The Courier.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1853.

The Government Press of Nova-Scotia and one or two of our contemporaries in this Province, seem to take a delight in inventing and retailing absurd and ridiculous stories, and in distorting and mystifying every fresh incident which transpires, at all calculated to throw discredit upon or hinder the progress of the means which are now being employed to introduce amongst us a system of Railways, far surpassing in magnitude anything that has been before attempted, and which, if carried out, will, at little or no cost to ourselves, place us in a position which we could not have expected to obtain by our own exertions or our own capital, within a century at least. It is but seldom we care to contradict such rumours and fabrications, as they generally carry their own condemnation in their face.

At the present time we will endeavour to reply to a rather plausible question put by the last *Acadian Recorder*, to the following effect: "Is it not due to the half million people standing by, to have some assurance from Mr. Jackson, or some authorised agent, what his intentions really are? Is anything settled upon this subject? If so, what is it? Are we to have no European and North American Railroad, unless Maine contribute one-fifth? Is that principle to apply to one or other of the Colonies, and how long yet before people may know what is actually determined upon?"

Without pretending to authority, or to know more than is patent to the whole public, we beg to inform the *Recorder* that Messrs. Brassey, Peto, Betts & Jackson are bound by contract to construct a Railway from Calais to Amherst, and from Shediac to Miramichi, on or before 1st July, 1857—that a more formal or binding contract could not be drawn by a Philadelphia lawyer—that the contractors are entirely responsible for all damages that might be sustained by the non-fulfilment of the contract, and that it is well understood to be the intention and determination of the Contractors to complete the whole line by the Autumn of 1855. Secondly, the principle laid down in Maine, of a contribution of one-fifth of stock does *not* apply to these Colonies, and therefore the whole of the *Recorder's* argument and calculations fall to the ground. A subscription of stock was required in Maine, because, by the constitution, the State cannot aid private enterprises; and this subscription was *offered*, because the people of Maine were not disposed to be behind New-Brunswick, the Government of which had taken stock to the same extent. We can further inform the *Recorder* that the contingency of Maine delaying the work, will not arise, as the stock is already virtually subscribed.

Thirdly, we believe that so soon as the surveys in Nova-Scotia are so far completed as to [...]ender being made, that the Con[...]e Railways of Canada, Maine and [...]ck will be prepared to contract on [...] prices agreed to in Canada and [...]ck, and on the terms of the Bills [...]st Session of the Legislature.

[...] the *Recorder*; and now we turn [...]ericton *Reporter*. He says, "The [...] from Montreal to Portland, and that [...] City of Saint John to the Saint Law[...] about equal." Our friend makes a [...]ere, which is fatal to his whole argu[...] The distance from St. John to the St. [...]tuna, at Shediac, is only 110 miles; but, [...] to serve our purpose, we have [...] only to reach the St. Lawrence, but the only available point on the St. Lawrence for [...]ffic, namely, Montreal, which happens to be [...]least twice the distance from St. John that it [...]m Portland.

[...]hat is required by the great grain pro[...]ng regions above Montreal, is the nearest [...]ort on the Atlantic, which Portland un[...]btedly is; and there is no more reason why [...] *Reporter* should select Riviere du Loup as [...] St. Lawrence connection, than Shediac, Mi[...]amichi or Quebec. All are equally sealed up in winter, and in summer grain can be shipped for Europe quite as well at Montreal as at Saint John. Our contemporary seems to forget that in time of peace the words *alien* and *commerce* have no relation to each other, and that in war a railway, distant only twenty miles from an enemy's frontier, would not be long available.

We do not like to say harsh things to our respectable and generally well-meaning contemporaries, but really when we find them with one breath loudly asserting that the Province has been duped into paying double price for our Railways, and that the Contractors will make enormous fortunes out of us, and with the other whispering that the same Contractors are only waiting the first opportunity to back out, and that the first sod turned will be the last, we begin to be afraid that the excitement produced by the sound of the approaching locomotive is rather too much for the nerves of our old-fashioned friends, and would advise them to retire for a season to Tahiti, Laputa or some other retreat far removed from the distraction and vexation of those horrid screeching monsters. If they do not get out of the way, they will most assuredly be run down.

We are glad to find that the Railway Celebration, to come off on the 14th September, promises to be quite a grand affair. All classes appear to be taking up the thing with hearty good-will, and we understand that a large influx of strangers from Canada, Nova-Scotia and Maine, may be expected.

The survey of the line, Westward, to the American frontier, is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Mr. Giles and a large staff of engineers are at work locating the line from Saint John Eastward, and we learn that by the time fixed upon, at least ten miles will probably be fenced in, grubbed and ready for grading. We are told that it is intended that the whole line from Shediac to Saint John shall be finished by next autumn.

His Excellency, Lord Elgin, Governor General of British North America, is expected in St. John on Monday from Quebec, via Fredericton. We understand he will leave the same evening in the steamer *Forest Queen*, for Windsor, on his way to Halifax and England.

The Countess of Elgin and family were to leave Quebec on the 25th inst., in the steamship *Sarah Sands*, for Liverpool.

It is rumoured that our popular Governor General is soon to be promoted to the Governor Generalship of India.

