The Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1850.

THE CITY DEBT.

We give insertion below to a communication addressed by the Rev. F. Coster, of Carleton, to the Chairman of the Trustees of Corporation Property, detailing a scheme for the gradual liquidation of the City Debt. The amount of that debt is rapidly accumulating; and for a long time past, the subject has occupied the attention and deliberations of our City rulers. We have not had access to the Tables on which the Rev. Gentleman bases his calculations, but we have sufficient confidence in the correctness of the principle adopted to award him due praise for the clear and precise manner in which the subject is brought forward, and for the time and labour thus gratuitously employed for the benefit of his fellow-citizens.

In 1842, alarm was first created on ascertaining that the debt of the City had reached the large sum of £104,804, which was secured by mortgage over the City Property, subject to a 6 per cent. rate of interest, (although some of the loans were obtained on the payment of a bonus or premium). From that date up to the 1st January, 1850, a very large sum has been paid towards the interest and principal, but, notwithstanding, at the commencement of this year, the debt stood at £117,576. Now, by Mr. Coster's shewing, a debt of £100 in 1842, bearing 6 per cent. interest, but on which only 5 per cent. interest has been paid for the last eight years, and supposing that rate only to be paid up to the year 1880, the £100 will have increased, owing to the dropped one per cent., to a debt of £235 18s. 2d.!! Taking the City Debt, at the present date, in round numbers at £120,000, and continuing to pay but five per cent. out of the 6 per cent. up to the year 1888, the Debt would then amount to the startling sum of about £283,000!!!—whereas, by paying seven and one-sixteenth per cent. yearly, as shewn by the Rev. Gentleman, that is, one and one-sixteenth per cent. or 21s. 3d. in every £100, *over* the six per cent., the total debt will be extinguished by the year last named!—thus, supposing that the Chamberlain, instead of paying £3000 every half year, as five per cent. on £120,000, paid £4,275, the annihilation of the debt would be attained in 1888! It will be observed, that by this plan the creditors receive every shilling of interest and principal. In the one case, the one per cent. *short* paid accumulates to an enormous debt in 1888, while in the other, one and one-sixteenth per cent. *over* paid liquidates principal and interest on reaching the same term or period of time.

The scheme is feasible, and worthy every consideration. Let us therefore enquire how the object can be accomplished.

The chief sources of Corporation income are the Rent-Roll and Market Revenues, and the fees derivable from the Mayor's Office. In 1847, the Mayor's Office, under Mr. Partelow, contributed £2300; in 1849, under Mr. Wilmot, £985. The average of the Office for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, is £1575.

The Rents and Revenues collected by the Chamberlain in 1847 were £4381; in 1849, £5358; the average for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849, is £4456—which sum, added to that received from the Mayor's Office, would meet, at least, the amount of interest payable on the Debt, and leave only the one and one-sixteenth per cent. to be provided for. The Revenues under consideration will undoubtedly increase with the increase of the City and its population; at all events an assessment of about 15s. on every £100 value of property would meet every requirement, and fully attain the result desired.

An Act of the Legislature, authorising the issue of new Bonds, and guaranteeing the half-yearly payments, could, no doubt, be procured, and would, we are satisfied, be gladly accepted by the creditors, as the bonds would not only become readily negotiable, but command a handsome premium in the Money market.

Carleton, August 12th, 1850.

My Dear Sir,—I beg to submit to your consideration, a plan which has suggested itself to me for paying off the Public Debt of the City of St. John.—You will, I am sure, agree with me in thinking, that there are few subjects which give rise to more uneasy reflections in the minds of all persons, in any way connected with the City, than the enormous public debt which hangs over it. That unhappy debt is a subject, which the parties entrusted with the management of the City affairs will be obliged before long to deal with, however reluctant they may be to take it in hand, and however desirous they may be of leaving it to settle itself, and the longer the devising some plan for the liquidation of this debt is deferred, the more difficult will it be to get rid of it satisfactorily.

I shall assume the amount of the debt in round numbers to be £100 000, though it somewhat exceeds that sum, and I shall take the interest to be at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum. Assuming such a sum will both facilitate the calculations I shall have to go into, and render them more easily intelligible.

Like most other Public Debts, this one in particular would seem to have been contracted under a profound ignorance of these principles of computation, which ought to govern such transactions; and the efforts which have hitherto been made to relieve the City from its embarrassments have been total failures. If it be asked what has been done under the Trust Deed of 1842 towards paying off the debt, the answer is at hand. The sum of £5000, to the great inconvenience of the City, has been paid over to the creditors every year in the shape of interest, making in the whole £40,000, equal to two fifths of the assumed amount of the debt—but not one penny of the debt itself has been discharged. Nor is there the smallest present prospect, under the existing system, that at the end of another eight years, and the further payment of another £40,000 the smallest progress will have been made in reducing the amount of the City liabilities. According to present appearances things will go on as they now do, till another generation shall arise with views and interests different to those of the present generation; they will feel impatient at the obstructions to progressive im-
-vement which the debt occasions; they will look
'y into the legality of the debt; and the re
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It will be seen, that here the amount of the Annuity or the annual interest, is assumed to be always the same, and that the Principal or present value varies according to the length of the assumed period; as for example, from £11 9s. 5d. to £15 15s. 3d., and from £63 16s. 6d. to £94 11s. 6d. But with reference to a debt already contracted the principal or present value must be considered as always the same (viz. £100 000), while the Annuity or annual interest must rise in amount as the period of years decreases; or in other words, as the payments are reduced in number, they must proportionably be increased in amount. To ascertain on the one hand, the rate per cent. of the Annuity, divide £100 by the present value of the proposed duration of the Annuity; or on the other hand, to ascertain the duration of the Annuity, divide £100 by the proposed rate. For example, to ascertain the required rate per cent. to pay off £100 in any given number of years, say 30 and 44: the present value of an Annuity of £1 for thirty years being 13,7648—dividing £100 by 13.7648, the quotient is as nearly as possible 7¼ per cent. and the present value of an annuity of £1 for 44 years being 15.3831, dividing £100 by 15 3831, the quotient is as nearly as possible 6½. The rate per cent. of annuities for those periods, respectively, is 7¼ and 6½. Or to ascertain the requisite duration of the annuity at a given rate, say 7¼ and 6½ per cent., dividing £100 by 7¼ and 6½, the quotients, 13.7917 and 15 3846, are as nearly as possible the present value of an annuity for the respective periods of 30 and 44 years.

