The Courier.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

BOSTON, 29th August, 1851.

The *Asia*, from Liverpool, with dates to 16th, arrived at New-York on Thursday evening, at half-past five o'clock. On her homeward voyage, she arrived at Liverpool on the 10th. The English papers are exceedingly barren, no items of English news worth reporting, and Continental intelligence equally uninteresting. Later intelligence has been received from the Cape of Good Hope; it is of a very gloomy character.

The Markets.—Cotton remains steady at about last prices. Wheat and flour have declined a little. Sugar is also lower.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from St. John, August 7th, Eliza, at Gloucester; Hope, at Newcastle; Brothers, at Newry; 8th, Ellen Forrestal, at Limerick; Janet, at Dundee; 9th, Thomas Wood, at Leith; 11th, Keepsake, at Belfast; 13th, Harmoine, at do.; 14th, Falcon, at London; Derby, do.; Malvina, Blanche, and Pyramid, at Liverpool; Perseverance, at Dublin.

Sailed for Saint John, 8th, Odessa, from Queenstown; 14th, Mary Caroline, from Liverpool.

Arrived at Deal, 14th, Ship William Vail, from Quebec. At Troon, 9th, Hannah Kerr, do.; at Newry, 7th, New Zealand, do.—Sailed from Deal, 14th, Rival, for Boston.—From Newport, 13th, Masonic, for do.—From Aberdeen, 8th, Albion, for Halifax and St. John.—From Liverpool, 11th, Infanta, for Quebec.

Loading at Liverpool, for St. John,—John S. Dewolf, Speed, Olive, Themis, and Queen Pomare; for Mobile, Kitty Cordes. At London, for St. John, Faside and Highland Mary.—At Clyde, Henry Holland.

The Perseverance of Dublin, from St. John, got on Glamorgan Bank, on the 13th, and threw over part of deck load; got off 14th—Part of deck load picked up.

Spoken, July 24th, lat. 46, lon. 44, brig Wind, of Wexford, from St. John; Aug. 5th, Ship Elizabeth Bentley, bound West.

We have authority for stating, that the reports which have been circulated of late, that our Government is pledged to support the Railway scheme, as proposed by Mr. Howe, or any other scheme, are entirely without foundation. If the British Government is disposed to lend assistance to the Colonies on terms with which they can honorably comply, with a due regard to the other important interests of the country, our Government will be ready to accept it, but no such terms as are proposed in Mr. Howe's letter have any chance of being agreed to here.

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the country we continue to receive the most encouraging accounts of the crops. Probably there has never before been such a prospect of abundance. In Carleton County, we are informed, a very large breadth of wheat was sown, and it is now approaching ripeness without the slightest appearance of disease. The potato disease has affected the leaves, more or less, in every section that we have heard from, but owing to the prevalence of clear cool weather, since the disease first showed itself, it has not advanced with its former rapidity. As the bulbs are now nearly full grown, and but little appearance of disease amongst them, it is to be hoped they will be a fair crop. Hay on upland is heavier than has been cut for many years, and oats are everywhere excellent.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—We are pleased to learn that everything connected with this spirited attempt of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute to encourage and develop our domestic manufactures, is proceeding in the most gratifying manner. The Building for the Exhibition is nearly completed, and does infinite credit to the taste and skill of the Architect, Mr. Stead, and to the Builder, Mr. Cochrane. A large number of persons have signified their intention to contribute, and we are assured that it will be a very complete exposition of the manufacturing and agricultural products of the Province. The most active steps are being taken for its inauguration on the 9th September next. The festivities of the week will be of the most varied and interesting character. The opening will take place in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir EDMUND HEAD, the Commandant of the Garrison, and the civic authorities, when an address will be presented to His Excellency by the President of the Institute, W. J. Ritchie, Esquire, on behalf of the Directors.

On the following day a public Procession will be formed of the Members of the Common Council, the several Engine Companies with their Engines and Apparatus, the Officers of the Water Company, and others, which, after proceeding through the City, will meet in King's Square, when the water from the Company's new Works will be formally introduced to the City by His Excellency, through the Fountain there, and an Address presented on behalf of the Water Company by the Hon. John Robertson. A grand Ball, under the auspices of the St. George's Society, will come off in the evening for the amusement of the ladies, and on Thursday it is anticipated that arrangements will be ready for a Regatta, for which St. John is now so deservedly celebrated.

We are requested to state that a person will be in attendance at the Institute during all next week, to take charge of articles intended for exhibition, and that nothing can be received after Saturday next.

ROWING MATCH.—The arrangements for another race between the expert oarsmen of Indian Town and Carleton, to decide the contest, having been agreed upon, the match will come off in our Harbour on next Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, in the race gigs *Xyphias* and *Experiment*. The umpires on this occasion are Lieut. Bolton, R.A.; Lieut. Harenc, 97th Regt.; John H. Gray, and Isaac Woodward, Esquires, with Assistant Commissary-General Drake as referee.

☞ It will be observed by the Commissariat advertisement in another column, for tenders for the conveyance of Troops between St. John and Halifax, that should a vessel at this port be accepted, she can be inspected here, and the movement of Troops may commence from this Garrison.

CITY BYE-LAWS.—It will be seen by a Government notice in another column, that a Bye-Law lately passed by the Common Council of this City, to provide for the appointment of a Harbour Inspector, has not been approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and is therefore null and void.

At the recent commencement exercises of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, United States, the Degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Rev. ROBERT COONEY, of this City, "*pro causa honoris.*" We would that the honors of the American Colleges were always as judiciously bestowed.