The position of the City Debt is at present engaging the attention of several members of the Corporation, and now that the differences between the Eastern and Western sides of the City have been arranged we trust that an energetic effort will be made to put matters on a better footing. There can be no question but that the public property of the City would afford ample security for double the amount that is owing, and we believe that it is only necessary that a Bill should be obtained from the Legislature, giving borrowing power, and a right to assess the citizens for any deficiency of interest, to enable the Corporation to obtain a loan at a rate of interest which, with the present revenue, would leave an ample sinking fund to pay off the debt in a few years. It would be advisable, perhaps, to bring the subject under the notice of Messrs. Jackson & Betts while in the City, and it is quite probable that if our financial position was properly represented to them, they might materially assist in procuring the loan.

The Circuit Court was adjourned yesterday.

On Wednesday last, Brown, *alias* Godwin, who was taken up a few weeks ago for passing counterfeit notes on the Casco Bank, Portland, Maine, was put upon his trial, and convicted.

The lad Barry, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Sentence was not passed upon Brown, in consequence of some law points having been reserved for the opinion of the Judges.

Lectures on Botany.—The Rev. Mr. Forrester delivered the Introductory Lecture of the Course last night, in the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. The Rev. Gentleman, after a few preliminary observations on the position which the vegetable kingdom holds in the world of nature, as occupying a middle space between stones and animals, presented his hearers with a beautiful, simple, and comprehensive outline of the whole science, in its two grand departments—physiology and classification. He then viewed the vegetable kingdom in its various relationships to the general economy of nature—to physical geography, to horticulture and agriculture, to the fine arts, to medicine, to zoology, and especially to geology,—the most wonder-stirring science of the day. In the discussion of all these topics, the lecturer showed a thorough acquaintance with the whole subject, as well as with all the kindred branches of science; and although the use of technical terms was necessary, these were generally employed in such a way as to make the meaning easily intelligible. We regret that the audience was not so large as in the circumstances might have been expected, owing to various causes. We trust, however, that those who were present will use all diligence in acquainting their friends of the very interesting nature of these lectures, and hope the remainder of the Course will be much more numerously attended. The second lecture will be delivered on the evening of Monday next.

We learn that Mr. Cuming, (who was deputed by most of our County Agricultural Societies to visit Britain for the purpose,) has already been through the principal Horse markets of England, and has secured some animals at a moderate figure, which have taken prizes at the principal shows. It is probable that the Horses will come out by the packet ship *Eudocia*, to sail from Liverpool on the first of September.

A Comet was seen from this City, in the North-West part of the heavens, on several evenings this week. It is stated by an American contemporary to be the one discovered on the 10th of June by M. Klinkerfues, and adds—"its nucleus is of the brightness of a star of the third magnitude—a tail of one or two degrees can also be distinguished, extending upward. It is gradually increasing in brightness. Its distance from the sun is now thirty millions of miles, but from the earth it is now two or three times more remote."

Consecration.—On Sunday last the ground in the Parish of Simonds, about 2½ miles from this City, lately purchased for a Roman Catholic Cemetery, was consecrated by His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Halifax, assisted by Bishop Connolly, and a large number of his Clergy. The ceremonies being novel in this Province, the congregation was extremely large, numbering, we are informed, some six or eight thousand persons. The collection taken up on the occasion amounted to nearly £150.

New Ship.—Towed into this port on Thursday last, from Granville, a very superior ship called the *Joseph Tarratt*, of about 1000 tons register, built in Young's yard, under the special survey of Lloyd's surveyor, for Messrs. J. & R. Reed and W. & R. Wright, of this City, and is intended to run in their line of Liverpool packets. The projectors of this line are entitled to the highest praise for the energy they have displayed, and the regularity and punctuality which have attended all their operations; and we understand, that in order to make their line as efficient as possible, and to meet the requirements of the trade of New-Brunswick, they are now building two additional clipper ships for their Liverpool line, which will be launched about the last of the year, and that next year a ship will be despatched by them from Liverpool once every fortnight.

Launched, a few days since, in the Parish of Moncton, Westmorland, from the building yard of Mr. Alexander Wright, a splendid clipper Brig, called the *Retriever*. She was built for Edward Allison, Esq., of this City, of hacmatac, in a most substantial manner. She is intended for the South American trade, and is to be commanded by Capt. A. G. Troop. We wish the enterprising owner every success.

Novel Launch.—On Wednesday last, a beautifully modelled and well-built Barque, called the "*Nepenthe*," was launched at Wellington Bay, the new building yard of Messrs. McLachlan & Stackhouse, in Carleton. She was fully rigged on the stocks, and when launched had her sails all bent, ready for immediate use. After gliding into the water, her sails were set, and she passed up the harbour to her loading berth, in fine style. The Nepenthe is constructed of the best of hacmatac and pitch pine, is copper fastened, and will class 7 years. She is owned by her enterprising builders, who intend her for a regular packet between this City and the Clyde, and will be commanded by Capt. Hatfield, at present of the packet brig Zetland. We are pleased to notice increasing evidences of an extended commerce, and the establishment of more regular traders between St. John and ports in the Mother Country. We trust that the spirited proprietors of the Nepenthe will meet with that encouragement to which they are so justly entitled.—*New-Brunswicker.*

The Nepenthe measures 196 tons, N. M., and 264 tons, O. M.

A fine Ship, called the *Maloaka*, was recently towed down the river from the Oromocto, where she was built by Mr. J. W. Craig, for Messrs. McCalmont Brothers, of Liverpool, through their agent, E. Kaye, Esq. of this City. She measures 1226 tons, N. M. and 1323 tons, O. M., and her model and workmanship do great credit to the master builder, Mr. Samuel Smith.

