The Courier.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

An article appeared in the Fredericton *Reporter* of Sept 3d, headed "The Commercial Position of New-Brunswick," which has been copied into the *Head Quarters*, and its views warmly adopted by that journal. The Editor states that the communication is from the pen of Mr. Wilkinson.

We cordially agree with the Editor of the *Head Quarters* in his remarks on the European and North American Railway, but while we think with him that "had the auspicious unanimity which prevailed in the counsels of the Convention been undisturbed in the Provinces, the capitalists of Great Britain and America would long since have been engaged in this sublime undertaking." We cannot permit it to be said that "the tide which taken at the flood had led to fortune was suffered to pass, and we are left astrand," at the very time when, thanks to the good offices of Mr. Archibald, and the good sense of our Government, the European and North American Railway is about to be provided for on the very route and on the precise terms contemplated at the Portland Convention. Our brother Editor will recollect that the Delegates to the Convention agreed unanimously on the present route, and they agreed that the Province should, as had been done in Canada, take half the risk. In the proposals agreed to between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Chandler, which is the basis of the negociation now going on, the Province is only required, in addition to the £250,000 already agreed to be taken in stock, to guarantee a loan to the Company of an additional £250,000, and in security to get a first mortgage on the road, which makes the risk nothing, for the road will certainly pay interest on *half* its cost.

We are surprised, therefore, that *two* of the Delegates to that Convention should now, when the enterprize which they assisted to bring to birth, and which having passed through so stormy a boyhood, is about to be realized, lend themselves to distract the minds of their countrymen from a great good, which seems to be within reach, and to hunt up a new project, which is in itself really too ridiculous to attempt to argue about.

These gentlemen propose the construction of a Railway from Bangor through Fredericton to Miramichi. This, we think, is not quite original. It was, if we recollect rightly, submitted, or at least talked of, by the Hon. Chas. Fisher, at the Convention, but, of course, was laughed down.

Will any one seriously attempt to say that a Railway with a terminus at Miramichi, to be shut up for six months of the year by ice, is a thing possible?

Has such a thing as a "summer Railway" ever before been heard of? Or could a Railway be kept up, with all its expensive machinery and locomotives, not to speak of the lines of steamers between Galway and Miramichi, by the possible profits from six months' travel?

Our brother Delegates are certainly off the track this time, but we are confident that their sober second thoughts will lead them to the conclusion, that however much it is to be desired that each man in New-Brunswick might have the Railway to pass his own door, yet, seeing that this cannot be, each man should bend on to the only one which it is possible to get.

We cannot help copying the brilliant opening to the article in question, which, we think, expresses the real heartfelt sentiments of the Editor of the *Head Quarters*. On such a platform we will be happy to stand with him shoulder to shoulder, and doubt not that we shall thereon be able to maintain our position against all comers:—

"From the first announcement of the scheme afterwards sanctioned by the Portland Convention, we adopted with all our heart the platform of the European and North American line. Our faith never once faltered in this as the best and most available trunk line; made attainable to us, as it seemed, by reason of the necessities of the trade and travel of Europe and America, and our own geographical position; and offering us, on the one hand, the advantages of a direct communication by St. John and Halifax with the ports of the Old World, and of connexion, on the other, with the Railway systems of the United States. These advantages it proposed to confer on us, not only by meeting the necessities, but by engaging the means of the greater world beyond us. This magnificent project was not Provincial, it was not Colonial, it was not National, it was Cosmopolitan; it laid its massive hand on the world's necessities, and finding us athwart the directest practicable land line, proposed for its own great purposes to lay down a road which, while created for, and controlled by, these paramount interests, would yet as a fortunate incident bring us into communication with the outer world, and bestow upon us a base line, from which, and with which, to project and connect inter-provincial branches."

We learn from the *Quebec Chronicle* of Monday last that Mr. Jackson, M. P., the representative in this country of an Association of English capitalists, to whose skill and enterprise half the railways on the continent of Europe owe their existence, took his departure from Quebec on Saturday, accompanied to the Parishes along the South shore of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and New-Brunswick, by a number of gentlemen, with a view of ascertaining, from personal observation, the extent of settlement and actual facilities for a line of railway in that direction.

At Montmagny, a congratulatory address was presented to Mr. Jackson by the Mayor and Councillors of the Village, to which that gentleman is stated to have made a most admirable speech in reply. In his written answer to the address, Mr. Jackson says—

"I have had an opportunity of giving you some of my views on this subject, and of detailing the result of many years' experince in maturing and developing the traffic, of fostering the demand and enlarging the capacity for supply in many parts, both of England and the continent of Europe, to which railroad communication has been extended; and I must say that, wide as my experience has been, I have never seen any country, whose capabilities are so large, and whose resources promise such great results."

As was expected, Mr. Jackson arrived at Fredericton to-day, where the Hon. Mr. Chandler, with other members of the Government, were awaiting him.