THE RAILWAYS.—At the Convention in Toronto, it will be recollected that Mr. Archibald submitted proposals from capitalists and contractors in London, indorsed and recommended by Earl Grey, offering to construct the Halifax and Quebec Railway on the guarantees formerly offered by the Colonies, namely, £20,000 annually from Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, and thirty thousand from Canada; and the European and North American Railway [illegible] the Debentures offered by this Province, taking the risk of selling stock for the balance. As [illegible]hief, and it may be said, the only value is in the wilderness lands on the line, to [illegible]vince, is in the revenue to be derived [illegible] offers no serious objection to this [illegible] lands are to be at the disposal [illegible] [illegible]ea of large tracts of land fit [illegible] inducement to Capitalists, [illegible] the Colonies to place [illegible] [illegible]time, given away [illegible] heard that [illegible] other [illegible] the [illegible]er

By Mr. Archibald's plan, we get the Railways—we get them immediately; for if his offer had been accepted, the Engineer would at this time have been at work, and we get them without being called upon to risk more than we can afford to lose.

We cannot see how prudent men can hesitate between the two offers. We should like, however to see the subject discussed.

BAZAAR AT FREDERICTON.—We learn by telegraph, that the Bazaar at Fredericton, to raise funds for the erection of a Methodist Chapel, closed last evening. It was a splendid affair throughout. The proceeds are estimated at Five Hundred Pounds!

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for August, (American Edition,) lies on our table—rich and varied as usual in its contents:—The Census and Free Trade; Voltaire in the Crystal Palace; Pictures from St. Petersburgh; My Novel, or Varieties of English life, part 12; Paris in 1851; London Diary of a German Authoress; Raid of Arnaboll; The Scarborough Election; and a tribute to the memory of the late D. M. Moir, better known as "Delta" of the Magazine—form the bill of fare, and no epicure need rise dissatisfied from the banquet thus set before him. The first and concluding articles are well reasoned and instructive, notwithstanding their political bias. Voltaire in the Crystal Palace is a funny sketch of the same party class. Pictures from St. Petersburgh are interesting and piquant. In "My Novel" Bulwer fully sustains the interest created by the preceding numbers.

Paris in 1851, and the London Diary of a German Authoress, as sketches of Society in the Rival Metropolises, afford a pleasing contrast, while the lovers of Highland character and Highland scenery will be gratified with a perusal of the Raid of Arnaboll.

Messrs. McMillan are agents in this City for the Amerian publishers of Blackwood—Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co, of New-York.

We have also received, through Messrs. McMillan, the July No. of that "lion" of the literary world, the *Edinburgh Review*. It comprises the following articles:—The Greek Text of the New Testament; Johnston's Notes on North America; Hartley Coleridge; Fatal Accidents: how far Preventible; Pulszky's Tales and Traditions of Hungary; Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's Letters to John Bull; the Romans in Britain; Grote's History of Greece; Dixon's Life of Penn; Modern Chemistry: its Progress and Extent.

In the above list there will be found ample food to satisfy either the most voracious or fastidious literary appetite; and we know of no other among serial publications which ordinarily provides a richer "repast for the mind" than the *Edinburgh Review*.

EAR DISEASES.—This class of diseases are far from being well understood by the medical profession generally, hence arises the great difficulty in treating successfully cases of deafness, whether arising from the *torpid* or *erethitic* condition of the *acoustic nerve*, engorgement of the *Eustæchian tube*, inflammation of the *membrana tympani* (commonly called the drum), *polypus growths*, or chronic inflammation of the *external canal*. It is to be regretted that in America the Ear has received so little attention from medical men, many being thus doomed to suffer from that annoying malady, Deafness. In France, Germany, and England, many eminent physicians and surgeons have given it a large share of their attention, and now rank amongst the first Aurists of the age. The names of Kramer, Hard, Saissy, Deleaw, Pilcher, and Yearsley, will long be remembered by thousands, who, but for their skill, would have been robbed of half the sweets of life.

Dr. Hawkes, from the London Ear Dispensary, is now in this city, and from a long and successful practice in diseases of the Ear, we doubt not, where no malformation exists, the most sanguine expectations may be entertained by patients of being relieved. His mode of treatment gives no pain, and in very many hopeless cases he has been eminently successful in restoring the hearing. He will remain for a few weeks longer.

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—A new article, bearing the name of *Excelsior Soap*, which is stated to be far superior to Washing Soda, or anything of the kind, may be found at Mr. Turnbull's, South Market Wharf, the Agent in this City for the manufacturers in New-York. We have been furnished with a sample of the article, but have not yet had an opportunity of testing its virtues.

RAILWAY RUMOURS.—One of our Halifax contemporaries gives us credit for the paragraph announcing the rumour that the Home Government had determined to vote the Seven Millions for building the Colonial Trunk Railway. The article in question, or at least so much of it as the paper received by our friend contained (for he will observe that it was not complete), was copied from the "Halifax Chronicle" as the latest rumour—and they are without end—relative to the engrossing subject of Railways.

The paragraph in the Chronicle was, no doubt, intended as a bait for loose fish, at the elections, and its origination by the Chronicle as such was, perhaps, pardonable. Below we give another rumour altogether different from last week's, and which appears more like the truth. It emanates from the Halifax *Recorder*.