Another handsome vessel, called the *Aquatic*, measuring 445 tons, N. M. and 483 tons, O. M. was recently towed over here, from St. Mary's Bay, where she was built by S. Savory, Esq., for Messrs. McGivern and Scovil, of this City.

London Quarterly Review.—We have been favoured by Messrs. McMillan, of this City, with the July No. of this pre-eminent periodical. The present No. is, like most of those which have preceded it, remarkable both for literary merit and the intolerance of its ultra-Tory political feelings. The latter characteristic is especially perceptible in the present No., as in it the reviewer has unworthily embraced the opportunity of avenging an old grudge cherished by some of the British Tory party against Erin's matchless lyric poet, the late "Tom" Moore. It will be remembered that when George IV. proved recreant to the political circle whose principles he first espoused, he and his new fraternity at once became the target for the arrows incessantly launched at them from the exhaustless quiver and unerring aim of the facetious "Tom;" nor did Robin Hood himself ever transfix a victim more surely than did the poet's sportive muse; and a more ignoble figure was never presented even by the stuffed effigy at which amateur archers are wont to essay their skill, than did the helpless "King Fum" under the incessant "riddling" of the satirist. Luckily, however, for his own and country's fame, Moore's Pegasus soon soared a higher flight than that of pursuing the passing political matters of the day; and it would have been well on the part of the reviewer to let the remembrance of old grievances "sleep in the shade." But although "Tom's a-cold," and his tuneful harp now hangs on the "melancholy boughs" of the willow, the chords struck by the master hand still vibrate in the hearts of his countrymen, and the memory of his name and works will "for ever keep green in their souls."—The above work (on sale by Messrs. McMillan,) contains the following articles:—

1. Annals of Ireland by the Four Masters.
2. Baron Hauxthausen's Notes on Russia.
3. Writings of Professor Owen—Generalizations of Comparative Anatomy.
4. Shepherd on Ecclesiastical Forgeries.
5. Autobiography of Signor Ruffini.
6. Count Ficquelmont on the Palmerston Policy.
7. The Oxford Commission.
8. Memoirs of Thomas Moore.

Blackwood's Magazine.—We have also received from Messrs. McMillan, the August number of this ably conducted periodical, reprinted in New-York by Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. It contains twelve articles, several of them on subjects of commanding interest at the present time. They are entitled—1. The Narcotics we indulge in. 2. South American Travel and Adventures; 3. Napoleon and Sir Hudson Lowe; 4. New Readings in Shakspeare; 5. The Insurrection in China; 6. Lady Lee's Widowhood—Part VIII.; 7. The Marquis of Larochejaquelein—France in 1853.

Blackwood's Magazine can also be obtained at Messrs. McMillan's Book Store in this City.

Gold in Canada.—The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* insists that there is gold in abundance in the Chaudiere (Canada) diggins. The editor has been there himself, and seen the cradle rocked with good effect. He obtained with his own hands at one washing, 17 grains, at a second 10, at a third 29, at a fourth 11, at a fifth 2 grains. He saw picked up a single lump worth fifteen shillings, and two pansfull of earth yielded in his presence, 15 dwts. of the precious metal.

Eight men at the River des Plantes have succeeded in washing out £45 worth of gold in one day, and ingots to the value of £50 have repeatedly been obtained from the gold-bearing quartz of that region.

☞ We have to acknowledge the receipt of late Boston and New-York papers, received per Steamer *Eastern City* on Thursday night, and handed to us by Messrs. Ansley & Tufts, agents for Valentine & Co., previous to the receipt of our regular files through Gunnison's Express.—Our attentive correspondent in Boston will please accept our thanks for the copy of Willmer & Smith's *European Times* of the 13th August, by the *Eastern City*, in advance of the Mail.

*** Want of room obliges us to omit a notice of the St. Andrew's Society Pic-Nic, and other matter intended for to-day's paper.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The Cunard Steamship *Arabia* arrived at New-York on Tuesday morning last, from Liverpool, in the extraordinary short passage of nine days eighteen hours and thirty minutes. She brings London dates to the 13th inst. The latest advices lead to the belief that the difficulties between Turkey and Russia will be amicably settled—the Emperor of Russia agreeing to certain proposals made by England, France, Austria, and Prussia, providing for the immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops from the Principalities.

From *Willmer & Smith's European Times* of the 13th, we learn that on the news from St. Petersburgh becoming known, that the Emperor of Russia had accepted the note transmitted to him by the foreign representatives at Vienna, the British public securities and all descriptions of Stock immediately advanced considerably from a steady course of decline, and the improvement has been pretty well maintained. Trade and commerce have also been released from the uncertainty that has been cramping their energies and contracting their operations. Similar results had been experienced on the Continent and elsewhere. Still, so far as regards the final settlement of the question between Russia and Turkey, there are not wanting those who only see in the Emperor's adhesion to the note, and his willingness to receive the Sultan's Ambassador, the desire of withdrawing the negotiations from the influence of France and England, and then the Porte, exhausted by delays, would hardly fail to surrender the whole ultimatissimum of Prince Menschikoff.

Money still continues in demand for commercial purposes, 3⅞ being very generally paid for the best paper, and this has no little influence in preventing a rise in the Funds.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th July, and for the past six months, are of the most satisfactory character. The exports for the month, as compared with the same period of last year, show the enormous difference in favour of the month in this year, of £1,300,637. For the six months, the aggregate value of the exports has been £41,866,557, against £33,549,392, which gives an increase of 25 per cent. The imports also show a great increase, especially in articles of food taken into consumption. Provisions of every kind have all been used in unusual quantities. Of other articles of general import, the returns show an active business in Hides, Leather manufactures, Oils, Timber, Saltpetre and Quicksilver.