If the annuity be paid half-yearly, instead of yearly, it will make a deduction of one-sixteenth per cent. in the rate, making them about seven three-sixteenths or six seven-sixteenths per cent. according to the duration of the annuity.

It will be worth while to consider how matters would now stand if a plan similar to what is here proposed had been adopted in 1842, when the Perpetual Trust Deed was executed: and if the Perpetual Annuity had then been converted into a Terminable Annuity of six seven-sixteenths per cent. for 44 years. In the eight years which have elapsed, the enormous sum of £40,000 has been paid to the creditors in the shape of interest, and not only has not one farthing of the Debt been paid, but it has actually been increased £8,000 by the accumulation of one per cent. of interest left unpaid. On the plan here proposed, £51 500 would have been paid to the creditors, but then as eight out of forty four payments would have been made, the £11 500 of additional payment would not only have prevented the increase of the Debt, but would have actually paid off £18,181, making a difference together of £26,181 in the amount of existing Debt.

I cannot imagine that any person connected with the City business would be at all likely to object to such an arrangement as is here proposed, because the creditors will actually receive every farthing which is really due to them though in a shape somewhat different to that to which they have hitherto been used, but not a farthing more will they receive. Should any creditor feel inclined to object to it, he would do well to consider, that as this arrangement can be effected only by Act of Assembly, he will gain, besides full value, the sanction of law in a transaction which, it would not be difficult to shew, involves in it both a legal and a moral wrong.

I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) FREDERICK COSTER.

William Wright, Esq.,
Chairman of the Trustees
of the Corporation Estate.

Value at 5 per cent of £100 upon the principle established by Rule of Court in the case of partial payments, the period being ten years. 1st, to find the rate per cent.:

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38608665		12.950	2d payt
355765		83.702	
	3d year,	4.185	
		87.887	
		12.950	3d payt
		74.937	
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		78.683	
		12.950	4th pay.
		65.733	
	5th year,	3.286	
		69.019	
		12.950	5th payt
		56.069	
	6th year,	2.803	
		58.872	
		12.950	6th payt
		45.922	
	7th year,	2.296	
		48.218	
		12.950	7th payt
		36.268	
	8th year,	1.763	
		37.031	
		12.950	8th payt
		24.081	
	9th year,	1.204	
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☞ The result is exactly the same in both cases.

The Railway.—It appears that the Government of Nova-Scotia think of undertaking the Railway on Provincial account. By this means, certainly the expenses, like the benefits, fall on the whole community, and "all hands" are forced to contribute to the common good. Still, public works of this kind are so apt to be mismanaged; political men are so liable to use such enterprizes to create or retain political power, that we would decidedly prefer that the Railway in this Province should be managed by Directors chosen by the Stockholders, entirely uncontrolled by Government. And we believe that this Railway will, on its own merits, so commend itself to the capitalists of the world, that, with the grants of public lands as heretofore given to Railways in this Province, and a guarantee equal to that offered to the Halifax and Quebec Railway, money enough will be found from private sources to complete it.

We learn that the Directors of the Dublin and Galway Railway have taken the matter up warmly, as indeed was to have been expected, for the scheme offers as many advantages to Ireland as to New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia.

We are persuaded that the enterprize requires only to be fairly submitted to the public of Europe and America, to obtain an advocate for it in every man who has occasion to travel between the old world and the new.

It is familiar to all who are conversant with the matter, that wherever this great enterprize has been fairly presented to an intelligent and unprejudiced mind, the invariable result has been a conviction that "this Railway has to be made: is only a question of time."

'e learn that the subscription for Stock is
-sing in quite a satisfactory manner—not
-gh of course, to satisfy the sanguine,
-s is consistent with a prudent fore-
"ways and means." Our folks
accustomed to the large sums re-
an undertaking, and have to
subscribing. All those, how-
public spirit could have been
ere supposed to have com-
"throw a sprat to catch a
ng to the front with larger
counted on. Those who
knowing, calculate that
City will come well up

on, that if the Legislature
together, ours also ought
reat importance that the
grants, and aid, should be

Mines.—The prospects of
-ning Company still continue ex-
-raging, as the article has been ex-
great many persons who pronounce
-ellent quality. There are seven persons
employed in extracting it from the vein,
-ich is simply done with a pick and hammer, after which it is examined, the refuse laid aside, the first and second quality separated, and then barrelled up and sent down to the City through the Falls in a boat or scow. They are now procuring as much as forty barrels per day, and during the four weeks that they have been in active operation, they have procured over nine hundred barrels—viz, four hundred of the first quality, and five of the second. It is supposed by some persons that it will realize about £2 per barrel, and should this supposition prove correct, and the quality of the article suit the British or American markets, there is little doubt but that the fortunate individuals who compose the company (which is divided into six shares) will in a short time be in the possession of handsome incomes from the undertaking. The only thing that we can see to prevent it turning out a very lucrative speculation, will be the want of a sufficient market for such large quantities as can be taken from the veins, as the celebrated Borrowdale mines in England are only opened at limited and stated periods on this account, to prevent the markets from being overstocked. The St. John Mining Company has secured the right and privilege from Government to carry on their operations for twenty-five years, to the extent of three square miles in that locality, on the usual terms of paying to the Government an upset preference price of £5 per square mile, and five per cent. on their produce. We learn, as alluded to by us some weeks ago, that lead ore has been discovered by some parties on the company's ground, and that an offer has been made by the said parties to point it out on condition of their receiving a share in the concern; no arrangement has, however, been concluded yet on this point. The veins which the company are working at present, are on the face of the rock running East and West, quite low down, almost to the water's edge, situated on the eastern side of the River at the Falls, immediately above Split Rock; and in order to reach them parties generally take the Indiantown road, turn in by the Catholic burial-ground, through the bushes, till they reach the top of the precipice, and then, with the assistance of a rope and ladder, let themselves down a somewhat perilous descent.