NEW BRUNSWICK HONEY.—Yesterday we saw in the Drug Store of Messrs. Coy & Son, about twenty pounds of virgin honey, which formed part of the produce of one of the hives cultivated by E. H. Wilmot, Esquire, of Fredericton, and is as fine a specimen of that article as can be produced in any country. We have heard that it is the intention of the owner to send this specimen to the Provincial Exhibition in St. John, and we hope the rumour is correct, for there can be no doubt that bees will by-and-by be cultivated in this Province to a much greater extent than hitherto, and with profit to those who have time and taste enough to take proper care of the hives.—*Head Quarters.*

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The following Bye Law or Ordinance passed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, and transmitted for approval, viz:—

"A Law to regulate the Public Wharves and Slips;" and

"A Law to regulate the Fisheries of Saint John;" have been approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The following Bye Law or Ordinance passed and transmitted by the same, viz:—

"A Law to provide for the appointment of a Harbour Inspector for the City of Saint John," has not been approved. J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 25th August, 1851.

ERRATA.

The Days for holding the Circuit Courts in the Counties of Victoria, Carleton, and Charlotte, are as follows, instead of those previously published:—

Victoria,	Wednesday,	September 24,
Carleton,	Tuesday,	September 30,
Charlotte,	Tuesday,	November 4.

[*Royal Gazette.*

NOVA-SCOTIA ELECTIONS.—From telegraphic and other returns, posted in the News Room, the result of the elections in Nova-Scotia, so far as heard from, are stated to be as follows:—

Amherst Township—Bent, the former Member, elected by a majority of four votes over Morse.

County of Halifax—two Members—Esson, 757; Annand, 648; Grassie, 310.

Township of Halifax—two Members—Doyle, 729; Wier, 672; Allison, 303.

County of Pictou—two Members—Holmes, 1891; Murray, 1782; Murdoch, 1535; Ross, 1480.

Township of Pictou—one Member—Wilkins, 1026; Robinson, 696.

King's County—Hall and Moore (the former Members) elected.

Township of Cornwallis—Chipman.

Township of Horton—Brown.

County of Hants—Young and Smith (new Members).

Township of Windsor—Frazer (the former Member).

Township of Newport—Dimock (the former Member).

Township of Falmouth—Mosher.

County and Township of Lunenburg—Zwicker, Creighton, and Jost (all new Members).

For Queen's County—three Tories are reported to have been returned.

County of Annapolis—Johnston, ex-Attorney General, elected by a majority of about 300; Whitman for the Township—both old members.

Granville—Thorne re-elected.

Digby—Wade for the Township, unseating Budd. Bourneauf re-elected for the County. Comeau re-[illegible]ted for Clare Township.

[illegible]mouth—Killam, (formerly Town member,) [illegible]ed for the County. For the Township, Shaw, [illegible]w member.

[illegible]olchester County and Townships—A. G. Archi[illegible], Creelman, McLelland, and Campbell, elected.

[illegible] returns are not yet sufficiently complete [illegible]ble us to judge with certainty of the cha[illegible] [illegible]f the new House. On this subject, the Recorder of Saturday last, remarks—

We feel well warranted upon the whole, however, in affirming that good grounds exist for anticipating a fair working Railway majority in the new House.

Supposing such to be the case, it is pretty well understood that the new House will meet upon the 20th of September, the day of the return of the Writs, and at once proceed to business. It cannot be expected that Nova-Scotia will be in a position to promote the common policy settled upon by the three Provinces, further than to express a determination to sustain it. The Canadian Elections must first come off, and the New-Brunswick Legislature first be convened. But we have the very best authority for assuring the public that if the new House is favorable, of which there seems but little doubt, that a vigorous blow will yet be struck this autumn by Nova-Scotia.

After taking the sense of the House upon the outline of the project, we believe it is the intention of the Government to pass a short Act authorizing a Loan of perhaps £100,000, or whatever sum may be thought advisable for present need, at the lowest rate of interest at which it can be obtained upon Provincial credit; and that so soon as the other two Provinces are in a condition to carry out their respective portions of the common undertaking, this money will be repaid out of the 3½ per cents. to be advanced by the Imperial Government. Perhaps, and indeed most probably, this small Loan will require a rate of interest of 4½ or possibly 5 per cent., but it will be but for a short time only, and the advantages of immediate action, it is considered, will be quite an equivalent for the small amount of difference of interest accruing but for a very limited period.

If this course be adopted we may see several miles of road graded this autumn, and active survey going on during the winter. Another advantage to be obtained by this course is, it would open up the undertaking more gradually than if it were further deferred, and would not be so likely to disorganize other branches of business, or raise labor or food immoderately. This we hold to be a matter of a good deal of importance, and worthy of the best consideration of the Legislature. The public, too, have had their hopes long deferred. It would put life and vigor into the population to see the work commenced in earnest. We advocate such a course.

CANADA.—The Quebec Chronicle of Monday last states that the session of Parliament is likely to last for eight or nine days longer.

In the Assembly, on the 22d, Mr. Hincks' resolutions on the Civil List were concurred in by the House, and a bill founded on them was read a first time.

The House in Committee on the Main Trunk Railway bill, passed all the clauses. No opposition was made, it being understood that for the purpose of facilitating the business of the session, any further addition or amendment should be reserved for the third reading on Tuesday.

The House afterwards went into Committee of ways and means for raising £4,000,000 for the Main Trunk Railway, and a resolution was passed accordingly.

RAILROAD JUBILEE AT BOSTON.—This great celebration by the Municipal authorities of the City of Boston, of the final completion of the lines of railway, which now unite the tide water at that city with the Canadas and the great West, has been fixed for the 17th of next month. We understand that it was originally intended the celebration should have been held on an earlier day, but that our Boston friends have courteously postponed it, until the 17th proximo, so as to enable such of their Canadian guests, as are engaged in their legislative duties, to attend. The Governor-General, it is also understood, has accepted the invitation to be present on the occasion.—*Montreal Herald.*

It is said that Jenny Lind will visit Quebec between the first and middle of October, and that she will give a concert, provided a room of sufficient size can be obtained.