The Shipping returns for the month and for the half year are also highly favourable. Of the returns for the month, a larger proportion than has lately been usual consists of British vessels, although the comparative rate of advance is still in favour of those of foreign countries. For the six months, the increase in traffic, including both entries and clearances, has been about eleven per cent. over the corresponding period in 1852.

The fine weather, noticed in last review, continues, and for ripening the crops or harvest purposes, is all that can be desired. Reaping has commenced in earnest in the early districts of England, although a fortnight later than usual. As anticipated, the Wheat crop is turning out short and poor, but Barley promises to be both abundant and good. An abundant supply of Oats is also likely to be yielded. Fears are entertained for the Potato crop, which is reported to be extensively attacked by the blight. The weather in Scotland has much improved. In Ireland the crops are progressing favourably.

The produce markets have shewn a good deal of activity during the week. For Sugar, prices are well sustained, with a good demand. The rates for Tea have been barely sustained—Common Congou now sells at 11d. per pound. The Cotton market is without change in the rates of the preceding Friday—sales of the week, 41,490 bales.—There is great firmness in the Iron market, at advanced prices—present quotations, delivered in Liverpool—Merchant bar, £8 10s.; Nail Rods, £9; Hoops, £10 15s.; Sheets, £11 5s.; Scotch Pig, No. 1, (say) £3 18s.—U. S. Flour is quoted at 26s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.; Wheat, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 10d.; yellow and mixed white Corn, 31s. to 32s.

The fine weather is telling on the Corn markets of the United Kingdom. At Mark-lane, on Monday, the decline was 3s. per quarter, and subsequent events have still further cheapened the staff of life.

In the House of Lords, on the 12th, in debate on the Turkish question, the Earl of Aberdeen declared that all had been done to preserve peace consistently with the honour of the country. He yet believed that the dispute would be amicably adjusted; and while he said that, he admitted that the peaceful solution of the dispute would be owing to the good understanding which subsisted between France and England, and which it was the anxious desire of the Government to maintain.

The Queen's Visit.—The Royal visit to Dublin will take place on the 29th of the present month. Her Majesty will proceed by way of Holyhead.

Owing to the general tranquillity in Ireland, the extra police that have been stationed in Kilkenny since the troubles in 1848, are disbanded. The Bishop of Limerick, Right Hon. John Hatchell, and Commissioner Longfield, had been appointed Commissioners of Irish national education. The Lord Lieutenant and suite had gone to Killarney. Two men, Hodgens and Breen, were hung at Monaghan for attempt at murder. This makes five executions in Britain, namely, two men at Monaghan, one man at Carnarvon, Wales, and one man and one woman at Glasgow, all for murder.

The mammoth steamer *Great Britain* sailed from Liverpool for Australia on the 10th inst. Bets were taken that the *Sovereign of the Seas* will outsail her, and that the *Great Britain* will not make the passage out under sixty days.

A telegraphic summary of the Overland Mail, embracing advices from China to the 23d June, Burmah to the 22d June, Sydney, N. S. W., to the 31st May, and Bombay to the 2d July, announces that trade in India was dull; business at Canton also dull, and money very scarce. The produce of the Victoria gold field was increasing. The price of gold at Sydney was 76s. per ounce. There is great destitution among the newly-arrived immigrants at Melbourne: rents and prices were enormously high. The American steamer *Monumental City* was wrecked on the 15th May, on her passage from Port Philip to Sydney, and 35 persons perished.—The King of Ava has become more submissive. He has issued orders that the British troops are not to be molested, and that Meaday and Tounghou are to remain in our possession. He has released all the prisoners, but will not yet sign a treaty.

The Imperialist army in China was preparing to retake Amoy, but without much chance of success. The rebel Christian army was within four days' march from Nankin. Canton has not yet been attacked.

The Arab ship *Faze Kereem*, from Aden to Bombay, with the Bombay portion of the India Mail which left London on the 24th June, foundered at sea, twenty miles from Aden. The mails, consisting of 68 boxes, were lost, and 172 out of 190 Arabs and Lascars, who were on board, with the mail officer, Mr. Nankins, perished.

London, August 13th.—Despatches from Petersburg, dated the 5th inst., have been received in Paris. They state that the Emperor had definitely accepted the proposals of the four powers.

A despatch from Trieste says that the Porte has accepted without modification the proposals drawn up at Vienna. An extraordinary Ambassador was to leave Constantinople for St. Petersburg with the Sultan's decision as soon as the Russian troops are ordered to evacuate the Principalities.

A letter from Constantinople July 31 says there is intense excitement there in consequence of the refusal of the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia to obey the summons to repair to Constantinople. The old Turkish party was so indignant, that fears were entertained for the safety of the city. Revolution was imminent.

France.—Nothing of general importance has been received from France. The wheat crops were mostly in, and were reported to be only a two-thirds average yield.

Persia.—The Shah of Persia has openly declared that viewing as he does the question between Russia and Turkey as a sacredly just one on the part of the last mentioned power, he will lend it every aid in case of a war; in consequence of which declaration the Russian Minister at Teheran was about to demand his passports.

Circassia.—The Circassians have again defeated the Russians, having taken on the night of the 3d of July, the important fortress of Toprac Kale, and dismantled the same, with a gain of 220 pieces of artillery.