A. C. Morton, Esquire, Civil Engineer, and J. A. Poor, Esquire, Railroad Directors, of Portland, arrived in town on Thursday evening in the steamer '*Admiral*,' and proceeded to Fredericton on Friday morning, in company with the President of the European and North American Railroad Company, R. Jardine, Esq., to meet Mr. Jackson at the Seat of Government.

We understand that Mr. Jackson and the other gentlemen interested in the Railway negociation will arrive in St. John to-night.

The *Royal Gazette* of Wednesday last contains His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation, directing that the Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, "for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this Province, and for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the Currency thereof," shall come into force on the first day of October next. The Act was published at length in our paper on the 14th ult.

THE QUEEN vs. MAHER.—In this case, the Defendant, on the 12th inst., was brought before the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for this City and County, on a warrant issued against him under the Act of Assembly, 9 Vic. c. 30, for refusing to comply with an order of the Court, requiring him to pay over the sum of £50 15s., which had come into his hands, as Commissioner of Highways for the Parish of Portland in the year 1851, and received by him, from various persons assessed for roads in that Parish. The excuse he offered in defence was, that he had disbursed the whole amount in the road service; but as, after repeated remonstrances and warnings, he had refused to render any detailed accounts of such payments, or to exhibit vouchers in support of any portion of his alleged expenditure, and still persisting in the same course, the Court, under the authority of the Act, ordered him to be committed to gaol.—On the application of Mr. A. R. Wetmore, his counsel, who contended that the commitment was illegal, on several grounds, the defendant was yesterday brought up, on a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, before Mr. Justice Parker, and the case was fully argued before him, Mr. Wheeler, the Clerk of the Peace, being heard for the Justices of the Sessions.

The Judge, after consideration, pronounced an elaborate judgment, confirming the proceedings of the Sessions, in every respect, and remanding the defendant to prison.

The principal question raised is, whether the Act 9 Vic. c. 30, which relates to officers *appointed* by the Sessions, will apply to officers *elected* by the rate-payers, and *confirmed* by the Sessions, as this defendant was, under the recent Act, 13 Vic. c. 30, for the local government of parishes. As some possible doubt may exist on this point, it is left open to the defendant to renew his application, at the next term of the Supreme Court, when the whole case may be re-argued before all the Judges. At present he stands committed, without bail, until he shall pay the debt.

ARRIVAL OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. CONNOLLY.—His Lordship the Roman Catholic Bishop of Fredericton arrived in this City, as previously announced, on Saturday last, and was received at the wharf by the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Halifax, who had arrived in St. John on the Thursday previous, the Very Rev. Mr. Sweeny, and the other Roman Catholic Clergymen of the Parish, and the Committee appointed at the public meeting, with several other of the most respectable Catholic citizens, who escorted His Lordship to the Glebe House, where the following congratulatory address was read by Charles Doherty, Esq.:—

May it please your Lordship,—Having been appointed a Committee, at a public meeting of the Catholics of this City, to express their feelings of satisfaction on your arrival amongst us, we take the earliest opportunity of giving you a sincere welcome to our Province, and beg to express our earnest desire that you may find here a home, where, in your public and private capacity, you will enjoy the veneration, love and esteem of our fellow-citizens of all denominations.

We recognize, in your Lordship's elevation to the Episcopal Chair (as successor to the much lamented Bishop Dollard,) the well-deserved reward of that exemplary piety, amiability of disposition, varied learning, and celebrity as a preacher, which distinguished your career, while officiating as Vicar General in our Sister Province of Nova-Scotia, under that great and gifted ecclesiastic, the Archbishop of Halifax, and we feel deeply thankful that the Holy See has, under Providence, placed the Mitre on one so eminently gifted as your Lordship for the due discharge of the sacred duties attendant on your holy office.

In conclusion, we congratulate the hierarchy of British North America on your Lordship's accession to their body, and the Catholics of New-Brunswick on your appointment as their Bishop. And again we welcome you to our hearts and homes on your happy advent among us.

With great respect we remain,
Your Lordship's ob't servants,
JOHN SWEENY, *Chairman*.
JAMES DOHERTY, *Secretary*.