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of this magnificent enterprise was held agreeably to adjournment, in the City of Portland, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst.

Hon. J. C. Noyes was called to the chair, Allen Haines officiated as Secretary.

At the request of John Neal, Esq., J. A. Poor, Esq., gave a concise history of the progress of the project since the last meeting, and of its present condition and prospects.

The meeting was also addressed by John Neal and J. B. Brown, Esqrs. of Portland, Judge Chandler, of Calais, and Mr. McGee, of Boston, editor of the *American Celt*.

The following resolutions, introduced by Mr. Neal, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, pushed out into the ocean as are Nova-Scotia and Cape Breton on the one side, and Ireland on the other, and more nearly approximating each other than do any other portions of the continents to which they pertain, within the limits of safe and convenient navigation, this proposed route of communication between the continents by the European and North American Railway and a line of steamers to Galway, must ever be the shortest, cheapest and safest route for travel and business, and therefore free of all competition from any other line or route. That, in view of this general character of the European and North American Railway, favorably affecting so greatly as it must, when completed, the intercourse by travel and business, between the two continents, it is entitled to encouragement and support from the country generally, by way of subscription to the stock, beyond that of any other like enterprize now making claims therefor, upon the public attention.

Resolved, That, considering the relation which, when completed, this Railway will hold to the Railroads west of it, to Boston and New-York, it is entitled to every encouragement by pecuniary aid, and otherwise, in the power of the proprietors thereof to afford: And considering its relation to Maine especially, as directly accommodating so large a portion of it; as a base upon which other Railroads may be constructed for the benefit of other extensive sections of the State; as, by making it the thoroughfare for the travel between Europe and at least the northern portions of the Union and Canada, and much of the business, opening it more fully and minutely to the observation and knowledge of the world, there are no matters of interest, of pride or patriotism which can be presented to any people by any enterprize of this kind, which are not appealed to in our citizens by the character of this undertaking, and its friends may therefore reasonably expect a warm interest in its behalf among our citizens in every part of the State.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it is the true policy of those having its preliminary measures in charge, to place papers of subscription in every town, asking for moderate subscriptions throughout the State generally, without calling for large amounts from particular localities.

Resolved, That, while we regret the existing uncertainty in New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, as to the particular *mode* by which they will construct the portions of the road within their borders, as liable unfavorably to affect the appeal for subscriptions, to our own citizens, we see in it, from our knowledge of the circumstances, no reason for such unfavorable influence; no reason to delay the subscription for the completion of the part in Maine; no reason to doubt that those Provinces will early determine between the several modes now under their consideration, and early enter upon the construction, and prosecute to completion, in full time to run their cars in connexion with our own, the portion within those Provinces respectively.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.—We received last evening, through Favor's express, and from the attentive agent of the Creole, and the Captain of the Maid of Erin, our files of papers to Thursday last, from Boston.

The British Mail Steamer Africa sailed from New-York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with seventy-one passengers and $857,000 in specie.

Boston August 27.—The Money market is better supplied with capital, and borrowers have been able to made negociations in the street to-day at slightly reduced rates. Business paper of desirable quality passes more readily at 12 per cent. and loans on call with good securities have been made at the same quotation, though it is not easy to realize at less than 1¼ per month.

Foreign Exchange closed firm for the steamer to-day at an advance of ¼ on the best Sterling bills. Sales were made yesterday in New-York at 110 to 110¼. The Africa carried out $857,000 in specie, an amount larger than had been anticipated by those who take a favorable view of the future Money market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Flour is in better demand, and higher; sales of 15,000 brls. common State and Western, at $3,81 to $4; pure Genesee and Canadian, at $4,06 to $4,12½; Rye Flour scarce, at $3,44, and Jersey Meal at $2,94 to $3. Corn dearer, and less abundant.

A TREMENDOUS TORNADO occurred at Medford and West Cambridge, near Boston, on Friday afternoon, at about five o'clock. A spectator who had an opportunity to witness its effects, says the tornado passed along west of Spy Pond, from the direction of Waltham, and thence to Malden, occupying a circuit of forty rods in breadth, and two or three miles in length. It swept before it trees, buildings, fences, and crops. In the range of the storm there was taken the store of Mr. Whittemore and the school-house in West Cambridge, the former being demolished, and the latter losing a part of its roof. The churches in West Cambridge were saved from destruction, as the storm passed between them. The influence of the tornado, which lasted but a short time, was not felt in Boston, but such a storm, which lifted up trees, tore down houses, and prostrated everything in its brief career, has not been experienced in the above vicinity for many a year.

At Medford, the house of the Rev. John Pierpont was blown down, and eight other houses were unroofed, and several persons were badly injured in the wreck of matters. The railroad depot building was also blown down, and the depot master's son, James S. Sandford, had his body awfully mangled by the falling timbers. He was conveyed to the Massachusetts Hospital, in Boston, and during the night it became necessary to amputate both his legs. He cannot live.

In West Cambridge, the whirlwind was equally destructive. The store of Messrs. Whittemore & Co. was blown down, and Mr. B. Fessenden, of the firm, was badly hurt. Mr. Andrew Wilson was felled by the limb of a tree, and he sustained much injury.

