COMMUNICATIONS.

[FOR THE COURIER.]

To the Members of the New Brunswick Colonial Association.

GENTLEMEN,—The Secretaries of the Association have given public notice of two Resolutions which are to be submitted to the General Meeting, on Tuesday next. I fully approve of this mode of proceeding, as the members are enabled to give the contents of the Resolutions due consideration. Acting under this impression, I subjoin two Resolutions, which will be offered to the General Meeting as amendments to those already advertised. A MEMBER.

St. John, N.B., 1st Sept., 1849.

Whereas the recent commercial policy of the mother country has produced disastrous results to the trade and commerce of these Provinces, and British Statesmen evince a determination to continue such policy, *entirely regardless* of the commercial welfare of the colonies; and there is no probability that any address or remonstrance from these Provinces, upon the subject, will effect any good. *And whereas* Great Britain, with her immense resources of pauper labour, machinery, and superabundance of capital, may be able to contend with the disadvantages of a one-sided theory of free-trade; yet, should the infant energies of these Provinces remain subject to the paralyzing influence of this anti-colonial policy, the consequences to us will be *ruinous*. THEREFORE RESOLVED, *that we cannot reasonably hope for any amelioration of our present difficulties, so long as the commercial and industrial interests of these Provinces are under the control and direction of a Colonial Secretary, or of a Parliament wherein British Colonies are unrepresented.* *And further resolved*, that this Association do request similar associations in this and the other Provinces to join in soliciting from the mother country a concession to British America of the unrestricted privilege of making laws for the regulating of its commerce, and developing its various resources; as also to concede to British America the power of negociating *commercial agreements* with the Government of the neighbouring Republic.

RESOLVED, that this Association will, by every legitimate means, promote a *federal union of the Provinces*, having a Constitution which shall secure

1st. A continuance of the political connexion, and the parental protection of our mother country, by vesting in the Sovereign of Great Britain the appointment of a Governor-General, having *duties, powers* and privileges to be *specified* and *restricted* in the Constitution.

2d. The lower Provinces jointly shall delegate to the Federal Legislature the same number of members as Canada.

3d. The Federal Legislature shall be competent to make import tariff, and regulations promotive of provincial industry, and general laws and regulations, as well civil as commercial, to be uniform in all the Provinces, and shall have full power to negociate and complete commercial agreements with the Government of the neighbouring Republic.

4th. Each Province to have the *entire control* of its local matters, and to have the *whole power* of appointing or electing its public functionaries; and each Province to be chargeable with its present public debt, and to have the control of the revenue derived from its own resources.

And further Resolved, that the Committee of Management of this Association do request similar associations in this and the other Provinces to assist us in every constitutional way to accomplish the foregoing object.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—You are of course aware that by the late law in amendment of our City Charter a Police Department has been established within the City, under the control of a Police Magistrate, whose duty it is to adjudicate on all cases which were heretofore cognizable before Justices of the Peace in the City. The act also provides that any Alderman or Justice of the Peace (other than the Police Magistrate or Alderman sitting in the City Court) who shall receive any fees or costs whatever within the City shall be liable to be indicted for extortion. As the support of the Police Establishment, if to be derived from direct taxation, must be very onerous on the citizens, the provision prohibiting other Magistrates from receiving fees was no doubt intended to secure to the Police Office the receipt of all fees and costs accruing from Magistrates' cases *triable* in the City, and the appropriation of these fees for the support of the Establishment is duly provided for by the Act. Judging from the energetic and satisfactory manner in which the business of the Police Office has been conducted up to the present, it is confidently expected that the receipts of the office (if not interfered with by other Magistrates) will nearly meet the expenditure, and relieve the citizens from any heavy taxation for Watch or Police. Since the passing of the late law our Aldermen and Magistrates within the City have very properly declined holding their courts for the trial of causes, referring parties to the Police Office for the determination of their complaints; less regard is, however, shown for the interests of the citizens and the intention of the law by a certain Magistrate in Portland, in whose office two cases of seamen against their master for wages were taken from the city, and held a few days since, although the ship, as well as the parties, had been, from the time of their arrival at this port, within the limits of the city, where the matters could have been determined before the Police Magistrate with far less trouble and expense to all parties. Mr. Watters attended on behalf of the master and entered the following protest against the proceedings:—

That the said parties, Plaintiffs and Defendant, are Master and Seamen belonging to the Ship *Bolivar*, now lying alongside a wharf in the City of St. John,—that the said ship has not been, since her arrival at the Port of St. John, within the bounds of the Parish of Portland, and that both the said parties, Plaintiffs and Defendant, have resided since their arrival at the said port and now are residing on board the said ship within the limits of the said City.