To this address the following reply was returned:—

Gentlemen,—I am deeply grateful for the affectionate and complimentary address you were pleased to present to me in the name of the Catholics of this important City. After my severance from my many friends in the neighbouring Province of Nova-Scotia, the kindly, cordial, Catholic welcome that greeted my arrival was a source of unexpected consolation. I feel that on an occasion like the present it would be neither becoming nor prudent to make promises which, with even the best intentions, may never be realised; nor to admit, without an humble protest, the accuracy of that portrait which you have drawn in such glowing colours. In all our undertakings it is God alone can give success. Neither he that plants nor he that waters, but He that makes the seed to bud forth and blossom and yield its golden harvest, it is He alone hath honour and glory. With your co-operation, I will enter confidently on the arduous task before me, leaving the result in the hands of God. It is better to merit success than to attain it; and, after the most prosperous achievements, we should account ourselves as useless servants, and ascribe the glory of all to Him alone, the immortal and invisible. Your flattering and undeserved eulogy will not, I trust, be without its value. It contains a silent, indirect, and eloquent admonition; for, in describing what, alas! I am not, it but too truly pourtrays what I ought to be. In tracing these lines you have clearly, though perhaps unconsciously, marked out for me the path of future duty. I will earnestly endeavour to realise your pious expectations, and to merit your friendly eulogium. Next to the powerful assistance of Heaven, I rely on your aid for the accomplishment of all those designs which are now so dear to my heart. With you I have contracted an indissoluble alliance. To you I am wedded in hallowed nuptials, and in addressing you I speak to my entire beloved flock. Henceforth you are to be my glory and my crown—the beginning and the end of all my thoughts and all my affections. My eternal salvation, as well as my earthly happiness, is bound up with you. I therefore calculate, my dear brethren, through the aid of your indispensable co-operation, and the charity of your pious prayers, that I may fully discharge the formidable duty which is now before me, that so during my administration in this diocese the faithful people of God may increase in merit and in number, and that these for whose benefit I have come "may have life, and may have it more abundantly." At the close of my pastoral career may I be able to say, without fear, in the language of our Great High Priest to his Eternal Father, "Father, of all those whom thou hast confided to my care, I have not lost any one."

I am, Gentlemen, till death,
Your faithful and affectionate Bishop,
† THOMAS L. CONNOLLY.

On Sunday his Lordship was enthroned with the usual ceremonies, his Grace the Archbishop assisting, and afterwards celebrated Pontifical High Mass. In an excellent discourse he explained his views and purposes for the future management of the important interests of this great diocese.—*Freeman*.

On Monday morning, Archbishop Walsh took his departure in the Steamer *Admiral*, on a visit to the United States.

THE MURDER.—After long and deliberate consideration, the Coroner's Jury which sat to investigate the recent atrocious deed, closed their duties by a verdict of "Wilful Murder of a person unknown, by some person or persons also unknown." Sullivan, the drover, and Smith, who were both respectively believed by some to have been the victims of the foul deed which has been perpetrated, both prove, from the enquiries made by Stockford, to be living. No clue, therefore, up to this moment, offers by which to unravel the appalling mystery in which the actors in this dark deed and the requisite facts regarding their victim are at present shrouded. Several persons have been examined by the Magistrates, but nothing has been elicited from them. It may be hoped that the heavy reward—viz., £150—will, through Providence, eventuate in the ultimate discovery and punishment of the guilty actors; for we confidently believe that the crime is the work of two or more persons.

LOST BOY FOUND.—It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that Mr. William Barton's son, (between four and five years of age,) who was lost in the woods at Grand Lake on the 18th ult., was found on the ninth day afterwards, about six miles from his home, in good health, to the great joy of his parents and friends. He subsisted on berries, and appeared quite unconcerned when found.

NEW VESSELS.—A substantial built brig, called the *Orlando*, was recently towed into this Harbour, from Granville, N. S., where she was built by Mr. James Young, of that place. She measures 251 tons N. M., and 286 tons O. M.

A very fine-looking ship, called the *Golconda*, was launched on Tuesday last, built by Mr. James Briggs, in Portland. She measures 1124 tons N. M., and is an excellent specimen of naval architecture, highly creditable to the port, and to the experience of her enterprising builder.

ANOTHER VESSEL FOR AUSTRALIA.—The Barque Amelia, of this port, sailed on Tuesday last, for Port Philip, with the following passengers:—Hugh Irvine; A. M. Irvine; E. M. Bonner; James S. Bonner; Mary Elizabeth Irvine; Thomas Turnbull; David W. Mowatt; W. B. Agnew, M. D.; Robert Hunt; Thomas Cunard; David Melvin; James McCorkel; David A. Britain; Ezra S. Bradley; Oliver Hallett; Joseph Perry; Benjamin Hall; Thomas Armstrong; Edward Armstrong; Michael Dercey; J. S. Hamm; W. J. Bradley; John Williams; Robert J. Holder; George Stewart; Jane Stewart; Ann Hamilton; William Stewart; Hamilton Stewart; George Stewart; Henry Stewart; Samuel Stewart; Louis Stewart; Robert Clarke; Richard Ambrose.