Between thirty and forty houses were unroofed at West Cambridge, and six were blown entirely down, and completely demolished. The stables and bowling alleys connected with Bates's Hotel were levelled to the ground. The factory of G. and H. Whittemore was unroofed, and a building adjoining to it was shattered as if a thing of paper.

The amount of property destroyed in both towns cannot fail short of $100,000, and several persons, in addition to those whose names are given, were hurt.

The tornado first became visible in Waltham, and, taking a southeasterly course, it passed through the towns of Watertown, West Cambridge, West Medford, and North Malden to Lynn. The first indications of its approach at West Cambridge were marked by a sudden movement among the birds, who flew in all directions and in wild confusion, as if conscious of what was about to happen. Preceded by an immense cloud of dust, came the whirlwind, in the form of a cone, moving steadily, but not rapidly, apparently about fifty feet from the earth.

At Waltham, but little injury was done, beyond the uprooting of a few trees and the levelling of a barn. Watertown also escaped serious injury.

In the centre village of West Cambridge, the scene was quite terrific. Trees were strewn in every direction, shrubs scattered, and houses unroofed on all sides. Mr. Thomas E. Thorp's dwelling was removed from its foundation about two feet, and was badly injured. The chimneys of the house of Mr. Thomas Thorp, adjacent, were both blown off, and his beautiful garden laid waste. The store of Mr. W. H. Whittemore was rendered a complete wreck, the roof of his stable was raised up, and carried bodily a distance of thirty feet.

All the fences in the path of the tornado were blown down, and in many instances were carried great distances.

FIRE AT CONCORD.—A destructive fire occurred at Concord, New Hampshire, on Monday night—the work, it is supposed, of incendiaries. The loss of buildings is estimated at about $50,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of about £28,000. The aggregate of other property lost is about $60,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of about $46,000; but a considerable portion of this is on property on which the amount of insurance exceeds the loss, so that the loss of property not covered by insurances is about $40,000. The announcement that Robinson, a coloured man, had been arrested for setting the fire, is incorrect. The Selectmen, however, have offered a reward of $1,000 for the detection of the incendiary.—*Boston Mail.*

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—*Capture and Execution of 50 Revolutionists!*—The steamer Cherokee, four days from Havana, arrived at New York on Thursday night, 21st inst. She brought the California mails, and one day's later intelligence from San Francisco, together with two hundred passengers, and $1,600,689 gold on freight, and $165,000 belonging to passengers.

The accounts from Havana are of the most serious character. It appears that the Habanero, Spanish government steamer, while cruising off a place called Bahia, forty miles west of Havana, captured a party of fifty men, belonging to Gen. Lopez's expedition, who were in four boats. They were brought to Havana on the 16th inst., and at one o'clock in the morning placed on board a Spanish frigate lying in port. They were taken on shore about noon the same day, and executed in the public road in Havana, in the presence of at least twenty thousand persons.

The following are the names of the captured who were executed, with their rank in the *pseudo* army of Lopez:—

Colonel W. S. Clendennin. Captains—F. S. Sewer, Victor Kerr, T. B. Veacy. Lieutenants—James Brandt, J. O. Bruce, Thomas C. James. Doctors—John Fisher, K. A. Tourniquet. Sergeants—J. Whiterews, A. M. Cotchett. Agent—R. C. Stanford. Privates—M. H. Homes, Samuel Mills, Edward Rulman, George A. Arnold, B. J. Wregy, William Niseman, Anselino Torres Hernandez, Patrick Dillon, Thomas Hearsey, Samuel Reed, H. T. Vinne, M. Philips, G. M. Green, J. Salmon, Napoleon Collins, N. H. Fisher, William Chilling, G. A. Cook, S. O. Jones, M. H. Ball, James Buxet, Robert Caldwell, C. C. William Smith, A. Ross, P. Brourke, John Chrisides, William B. Little, Robert Cantly, John G. Sanka, James Stanton, Thomas Harnott, Alexander McIlcer, John Stubbs, James Ellis, William Hogan, Charles A. Robinson, Jas. L. Manville.

There have been many stories circulated as to the disgusting and inhuman atrocities inflicted on the dead bodies of these misguided men, but—as usual with such reports—they prove to be untrue. The Express messenger of Adams and Co., by the Cherokee, Mr. Spear, was himself a witness of all the proceedings, and he states, distinctly, that after the captives were shot, their bodies were placed in hearses, conveyed to the ground of burial, and interred with all decency.

These fifty men, it appears, undertook to proceed by water, in launches, to Cabanas, where they were to attack the forts by sea, while the main body, under Lopez, should assail it by land. It was designed to be a night movement, the launches having started at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 14th. It appears, from one of several despatches, that the main body of the invaders left their positions at Pozas on the same night, and moved toward Cabanas, along the skirts of the mountains. The arrangement doubtless was, that a joint attack should be made upon the fort of Cabanas that night, in the hope of taking it by surprise. By some means or other the land force was delayed, the night wore away, daylight returned, and nothing remained for the water party but to shelter themselves among the adjacent islands, until the following night, (that of the 15th) or until the land force should heave in sight. In the meantime the Spanish steamer Habanero made her appearance and captured them—the Spanish accounts say without the least resistance. Perhaps they considered resistance hopeless, and fancied that, at least, their lives would be spared in case of surrender; but they over-estimated the magnanimity of their foes, and underestimated the atrocity of the business in which they were engaged. The capture and destruction of the water party must, of course, have embarrassed the land movement, and the advantage was sufficiently desperate at best.