In the event of this undertaking succeeding, it cannot fail to be of great importance to the community, on account of the money it will bring to the place. We therefore wish our fortunate friends every success in their speculation.

Our prospects, altogether, are quite cheering now,—with Railroads—increasing remuneration for Lumber, our staple article of Export,—and Black Lead,—this Province, we think, is bound to go ahead sooner or later.

Exports of Wood Goods.—From a tabular statement of the shipments of the principal articles of Wood Goods from the Port of St. John to the United Kingdom, from the 1st January to the 1st September, 1850, as compared with those in 1848 and 1849, posted in the News Room, we find that there were 60,518 tons of Pine Timber shipped in 1850; in 1849, 63,553 tons; in 1848, 90,254 tons. Birch Timber, in 1850, 11,400 tons; in 1849, 7470 tons; in 1848, 6332 tons. Spruce Timber, in 1850, 592 tons; in 1849, 920 tons; in 1848, 1181 tons. Deals, in 1850, 60,225 M. feet; in 1849, 67,176 M.; in 1848, 70,753 M. Railway Sleepers, in 1850, 33,894 pieces, 1293 M. sup. feet; in 1849, 168,989 pieces, 4731 M. sup. feet; in 1848, 4398 M. sup. feet. Boards, in 1850, 504 M. sup. feet; in 1849, 1184 M. sup. feet; in 1848, 974 M. sup. feet.

The tonnage of the vessels carrying the above, in 1850, was 123,522; in 1849, 135,372; in 1848, 163,322.

New Vessels.—A fine new Ship, called the *Roscoe*, was launched on Thursbay last from the Building Yard of Mr. James Briggs, in Portland. She was built for Mr. E. Ketchum, of this City, and measures 898 tons. Mr. Briggs is a well known builder of long standing, and the vessels hitherto built by him have done him much credit. The Roscoe we believe to be fully equal to any that he has put through his hands.

On Wednesday, a very substantial built Brig, of a beautiful model, was towed over from Digby, where she was built by Messrs. Ross and Mackay, for Messrs. McMorran and James T. Smith, of this City. She is named the *Albana*, (after the River of that name, on Damascus, mentioned in the Book of Kings, which Naaman thought was better than all the waters of Israel,) and measures 212 tons. As this is the first vessel built for these young shipowners, we wish their enterprise every success.

Pic-Nic.—Yesterday being the day fixed by the Saint Andrew's Societies of St. John and Fredericton for their pic-nic to take place, a large number of the Scotch part of the community proceeded from Indian Town in the steamer *Anna Augusta*, up the River to French Fort, starting a little after nine o'clock. The Fredericton party, accompanied by the splendid band of the 97th Regiment, left that City in the *Forest Queen*, and came down the river to the place of meeting, where they arrived before one o'clock. After partaking refreshments, the whole company, numbering about eight hundred, proceeded to enjoy themselves in various ways. Some excellent Scotch games were played, and we understand that all present appeared to enjoy themselves as much as they could wish. On account of the *Anna Augusta* having got aground at the place of landing, the party was delayed some time longer than was intended. They arrived at Indian Town, however, about eleven o'clock, all highly delighted with their day's excursion.

The Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas stand adjourned till next Monday. The Justices will assemble on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the transaction of the general business of the County.

We copy the following from an editorial in the *Amaranth* of the 29th ult., commenting on the speeches recently made at the meeting held in this City, to receive the Report of the Delegation to the Convention at Portland. The extract has reference to Mr. Reading's speech:

> "We have a repudiating Legislature, and a dishonest people who are best pleased with a Representative who will repudiate. Even this Mr. Reading is one who scorns the doctrine of maintaining inviolate the public faith: our House of Assembly has enjoyed a repudiating character for many years, and does any one think this is not known in London? Aye, New-Brunswick is nearly as well known to the English Brokers and Bankers as the State of Mississippi, and as highly appreciated."

Our readers and the inhabitants of the country generally, will be very much astonished to find that there is a person actually living at the Seat of Government, editing a paper in the Province, and making a living, (although we think it must be a small one,) by the very people whom he is maligning, who has had the hardihood and presumption to put forth such false and unfounded statements as are made in the above extract. We unhesitatingly deny that we have a repudiating Legislature, and we wish that the individual alluded to would point out what public debt they have ever disavowed, or how the English brokers or bankers could know any thing detrimental to the pecuniary character of our local Government, the debt of which is but trifling compared with that of other countries. As to the dishonesty of the people, we can only say that is probable there are some dishonest people in this as in every other country, but that the people generally are dishonest, as would appear by the sweeping assertion of the Editor of the *Amaranth*, we believe to be a base and unjust accusation, which no other person in the whole Province would be guilty of, save and except this contemporary of ours, who must at this rate, ere long, secure for himself a very unenviable notoriety, with but little prospect of success amongst a people whom he believes to be so dishonest, and given to repudiating principles.

Regatta.—The lovers of aquatic sports in this and the neighbouring Province will no doubt be glad to learn that our Regatta is to come off on the 9th of next month, and that there is every appearance of its being a creditable affair. We trust that our Halifax friends will not be backward, on this occasion, in coming forward and trying their luck on our waters, as we believe they would meet with a warm reception from our citizens, and might find our harbour more favorable than their own for a trial of skill with our oarsmen. It is to be hoped the weather will prove propitious.

New Customs Act.—An act to amend the laws relating to the Customs has just come into force. All rules and regulations heretofore made by the Commissioners of Customs are declared to be valid. Henceforth all assignments of superannuation allowances "shall be wholly void to all intents and purposes, and shall not be enforced in any court of law or equity." This act prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of any extracts, essences, or other concentration of coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco, or any admixture of the same. Witnesses refusing to attend or to give evidence may be fined £50. The export duty of 4s. per ton on coal is repealed. All manufactured goods are to be deemed to be the produce of the country of which they are the manufacture. No abatement of duties shall be made on account of any damage received by any corn, grain, meal, or flour imported into the United Kingdom.