Cost of Colonies.—From a Parliamentary paper, recently published, it appears that the expense of the North American Colonies to the British Government, last year, was as follows:—Canada, £322,293; Nova-Scotia, £132,570; New-Brunswick, £12,615—less than one-tenth of the amount paid for Nova-Scotia; Prince Edward Island, £3245; Newfoundland, £31,100.

Decimal Coinage.—The report of the Parliamentary committee on Decimal Coinage has been printed. We content ourselves with the following extract:—

The first question to be decided is, that of the basis or unit of the new system of coinage; and your committee have no hesitation in recommending that the present pound sterling should be retained as that basis. Considering how much the pound is interwoven with all our ideas of value, that it is the fulcrum on which all our exchange transactions with the whole world turn, and that every alteration in its value would lead to infinite complication and embarassment in all our commercial dealings, in addition to the fact of its being the legal standard of value it appears to your committee that it would be vain to propose any alteration in it, even if it were advisable on other grounds; but it fortunately happens that the pound sterling is in itself eminently adapted to form the basis of a decimal system of coinage. Its tenth part already exists in the shape of the florin or two shilling piece, while an alteration of four per cent. in the present farthing will serve to convert it into the lowest step of the decimal scale, which it is necessary to represent by means of an actual coin, viz: the thousandth part of a pound, to which it appears to your committee that the name of mil should be attached, in order to mark its relation to the unit of value. The addition of a coin to be called a cent, of the value of ten mils, and equal to the hundredth part of the pound, or the tenth part of the florin, would serve to complete the list of coins necessary to represent the monies of account, which would accordingly be pounds, florins (or dimes, as has been proposed to your committee, as expressing the relation of that coin to the pound), cents, and mils.

The Canadian Ministry.—The changes in the ministry consequent upon Mr. Caron's appointment to a Judgeship of the Superior Court was gazetted yesterday, and are: The Hon. Mr. Morris, Postmaster General, to be Speaker of the Legislative Council, in place of Mr. Caron; Hon Mr. Cameron, President of the Executive Council, to be Postmaster General in the place of Mr. Morris; and the Hon. Mr. Rolph, Commissioner of Crown Lands, to be President of the Executive Council, instead of Mr. Cameron. The Commissionership of Crown Lands is therefore for the present vacant.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

Grand Trunk Railway.—A correspondent of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, writing from Montreal, states a sumptuous entertainment was on Friday evening last served up at the Donagana Hotel, in that city, in honor of the arrival of Robert Stephenson, Esq., the distinguished English engineer.

Mr. Stephenson has come across the Atlantic in the capacity of consulting engineer upon the construction of the great tubular bridge proposed to be thrown across the St. Lawrence, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. After the cloth had been removed, Mr. Stephenson was introduced by a complimentary toast; and gave the Provincialists some good advice in order that they might escape the enormous sacrifices on account of errors, which in England had cost £60,000,000 unnecessary expence, in a £300,000,000 railway investment. (An estimate of American losses in the same way might furnish a still more startling illustration.) The writer remarks:—

"With regard to the subject of the Bridge, so interesting to the people of Montreal, Mr. Stephenson said that he had no doubt it could be built notwithstanding the dangers resulting from the annual *debacle*, or breaking up of the ice in the Spring. He had endeavoured to make himself acquainted with the nature of this phenomenon, and hoped to return next Spring to see it himself, [this announcement was greeted with enthusiastic applause,] and from all he could learn, he did not think it would prove an insurmountable objection to the construction of the Bridge. His present opinion regarding its location was, that it must be a short distance *above* the city of Montreal."

The Canada crops, to the northward of Montreal, are very poor; the summer drought ripened the grain before the heads had filled; the hoppers had eaten the grass; and cattle have been turned into the oats.

Effects of the Railway.—The opening of the railway connecting Portland with Montreal is already beginning to have its effect in Portland, where Messrs. Gillespie & Co., of Montreal, and Messrs. Hills, Sears & Co., of Boston, are about establishing branches of their firms for the transaction of a general mercantile and forwarding business. The former, who do business in London and Liverpool, will probably be the agents for McKean & Co.'s screw line of steamers. Messrs. Hill, Sears & Co. were the first to embark in the Canadian transit business in New-York and Boston, and at the present time control the trade in both of these cities.

The Pianoforte manufactory of Lemuel Gilbert, in Boston, was damaged by fire on Sunday afternoon to the extent of $30,000. About 200 pianos in the various stages of manufacture—some nearly finished—were nearly all ruined. Among the latter was an elegant $1000 instrument.—Mr. Gilbert was insured for $20,000.

The Sickness at New Orleans.—The reports from New Orleans show no diminution of the mortality by yellow fever. During the 48 hours previous to the morning of the 18th, the deaths were 366. The number of yellow fever deaths reported on the 19th was 227. This is an increase. The whole number of deaths by the fever from the 28th of May to the 13th of August, were 3836. The last dispatch states the weather continued very uncomfortable being hot, cold and rainy, alternately.—*Boston Journal, August 22.*

The Scourge at New Orleans.—The *New York Express* publishes a despatch from the Secretary of the Howard Association at New Orleans dated the 19th, which says the "deaths this day of yellow fever, were two hundred and twenty. Tar barrels are burning through the streets, and cannons are firing. We have eight hospitals. When the fever will stop God only knows." A despatch from the *Picayune* office, dated on the afternoon of the 20th, states that the interments for the week ending at 6 o'clock that morning, were fifteen hundred and thirty-four, of which *thirteen hundred and sixty-five* were victims of the yellow fever. This is an increase of deaths over the previous week of sixteen, and over those by the fever alone of eighty-eight, and this too in the face of the constantly reducing population. During the four weeks ending on the morning of the 20th, the deaths by the fever amounted to 3669. The despatch says that "it cannot be denied that the fever is fearfully on the increase. The weather continues very hot. It is impossible to predict when the ravages of the disease will end; many think not before the middle of September."