Her crew consists of—A. B. Holder, captain; E. Thomas, first mate; Chas. Bisset, second do.; Geo. Holder boatswain; James Allen; Mathew Renah; George Murray; James Cronk; George Walker; John Dunn; George Clerk; Henry C. Thomas; Andrew Brewster; W. Y. Ring.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night the office of the High Sheriff, in the Custom House Buildings, was burglariously entered through the window facing on the street, the shutters being forced in. The burglars then appear to have struck a light and deliberately ransacked the office, breaking open locks, &c., and upsetting papers. Finding nothing worth taking here, they made their way into the main Hall, by cutting away the door jam, a work of much labour. Then they forced their way into the office of Capt. Charles Brown, which they also ransacked thoroughly, breaking open locks, &c. Here too their search was unsuccessful. No money was to be found. Mr. Whiteside had in the morning £20 in his pocket-book and had paid orgiven it away in the course of the day. The pocket-book they left on the floor, and its contents strewn about. They also tried to force the door of Messrs. Garrison & Masters' office which opens on the same hall, but could not succeed. They must have spent much time at their work, and it is thought effected the entry before ten o'clock as light was seen in the offices at that hour by several persons. They left the Testament lying open on the Sheriff's desk, and it is conjectured that before leaving they read a portion of it. The whole operation was a cool, deliberate and daring one, and it is not improbable will be followed by others.—*Freeman*.

☞ We would direct attention to the advertisement of Mrs. JAMIESON, in another column. This talented lady is well known in the British Provinces, as an experienced and successful Teacher of Writing, and of the Accordeon; and the recommendatory testimonials she brings with her from eminent persons in Canada and the United States are of the highest character. As her stay in this City will be limited, we would advise those who wish to avail themselves of her instruction, promptly to seize the opportunity; especially such married ladies as may feel their need of a more elegant and facile style of handwriting than they can at present command. Such pupils can receive the benefit of Mrs. J.'s instruction with the utmost privacy; and as the progress and improvement already made, by ladies who are at present attending her rooms, can be inspected, no other evidence or commendation is necessary to prove the manifest excellence of her system. We are assured that the rapid advancement of Mrs. J.'s pupils, both in writing and in playing on the accordeon, is remarkable, and can at any time be personally witnessed by those who wish to take lessons in either accomplishment.

HOWORTH'S PANORAMA.—This, the very best exhibition of the kind that has yet visited this City, will continue with us one night longer than at first announced—namely, Monday evening next. The stupendous Falls of Niagara and the interminable Caverns of Kentucky stand pre-eminent among natural curiosities; and so beautifully are they each depicted on the gliding canvass of this panorama, and so graphically described by the gentleman who so well acquits himself as *cicerone*, that a visit to HOWORTH'S PANORAMA is almost as satisfactory (and certainly less hazardous, fatiguing and expensive) as would be a journey to the objects themselves. The panoramic views of the "Crystal Palace," &c. are equally gorgeous and excellent; and the singing of Signora Principa affords much pleasure.

A grist and saw mill, at the head of the Long Reach, belonging to a man named Davis, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The property was valued at £800, and was insured for £400.—*Freeman*.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—The Hon. Mr. Hincks has introduced a series of resolutions for an address to the Crown on the subject of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and informing Her Majesty that if the wishes of the Canadian Parliament are not complied with, "the refusal (of the Home Government) would be viewed as an invasion of the constitutional rights of the Colonists, and would lead to wide and deep-spread dissatisfaction among Her Majesty's subjects."

Mr. Cauchon, M. P. P. for Montmorenci, who may be considered as the organ of the Roman Catholic Clergy, is strongly opposed to the desire to take from the Home Government all control over the Clergy Reserves, and rest it entirely in the Provincial Legislature. Besides his speeches in the Assembly, the articles in his paper are strongly in favour of the Church of England.

On Monday last, a highly important discussion took place on the commercial prospects of the Colony. Mr. Merritt moved an address to Her Majesty praying for the imposition of duties on the agricultural, mineral, and forest produce of all nations which continue to impose duties on the like products of Great Britain or Canada. Though some members, who do not appear to realize the exact state of politics at home, were sanguine enough to express a hope of a return to Colonial protection, the House generally coincided with Mr. Hincks in deeming the address simply useless. The Inspector General suggested the closing of the Provincial canals to American vessels, as a far more likely method of obtaining reciprocity; and while he forestalled the opposition by acknowledging the dissatisfaction such a policy would excite, and gave no distinct pledge either way, the tenor of his remarks was such as to render it not unlikely that the Cabinet will ultimately resort to that course, as the only coercive measure within their reach. There is little doubt that the cries of Oswego, Ogdensburg, the other western ports, and the railways, would arouse Congress from its indifference; and taken in conjunction with the amicable settlement of the fishery dispute, might lead to the granting of this long wished for boon. If Congress persisted in refusing reciprocity, the suggestion of the Trade Convention at Quebec might also be acted upon, and differential duties imposed on European produce imported *via* the States.