That the said Ship *Bolivar*, and the said parties, Plaintiffs and Defendant, so being and residing within the limits of the City of St. John, as aforesaid, the cause of action in this case, if any, should have been brought and heard at the Police Office in the said City, and not elsewhere.

That by the Statute of the Assembly, cap. 48, passed at the last Session of the Legislature, the section seventeen provides that it shall not be lawful for any Alderman or Justice of the Peace (other than the Police Magistrate or Alderman sitting in the City Court,) to take or receive any fees or costs whatever for any proceedings, trial or judgment had before him in the said City; thereby intending that all causes of action upon which fees or costs are payable should be tried and disposed of within the City of St. John.

That the bringing this cause in the present Court in the Parish of Portland, and compelling the party Defendant and his witnesses to travel out of the City into the Parish of Portland, *is contrary to the policy of the said law, and a palpable attempt to evade and render useless that portion of the said act set forth in the said seventeenth section*,—deprives the party Defendant of the benefit and protection intended by the Legislature to be afforded to cases of this description, and by withdrawing from the Police Office of the said City the business intended to be tried therein, is injurious to the inhabitants of the said City, and unduly interferes with the legitimate sources of revenue from which the expenses of the said Police Establishment in the said City are intended to be derived.

The Magistrate, Mr. Justice Payne, persisted in trying the causes, and based his jurisdiction in the words of the Imperial Act, which authorises any Justice of the Peace "*at or near to the place*" where the parties may be to hear the complaint. Judgment was, however, given for the master on the merits in both actions.

As this course of proceeding, if followed up, must seriously affect the legitimate business of the City Police Office, and, consequently, the pecuniary interests of the city, I deem it right that the matter should be made public, for, however, any other Magistrate may feel himself justified, by *the strict letter of the Imperial Act*, in holding his court for the trial of these cases, it is much to be regretted that any gentleman in the Commission of the Peace should exercise his jurisdiction *to the evasion, and contrary to the policy*, of a wholesome and necessary law of this country.—Yours, A CITIZEN.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Steamer *Falcon*, at Halifax, brings accounts from St. John's to the 22d ult.—The Hon. Patrick Morris, Colonial Treasurer, who took an active part in the management of affairs in the Island, died on the morning of that day of a disease of the heart.

There was a rumour at St. John's on the 21st that Mr. Justice Sims, one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court had been suspended in his Judicial office. The alleged cause of suspension is said to be his having refused to proceed on the circuit, because the Legislature had not provided amply for the expense of such service. Formerly the sum allowed by the Legislature was £700—last year it was reduced to £200.

The Earl of Dundonald naval commander in chief on the North American station, who had paid a visit to Newfoundland, had been addressed by the Chamber of Commerce at St. John's—on the subject of French encroachment on the fisheries of the colony, and the want of a more minute and extensive survey of that part of the Labrador coast from Lance-a-Loup to Sandwich Bay. His Lordship promised to bring these matters before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. His lordship left St. John's on the 13th.

The Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

The *Caledonia*, Mail Steamer of the 18th of August, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning at one o'clock, after a passage of 11½ days from Liverpool. Her news was received here on Thursday evening at six o'clock, by the United States express—the Steamer Herald making an excellent run from Granville, through a dense fog. The Post Office Express, with the letters and papers for this City did not arrive until five o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Caledonia had forty-six passengers for Boston, and twelve for this City. Among the latter were Messrs. Charles Patton and Wm. Magee, of this City.

The commercial intelligence continues to be rather favourable. The crops also were generally promising—the weather however, had been showery. Cholera still continued to prevail in London and Liverpool.

An article on the Colonies, in the *London Morning Post* of the 16th, concludes as follows:

"To us it seems, that the policy of the British Government, for some time past, has directly tended to drive the British party in Canada into the arms of the annexation party in the United States. So far as private interest is concerned, the balance is manifestly in favour of annexation, and has been made so by the acts of the British Government. We now give the Yankee Americans all the advantages in our markets which the British Americans possess, but the British Americans have not the advantages in the markets of the Republic which the citizens of that Republic possess. The corn of the New York merchant is admitted as readily to the market of London or Liverpool as the corn of the Montreal merchant; but if the Montreal merchant wishes to sell his wheat in an American market, he is stopped by a duty of 8s. British per quarter. This is but one of the many instances in which British Americans have been placed at a disadvantage by their own Government—a disadvantage from which they would escape by 'annexation.' We cannot, therefore, wonder that at present a deep, though it may be a silent, current is running in favour of annexation. Scorn and disgust have been the uppermost and prevailing sentiments of the old British party in Canada for some time past, and if it had been the deliberate purpose of her Majesty's Government first to create, and subsequently to embitter, those sentiments, we do not think they could have acted more effectually to that end than her Majesty's ministers have done. We admit the difficulty which existed to do otherwise, as soon as the principle was adopted, that the Representative Assembly was to be absolute; but that principle is inconsistent with colonial Government. To attempt to maintain the sway of the British Monarchy in a distant settlement without any active element of Monarchical power is absurd. The colony, which possesses absolute and unconditional self-government ought not to be called a colony; and if it be too weak to be an independent kingdom, such pretended self-government cannot be a blessing, and will, probably, be a curse."