Mortality in New York.—The enormous number of nine hundred and sixty-nine persons died in New-York city last week, being an excess of 384 over the mortality of the previous week, and but 431 short of the most fatal week of the cholera in 1849.

The number of cases of sun-stroke on the Friday and Saturday preceding was also so great that four coroners, although sitting from morning until night on both days, were unable to get through more than half the cases reported. The total number of fatal cases of sun-stroke this season is 214; in 1852 there was not a single case, and in 1851 but 14, all of which happened in one day.

New York Aug. 21.—The report of the City Inspector shows that 916 died in this city last week; of this number 214 resulted from sun stroke.

TO HOLDERS OF PROVINCE DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given, That the Debentures issued under the Act 3d Vic., cap. 3, for raising a Loan for the Burnt District in Saint John, will be paid on demand at this Office, and that Interest will not be allowed thereon, if unpaid, from and after the 30th day of November next. B. ROBINSON, *Prov. Treasurer.*

Treasury, St. John, 16th August, 1853.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given, that the Weights and Measures, prescribed by the Act 16 Vic. cap. 6, have been ordered from England, and when received here, the Clerks of the Peace for the several Counties throughout the Province will be duly notified thereof.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 16th August, 1853.

The following Despatches are published by direction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, for the information of the public.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 22nd August, 1853.

[Circular.] *Downing Street, 18th July*, 1853.

Sir,—With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 9th May, I have further to communicate to you the liberal intentions of the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, respecting the admission of Foreign prohibited Goods to the Great Industrial Exhibition at Paris in May 1855.

His Majesty's Government have decided that all Foreign prohibited Goods may be admitted for Exhibition, and may be afterwards either re-exported free of all duties, or may be sold in France upon the payment of an ad valorem duty at the rate of thirty per cent. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt. &c., &c., &c. New-Brunswick.

[Circular.] *Downing Street, 19th July*, 1853.

Sir,—I transmit to you herewith an Order made by Her Majesty in Council on the 13th ultimo, establishing certain Rules and Regulations in Appeals to the Queen in Council from the Colonies, and from the Territories of the East India Company, with a view to greater economy, despatch, and efficiency in the Appellate Jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

You will take the necessary steps for giving the most extensive publicity to these Rules and Regulations, which have been recommended by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, for the purpose of affecting a material improvement in the administration of Justice, and a considerable reduction in the cost of prosecuting Appeals to the highest Tribunal in the Country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lt. Governor Sir Edmund Head, Bt. &c., &c., &c. New-Brunswick.

AT THE COURT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 13th day of June, 1853.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty,
His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Lord President,	Earl of Aberdeen,
Lord Steward,	Earl of Clarendon,
Duke of Newcastle,	Viscount Palmerston,
Duke of Wellington,	Mr. Herbert,
Lord Chamberlain,	Sir James Graham, Bart.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board a report from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, dated the 30th May last past, humbly setting forth that the Lords of the Judicial Committee have taken into consideration the practice of the Committee with a view to greater economy, despatch, and efficiency in the appellate jurisdiction of Her Majesty in Council, and that their Lordships have agreed humbly to report to Her Majesty that it is expedient that certain changes should be made in the existing practice in Appeals and recommending that certain Rules and Regulations therein set forth should henceforth be observed, obeyed, and carried into execution, provided Her Majesty is pleased to approve the same:

Her Majesty, having taken the said Report into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve thereof, and of the Rules and Regulations set forth therein, in the words following, videlicet:—

I. That, any former usage or practice of Her Majesty's Privy Council notwithstanding, an Appellant who shall succeed in obtaining a reversal or material alteration of any judgment, decree, or order appealed from, shall be entitled to recover the costs of the Appeal from the Respondent, except in cases in which the Lords of the Judicial Committee may think fit otherwise to direct.

II. That the Registrar or other proper officer having the custody of Records in any Court or special jurisdiction from which an Appeal is brought to Her Majesty in Council be directed to send by post, with all possible despatch, one certified copy of the transcript record in each cause to the Registrar of Her Majesty's Privy Council, Whitehall; and that all such transcripts be registered in the Privy Council Office, with the date of their arrival, the names of the parties, and the date of the sentence appealed from; and that such transcript be accompanied by a correct and complete index of all the papers, documents, and exhibits in the cause; and that the Registrar of the Court appealed from, or other proper officer of such Court, be directed to omit from such transcript all merely formal documents, provided such omission be stated and certified in the said index of papers; and that especial care be taken not to allow any document to be set forth more than once in such transcript; and that no other certified copies of the record be transmitted to agents in England by or on behalf of the parties in the suit; and that the fees and expenses incurred and paid for the preparation of such transcript be stated and certified upon it by the Registrar or other officer preparing the same.

III. That when the record of proceedings or evidence in the cause appealed has been printed or partly printed abroad, the Registrar or other proper Officer of the Court from which the Appeal is brought shall be bound to send home the same in a printed form, either wholly or so far as the same may have been printed, and that he do certify the same to be correct, on two copies, by signing his name on every printed sheet, and by affixing the seal, if any, of the Court appealed from to these copies, with the sanction of the Court.