We understand that a copy of this Act was received by the Controller of Customs at this port on Thursday night, and that its provisions are applicable to the Colonies as well as to the Mother Country.

Mr. Labouchere's Mercantile Marine Bill for improving the Condition of Masters, Mates, and Seamen, and maintaining Discipline in the Merchant Service, has just been published, but as it is a very lengthy document we cannot say anything on it this week.—In our next number however, we shall allude to it.

We are authorized to state for the information of those who object to the location of the New Church in Lower Cove, and who think that there are few persons in that part of the town to be accommodated by it, that there are one hundred and thirteen families South of Queen Street, who belong to the Episcopal Church of England. Thirteen of these have pews or sittings in Trinity and St. John Churches, the others will be accommodated by the New Building at Lower Cove.

Fatal Casualty.—We are informed that a child of Mr. Peacock, residing in Exmouth-street, was killed this week by the wheel of a large waggon passing over it. The frequent casualties of this kind which occur, should admonish both parents and drivers to use every precaution to guard against them.

Fatal Affray in Queen's County.—The death of Mr. Mayes, which we announce to-day, was occasioned by blows given with a club by a colored man named Hope; the occurrence, as we are informed, arose in consequence of a dispute about Mr. Mayes' cattle getting into his brother's land, which caused a scuffle between the families of the parties.

A verdict of *Wilful Murder* was returned by the Coroner's Jury against Hope, who has been committed to jail for trial.

Destructive Fire at Fredericton.—On Tuesday evening at a quarter past eight o'clock a fire broke out in one of the outhouses belonging to the premises occupied by Mr. P. McAloon, on Regent Street, which in a very few minutes communicated with other buildings in the immediate vicinity, and finally destroyed the dwelling house on King Street, owned by Mr. W. Morgan, and occupied by Captain James, two small dwelling houses owned by Mr. H. S. Beek, a barn attached to the premises occupied by Mr. McIntosh, and several other buildings of minor importance. A horse and some pigs were destroyed in the flames. The exertions of Colonel Lockyer, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 97th Regiment to stay the progress of the fire, were beyond all praise, and fully sustain the high opinion which the inhabitants had already formed of their character, discipline, and good feeling—The Royal Artillery were as usual at their post, and, as usual, did their duty. The fire companies from the first, and the civilians generally worked with their accustomed spirit, when danger to the city generally appeared. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor was on the ground, and at work with those saving property.—*Head Quarters.*

Carleton Iron Works.—We are happy to learn that the works of the Carleton Mining Company are now all but completed, and that the Company will commence smelting Iron ore as soon as the furnace can be heated to the proper temperature. It will be recollected that these works were totally destroyed by fire some months ago, and have since been built of stone and brick instead of wood, as formerly, and we trust they will now be secure against the recurrence of a similar accident. The company deserve great credit for the spirited exertions which they have made to re-build their establishment, and recommence their useful operations.—*Ibid.*

Prince Edward Island.—This Colony is again in trouble, the Inland Mails having been stopped. By an order of the Executive Council, however, the Foreign Mails are transmitted as formerly to and from Charlottetown and Pictou by the Steamer. The House of Assembly at their last Session, refused to transact any business with the Lieutenant Governor and his Executive Council, neither would they place in their hands the usual supplies for carrying on the service of the Government, on the ground that they did not possess the confidence of the House; the stoppage of the Inland Mails is one of the results. This shows the absurdity of attempting to carry on a Government against the wishes of the majority of the Representatives, and there is now nothing left to the Colonial Office but to concede Responsible Government to them at once, as promised, when the Lieutenant Governor must select his Council from the popular party, and matters will proceed as quietly as in other Colonies, where this system has been in operation. As it is, this petty Colony has caused as much trouble to the Colonial Office as Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick put together. So much for the old system of doing things.

Wm. M. Hoffman, Esq., son of Dr. Hoffman, of Halifax, has been appointed a Justice of one of the Courts in San Francisco, at a salary of $10,000 per annum.

☞ We have our usual files of United States papers by the Steamers this week, from our attentive correspondents of the Boston Atlas, and the agents of Favor's and Gunnison's Expresses, and the Pilot of the Admiral.

The steamship Helena Sloman, from Hamburg, arrived at New York on Wednesday forenoon, with 200 passengers.

The Boston papers announce the death of Daniel P. Parker, Esquire, of that city in the 69th year of his age. He is stated to have contributed greatly to extend the commercial enterprize of Boston, having had nearly forty sail of vessels built for him, which he fitted out most liberally, and took a great interest in the persons in his employ.

The New-York papers record the death of Rev. Henry White, D. D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary of that city.

Visitors from Montreal.—A delegation of the citizens of Montreal, among whom will be the Mayor and other officers of the City Government, together with five Engine Companies, were to visit Boston this week for the purpose of viewing Burr's Seven Mile Mirror and other objects of interest.

The Calais (Me.) Advertiser states, that six of the persons who went to California in the Agate, that sailed from Machias last fall, are no more. One of the six died on the passage out, and the other five in the land of gold. The survivors, one and all, are heartly sick of the undertaking, and wish themselves back.

The Steamer Atlantic.—Arrival of Jenny Lind.—The report of the Atlantic, from Liverpool, having passed Halifax on Wednesday night, 28th ult., turns out to have been incorrect. She arrived at New York on Sunday last,—making the passage from dock to dock in eleven days and two hours. During the first part of the passage she had very stormy weather, and sustained some damage. For the last six days of the passage the wind and weather were favorable, and the ship made over three hundred miles a day. Her greatest speed was three hundred and twenty miles in twenty-four hours.