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 18.

We are gratified to find that there has been, not only here but in London, a marked improvement in nearly every branch of business, and from the present rate of foreign exchanges, is likely to continue so. The Produce markets have been more freely supplied, but as buyers have manifested a greater desire to operate, a large amount of business has been transacted, in some instances at rather higher rates. Exporters have made purchases with more freedom, but speculators still hold off. The tenor of our advices from the United States respecting the ensuing Cotton crop are considered very unsatisfactory as to the yield, and has, consequently, operated in favour of holders. The demand is good, and large sales are daily reported. We continue to have a dull and rather declining market for all descriptions of Breadstuffs: the hope of a timely and abundant harvest causes dealers to supply present and pressing wants only. The demand for most descriptions of Metals has improved, and a large business is going forward. Our most recent advices from the manufacturing districts speak encouragingly of trade in both Cotton and Woollen goods. The reports from Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Hamburgh are satisfactory; and should the hostilities which are now carried on between the Austrian, Hungarian, and Russian forces soon be brought to a speedy termination, we may also expect a further improvement in many departments of business. Money continues plentiful; but as trade improves, the demand for the precious metals increase; still, the rate of discount continues easy. The English Funds are steady, and a fair amount of business is going forward.

The sales of cotton, during the week, amount to 83,190 bales, of which speculators took 38,320, and exporters 7,090.

Prime sound parcels of American flour are quoted at 23s. 6d. to 25s., while inferior uninspected is difficult to sell at 18s. 6d. to 20s. per brl. American wheat sells at 5s. 6d. to 7s. per bushel. Indian corn has advanced 2s. to 3s. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The supplies of North American Colonial Wood, since the 1st February, have been brought in 140 vessels, viz, 35 from Quebec, 49 from St. John, N.B., and 56 from other ports, which have comprised a tonnage of 71,102; during same time last year, there arrived 129 vessels, the tonnage being 72,333. From the North of Europe, 25 vessels, 6,156 tons, wood laden, have arrived; whilst for the like timber, last year, 47 vessels, 14,849 tons, arrived. The contentions that have so much agitated the different states in Europe appear to be subsiding, and confidence as to the safety of extending commercial transactions is gradually being restored. It is gratifying to observe, that those engaged in trade, in the manufacturing districts, are now enjoying a greatly increased demand for their productions for home use as well as for exportation. Importers of most descriptions of foreign produce, too, are experiencing an improved demand at better prices, but the supplies from Quebec of square timber have been, of late, on so ample a scale, that the market has become heavy, whilst from St. John the arrivals have been unusually limited, and are likely to continue so. Deals, however, are recovering from the very low prices at which they have been for some time past. Since the 27th ult., ten cargoes of Quebec yellow pine timber have been disposed of at prices ranging from 13½d. to 14½d. per foot, according to average, size, and quality; red pine at 16½d. to 17½d. per foot; oak, 21d. to 23d. per foot; elm, 15d. to 16d. per foot; standard staves, £40 to £42 per M., and puncheon, £14 to £15 per M. Two cargoes of St. John spruce deals at £7 per standard, with pine deals at £9 10s per standard, and pine boards at £10 per standard. One cargo of St. Stephen's spruce deals, at £6 15s per standard; one cargo of Prince Edward Island birch, at 13½d. per foot; deals at £6 per standard, and lathwood at 20s per fathom; one cargo of Shediac pine and spruce deals, at £7 per standard. Quebec Hacmatac sleepers, 10 by 5, have realised 3s each, 9 by 4½ at 2s. 4d., and under at 2s. each. By auction, two lots of Port Carlisle pine deals, brought £13 10s. per standard, and deal ends, £6 10s. per standard. The late heavy arrival of staves in the market has had the effect of reducing prices considerably.