And that in all cases in which the parties in Appeals shall think fit to have the proceedings printed abroad, they shall be at liberty to do so, provided they cause fifty copies of the same to be printed in folio, and transmitted, at their expense, to the Registrar of the Privy Council, two of which printed copies shall be certified as above by the officers of the Court appealed from; and in this case no further expense for copying or printing the record will be incurred or allowed in England.

IV. That on the arrival of a written transcript of appeal at the Privy Council Office, Whitehall, the Appellant or the agent of the Appellant prosecuting the same shall be at liberty to call on the Registrar of the Privy Council to cause it, or such part thereof as may be necessary for the hearing of the case, and likewise all such parts thereof as the Respondent or his agent may require, to be printed by Her Majesty's Printer, or by any other printer on the same terms, the Appellant or his agent engaging to pay the cost of preparing a copy for the printer at a rate not exceeding one shilling per brief sheet, and likewise the cost of printing such record or appendix, and that one hundred copies of the same be struck off, whereof thirty copies are to be delivered to the agents on each side, and forty kept for the use of the judicial Committee; and that no other fees for solicitors' copies of the transcript, or for drawing the joint appendix, be henceforth allowed, the solicitors on both sides being allowed to have access to the original papers at the Council Office, and to extract or cause to be extracted and copied such parts thereof as are necessary for the preparation of the petition of appeal, at the stationer's charge not exceeding one shilling per brief sheet.

V. That a certain time be fixed within which it shall be the duty of the Appellant or his agent to make such application for the printing of the transcript, and that such time be within the space of six calendar months from the arrival of the transcript and the registration thereof in all matters brought by appeal from Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations east of the Cape of Good Hope or from the territories of the East India Company, and within the space of three months in all matters brought by appeal from any other part of Her Majesty's dominions abroad; and that in default of the Appellant or his agent taking effectual steps for the prosecution of the Appeal within such time or times respectively, the Appeal shall stand dismissed without further order, and that a report of the same be made to the Judicial Committee by the Registrar of the Privy Council at their Lordships' next sitting.

VI. That whenever it shall be found that the decision of a matter on appeal is likely to turn exclusively on a question of law, the agents of the parties, with the sanction of the Registrar of the Privy Council, may submit such question of law to the Lords of the Judicial Committee in the form of a special case, and print such parts only of the transcript as may be necessary for the discussion of the same; provided that nothing herein contained shall in any way bar or prevent the Lords of the Judicial Committee from ordering the full discussion of the whole case, if they shall so think fit; and that in order to promote such arrangements and simplification of the matter in dispute, the Registrar of the Privy Council may call the agents of the parties before him, and having heard them, and examined the transcript, may report to the Committee as to the nature of the proceedings.

And Her Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the foregoing Rules and Regulations be punctually observed, obeyed, and carried into execution in all Appeals or petitions and complaints in the nature of Appeals brought to Her Majesty, or to Her heirs and successors, in Council, from Her Majesty's Colonies and Plantations abroad, and from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and from the territories of the East India Company, whether the same be from Courts of Justice or from special jurisdictions, other than Appeals from Her Majesty's Courts of Vice-Admiralty, to which the said rules are not to be applied.

Whereof the Judges and officers of Her Majesty's Courts of Justice abroad, and the Judges and officers of the Superior Courts of the East India Company, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

We understand that the Lord Bishop of Toronto will preach at St. Luke's, Portland, in the morning, and at St. James', Lower Cove, in the afternoon of Sunday next, the 28th inst.

☞ The Rev. Dr. Maclay will preach (D.V.) in the Brussels-street Chapel on Sabbath morning next, and in Germain-street Baptist Chapel on the evening of the same day. His subject in the evening will be "*The Obligations of the Church in relation to Christian Missions.*" Services at the usual hours.

The Rev. S. T. Rand, Missionary to the Indians of these Provinces, will preach (D.V.) in the Baptist Chapel in Germain-street, on Sabbath morning next, and in Brussels-street Chapel on the evening of the same day. Services at the usual hours.

WHAT THE NEW-YORK CITY FOLKS SAY OF

Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

New-York, August 25, 1852.

☞ This is to certify that I am well acquainted with a man fifty years of age, for many years a resident of this City, who has been at times extremely ill, but could not tell from what cause, unless it was worms. He told his attending physician his suspicions, but the physicians at once ridiculed the idea, and refused to attend him any longer. His son then mentioned Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, and asked him if he would take it; his reply was, "I must take something to get relief, or die."

They at once procured for him a bottle of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and took one half at one dose. The result was, he passed upwards of *three quarts of worms*, cut up in every form. He got well immediately, and is now enjoying most excellent health; and, like the good Samaritan of old, he is endeavouring to relieve his unfortunate neighbours. He makes it his business to hunt up and select all cases similar to his own, that may be given over by the regular physicians, and induces them to try Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. So far he has induced more than twenty persons to take the Vermifuge, and in every case with the most happy results. He is well satisfied that Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is far superior to any other known remedy, and that if more generally known, would not fail to save many valuable lives. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. Hardie, 124½, Cannon-street, New-York City.

P. S.—The above valuable remedy, also Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this City and Province.

*** Purchasers will please be careful to ask for and take none but Dr. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless.

Sold in St. John by Chaloner & Hunt, and T. Walker & Son.

Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains, and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order in quantities of from half a gross upwards, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidence of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous, when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectations. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and Manufactory, No. 137, Broadway, New-York. Retail price, twenty-five cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c.