Among the passengers by the Atlantic, is the celebrated songstress, Jenny Lind. Her arrival created a most unusual excitement. There appears to have been hardly any limit to the enthusiasm on the occasion. It being Sunday afternoon when the steamer reached the dock, every spot where it was possible to get a glimpse of the "Swedish Nightingale" was crowded, and so dense was the throng, that, although a strong body of police was in attendance, it was impossible for the coach in which she was seated to move for some time; and the crowd were so carried away by their feelings, that they made a serious demonstration on the carriage, intending to detach the horses and draw it to her lodgings. A carpet had been laid from the steamer to the coach, and from the gate half way up the dock, a beautiful arcade had been erected, consisting of a double row of pillars, festooned with evergreens and flowers, and covered overhead with the flags of the Union. The front, next the ship, had a triumphal arch of the same materials, surmounted by a stuffed Eagle, with a boquet of flowers in its beak, as if presenting them to the guest of the United States. In front was the inscription in large letters, upon a white ground,—"To the Nightingale, Jenny Lind, welcome to America."

The carriage was driven to the Irving House, and an immense crowd continued in front of the building all the evening, in hopes of getting a glimpse of her at the windows. She occasionally shewed herself, and on each occasion was enthusiastically cheered. Soon after midnight the New York Musical Fund Society, numbering some two hundred members, and escorted by some twenty companies of firemen, gave a grand serenade to Mademoiselle Lind. She appeared at the window, under which the band were stationed, and is stated to have been much pleased with the performance, and waving her handkerchief, requested Mr. Barnum to call for an *encore*—a request that was followed by tremenduous cheering. The band concluded with "God Save the Queen."

Immediately after the serenade concluded, a committee from the Musical Fund Society waited upon her in her apartments, and presented her with an address, and welcome to America in the name of its musicians. Jenny Lind, who held her head to the ground during the reading of the address, replied, her voice half choked with emotions, "I am sorry I cannot express my feelings, but I am sure you will understand what I mean, and that I am very grateful for your kindness, and I hope in future to merit your approbation. I trust you will excuse my bad English. The sight there to-night (pointing to the window) was the most beautiful I ever saw." (Applause.)

The deputation after conversing a few moments with Jenny Lind and Mr. Barnum then withdrew, and the Nightingale retired.

At Liverpool there was great difficulty in getting Jenny Lind on board the steamer, the excitement was so great to take a farewell of her, and a special steamer had to be engaged to take her on board. She made herself extremely agreeable the whole passage, and on one occasion gave a concert for the benefit of the sailors, which realized £70.

Execution of Professor Webster!—This sad tragedy, as announced to us last week by telegraph, took place between nine and ten o'clock on Friday morning, the 30th ult. Mrs. Webster and daughters visited the prisoner in his cell at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and continued with him until about six, when they took their leave, ignorant of the fact that it was the last time they would see him alive. As they entered their carriage, however, they are said to have noticed a bustle about the jail, and the assembling of a crowd about their carriage, from which they drew dreadful auguries of the imminence of the fatal event; and when the visit of the Rev. Dr. Putnam was announced on Friday forenoon (who was the first to communicate the fact to the family), they at once were satisfied that all was over.

After the females had left the cell, the prisoner was put in charge of two of the officers of the jail, as a guard during the night, lest he should put an end to himself. On searching him, however, to which he readily assented, nothing was found to favour the suspicion that any such intention was prevalent.

Having taken his usual supper, Dr. Webster was engaged in conversational and devotional exercises until twelve o'clock. He then retired to bed and slept until four on Friday morning, when he awoke much refreshed. From that time until seven he conversed freely upon various matters, all having more or less relation to the appointed event of the day, and gave directions for depositing his body in a mahogany coffin, and removing it to the residence of his family at Cambridge, after dark. At seven he breakfasted and smoked, and soon after received the Rev. Dr. Putnam, his spiritual adviser, who continued with him until all was over. In the meantime the note of preparation was heard in the yard—and in the street the crowd had been gathering for some time. Windows and house tops, from which a view of any part of the jail yard could be obtained, were thronged; and in some instances, admission to seats on the tops of the houses were paid for, while two or three daring young men ascended, at the risk of their lives, by the water conductor, to the roof of a building. The police had enough to do to prevent persons from forcibly entering houses from which a view of the scene could be obtained, and in spite of the occupants, taking possession of the premises for a time.

At nine o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Putnam came forth from the prisoner's cell, and standing in the doorway, offered up a feeling, fervent, and comprehensive prayer, suited to the occasion,—some points in which had been suggested by Dr. Webster,—after which the legal witnesses were conducted to their appointed places in front of the scaffold, and other preparations were made while the prisoner's arms were pinioned in his cell, with a leather strap. On his way to the gallows, and while the warrant for his execution was being read by Sheriff Eveleth, he replied in brief sentences and sometimes by nods, to the words of encouragement addressed to him by Dr. Putnam. Having ascended the scaffold, a chair was handed up, and he sat down while his legs were being tied. He then shook hands with the jailor and turnkey, and thanked them for their uniform kindness to him while under their charge—referred to his fate, and said hs doom was just. Being so requested, he stood up again, and Deputy Sheriff Rugg placed the noose over his head and drew it to the size of his neck. He moved his head, and said it was not quite close enough, and thereupon Mr. Rugg tightened it. He then remarked, that is a little too tight. Mr. Rugg having slackened it a little, the prisoner seized him by the hand, shook it affectionately, and thanked him for his attention to his wishes. Excepting a flush upon his brow, and the firm compression of his lips, his countenance underwent no change. A black cap was now drawn over his face. At 25 minutes to ten, the Sheriff announced to the witnesses that he should then proceed to execute the sentence, the warrant for which he had just read, and thereupon, with a firm step, he trod upon the spring, the bolt darted back, the trap-door flew apart, and the doomed one dropped like a shot a distance of nine feet, and after two or three spasmodic contractions, ceased to exhibit any sign of motion. The last audible words of Dr. Webster as the cap was drawn over his face, were, "*Father into thy hands I commend my spirit!*" In the course of twenty-five minutes, Dr. Clark, city physician, and Dr. Stedman, superintendent of the Asylum at South Boston, certified in the usual form that life was extinct. The Sheriff then officially announced the fact to the witnesses, in a brief and impressive address, and thanked them for their attendance on the melancholy occasion. They then withdrew, the officers descended from the platform, and the body was cut down, placed in a shell, and removed to the cell, subject to the order of his friends.