The Queen's visit to Ireland has terminated with the same enthusiastic delight with which it commenced. Her Majesty after visiting the Duke of Leinster at Carton, on the morning of the 10th instant, returned to Dublin, and thence proceeded to Kingston, where she embarked in the evening. The farewell to the Dublin folks seems to have been of a most animated and chivalrous character, the Queen acknowledging the testimonials of loyalty expressed by the multitudes which witnessed her embarkation, with more than accustomed warmth; she waved her handkerchief in token of the satisfaction she experienced, and again and again was the royal standard lowered as a signal of her acknowledgements of the hearty reception she had experienced. The royal squadron encountered some heavy weather in going to Belfast, but anchored safely off Carrickfergus, at dawn of day on the 11th instant. The whole morning was passed in visiting the Linen-hall, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Zoological Gardens, and the Queen's College, and the Queen re-embarked on board the Fairy at six in the afternoon. The people of the industrial capital of the North of Ireland exhibited the same joyous delight which the Queen's presence had elicited at Cork and Dublin; and this memorable visit has removed not only a world of prejudice and dissatisfaction, but has proved incontestibly that the Irish people are as sincerely attached to royalty, and to the august person who now so happily fills the English throne, as any other of their fellow-subjects in Great Britain or throughout our colonial dominions. There can be little doubt but that another royal progress to Ireland will be arranged to take place at no very distant period; and no better plan could be devised to bring the countries into closer connexion than frequent similar visits, which may hereafter be made to subserve not merely a momentary gratification of sight seeing, but something of a more permanent and practically useful character. Ireland might thus be insensibly instructed, by a "royal road" to knowledge, in some of the arts and habits which have raised the English to their present opulence and renown. The Queen, upon leaving Belfast, was detained on the coast by violent gales for some hours but the wind having abated, the royal squadron reached Loch Ryan on Sunday night, and entered the Clyde the following morning. The weather, however, proved so tempestuous that the Queen did not carry out her intentions of visiting some parts of the Lochs, but Prince Albert by his presence gratified the curiosity of the Scotch people who had assembled to greet Her Majesty. The royal entry into Glasgow took place on Tuesday, the authorities presenting the accustomed addresses, and the Scotch showing as much enthusiasm as the Irish. At 2, P. M. the royal party set forward by railway to Perth, which they reached in about an hour and a half, and after visiting the Penitentiary, and enjoying a ride in the neighbourhood of Moncrieff Hill, they returned to the Royal George Hotel to dinner. On Tuesday Her Majesty started for Balmoral, where she is now enjoying the sweets of privacy after the late exciting scenes she has gone through.

The Lord Mayor announced officially that the Queen, to express to the citizens of Dublin her unmixed gratification at the loyalty manifested towards her on all occasions during her stay, had intimated, through Sir George Grey, her intention to confer on the Prince of Wales the title of Earl of Dublin.

OFFICIAL HONOURS.—It is said, that the Earl of Clarendon is to be raised in the Peerage to the dignity of a Marquis; and the *Freeman's Journal* states, that, in addition to the other honours to be conferred consequent upon the Queen's visit to the country, Sir Wm. Somerville will be raised to the Peerage; and that he is to be succeeded in the office of Chief Secretary of Ireland by Mr. Redington, the present Under Secretary. The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Alderman O'Brien, M.P.), is to be created a Baronet. The letters patent will not issue for a week or two.

The Mayor of Belfast has been knighted by her Majesty—he is now Sir William Johnston.

The weather in Ireland has undergone a very unfavourable change since the departure of the Queen. In the neighbourhood of Dublin, the corn-fields have suffered greatly from the excessive rains, and we regret to say, that in the worst districts in the south there are signs of the potato disease re-appearing.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, preached, on Sunday, as a Baptist minister, in Mr. Evans's chapel, John-street, Bedford-row; the same place in which the Hon. and Rev. Gentleman was baptised, on Thursday morning.

FRANCE.—At length, after a sitting of eighteen months, only interrupted by the brief intervals occupied in the elections, the Legislative Assembly of France has adjourned to the 1st of October next. Its last acts before it separated were exactly significant of its career. Violence on the one hand, with an unmasked resolution on the other to undo all that the rash policy of the Provisional Government and the National Assembly have done, leaving, perhaps, the country at the mercy of perpetual capricious changes, of which no man can foresee the end.

The French Government, it is said, have received information, that Austria had applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter power was about to send 50,000 troops to protect the Austrian capital.

A modificati n in the ministry was thought likely by the retirement of Messrs. Dufaure and Odillon Barrot.

The troops left at Rome, by General Oudinot, have exhibited strong feelings of dissatisfaction at not being permitted to return to France. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, they deem it not only an act of injustice but of cruelty to detain them any longer from their families and their friends.

The Court of Assizes, at Marseilles, has just concluded the trials of the rioters, amounting to 150. Out of this number, 57 were found guilty, and sentenced to various kinds of punishment, from transportation to imprisonment. The remainder were acquitted.

ROME.—A letter from Rome of the 5th inst. says,—"Our capital, so perfectly tranquil during the last fortnight, has suddenly resumed a warlike appearance. Corps of cavalry and infantry are encamped during the night on the principal squares; the horses are saddled, and the guns loaded. Four pieces of artillery are pointed on Piazza del Popolo towards the three great streets, the Corso, Via Ripetto, and Via del Babuino. Squadrons of cavalry, and strong detachments of infantry patrol at night the streets of the city. General Oudinot, on being informed of the measure reducing by one-third the value of the paper money, and anxious to prevent a popular insurrection, asked that the decree should not be posted up through the town; but the Pontifical Commission placed under his eyes his declaration of the day before, by which he resigned all his powers into the hands of the delegates of the Holy Father, and the General was obliged to allow the promulgation of the decree.

