Medium, Crosby, do.

Arrivals from St. John.—Sept. 13th—Jane, at Gloucester; 14th—John, at Whitehaven; Thalia, at Belfast; 15th—Millman, do.; Peltoma, at Beaumaris; Eliza & Ann, at Youghall; Sarah, at Dundalk; Sarah and Pilgrim, in the Clyde; Alberto, and Jane, at Liverpool; 16th—Pearl, at Hull; Blanch, at Donegal; 17th—Pomona, at Gravesend; Director, at Queenstown; Widow, at Belfast; Virgil, for Grimsby, off St. Albans.

Arrived at Bristol, Sept. 17th, barque Emma Scarle, Hescroff, St. Andrews.

Sailed from Deal, Sept. 16th, ship Lesmahagow, Gaskin, St. John, and Maranham, Jameson, Boston.—From Newport, 19th, William Carson, Vaughan, Bermuda.—From Liverpool, 21st, Speed, Grundell, Savannah.

The Douglas, Brown, from London, for St. John, put into Portsmouth, Sept. 14th, and sailed again on the 16th.

The Jane Duff, Stephenson, from Greenock, for St. John, put into Ratmullan, (Lough Swilly,) Sept. 14th, with loss of sails.

THE LAST PERFORMANCE

At the Mechanics' Institute!

This Evening, (Saturday,)

October 6th, 1849.

SIGNOR BLITZ!

GRATEFUL for the distinguished success conferred on his entertainments, respectfully announces that on the above occasion he will introduce a variety of new and pleasing experiments, that apparently surpass the operations of the ancient professors of Demonology. Also, laughable scenes in VENTRILOQUISM.

Admission 1s. 3d. Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at a quarter to 8. Oct. 6.

VENTRILOQUISM & ART!

SIGNOR BLITZ

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will give a Performance at the Masonic Hall, Carleton, on Monday evening, Oct. 8 h.—At the Portland Market House on Tuesday evening, Oct 9th, and at the TEMPERANCE HALL, Indian Town, on Wednesday evening, Oct 10th.

☞ Tickets 1s. 3d.; Children half price.—Doors open at seven—Performance to commence at half-past. Oct. 6th, 1849.

LARGEST PAINTING IN THE WORLD!!!

WILL open at the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, Saint John, in a short time (due notice will be given) the gigantic moving

Panorama of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

Painted on over Four Miles of Canvass.

This great Geographical Work, was exhibited in the Cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, &c., to over 487,000 admiring spectators, and is the only Panorama in the world that represents the magnificent scenery on the Ohio river. It represents the diversified scenery of twelve different States, a distance of 2300 miles, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Panorama will be explained by Mr. GEO. W. CASSIDY. September 29.

SMYRNA LEECHES.

ONE BOX fine healthy LEECHES received at *No. 1 North Side Market Square.*
Oct. 6. WM. O. SMITH.

STAR Life Assurance Company.

CHIEF OFFICE—

44, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to transact any business connected with Life Assurance. *Blank Forms for effecting Insurances, Prospectuses, and every other information cheerfully afforded at the Office of the Agency, St. John.* D. B. STEVENS, Barrister-at-Law,
Oct. 6. *Agent for New-Brunswick.*

IN BANKRUPTCY.

City and County of Saint John, ss.

In the matter of Archibald Hegan, a Bankrupt—

THE Creditors of Archibald Hegan, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, Grocer, against whom a fiat in Bankruptcy hath been awarded and issued and now in prosecution, are desired to meet on Tuesday the thirtieth day of October next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day, at my Office in the Commercial Bank Building, in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, to decide upon accepting or refusing such offer of Composition as was made to the Creditors assembled at a Meeting held at my Office on Thursday, the twentieth day of September instant. Dated this twenty-fifth day of September, A D 1849.

D. JORDAN, *Prov. Assignee.*

Bank of New-Brunswick.

Saint John, 2d October, 1849.

A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the half year ending 30th September, 1849, will be paid to the Stockholders on or after the 31st instant.

By order of the Board.
R. WHITESIDE, Cashier.

ARMY CONTRACTS—1850.

Commissariat, New-Brunswick,
St. John, 2d October, 1849.

SEALED TENDERS, the rates to be expressed in Sterling, will be received at the Assistant Commissary General, at the Commissariat Office, Saint John, until 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 13th October instant, for the undermentioned Commissariat supplies, namely:—

FRESH BEEF.

Such quantities of Ox or Heifer Beef, of the best marketable quality, as may be required for Her Majesty's Land Forces at Saint John and Saint Andrews, during the twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1850. The meat to consist of hind and fore quarters, and no other, and to be delivered, at the Contractor's expense, to the Troops at their respective Barracks. It is however to be seen by the Quarter-Master at the Contractor's Stall or place of general business and approved previously to its being sent to the Barracks.

BAKING BREAD.

For one year, from the 1st January, 1850, for the Troops and Departments of St. John and St. Andrews, in such quantities as may be required, and to be delivered from the bakehouse or shop of the Contractor, but conveyed for the Troops to the Barracks at his expense. The Bread to be baked at least 12 hours previous to delivery. The tenders to state the number of pounds of well-baked Bread that will be delivered for one hundred pounds of Flour provided by the Commissariat. The Flour to be taken from the Commissariat Stores, at the Contractor's expense, for which he will be allowed the empty barrels.