The total revenue of Canada, in 1851, was £842,184 5s. 2d.; of which amount the sum of £703,700 14s. was derived from Duties on commerce at Montreal, Quebec, and the inland ports. The total expenditure was £634,666 6s. 8d.—leaving a surplus of £207,517 18s. 6d.; rather a satisfactory state of things, and a sufficient answer to the gentry who are everlastingly shouting in our ears "ruin and decay." The interest on the public debt is a main item of expenditure—it amounts to £223,561 14s. 3d.—or about twenty thousand pounds over and above the surplus at the disposal of the Inspector General—a sufficient proof that with our present taxation, which, being indirect, no one feels, we could afford to borrow for public improvements as much more as we have already borrowed, did we need it. The next large item of expenditure is £85,143 for the "Administration of Justice." This strikes one as an enormous sum in proportion to the population, and some means should be devised to lessen it.—*Quebec Correspondent Montreal Advertiser*.

The Governorship of Newfoundland, vacant by the appointment of Sir J. G. Le Marchant to Nova Scotia, it is reported, will be conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Law, at present commanding the forces on that island. Colonel Law is and old Waterloo officer. Mr. Crowdy, the the Colonial Secretary, is at present administering the government.

A loan of two millions of pounds for the Bank of Constantinople, had been brought on the London Stock Exchange, and was likely to be taken.

Mr. Delmege, the Magistrate accused of ordering the military to fire upon the mob at Six Mile Bridge, has, with the eight soldiers, committed to jail to take their trial for murder, been admitted to bail by Judge Crampton—Mr. Delmege in his own recognizance of £100, and two sureties of £50 each; the soldiers in their own recognizance of £20, and two sureties of £10 each.

The Rev. Messrs. Burke and Clune, two Catholic Priests, accused of inciting the mob to riot, have been severally held to bail by Mr. O'Brien, the resident magistrate, in their own recognizance of £100, and two sureties of £50 each, for their appearance at the ensuing assizes on a charge of riot.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT "REINDEER."—*Saugerties, Sept.* 10.—The Steamboat *Reindeer*, lying at this place, waiting repairs to her machinery, rendered necessary by the recent explosion, was burned to the water's edge, this morning: nothing was saved from her.

FROST AT THE SOUTH.—The *New York Express* of Tuesday afternoon says that an extraordinary change in the atmoshpere had taken place within the previous 48 hours, and that yesterday morning overcoats were in order, and fires were burning in most of the hotels. A severe frost was experinced in Columbia county on Monday night.

The *Philadelphia North American* records a heavy frost in that vicinity on Sunday night.

CHEAP.—The best Porter Apples are selling in Boston market at 75 cents a barrel. The barrels cost 25 cents, and the expence of bringing them to market is 20 cents more—leaving as the payment for the apples *thirty cents!*

EARTHQUAKE.—A dreadful earthquake occurred at Erzeroum about the middle of last month. The official accounts state that 300 buildings have been thrown down, and 17 lives lost, and most of the stone houses of that city have suffered.

A grand eruption of Mount Ætna took place on the 20th of August. It was the most brilliant sight that has been witnessed for forty years. Several villages were in danger of being destroyed by the burning lava—[The 20th was the day the earthquake occurred at Santiago de Cuba.]

☞ The Rev. ROBERT IRVINE will preach (D. V.) on Sabbath first in Sydney-street Free Church, in the forenoon; in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the afternoon, and in the Union-street Congregational Church in the evening, viz., eleven, three, and six o'clock.

The SPECIAL Collection, announced in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Sydney-street, last Sabbath, will be taken up at the end of the service.

☞ The Rev. Mr. MCCURDY will preach in the Saint John Presbyterian Church to-morrow, at 11 A. M., and 3 P. M.

UNION STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. RITCHIE, of Toronto, will preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Seats free.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Mail Steamer *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday forenoon in 9¾ days from Liverpool, bringing English dates to the 4th instant. She brought 170 passengers—thirty of whom left her at Halifax; the others proceeded in the Niagara to Boston. Among the former were Miss Waddington, and Messrs. J. H. Waugh, Wm. Morrison, Wm. Magee, and Wm. McGlinchey, of this City, who, having taken an extra coach for Annapolis, arrived in town on Thursday morning by the steamer *Pilot*, twenty-four hours in advance of the letters and papers for this City, which came by the land route yesterday.

The political news from England is not of much interest. Her Majesty was on a visit to her seat at Balmoral.

Harvest operations were progressing satisfactorily throughout the United Kingdom. In Ireland the potato rot is said to have subsided,—if, indeed, it ever existed to any extent.

The pacific nature of the Fishery question prevents any fear of collision, and the money market has assumed a greater degree of elasticity. There is no diminution in the amount of Bank bullion; cash for commercial purposes continued abundant, and much unemployed capital remained unemployed; and first class paper is readily negociated at 1½ to 1¾ per cent., and unobjectionable at 1¾ to 2. The prices of Sugar and Rice were going down; and for Tea, Coffee and Spices former terms have been accepted.