The other acts of the Pontifical Commission are equally ominous. They comprise the re-establishment of the ecclesiastical courts; the abolition of all laws enacted since the 6th of November, 1848; the dismissal of all persons who served under the Republic, and other measures so absolute and despotic, that nothing but the presence of French troops prevents a general convulsion In short, the French Republic has "liberated" the Romans with a vengeance.

The notary Gagiotti, who took an inventory of the furniture of the Pontifical Palaces at Rome, for the Republican Government, and M. Mazzochi, appointed by General Galletti, chaplain to the Carabineers, had been arrested. Prince Gabrielli, to whom the Pope had offered the Ministry of War, had refused to accept that post. Two persons charged with the murder of Count Rossi, had been arrested at Leghorn, and given up to the Roman authorities.

The prisons are crowded with persons of all ages and sexes, and arrests are taking place every day. At Bologna the Austrians are seizing, shooting, and bastanadoing the unfortunate citizens at discretion; neither life nor property is safe where the Austrian troops are.

It was reported that the Pontifical troops would be disbanded, and that the garrrison of Rome would be formed of French, Spanish, Austrian, and Neopolitan soldiers.

It is said that the French Government had determined to withdraw 9000 troops from the Roman States; 3000 are to be withdrawn immediately, 3000 in a fortnight, and the last 3000 in a month.

AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, AND HUNGARY.—Private accounts from Vienna on the 8th instant represent the occupation of Raab by the Hungarians as a more serious blow to the Imperialists than was as first supposed. All the artillery at Aatsh and Motsha was captured by the victors, who took four batteries to Komorn, and spiked the rest. One battalion of the Regiment Mazuchelli was captured; 40,000 cwt. of copper money, 50,000 uniforms, and 100,000 cwt. of flour were taken in Raab; and at Guönyö the Hungarians took five vessels loaded with corn, and with 17 cwt. of gunpowder. Near the city of Galantha the Hungarians intercepted a Russian transport with 30,000 regimentals. The principal engagement in this affair took place at Aatsh, where General Klapka, with 8000 men, attacked the Imperialists, who mustered 5000, and who had five batteries of 18-pounders. It is now stated as a fact that the corps of Klapka and Aulich have joined at Raab. The Russians have sent 20,000 men under General Ostensacken to punish the Hungarians for their temerity, while 10,000 Austrians are approaching from Aitenburg for the same purpose. On the other hand, it is alleged that, on the 3d instant, General Haynau had made a successful attack on the entrenched camp of the Hungarians at Szegedin, and compelled them to seek safety in a wild flight. The joy which this news was calculated to cause at Vienna was considerably lessened by the reflection that the "wild flights" of the Hungarians are sometimes very dangerous to their enemies. In the present instance, two Imperialist Generals, Benedek and Cordon, were among the wounded.

The intelligence of the defeat of Csarich, by Klapk, is fully confirmed. Aulich, it is said, is at Raab, and the Austrians have evacuated Wiesilburg. Georgey is between Erlau and Miskloez, in the rear of the Russians. He has opened his communications with Dembinski, and occupies the high road from Pesth to Ourka, thus cutting off the communications of the Russians with their reserves. Bem has divided his army into two corps, and has invaded Wallachi and Moldavia at the same time. According to the last accounts, he was within a short distance of Jassy, which the Russians were preparing to evacuate.

Letters from Cracow say a Russian corps of observation of 40,000 men has been concentrated on our frontiers, in case the Hungarians should attempt an invasion of Poland. Nearly all the troops of Gallicia have already entered Hungary. Six or seven couriers from England, France, and Russia, traverse the city daily. It is asserted that, in consequence of representations from England and France, that the Russians will evacuate Hungary in the course of forty days.

Vienna papers, of the twelfth instant, contain an official despatch from the head quarters of General Luders, in Schassburg (Transylvania), stating that, on the 31st ult., a battle took place between his corps and the Hungarian army under Bem, in which the latter was defeated, and the Russian General, Skariatin, killed by a cannon ball. 1000 Hungarians are said to have been killed in this battle. They were pursued by the Cossacks, who took seven field pieces, two standards, a large quantity of ammunition, and General Bem's travelling calash, containing important papers. 500 prisoners, too, were captured by the Russians. The Russian losses are quoted at 44 killed and 106 wounded.