We have of course (says the Boston *Courier*) several different statements as to the landing and proceedings of Lopez, with the resulting consequences, in addition to those already given; but they are so conflicting and unsatisfactory, that it would be a waste of time and space to recapitulate them. It appears to be established, that though the forces under Lopez met with some successes at first, and even kept Gen. Enna in check for some time, they were afterwards beaten back and forced to betake themselves to their entrenchments in the village of Las Pozas. While here they succeeded in throwing into confusion the battalion which assailed them; but mistaking their retreat for a flight, the invaders rushed out in pursuit, and were driven back. They then attempted to reach the mountains, some three miles off; but finding the passes too well guarded, retired again to their works, in which they were invested by the Spanish troops, and were supposed to be out of provisions. This probably was true, as Lopez landed with only a single day's rations, and the supply in that region was not likely to be abundant. At this point our positive information ends, but in the evening edition of Saturday's *Journal of Commerce* we find the following statement of the reported capture of Lopez:—

"A well-informed Spanish gentleman, in intimate intercourse with the Minister of Spain in this country, states that a despatch addressed to the Minister, Don Calderon de la Barca, was put on board the Cherokee at the moment of her departure from Havana, announcing the capture of Gen. Lopez by the government troops. The Minister, who was in this city, sent the Secretary of the Legation, with the intelligence, to Spain, by the steamer Humboldt, which sailed to-day."

The Havana correspondent of the *Newark Advertiser*, under date of the 16th, says:—

"When the Spanish troops made a charge on the invaders, they gave way, and the government troops pursued them. All at once the invaders turned back, and gave their pursuers a terrible charge. Out of about 300 men, they shot down and wounded all but 30 men and one officer. It has taken about five to one to clear them out. The steamers are all along the coast, for they expect a large reinforcement every moment."

We find it stated by the correspondent of the *New York Express* that on the reception of the news of the Havana execution at Washington, a Cabinet meeting was at once held. After consultation, it was resolved immediately to send a messenger to Cuba, to inquire into, and report upon all the facts; and the messenger is preparing to hurry off by the earliest possible conveyance.

By the latest mails we learn that at Vicksburg and St. Louis some companies had left, and others were preparing to start, in aid of the Lopez expedition. And we have by telegraph accounts of most excited meetings in New York, Albany, and New Orleans—all in support of the descent upon Cuba, and bitterly denouncing the course of the Spanish authorities. As a tangible evidence of the feeling of the people, it may be mentioned that on the 21st, despite the interference of the United States Marshal and other authorities, two steamers sailed from New Orleans with reinforcements for the invaders. They will probably find that they have reckoned without their host.

Now as to this feeling of resentment for the killing of so many American citizens, it is, perhaps, but natural, and cannot be blamed. Yet it should be remembered that these people went into their work with their eyes open—fully aware of all the consequences, of failure as well as of victory—knowing the penalty denounced against them if captured—and perfectly instructed that the government of the United States disclaimed participation with them, forbade their enterprise, and withdrew its protection from them, should they persist. How, then, could they ask or expect the interference of any United States official, when the cast they had chosen to play turned up against them? And this plain, matter-of-fact, common-sense view of the question disposes at once of the absurd and malignant attacks upon Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, because he did not interfere to prevent the execution—as though, in the first place, he had any authority from his government to interfere, and, in the second place, whether such interference would have availed a single jot!

The Boston *Evening Traveller* of Wednesday says—The prevailing opinion seems to be, that the invasion of Cuba by Gen. Lopez, with about 450 followers, has terminated in his total defeat, and probably in the death of nearly all concerned. We yet lack the details of the concluding part of this sad tragedy; but of the fact there can be little doubt.

Here in Boston, though the accounts received have excited considerable interest, people have kept quite cool, compared with the inhabitants of New-York and Philadelphia, not to speak of more Southern cities, where the events which have happened would quite naturally cause great excitement. The meeting in New-York city last evening, was quite disreputable to all concerned.

The attempt by some of the speakers, to induce the mob to attack the Spanish consul, failed, we are glad to say, of a response, and the chief design, probably, of the getters up of the meeting, was thereby foiled. The Fillibusters in this country would undoubtedly be glad to involve the nation with Spain, but they will be defeated in this particular.

Second Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers in New-York.—There was another tremendous gathering of Cuban sympathizers in the Park to-night. 10 or 12,000 at least were present. Blankman presided, and the meeting was addressed by the chairman, by Enock E. Camp, Thos. N. Carr, Capt. Rynders, and others. The language of the speakers was, if possible, more violent and exciting than on the previous evening, and, as a consequence, the mob was raised to the highest state of enthusiasm.

Banners with bloody mottos were scattered among the crowd, and every means taken to increase the feeling of resentment against the Cuban authorities, and all who defend their conduct. Cheers, screams, hoots, and groans arose on all sides—rather especially whenever the *Express*, *Courier*, or *Tribune*, was alluded to.

One of two speakers, however, in the midst of a violent harangue, begged of his listeners to do nothing rashly; he especially deprecated all attempts to molest the Spanish Consul, as had been threatened. "His office," said he, "is at 119 Leonard-street, but don't my friends do anything unlawful!"—After this speech was closed, the sympathizers formed a procession, and headed by a band of music, marched up Broadway in the direction of Leonard-street, yelling and breathing vengeance.

The Spanish Consul, we presume, has kept out of the way, as he has warning that a coat of tar and feathers was prepared for him. In consequence of threats also directed against *La Chronica*, the Spanish newspaper in this city, an extra force of 300 police is stationed in the vicinity of that office in Cedar-street, with orders to protect it at all hazards.