Large shipments of coin have been made to Australia, viz.; £30,000 per *Syria*, £10,000 per *Marmion*, £36,000 per *Anglesea*, and £10,000 per *H. Winch*.

LIVERPOOL MONTHLY TIMBER REPORT.—Since the 1st February, the supplies to this port of North American Colonial Wood have been brought in 173 vessels, viz., 35 from Quebec, 58 from St. John, N. B., and 80 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 106,414; during the same time last year there arrived 185 vessels, the tonnage being 120,640. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this has been 89,722 tons. From the North of Europe 39 vessels, 11,824 tons, wood laden, have arrived, whilst for the like time last year, 44 vessels, 13,287 tons, arrived; the average of four years being 11,016 tons.

Hitherto the supply this season of Square Timber has been considerably under the usual quantity, whilst that of Deals has greatly exceeded an average; prices of the former have consequently been on the advance for some time, and those of the latter have given way. They appear, however, now to have arrived at more steady rates. The stocks are moderate, the demand for consumption is considerable, and there seems to be confidence in the maintenance of our present currency.

Pine Timber: the sales of the month consist of 18 cargoes of Quebec Yellow, ranging from 14d. to 16½d. per foot.

A cargo of St. John Yellow, 19 inches, 19¾d. per foot; Miramichi, with cargo, 13d. per foot, and Gaspe 15½d. per foot.

Pine and Spruce Planks: St. John Spruce have realised from £8 10s. to £8 15s; Miramichi, £8 10s.; St. Andrew, £8 7s. 6d. to £8 10s.; St. Stephen, £8 4s. to £8 6s.; Richibucto, £8 5s. to £8 10s.; Nova-Scotia, £8 2s. 6d. to £8 7s. 6d.; and Prince Edwards Island, £8 to £8 5s. per standard.

Railway Sleepers have been sold in small quantities, with cargo, at 2s. 9d. and 3s. each. The import has been extremely limited, whilst the demand has considerably improved.—*Duncan, Ewing & Co.*

The *Liverpool Mail* remarks—"The import of Pine Timber continues moderate, both from Quebec and St. John, and full prices have been obtained for cargoes on arrival. The quantity of Deals imported from New-Brunswick and Nova-Scotia in the month of August was 775,000 pieces, whereas the greatest quantity imported in any one month previously was 455,000 pieces. The whole of this enormous import has found purchasers on arrival, importers gradually submitting to a slight reduction."

The ship *Albatross*, from Australia, arrived in the Mersey on Tuesday night, with six passengers and twenty thousand ounces of gold, consigned to Messrs. Gibbs, Bright & Co., South John-street, being the first importation of Australian gold into the port of Liverpool.

Mr. Webster's letter on the subject of the Lobos Islands, has excited unfavorable comment by the press. Articles are published to prove that the islands belong to Peru, and that, consequently, the revenue derived from them should be appropriated to liquidate the claims of the English bondholders. Satisfactory evidence is shown, that the Islands were surveyed for the King of Spain, in 1735, and laid down in a map, published at Madrid in 1748.

The Cunard Company's screw steamship line from Liverpool to New-York, and from thence to Chagres, will commence running in December. The steamship *Andes* will sail in December, and the *Alps* in January. They will leave Liverpool every fourth Wednesday.

The London *Times* has an article urging the withdrawal of the grants to the Cunard and Collins lines of Steamships, throwing open the championship of the Atlantic to free competition.

The *Standard* states that M. de Persigny, the confidential adviser of Louis Napoleon, has arrived in London, in order to discuss with our Government various topics of political and commercial interest affecting Great Britain and France.

The accounts of the Cholera, from Warsaw, are rather more favourable. Only 226 new cases appeared on the 23rd August; the deaths were 120. In the other provinces affected, stretching from Silesia to the Baltic, the accounts are more variable. The epidemic seems to be hovering about; at some places its ravages are considerable, whilst at others there is a diminishing mortality. We should say its destructive effect is stationary upon the whole. Some isolated cases recorded are very distressing. There are twenty deaths in one house; perhaps the husband, wife, and children corpses in the same bed. At Landeborg, in Silesia, the cases were of the most malignant kind. In some instances persons in previously good health were seized, and were past recovery in less than an hour.

AUSTRALIA.—The accounts from Sydney, to the 3rd June, are favourable. The production at Mount Alexander is larger than ever. In other districts the returns are not so satisfactory. The northern district of Moreton Bay, being destitute of gold, emigration was taking place to other parts, and a separation of that portion of the country into a distant colony was contemplated, with a view to procure even convict labour.