MEETING OF DELEGATES.—The Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney-General, and the Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, left this city yesterday morning, in the steamer *Herald*, for Windsor, *en route* to Halifax, to attend a meeting of delegates from the Executive Governments of the several colonies, who are to assemble in Halifax next week, to discuss matters of importance connected with general interests of the Provinces.

The Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, and the Hon. W. H. Merritt, the delegates from Canada, were passengers in the steamer *Hibernia*, from Boston to Halifax, on Wednesday last.

The Hon. Edward Thornton, and the Hon. Charles Hensley, are the delegates from Prince Edward Island.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Members of the Agricultural Society and others interested in Agriculture, took place at the Mechanics' Institute in this City, for the purpose of meeting the celebrated Agricultural lecturer, Professor Johnston, who is now making a tour of this Province, with the view of ascertaining its Agricultural capabilities, the the nature of its soil, &c.

The Professor was introduced to the meeting by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who occupied the chair on the occasion.

We regret that we have neither time nor space at present to publish the lecture entire; we give, however, the leading features in the Professor's remarks. From his observation on the natural capabilities of the several districts which he has already explored, Professor Johnstone is convinced that this Province is well adapted to the various agricultural pursuits peculiar to a similar climate; but, in order to make those capabilities available, he recommended as absolutely essential, a thorough renovation in the present mode of tillage. He suggested several kinds of improvement and recommended as an important one, and suited to many sections through which he had travelled, the system of thorough drainage, as adopted and pursued with success in Britain. The importance of applying manures chemically adapted to the soil, was strongly adverted to; also the adaptation of lime; the mode of feeding and housing stock, with the different kinds of food most nutritive and suited to the different species of cattle. The Professor forcibly recommended the dissemination of proper agricultural instruction, and called upon the people to urge Legislative attention and aid to that important subject, and to the developement of the other resources of the Province. He stated, which is a well-known fact, that the people of England knew but little of the value of the agricultural means of this country; and he gave it as his opinion that an approved system of immigration into this Province would operate favourably on the mining interests.

There is one circumstance which particularly attracted the attention of Professor Johnstone, and which he considered well worth the attention of the farmer. On minute inquiry he found that the lands of this County were generally well adapted to the growing of oats, and that where that crop has been tried, the yield has been safe and abundant; yet in every direction he could meet with *loads of American flour* being carried into the interior, not excepting even those localities where the soil is exceedingly fertile. On reflection, the Professor felt convinced that a great want of due economy must prevail in the Province. He illustrated the importance of the growing of oats by reference to Scotland and other places where that crop was deemed an essential item in the scale of farming products, and constitute the principal food of a hardy and robust people, thereby depending upon the resources of their own farms for a comfortable subsistence.

The Professor did not speak so flatteringly of our mineral wealth. So far as it had yet appeared to him, our mineral resources—of which we are wont to speak so boastingly—are diminished in his estimation. His anticipations as to the extent of coal-fields, &c. in the Province, are far from being realized, and he deems it important that scientific inquiry should be immediately instituted to ascertain to what extent those mines do exist, which must be essential, in order to arrive at a true conclusion as to what our real position is, and to blend our different means, ere we can effect a melioration of our present condition. Professor Johnston complains of not being possessed of sufficient local information for the more satisfactory prosecution of his researches. This want must be a very serious obstacle, particularly to a stranger, and we sincerely trust that such an obstruction will be efficiently removed.

His Excellency, in closing the meeting stated that very beneficial results were likely to accrue from Professor Johnston's visit to this Province, and called upon those present and upon the people generally, to furnish the required information, and to aid, by every available means, the exploration now going forward.

Mr. Johnston will continue his investigations for a few weeks longer, and we shall endeavour, from time to time, to give the public the result of his observations.

A RICH TREAT.—We are happy to announce to our fellow-citizens that MR. MOONEY, the celebrated Irish Vocalist, Lecturer, Historian, &c. has arrived here, and begins his far-famed "Irish Evenings" in St. John, on Tuesday evening next, 4th Sept., in St. Stephen's Hall.—From the celebrity which has been won by this gentleman in Canada and the United States, we augur a brilliant audience on Tuesday night. We have suggested to Mr. Mooney to lower the admission fee to his Entertainments to 1s. 3d., with which he complies; we therefore guarantee a full attendance. The wit, song, humor and characteristics of Ireland, will be represented for our enjoyment by one of "Ireland's own."

At the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the *Saint John Sacred Music Society*, held on Wednesday evening, the 8th August, 1849, the following gentlemen were elected Office-bearers for the ensuing year:—George H. Lawrence, *President*; James Gerow, Jun., *Vice-President*; L. H. Waterhouse, *Treasurer*; E. B. A. G. Blaklee, *Sec'y. and Librarian*; Samuel Steven, Henry Card, Asa D. Blakslee, John Magee, A. Kidd, *Committee*. Samuel Steven, *Conductor*.