So perished John White Webster, within nine months and one week of the day on which he murdered one of the most zealous and influential friends of his early manhood—Dr. George Parkman—who had, in the course of time, become his deceived, wronged, disappointed, and in consequence exasperated creditor. Dr. Webster was in his fifty-fifth year, or five years the junior of his victim. In addition to his income of full $2000 from his professorship and lectures at the Medical College, he had within a few years made away with about $40,000, inherited from his father, the late Redford Webster, a well-known apothecary at the north end. Many who have sought to extenuate his offence, and have professed to look in vain for a motive for the commission of that for which he has suffered, have shrunk from the terrible exigencies of the case as developed in the course of the trial. To those who could judge of, as well as feel for, the infirmities of human nature, it was clear that Dr. Webster blindly decided his circumstances to be so desperate, taking into view his social position and increasing years, that he could only preserve himself from disgrace, and his family from misery, which he regarded as worse than death, by removing by violence, him whom he believed had power over his means of existence, as he felt he only could exist.

The burial services were performed over the body, at the residence of Mrs. Webster, in Cambridge, on Friday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Walker, and immediately after, without being accompanied by a funeral train, the remains of the Professor were conveyed to Mount Auburn, and deposited in the family tomb.

It is stated on good authority that no document purporting to be a further confession, was left by Dr. Webster; but that he did leave several letters to different persons—one of which is subjoined.

Boston, Aug. 6, 1850.

Rev. Dr. Parkman—Dear Sir—I cannot leave this world in the peace of mind for which I pray, without addressing you as the head of that family which I have so deeply injured and afflicted, to make known to you and them the bitter anguish of soul, the sincere contrition and penitence I have felt in having been the cause of the affliction under which you and they have been called to mourn. I can offer no excuse for my wicked and fatal ebullition of passion but what you already know, nor would I attempt to palliate it.

I had never, until the two or three last interviews with your brother, felt towards him anything but gratitude for his many acts of kindness and friendship. That I should have allowed the feelings excited on those occasions to have overpowered me so as to involve the life of your brother, and my own temporal and eternal welfare, I can, even now, hardly realize.

I may not receive from you forgiveness in this world, yet I cannot but hope and believe you will think of me with compassion, and remember me in your prayers to Him who will not turn away from the humble and repentant. Had I many lives, with what joy could I lay them all down, could I, in the least atone for the injury I have done, or alleviate the affliction I have caused; but I can only now pray for forgiveness for myself and for every consolation and blessing upon every member of your family.

In justice to those dearest to me, I beg to assure you, and I entreat you to believe me, no one of my family had the slightest doubt of my entire innocence up to the moment when the contrary was communicated to them by Dr. Putnam. That they have your sincere pity and sympathy I feel assured.

There is no family towards every member of which I have always felt a greater degree of respect and regard than that of which you are now the head. From more than one I have received repeated acts of friendship and kindness, for which I have ever been and am most truly grateful.

Towards yourself in particular have not only my own feelings been those of the most sincere regard and gratitude, but every individual of my family has felt towards you that you were their pastor and friend. Often has my wife recalled the interest you took in her from her first becoming your parishioner, and often has she spoken, with feelings of deep gratitude, of the influence of your public ministrations and of your private instructions and conversations, and of your direction of her inquiries and reading in what related to her religious views.—These she has often recalled and referred to as having firmly established the religious faith and trust which are now such sources of consolation and support to her and our children, as well as to myself.

Nothing that has occurred has weakened these feelings, and although those I leave behind me may not meet you without the keenest anguish, I trust you will exonerate them from any participation in a knowledge of the father's sin, up to the moment I have mentioned, and may you remember them in your prayers to the Father of the fatherless and the widow's God.

I beg you my dear sir, to consider this strictly a private letter—and by no means to give it publicity; at the same time I will request you to make known to the immediate members of your family the state of my feelings and my contrition.

That every consolation and blessing may be vouchsafed to yourself and to every member of your family, is the heartfelt prayer of

Yours, most respectfully,
J. W. Webster.

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THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The *Hibernia*, Mail Steamer of the 24th August, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock, in a little short of eleven days from Liverpool.

The New Bishop of Montreal was a passenger by the Hibernia.

Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 24th states that there had not been any change in business affairs worthy of the least notice during the past week. The transactions in the produce market had been to a fair extent, and generally speaking prices have been well supported. Little if any change has taken place in the Money Market. The harvest, on the whole, promises well, and commercial matters, taking every thing into account, are satisfactory.

The Cotton market which had declined in the early part of the week ¼d. per lb., subsequently rallied, and the reduction was only ⅛d. below the quotations of the preceding week. The sales at Liverpool during the week ending on the 23d, amounted to 37,050 bales.

The weather throughout the week having been unfavorable for securing the crops, some disposition was manifested to purchase Wheat at the full prices of the preceding Friday. A moderate quantity of Flour had been sold at a reduction of 6d. per barrel. Indian Corn had been more inquired for by speculators, and some sales of best Yellow had been made at 27s. for 480 lbs.—At the market on Friday there was less disposition to buy Wheat, the weather proving fine.

There is rather an improved feeling in Freights, but no decided change in rates.

The Queen and Prince Albert embarked at Osborne, at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, on board the Victoria and Albert steam-yacht, for Ostend, on a visit to the King of the Belgians. Three other Government steamers attended the royal yacht.

The Royal Squadron arrived at Ostend at half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, after a fine passage. The Queen and Prince were received by the King of Belgium, and greatly cheered by the people. The Royal party would remain at Ostend during the night, and leave at twelve o'clock on Friday for England.

The Mail Steamship *Caledonia* is said to have been sold to the Spanish government, for the new line to be established between Spain and Cuba. The same parties are in negotiation for the *Hibernia*.