The escort from Mount Alexander to Melbourne, for the last week, had brought a larger total of gold than had ever before been received: the amount was 31,478 ounces, worth £125,000; and it appears that the party originally started with 37,000 ounces, but were obliged to leave 6,000 behind on account of the state of the roads. Owing to the inclement weather, the difficulty of getting supplies of provisions to the miners was very great, and at one period the rate of cartage from Melbourne was £90 per ton. At Sydney the accounts from the gold fields were not so favourable, the people having been driven from the Turon by the flooding of that river. From other localities, however, the reports were good, especially from a place called the Hanging-rock, on the Peel river.

FRANCE.—Louis Napoleon is once more quarrelling with the press, his organ, the *Moniteur*, having lately contained a series of replies to what it calls the "calumnies" of the *Times* with regard to the recent fetes and the events of the 2d December. He has also sent another warning to the correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*, and given orders that no foreign journal shall be given up by the post-office authorities till their contents have been translated and approved of. Since the 10th April last, fifty-three warnings have been given to forty-eight journals, by the competent authorities. One Paris journal, moreover, has been suspended for two months.

HANOVER.—The Hanoverian Government has just published an order forbidding all meetings of Anabaptists, and threatening with imprisonment any foreign missionary of that sect who shall attempt to preach in the Hanoverian territory.

TURKEY.—Letters have been received from Constantinople, dated the 19th August. They state that certain rumours which had been circulated of a conspiracy by the army to depose the Sultan and place his brother on the throne, were without foundation. The disputes between France and the Porte were still unsettled, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. The Porte has sent a firman to Egypt, to authorise the construction of a railway.

INDIA.—Dates have been received, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, from Calcutta to June 16th, and from Bombay to July 24th.

The Rangoon troops continue healthy.

General Godwin has sent in a requisition for 12,000 men, in addition to the 6,000 or 8,000 now under him, wherewith to renew the war, and they had been directed to prepare themselves. The Governor General was proceeding, according to last advices, to visit Burmah himself.

The rendezvous for the Burmese is Prome, at which place, or in its immediate neighbourhood, 50,000 men are said to be assembled. It is reported that Bandaloo's son has placed himself at the head of 50,000 men, and sworn to drive the English into the sea. There is some intention of placing Colonel Reignolds or Colonel Coote in command of Her Majesty's 18th and the 40th Native Infantry, and sending this little force to destroy Berling, a large stockade pagoda in the vicinity of Martaban.

MARRIED,

On Thursday Sept. 9, by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, Mr. John F. H. Foster, to Miss Eliza Wallis, all of this City.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. William Harper, to Miss Margaret Smothers, all of this City.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. E. McLeod, Mr. Samuel Brentnell, to Miss Mary Ann McCutchin, both of St. John.

On Tuesday evening, in the Germain-street Baptist Church, by the Rev. I. E. Bill, Mr. John D. Short, to Miss Mary Niles, both of this City.

On Thursday, by the Rev. W. Donald, A. M., Mr. Daniel Reese, of the Parish of Sheffield, and County of Sunbury, to Miss Mary Anne Bunting, of this City.

On Thursday, by the Rev. J. Allison, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. David W. Adams, of this City, to Miss Frances C. Fowler, of Westfield, K. C.

On the 8th inst., at Fredericton, by the Rev. W. Ketchum, George Damerum Twining, Esq., Commissariat Staff, son of the Rev. Dr. Twining, Chaplain to the Forces, Halifax, to Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Hon. William Odell, of Fredericton.

At Quebec, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. P. G. McGregor, of Halifax, N. S., Mr. James Myles, of Saint John, N. B., to Miss Janet Peebles, eldest daughter of P. Peebles, Esq.

On the 6th September, at 169 Greene-street, New York, by the Rev. J. Thomson, the Rev. Antonio De Mattos, formerly of Madeira, now of Jacksonville, Illinois, to Isabella, second daughter of James Paterson, Esq., LL. D., of St. John, N. B.

DIED,

On Saturday evening, Mr. George Wright, a native of Cumberland, England.

On Sunday morning, after a protracted illness, Abigail, eldest daughter of John G. and the late Henrietta Bunting, aged four months and a half.

At Springfield, K. C., very suddenly, on Sunday evening last, 12th Sept., in the nineteenth year of her age, Harriet Amelia, fourth daughter of Captain John Davis.

On the 4th inst., John Adam Reeve, youngest son of Mr. James A. Reeve, Sussex Vale, aged 10 years and six months.

At St. Andrews, on the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. John Bolton, Sen., aged 69 years, a native of Northumberland, England, leaving a wife and family to mourn their loss.

In Boston, Massachusetts, on the 8th instant, William, eldest son of William T., and Susan P. Sawyer, aged four years and ten months.

In San Francisco, on the 21st July, Mr. Ethiel Olmstead, of Eastport, (where he leaves a wife and four children,) aged 38 years.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED,

Saturday—Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston—Geo. Thomas, passengers, &c.