The Pic Nics and Tea Meetings in Carleton, which were advertised for next Wednesday, have been postponed for a week, in consequence of the Masonic Pic Nic, which is to come off at Oak Point on the 4th Sept. The latter is expected to be the largest and most splendid affair of the kind which has ever taken place in this Province.

A small house in Church-street was discovered to be on fire last night, about ten o'clock, which, however, was effectually subdued by the timely arrival of the engines. The fire, we are informed, resulted from an accident while drawing off liquor, and one man was severely burned.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner that Mr. James Wise, son of Mr. John Wise, of Douglastown, and Student at law in the office of George Kerr, Esq. of Chatham, came to an untimely death on the morning of the 23d ult. by the accidental discharge of his gun, while proceeding alone on a shooting excursion. It would appear that while in the act of lifting his gun towards him over a gate, something caught the trigger, and the gun went off, lodging its contents in the right side of the abdomen, over the region of the liver, in a downward direction, at the same time igniting his clothes to a great extent. He then turned towards home, and succeeded in getting only about sixty paces, where he was found lying on his back close to the fence. He was an estimable young man, in the 21st year of his age.

A young lad, aged eight years, son of Mr. Daniel Crimmen, of Chatham, was drowned within the boom in rear of his father's dwelling on the morning of the 24th ult. Two lads were drowned at the Bend of Petticodiac last week; they had constructed a raft, on which they floated about for some time, when the influx of a strong tide separated it, and they sunk to the bottom.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE, HALIFAX.—We are indebted, says the Miramichi Gleaner, to a correspondent for the following particulars relating to the exertions which are now being made, and the future prospects of this seminary of learning:—

"A public meeting was held in Mr. Irvine's Church, St. John, on Monday evening the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, for the advocacy of the claims of this Institution. The Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney General, occupied the chair. We observed on the platform the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Hon. Mr. Kinnear, Solicitor General, the Rev. Professors King and M'Kenzie, of Halifax, nine of the ordained Ministers of the Presbytery of New-Brunswick, adhering to the Westminster Standard, the Rev. Mr. Duff, of Lunenburg, N. S., and the Rev. Mr. Stavely, Reformed Presbyterian Minister, St. John. Many able, interesting, and effective addresses were delivered, a great impulse was given to this worthy cause, and an increased interest manifested in its encouragement and success by the large and respectable assemblage. It is firmly believed that adequate means will be forthcoming for the support and prosperity of this rising nursery to train a native ministry for these lower Provinces of British North America. It is well known that the embers need only to be gathered together, and fanned on the household hearths of the godly, to produce a holy flame of the fire of heaven to brighten and animate, with indications of talent and piety, the hopes of the Church, and to cheer and revive the desponding hearts of forlorn colonists in the dreary wilderness, and to beautify and enrich the moral wastes of these spiritual deserts, with the rose of Sharon and the lilly of the valley. It is earnestly expected that the collectors of the respective local associations will be speedily and actively engaged, and leave nothing undone that they ought to have timeously done, to raise funds for the attainment of the object contemplated; and that the local Treasurers will remit the sums collected to WM. PARKS, Esq. the Provincial Treasurer, Saint John, that they may be duly forwarded to the General Treasurer of the Central College Board, at Halifax, before the close of the second financial year."

By the *Maid of Erin*, we have files of Boston papers, of Thursday, and New York of Wednesday, last.

There were eleven deaths by cholera, in Boston, on Wednesday. In New York, on the same day, there were twenty-five, of which fifteen occurred in private practice.

The number of deaths by cholera, reported in New York, on Monday, was 21. The whole number of deaths, in New York, for the week ending on the 25th, was 233. The total number of deaths, by cholera, from May 18th to August 25th, was 4,671, and the deaths from all causes, during the same time, were 11,428.

President Taylor, who is now on a tour through the States, was attacked with symptoms of cholera, at Erie (Pa.), on Saturday evening. On Wednesday morning he was reported, by telegraph, to be much better, but rather weak. General Taylor's lady and daughter left Washington for Erie, on Tuesday, in consequence of the report of the General's illness.

Forty-six young women from New-Brunswick arrived in Lowell last evening, via Lowell and Lawrence Railroad. They have been employed to work in the Massachusetts Mills. They are a stout, hearty looking troupe of damsels, and would instantly be recognized as belonging to another blood than the pure Yankee.—*Lowell Courier.*

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.—*Washington*, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1849.—Abbot Lawrence, our newly appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, left last evening with his final instructions from the Secretary of State. His departure has been hastened by negociations of our present Minister, which were not in accordance with the views entertained by the present administration of our true policy to be maintained at that court. I shall not go into details. It is sufficent to say that no instructions of a certain character to our Minister in London are on *file* at the State Department, authorizing him to act as he has in measures of great importance to the manufacturing and commercial community of this country.