The United States Mail Steamer Washington, Captain G. W. Floyd, sailed from Southampton on Tuesday for New-York, having the American contract mails from Germany, France and Great Britain. She takes out 145 passengers, of whom 80 are second class, and has on board 225 tons of German merchandise, shipped at Bremen, and about 150 tons from Havre, received by the steamer Atalanta for transhipment. Amongst the passengers are the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto and several priests. [The Washington arrived at New-York on Wednesday last.]

A vessel, arrived at London from New-York, has brought the large number of 112 cases of shoes, of American manufacture, as a portion of her cargo.

The *Newcastle Journal* states that, while the coal and iron trade of that district are much depressed, the business of iron shipbuilding on the Tyne is in a most flourishing condition.

There having been rumors that Lord-Advocate Rutherford is to be elevated to the Bench, the electors of Leith have resolved, in case of a vacancy, to invite Admiral Sir Charles Napier to become a candidate.

All churchyards in London are to be closed for ever on the 1st of July, 1851, when burials are to take place in the suburban cemeteries.

The Hudson's Bay Company are taking active measures for the colonization of Vancouver's Island. A detachment of emigrants is to sail next month.

On Sunday Wombwell's rhinoceros died at Paisley, after a week's illness. It cost £1000, but the carcass will be purchased for the Edinburgh Museum.

The Tenant League Deputation to Lord John Russell.—Mr. Shea Lalor, accompanied by a number of Irish Members, and Messrs Cobden and Bright, had an interview with Lord John Russell last week. Mr. Lalor read a statement of the circumstances of the country as regards the questions still unsettled between the owners and the occupiers of the soil, and urged the necessity of some measure being taken without delay to obviate the circumstances which might occur during the autumn and winter if attempts were generally made to collect the arrears of unjust and exhorbitant rent throughout the country. He likewise stated his conviction that the failure of the potato was likely to be as calamitous this year as in 1846. Lord John Russell stated, that any communication in writing which might be made to him on behalf of the Tenant League would receive his careful consideration—presuming that the acts of that body were in all respects kept within the limits of the law. The general impression is, that Mr. Lalor's success will terminate here, and that no step will be taken by the Government in relation to the measures which suggested the deputation to this country by the Tenant League.

Mr. Gorham.—Mr. Gorham who was inducted into the living at Brampford Speke, on Saturday week, was treated by the curate with marked discourtesy, and that gentleman, who was appointed by the Bishop of Exeter, threw up the curacy, declaring his disregard of the usual notice. The villagers received Mr. Gorham with great kindness.

It is rumoured that the Bishop of Exeter intends to prosecute Mr. Gorham for heresy.

Deanery of Waterford.—The Rev. Henry Sadlier, nephew of the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant to the vacant deanery. The emoluments are over £1200 a year.

At Galway there has been an immense take of herrings, which have been selling at the rate of 10s. a thousand.

Emigration is extremely active at Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway, Waterford, and indeed all the Irish ports.

Colonial Appointments.—Mr. Robert James McIntosh, Lieut.-Governor of the island of St. Christopher, is promoted to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, in the room of Governor Higginson, appointed to the Mauritius. Mr. E. H. Drummond Hay, President and senior member of Council of the Virgin Islands, is promoted to be Lieut.-Governor of the island of St. Christopher, in the room of Mr. McIntosh. Mr. Arthur Rollox Holingsworth is appointed assistant Receiver-General for British Guiana.

War Office, Aug. 16.—97th Regt.—Lieut. T. Briggs to be Adjutant, vice Burton, promoted.

The cholera has been making some fearful ravages in Brunswick since the month of June. According to official reports, as many as 800 persons have died.

The *Journal de Calais* says—"The laying down the sub-marine electric telegraph has commenced at Cape Grinez. A number of English workmen, under the direction of Mr. Brett, had arrived at Calais for the operation."

The extraordinary express from India brings intelligence from Madras to the 9th of July, Calcutta to the 2d of July, and Hong Kong to the 22d of June. The news of the resignation of Sir Charles Napier is confirmed. Among the reasons to which it is attributed is the disbanding of the 66th Bombay Native Infantry—a measure said to have been resolved on, and promulgated without once consulting the opinion of the Governor-General. It is believed that the Governor-General addressed an official wigging to Sir Charles Napier on his undue stretch of authority, which led the general to tender his resignation.

The Indian press seems chiefly occupied with discussing the merits of their various railways, and a good deal of difficulty has arisen respecting their construction. The news from China reports fresh proceedings on the part of the pirates in those seas. The new Portuguese Governor had arrived at Macao, with a force of about 1000 men, but the measures which he is likely to pursue with the impracticable Chinese have not been made public. The export of tea up to the 23d June was 54,000,000 lbs., against 47,000,000 lbs. the previous year, the excess being chiefly black. The governor was still at Shanghai.

A Noble Act.—A letter from Cracow states that the Countess Potocka, whose palace and rich furniture escaped destruction during the late conflagration, has sent to the fund raised for the sufferers a sum of 1,250,000fs. being about the value of what was spared her.

King Otho, of Greece, has been ordered by the physicians to try a change of air, and will shortly leave Athens for a short sojourn in Munich. He has not visited his family for 14 years. The Queen has been appointed regent of the kingdom during the absence of her husband, by a decree which received the almost unanimous approbation of both houses.

Floods in Belgium.—There have been fearful overflows in Belgium, and the harvest has suffered considerably in consequence. The railway communication between Brussels and the French frontier were interrupted.

No movement of importance has taken place between the belligerents in the Duchies.

France.—The only French news is in reference to the "progress" of Louis Napoleon through the Provinces. He has visited Dijon, Chalons, Macon, Lyons, Besancon, and Strasburgh. Everywhere he has been warmly welcomed; but there is nothing in the manner of the reception to indicate any imperial tendencies among the people. There have been reviews, dinners, balls, and ceremonies of all descriptions, in fact, the journey has been a continuous fete. At Lyons he delivered a speech containing some significant expressions, implying the intention of the President to endeavour, if possible, to obtain a prolongation of the time for which the constitution allows the head of the republic to be elected. The democratic journals also attack him for his language, which they affect to consider altogether unconstitutional.