Quarter to 11 P. M.—The procession of Cuban sympathizers, after leaving the Park, paraded through several streets up-town, but finally quietly dispersed without as far as we have learned, making any unlawful demonstration against the Spanish Consul or any other party.—*Telegraph to morning papers.*

The New-York Post of last evening says that the Spanish Minister has distinctly denied having received any dispatch respecting the capture of Lopez, as reported yesterday in the Journal of Commerce. This discredits the whole story.

A despatch to the morning paper says:

The Charlestown and Savannah papers of Saturday are filled with every variety of contradictory reports, received by Telegraph and otherwise, relative to the Cuban advices by the Empire City at New-Orleans; some affirming that Lopez and his party had been successful even beyond the most extravagant hopes of his friends, whilst others with equal confidence state that the Government succeeded in capturing nearly every one of the invaders, including Lopez himself.

The National Intelligencer, in speaking of the complaints which have been made as to the negligence of the officers of the United States at New Orleans, in not preventing the departure of the expedition under Lopez, says:

"We have made inquiry on the subject, and have ascertained that the most stringent orders were long since issued and renewed on the subject by the different Departments, and that a satisfactory explanation will be required for the apparent neglect."

It further says that—

"A despatch to the Department of State, from the American Consul at Havana, states that all the prisoners were tried (probably by a military tribunal) previous to their execution."

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27.—The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes this afternoon the following intelligence, which is said to have been received in a private despatch from Capt. Lewis.

The steamer Pampero, which took Lopez to Bahia, has since landed in safety, at the same point, General Gonzales, from Jacksonville, Florida, with a large party of men and munitions. The troops under Lopez were in possession of the fort St. Mariel, where there is a good landing, and all friends of the expedition can come in safety at any time. They had also taken the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, which is aground, and is to be used as soon as she can be got off.

Capt. Lewis is now on his way towards New York, and expects to take on board any parties who will meet him, and take them to St. Mariel; and if they see the "Lone Star" floating over the Fort, Lopez is safe, and they will land; but if no flag is seen, they will turn about and return home.

Capt. Lewis was hotly pursued by a Spanish cruiser, but had the good fortune to escape.

[The news by the above despatch bears no date, but if authentic, was probably received by the steamer Pampero, Capt. Lewis, which arrived below at Savannah on Tuesday evening; and if she came direct from St. Mariel, her advices are of a later date than any yet received.]—*Boston Atlas.*

Great Excitement and Riot at New Orleans—the Spanish Consul mobbed.—A despatch from New Orleans, dated on the 21st, states that a party of Cuban liberators, mostly Western men, exasperated by the tone of the Spanish paper, *La Patria*, attacked the office of that paper, broke in the windows and doors, and threw the press, cases, types, and furniture into the street; in fact they destroyed everything belonging to the office. There was no interference on the part of the police. After demolishing the printing office, the rioters proceeded to a segar store, kept by a Spaniard, and destroyed all the stock and fixtures, which were very valuable. At seven o'clock, the rioters went to the office of the Spanish Consul, and destroyed desks, furniture, and property of all kinds. They also broke down the sign, which they carried in triumph to a meeting held in Lafayette Square.

Another despatch, dated the 22d, says:—A mob of two thousand men surrounded the City Prison this morning, where the Spanish Consul had taken refuge, and threatened to demolish it unless he was delivered up to them.

DEATH OF THE RT. REV. DR. DOLLARD.

It has suddenly and unexpectedly become our painful duty to announce the death of the Rt. Rev. the Roman Catholic Bishop of this Province, intelligence of which reached us at a late hour last evening. His Lordship left this City for Fredericton towards the close of last week, apparently in the enjoyment of his usual good health. For the last few days it was known that he was suffering under an attack of diarrhœa, and that his illness had assumed an alarming aspect; but of its fatal termination no one entertained the most distant idea, and the news of his death would not last evening be credited by many. His unaffected piety, and unostentatious discharge of the very arduous and trying duties of his high station won for Dr. Dollard a degree of esteem and respect often denied to men of more brilliant qualities; and to men of all classes and all sects, as well as to the Members of the Catholic Church, in the Province, his death will be a source of sincere sorrow and regret. *Requiescat in Pace.* Amen.—[*Freeman.*]—Dr. Dollard was in the 63d year of his age.

☞ The Rev. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, formerly of Holywood, Ireland, now of Philadelphia, will preach (D. V.) on to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, in the Rev. Mr. IRVINE's Church; and at 6 P. M. in the Free Church, Sidney-street.

☞ A Mail for England to meet the Steamer *Canada* from Halifax on the 4th proximo, will be closed at the General Post Office in this City on Tuesday morning next, at eight o'clock.—Mails for England will also be closed next Thursday and Saturday, at 3½ P. M.

☞ DEAFNESS CURED.—Dr. HAWKES, (late of the Royal Ear Dispensary, London,) may be consulted on all Diseases of the Ear, daily (Thursdays and Sundays excepted,) at the New Brunswick Hotel, Charlotte Street, near King's Square. When the Ear is perfect in its formation, Deafness, in nearly all cases, can be cured. Operations give no pain; the rapid advancement which Aural Surgery has made within the last few years, renders Surgical operations unnecessary. The success which has attended this new method of treating cases of Deafness has been unprecedented. My stay will be limited, say till the middle of September. Office hours, from 9 till 1, and from 2 till 6.

☞ Self-adjusting Black Satin and Bombazine STOCKS, so much called for by our Customers are received and ready for inspection; they are better got up than any we ever had before.

WIGGINS' NEW BUILDING,
Next the Commercial Bank,
J. GARRETT & CO.