Monday—Brig Seaman, Woodruff, Savannah, 21 days—C. McLauchlan, pitch pine timber.

Tuesday—Brig Vixen, Moore, New-York—E. Allison, general cargo.

Brigt. Emily, Smith, Sydney, 7—Joseph Fairweather, coals.

Laleah, Elder, Boston, 6—T. McHenry, ballast.

Schr. Lynnfield, Bogart, New-York—G. Bent, flour and pork.

Wednesday—Brig Aden, Frizel, Ponce, (P. R.) 24—Crane & Co., sugar.

Steamer Creole, Winchester, Boston—R. P. McGivern, passengers and merchandise.

Thursday—Brigt. Black Diamond, Crawford, New-York, 7—Wm. Thomson, general cargo.

Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston—George Thomas, passengers and merchandise.

Friday—Brig Daring, Bingay, St. Thomas, 27—R. Rankin & Co., sugar.

Brigt. Bream, Partelow, Sydney, 6—J. & T. Robinson, coals.

Schr. Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston, 4—Master, general cargo.

Gazelle, Frost, Halifax, via Yarmouth, 2—Chas. McLauchlan, sugar, fish and oil.

(At Musquash)—Barque Kilby, Crowell, Boston—H. Garbutt, ballast.

This Morning—Barque Glasgow, Hatfield, Clyde, —Owens & Duncan, merchandise.

Brigt. Village Belle, Davidson, New-York, 8—W. H. Harrison, general cargo.

Schr. Josephine, Fritzs, Alexandria, 11—Estabrooks & Ring, wheat.

Schr. Lioness, ——, Eastport,—T. Hanford, calcined plaster.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Schr. Geo. Noble, Grant, Apple River, deals.

Temperance, Thomas, Mispeck, deals.

Sunday—Schr. Gipsy, Slocomb, Wilmot, cattle, &c.

Economy, Robinson, Canada Creek, plums, butter, &c.

Tuesday—Schr. Dove, Lingley, Cornwallis, plums, &c.

Sch. Maid of Erin, Driscoll, Annapolis, horses. [&c.

Wednesday—Schr. Rising Sun, Snow, Welchpool, fish.

Spray, Balson, St. Andrews, passengers.

British Hero, Laurence, Cumberland, oats and butter.

Str. Commodore, Belmore, Windsor, plums, &c.

Thursday—Schr. Mechanic, Slocomb, Wilmot, apples and cordwood.

Digby Packet, Turnbull, Digby, cattle, sheep, &c.

Triumphant, Bissett, French Cross, cordwood, &c.

Lalenh, Cochrane, Wilmot, staves, cordwood, &c.

Patriarch, Digby, cattle, potatoes, &c.

Friday—Schr. Jim, Minness, French Cross, cattle, &c.

Triad, Soley, Londonderry, oatmeal, butter, &c.

Wilmot Packet, Harris, Wilmot, bark, butter, &c.

Pooler, Leary, Weymouth, fish and sheep.

Ringdove, Dickson, Grand Manan, fish.

This Morning—Schr. Effort, Brannen, Joggins, coals.

Harvest Home, Stanley, Fishing Voyage, fish.

Bee, Haines, St. Stephen, ballast.

CLEARED.

Sept. 11th—Ship Gondar, Barstow, London, deals—Lunt & Pickup; Schr. Pearl, McLean, Boston, clapboards—Geo. Eaton; Oliver Frost, Smith, Boston, pine timber, &c.—E. D. Jewett & Co.

14th—Ship Cambria, McCulloch, Liverpool, timber and deals—Morrisey & Shives; Schr. Mary Jane, Elkin, Salem, boards—E. D. Jewett & Co.

15th—Schr. Exile, Gilliatt, Salem, boards and clapboards—E. D. Jewett & Co.; Echo, Holder, Salem, boards, &c.—E. D. Jewett & Co.

16th—Ship Messenger, Pinkham, Grimsby, deals—John Robertson; Brig Jessie Amelia, Jack, Londonderry, deals—W. & G. Carvill; Brigt. B. M. Prescott, Heard, Boston, boards—Geo. Eaton.

17th—Brig Charlotte, Kelly, Gloucester, deals—Kirk & Worrall; Schr. Mary, O'Mahoney, Boston, boards and shingles—Geo. Eaton; Harmony, Bulyea, Eastport, laths and pickets—Chas. Brown.

18th—Ship William Dawson, Beveridge, Alloa, timber, deals, &c.—R. Rankin & Co.

Cleared at Savannah, Sept. 9th, barque John, Buchannan, St. John.—At Philadelphia, 10th, Dutch galliot Alida Petronella, Pojewd, do.; 15th, brig Hero, Thomas, do.—At New-York, 8th, brig British Queen, Brown, Guyama; 13th, Juverna, Henneberry, Card