A late letter from Paris speaks of a serious riot at Besancon just after the arrival of the President. He was attending a ball. Crowds flocked to the place, and the attitude of the populace became so sinister that the troops had to be called out. As he entered the building in which the ball was held, he was deafened with shouts of "Vive la Republic." Eventually the ball-room itself was invaded, and the dancers, the President and his staff among them, were turned out. Meanwhile General Castellane, who had already drawn his sword for the protection of the President in the ball-room, rallied the troops, and, returning at the head of a small detachment of cavalry, charged sword in hand. Presently the ball room was cleared by infantry at the point of the bayonet. These measures sufficed to quell the riot and restore order. Several prisoners were taken.

The above is said to be greatly exaggerated.

Russia.—The *Journal* of Odessa gives a melancholy account of the harvest in the south of the Russian empire. The crops around Sympheropol have suffered severely from drought, locusts, and insects. In the districts of Cherson they have suffered from the heat, and the prices of corn were rising at an alarming rate.

Fatal Collisions at Sea.—Captain Betts, of ship Thomas, of this port, arrived in the Clyde, on the 18th ult., from Quebec, reports, that on the 16th, when twelve miles S. E. of Tuskas, running with studding sails set, the ship got in contact with an Austrian barque, Speranza, Captain Dabetta, of and for Trieste, out three days from Liverpool, and the barque sank in ten minutes. Captain Dabetta, his wife and child, and three seamen, drowned; the mate and seven seamen saved and taken on board the Thomas.

The steamer Minerva, from Liverpool to Kingston, got in contact at night between Puffin's Island and Point Lynas, with the brig William Rushton, from Laguira to Liverpool. The brig sank in about fifteen minutes after the collision,—the master, cook, and two seamen saved—seven hands supposed to be lost.

The Next English Mail!—The *Asia* is the next boat due at Halifax, which place she is expected to make, (if it be clear weather,) by Sunday night. It is therefore probable we shall have the English news by Telegraph on Monday.

Quebec, August 29.—*Electric Telegraph Company.*—Mr. Torney, the newly-appointed agent for the British North American Electric Telegraph Association, proceeds to-day to confer with the Directors of the Fredericton and St. John Electric Telegraph Company, and to take the necessary steps for the speedy completion of a line of telegraph from this City to Halifax, by the Temiscouta route. The wire is to be taken from Father Point, and carried down the main road towards the capital of New-Brunswick. It is never too late to do well. The route now decided on is the one which first should have been selected. A more absurd plan than that of carrying a line of telegraph all round the seaboard of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Halifax, could hardly have been devised. A line being about to be completed between Fredericton and St. John, New-Brunswick, the distance to be completed now by the B. N. A. E. T. Company, only equals that between Montreal and Quebec, and when the wire is up, at a comparatively trifling outlay we shall be in immediate communication with the port of arrival and departure of the Atlantic Steamers. That this line will pay we have not the slightest doubt. The first intelligence will be received; and the last sent by it. The new shareholders will have the advantage of the previous outlay, and all who have money and would invest it profitably would therefore do well to take stock in this company. Mr. Torney is a most indefatigable young man, and we have not the slightest doubt will have the line in full operation before the close of the navigation.—*Chronicle.*

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in August,	£1078 3 2
Withdrawn in do.	769 12 9

Acting Trustee for September, John Duncan, Esq.

King's College, Windsor, N. S.

All those who have been educated at the above Institution, or at the Collegiate Academy connected with it, together with all other friends of the College, are respectfully requested to meet at the Sunday School Teacher's Room of Trinity Church, on Monday next, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock. St. John, Sept. 7.

TO THE LADIES.

We respectfully dedicate the following to the ladies:—

The Freckle Wash removes all tan, freckles, morphew, sores, burns, roughness and redness from the face, neck and arms, and makes the skin delightfully soft and white, and gives the complexion a beautiful hue. Try it, once, ladies, and you will never make your toilet without it again. Gentlemen should always use it after shaving. Sold by C. V. Poor, 19, Tremont Row, Boston.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. Wesley Thompson, of this City, to Miss Ann, third daughter of Mr. Gideon Ayre, of Sackville.

At Simonds, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. David Kirkpatrick, of Blissville, to Miss Ruth Ann Gibson, of the Parish of Simonds.

At Quaco, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Barron, Mr. James Hanniberry, of St. John, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John Kennedy, of Quaco.

At the Jewish Synagogue, Washington street, Boston, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Strouss, Jonah Samuel, Esq., late of Dalhousie, New Brunswick, to Julia Esther, only daughter of Joseph Samuel, Esquire, Merchant, Chatham, New Brunswick.

DIED.

Last night, after a short illness of Apoplexy, aged 64 years, Jane, consort of Mr. Andrew Reed, of this City—Funeral from her late residence in Peters'-street, on Monday next at 3 P. M., when friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

On the 29th ult., of consumption, after a tedious illness, Martha, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Adams, late of Coleraine, Ireland, aged 39 years, leaving a husband and three children to mourn their bereavement.

On the 30th ult., after a lingering illness, of twelve months, Margaret, wife of Mr. Alexander Bonner, in the 28th year of her age, leaving a husband and two children to mourn the loss of a beloved wife and affectionate mother.

On Saturday last, Miss Jane Thorpe, aged 42 years.

On Sunday, Charles Stewart, youngest Son of Mr. Robert Hannah, Merchant, of this City, aged two years and three months.

At Hampstead, Queen's County, on the 23d ult. in the 55th year of his age, John J. Mayes, Esquire, Captain in the First Battalion Queen's County Militia, leaving a wife and seven children to lament the loss of a kind husband and affectionate parent.

At Harvey, County of Albert, on the 23d ult., very suddenly, Mrs. Amy, wife of Mr. Winthrop Robinson, in the 32d year of her age.