MARRIED,

On Friday evening, 22d inst., by the Rev. Robert Cooney, Mr. John Dunn, to Miss Mary Anne Boyd, both of this City.

At St. John's Church, on Thursday, 28th inst., by the Rev. A. Stewart, A.M., Mr. William G. Dunham, of this City, to Evelina C., second daughter of the late William B. Turnbull, Esq., of Bridgeport, N.S.

At Carleton, on Wednesday the 27th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Temple, Thomas Turner Odell, Esq., Merchant, of St. Andrews, to Emma, youngest daughter of Alexander McGrotty, Esq., of Carleton.

On the 20th inst., by the Rev. W. T. Canning, Mr. James Fowler, of the Parish of Chipman, Queen's County, to Miss Ellen Porter, of that place.

At Norton, Aug. 19th, by Rev. James Herritt, Mr. John J. Burnet, to Miss Catherine S., second daughter of Mr. Robert McVay, all of Norton.

At Studholm, Aug. 20th, by the same, Mr. William Hughson, to Miss Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Leonard, formerly of Sussex, Q.C.

At Springfield, K. C., on Sunday, 24th ult., by the Rev. R. D. Palmer, Mr. James S. Marvin, to Miss Gertrude Hughson, both of that parish.

On Sunday, the 17th inst., at Sackville, N. B., by the Rev. Humphrey Pickard, Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, Mount Allison, Albert D. Chapman, Esq., Seizing Officer, son of Capt Thos. Chapman, to Miss Frances, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Ezra Brent.—Also, by the same, at the same place, Mr. John H. Bent, to Miss Sophia Augusta, fourth daughter of Hiram Ferguson, Esq.

At Bellevue, (N. S.) on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Military Chaplain, Erasmus Borrowes, Esq., 97th Regt., eldest son of the Rev. Sir Erasmus Borrowes, Bart., of Giltown, County Kildare, Ireland, to Frederica Ester, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Hutcheson, 97th Regiment.

At Lunenburg, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, Mr. William Norman Zwicker, Merchant, to Frances Augusta, second daughter of the late Henry Swymmer, Esquire, of St. John, N. B.

DIED,

On Saturday evening last, William Hewitt, only son of Mr. Francis W. Clear, aged 4½ months.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. Honora McCarthy, wife of Mr. Jeremiah McCarthy, a native of Dummanway, County Cork, Ireland, aged 38 years.

On Monday morning last, at her son's residence, in this City, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. Esther, widow of the late David Mason, of the parish of Johnston, Queen's County, aged 66 years.

On Thursday, the 21th inst., at Portland, after a lingering illness, Mr. Charles McAffee, aged 52 years, a native of Coleraine, Ireland, leaving a wife and seven children, with a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss.

At Red Head, Parish of Simonds, on Monday morning last, Miss Ann Jane Bean, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bean, in the 21st year of her age.

In the Parish of Johnston, Queen's County, on the 23rd inst., of consumption, Margaret, wife of the late Griffin Corey, in the 72d year of her age.

At Woodstock, on the 22d inst., Mr. Jeremiah M. Connell, in the 21st year of his age, second son of the late J. M. Connell, Esq.—deeply regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

At Athol House, County of Restigouche, on the 10th inst., Robert Ferguson, Esq., at the advanced age of 84 years. He was a native of Logierait, Scotland, and emigrated to Restigouche in the year 1796, where he lived much respected, and died deeply regretted. His memory will be long held in affectionate remembrance by those who knew him, for his genuine benevolence, his unaffected piety, and his patriotic and philanthrophic spirit.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Schr. Brunswick Lyon, Caffrey, Lubec—E. Ketchum, calcined plaster.

Sunday—Brig John Wilson, Copeland, Dumfries, 42 days—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Brigt. Emily, Fritz, Alexandria, 13—J. & R. Reed, wheat and corn.

Schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Boston, 5—Master, assorted cargo.

Monday—Barque Glasgow, Hatfield, Greenock, 47—Owens & Duncan, general cargo.

Brig Harriet, Putt, New-York, 7—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Victor, Kinney, Trinidad, (Cuba,) 21—J. V. Troop, molasses.

Schr. Monadnock, Colson, Boston, 5—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

Tuesday—Brig Pilgrim, McCready, New-York, 6—Eastabrooks & King, flour, wheat, &c.

Steamer Creole, Atkins, Eastport—Geo. Thomas, passengers and merchandize.

Wednesday—Barque Liverpool, McKay, Grangemouth, 48—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

Brig Downes, Toole, Donegal, 39—Master, ballast.

Ellen, Foran, New-York, 14—Wm. Thomson, general cargo.

Schr. Mariner, Hoyt, Porto Rico, 26—Crane & Co., molasses and sugar.

Herald, Andrews, Boston, 3—Geo. Eaton, flour, &c.

Thursday—Ship Amazon, Roberts, Hull, 50—S. Wiggins & Son, coals.

Brigt. P. I. Nevius, Boddie, Alexandria, 17—S. Hersey, wheat.

Friday—Brig Helen Douglas, Rodick, Annan, 48—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Schr. Emma, Guquett, Quebec, 22—Gilchrist & Inches, flour.

Steamer Maid of Erin, Belyea, Portland—Thomas Parks, passengers, &c.

Steamer Creole, Atkins, Eastport, George Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

This day—Brig Czar, Moore, Dundee, 41—R. Rankin & Co., coals.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Schr. Rising Sun, Marr, St. Stephens, boards. Post Boy, Smith, Yarmouth, fish and oil. Dorchester, King, Dorchester, coals and grindstones. Lavinia Clarke, Stiles, Hillsboro, coals.