The inference is that secret instructions over the autograph of the late President were his authority, which instructions, as I have said, have not been placed on file. I may remark here that this was a favourite and practised finesse on the part of the late President. It is the impression that the same system of secret communication and instructions was practised by the late President with Mr. McLane, on the Oregon question. There can be no doubt that the former played a game between the 49 deg. and the 54 deg. 40 min. party, which was, to say the least, derogatory to the official character of the head of the nation.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

MONTREAL, AUG. 25.—The inquest on the body of Mason, who was shot in the late row, has come to a conclusion. The Coroner's Jury gave the following verdict:—That the said Mason, deceased, came to his death by having been shot by some person unknown; that such person was firing in the defence of Mr. Lafontaine's life and property,—but that the Corporation are greatly to blame in neglecting timely precaution that would have averted this calamity. The Mayor having issued a proclamation for special constables, about four hundred of the most respectable citizens have been sworn in. There have been no disturbances since. The horse police are still at La Prairie.

Our city is healthy, and the cholera has quite disappeared.

By the last report from Quebec, we find that seven deaths had occurred there, among whom was the wife of Chief-Justice Stewart, and James Black, Esq., brother to the Hon. Henry Black.

The Hon. Jean Baptiste Tache, member of the Legislative Council, died at Kamouraska, on Wednesday last.

THE HARVEST IN CANADA.—The fall wheat harvest in this neighborhood is now almost entirely gathered, and we are happy to say that the yield is most abundant—greater than for many years past.—We hear of thirty, forty, and even fifty bushels to the acre on many farms.—*Toronto Globe.*

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in August, - -	£1192 11 11
Withdrawn in ditto, - -	404 9 11

Acting Trustee for Sept., John Duncan, Esq

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

Certificates, under the Act 12 Vic., cap. 71, of the due ordination of the under-named gentlemen, as ministers of the "Free Christian Baptist Church" in this Province, have been transmitted to the Provincial Secretary's Office, and filed therein according to law, viz.:—

Robert Colpitts,	Norton,	King's.
Jonathan Shaw,	Wakefield,	Carleton.
Charles M'Mullin,	Brighton,	Do.
Samuel Hartt,	Wakefield,	Do.
Edward Wayman,	Studholm,	Do.
Abner Merserean,	Blissville,	Sunbury.
Wm. E. Pennington,	Hampstead,	Queen's
Joseph Noble,	City of Saint John,	
Ezekiel Seprell,	Wakefield,	Carleton.
Benjamin Merritt,	Hampstead,	Queen's.
George Orser,	Brighton,	Carleton.
Ezekiel M'Leod,	Carleton,	Saint John.
John Perry,	Johnston,	Queen's.
Robert French,	Kingston,	King's.

By his Excellency's command,

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 22d Aug., 1849.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This body will hold its Jubilee, or fiftieth annual meeting in this City; the Session commenced this day, (Saturday) at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the Brussell's Street Baptist Chapel. On Sabbath at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the Rev. T. S. HARDING will preach in Germain Street, and the Rev. JOSEPH CRANDAL, it is expected, will preach in the Brussell's Street Baptist Chapel—They are two of the Ministers who composed the Association when formed fifty years ago. It is expected that the Rev. A. D. THOMSON will preach in Portland, and the Rev. JOHN FRANCIS in Carleton Baptist Chapel at the same hour.

At 6 o'clock on Sabbath evening, the Rev. G. F. MILES is expected to preach in Germain Street, and the Rev. Mr. BROOKS, from Eastport, in the Brussells Street Baptist Chapel, and the Rev. WILLIAM HALL in Carleton, and the Rev. THEODORE S. HARDING in Portland at the same hour.—The seats will be free at all the above places on Sabbath, and collections will be taken up in the City at the close of each Service, for the Baptist Missionary Society.

On Monday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the Annual Sermon will be preached by the Rev. SAMUEL ELDER, from Fredericton, in the Brussell's Street Baptist Chapel.

EDW. D. VERY, *Clerk of the Association.*

PILES.—This distressing complaint proceeds from a want of proper evacuation of the bowels. The foul humors, instead of being thoroughly expelled from the body, are but partially so; a portion being left as it were at the threshold, is the cause of that vexatious complaint called Piles; and is frequently neglected until it ripens into a more horrid form of disease called Fistula.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills of the "North American College of Health," are a true and natural remedy for the above complaint, because they effectually cleanse the body from those morbid humors which are not only the cause of Piles, but of every malady incident to man.

☞ *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. Outler, Cocaigne; A. Lockhart, Quaco; Thomas Barry, Magaguadavic; A. H. Thomson, Saint Stephen; T. Wilder, Milltown