FORAGE.

For one year, from the 1st January, 1850, for the Horses of Officers belonging to the Garrison of Saint John. The Tenders to state the rates at which the ration, consisting of 10 lbs. Oats, 14lbs Hay, and 6lbs. Straw, of the best quality, will be delivered in detail by the Contractor, from his own Store, which is to be in the vicinity of the Barracks The Hay in bundles of 56lbs. each. The Straw in bundles of 24lbs. each.

PORPOISE OIL AND COTTON WICK.

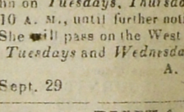
For one year, from 1st January, 1850, for the Garrison of St. John. The Tenders to express the rate per gallon, Imperial, for Oil, and per pound for Cotton Wick.

Blank Forms of Tender (*Manuscript will not be received*), and all further particulars touching the reserve of Cattle to be kept on hand, the description and quality of the Forage, the quantity to be reserved in depot, and the penalties annexed to each Contract, will be furnished on application at the Commissariat Office, Saint John.

Payment will be made in Bills of Exchange on Her Majesty's Treasury, at 30 days' sight, at Par, or in Silver or Gold Money at the Army rate.

HALIFAX RACES.

Pleasure Trip to and from Windsor.



THE Steamer "FAIRY QUEEN," Captain Chisholm, will leave the South Market Wharf on MONDAY Afternoon, the 8th instant, at FOUR o'clock, for the above place.

Returning will leave Windsor for St. John, on FRIDAY Morning, the 12th inst, at EIGHT o'clock.

☞ Passage to and from Windsor—$1.

Arrangements have been made with Messrs. King & Co to convey Passengers from Windsor to Halifax, and back, on reasonable terms.

The Pleasure Trip will not take place unless 100 persons are booked by Monday morning.

Oct. 6. JAMES WHITNEY.

Steamer REINDEER,

D. CURRIER, Master.

FARE REDUCED!

Cabin 5s. Forward 2s. 6d.

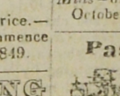
THE Steamer REINDEER, having discontinued her Route to Hampton, will, for the present, leave Indian Town for FREDERICTON on *Mondays, Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*, at 11 o'clock, a. m., and Fredericton for Saint John on *Tuesdays, Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*, at 10 a. m., until further notice.

She will pass on the West Side of Long Island on *Tuesdays* and *Wednesdays*.

A. S. PERKINS, Agent.

Sept. 29

Steam to DIGBY & ANNAPOLIS



The Steamer MAID OF ERIN, Captain Leavitt, leaves the North Market Wharf every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock, for DIGBY and ANNAPOLIS, until further notice.

Sept. 15. THOMAS PARKS.

FURNITURE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for Sale at reduced prices,—A large quantity of FURNITURE of all descriptions.

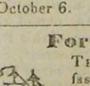
October 6. ROBERT NISBET.

PINE LUMBER.

ABOUT 80 M. feet of PINE BOARDS, clear No. 1, 2, and 3,—part of the lot reserved—apply to MR. BESNARD at the *Carleton Steam Mills*—or to JOHN ROBERTSON.

October 6.

Passage to California!



THE substantial and fast sailing brig "ECLIPSE," of 225 Tons Register, has very good accommodation for Cabin Passengers, and is commanded by an experienced Master, thoroughly acquainted with the coast down to San Francisco; will be ready for sea and sail from Windsor, Nova Scotia, about the 1st November. Passage money £35 paid in advance. For further information enquire of F. S. Harding, Esq Windsor, or J. W. M. IRISH, Nelson street.

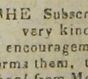
October 6.

For San Francisco.

The superior Coppered and Copper fastened Brig "VOLANTE," will sail for the above Port about 1st proximo,—has good accommodation for a few Passengers, if early application be made to the Master on board, or ALLISON & SPURR.

St. John, 29th Sept. 1849.—3w.

For DUBLIN Direct.



The First Class Ship CATHARINE, 667 Tons Register, C. Laverty, Commander, will sail on or about the 8th inst., having superior accommodations, can take a few Cabin Passengers on early application at the office of WILLIAM CARVILL, Nelson Street.

October 6.

Mr. Sewell's Day-School.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks to his very kind Friends for their liberal support and encouragement during the past year, would inform them, that he has *Removed his Day School* from Mr. Berryman's Buildings, Charlotte Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. James Wood, deceased, Charlotte Street, and nearly opposite the residence of ... Woodward, Esquire, where he still continues to give Instruction *in the Elements of an English Education*, and pledges himself to use his best endeavours for the benefit and mental advancement of all Pupils entrusted to his guardianship. The Subscriber will open an EVENING SCHOOL for the accommodation of those who cannot attend his Day-School, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 15th instant, about One Hour ...

By particular request of Friends—immediately after 4 o'clock each day, MUSICAL CLASSES will be opened, when Instruction will be given to Children in both Sacred and Secular Music. ... a sufficient number of children offer, Classes of this description may be taught extremely low, ... acquire a tolerable amount of Musical knowledge. Please consult Teacher at School Rooms.

H. W. SEWELL, Teacher.

St. John, N.B., 1849.