June 4.—6m

☞ BOYS! BOYS! BOYS! now for the thin Clothes—Linen Coats, Vests and Pants in all sizes, received per Packet *Middleton*, and now ready for sale. J. Garrett & Co., King and Cross-streets. August 6.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D., Thomas Sims, of the Parish of St. John, to Miss Johanna Neil, of the same place.—On the 28th inst., by the same, Mr. Thomas Kainer, of Westport, N. S., to Miss Catherine Groves, of the Parish of Portland.

On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Charles W. Berteaux, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of Mr. William A. Robertson.

DIED.

On Monday evening last, after a protracted illness, at the residence of her son, Mr. William Lash, in the 73d year of her age, Grace, relict of the late Mr. Richard Lash, Crofts, Paington, Devon.

On Saturday last, Caroline A., youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Chapman, of Machias, Maine, aged 13 months.

On Thursday last, Mr. Robert Burns, aged 34 years, a native of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday,) at half-past two o'clock, from his late residence, St. James'-street, when friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

Yesterday morning, of consumption, Mr. John Smith, in the 36th year of his age. Funeral to-morrow, (Sunday,) at half-past four o'clock, from his late residence in Union-street, near the Golden Ball, when friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

At Carleton, on Monday morning last, George Albert, aged three years and six months, son of Mr. James Johnston, Shipbuilder.

At Red Head, Parish of Simonds, on the 20th inst., Mr. Henry Anthony, aged 77 years. He was the father of fourteen children, and leaves forty-six grand-children, and five great-grand-children. Mr. Anthony was one of the good old stock of Loyalists who came to this Province in the year 1783, and was the last survivor of the Militia Artillery Company formed in this City in 1793.

At Sussex Vale, on the 13th July, Mrs. Lydia Dunfield, aged 93 years.

At Elgin, Albert County, on the 7th inst., Sarah, wife of Mr. James Babcock, aged 57 years.

At Fredericton, on the 13th inst., Miss Elizabeth Winter, in the 26th year of her age.

At St. Mary's, York County, recently, Mrs. Eve Pond, aged 85 years—leaving twelve children, eighty one grand-children, and one hundred and five great-grand-children.

At Fredericton, on the 15th inst., Winfield Scott, son of Joshua and Elizabeth Dunn, aged five years and seven months.

At Annapolis Royal, on the 15th inst., in the 25th year of his age, Mr. Alfred Gilpin, son of the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Rector of that Parish.

At Prescott, Canada West, on the morning of the 31st July, in the 33d year of his age, from a sudden and severe attack of erysipelus, Staff Assistant Surgeon King, formerly of the 43d Royal Highlanders—a gentleman esteemed and regretted by all who knew him.

At Toronto, on the 19th August, Samuel Proudfoot Hurd, Esq., in his 61st year, formerly an officer in the Grenadier or First Regiment of Foot Guards, in which corps he served at Waterloo. The deceased held for several years the office of Surveyor General of New-Brunswick, with a seat in the Legislative and Executive Councils, and afterwards succeeded to the office of Surveyor General in the Province of Upper Canada.

In Boston, on Sunday the 21st inst., in the 43d year of her age, Margaret, wife of Mr. William Ford, late of this City.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived,

Saturday—Steamer Eastern City, Winchester, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers, &c.

Sunday—Brig Warner, Robertson, Lisbon, 61 days—Ranney, Sturdee & Co., salt.

Defiance, Crosby, Boston, 2—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Monday—Barque Mary Ann, Hattrick, Londonderry, 33—W. & G. Carvill, passengers and pig iron.

Brig Charlotte, Kelly, Providence, 6—L. McMann, ballast.

Tuesday—Barque Malina, Ross, New-York, 5—Kirk & Worrall, ballast.

Princess, McMullin, Boston, 4—Chas. McL[...], ballast.

Brigt. Sarah, Thomas, Quebec, 21—Geo. [...] hart, flour.

Schr. Franklin, Mussels, Beverley, 3—E. [...] ett & Co., ballast.

Ottoman, Clifford, Beverley, 2—E. D. J[...] Co., ballast.

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

Thursday—Schr. Hero, Knight, Portland, [...] terhouse, Cross & Co., flour.

Richard Cobden, Chisholm, New-York, 7—[...]

A. Lockhart, flour, pitch, oil, &c.

Steamer Eastern City, Winchester, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers, &c.

Friday—Ship Albania, Littlefield, Boston, [...] terhouse, Cross & Co., ballast.

Barque Amelia, Cann, Boston, 4—C. McL[...] ballast.

Brig Clare, Allen, Boston, 5—Chas. McL[...] coals.

Primrose, Hilton, Boston, 5—Charles McL[...] ballast.

Brigt. Oliver Frost, Smith, New Haven, [...] Eaton, ballast.

COASTWISE.

Saturday—Schr. Pilot, Cutter, Annapolis, [...]; Eliza Ellen, Banks, Wilmot, fish and eggs; Gazelle, Campbell, Maitland, deals and [...]; *Sunday*—Schr. Brunswick Lyon, Craft, [...]; Leader, Wood, Sackville, deals and [...]; Prince Royal, Price, Salmon River, deals; Gipsey, Anderson, St. Andrews, ballast; Vanguard, Merrian, Windsor, plaster; Str. Commodore, Belmour, Petticodiac, horses; Forest Queen, Hatheway, Windsor, passengers; *Monday*—Schr. Jim, Minness, Wilmot, butter, &c.; Elizabeth, Parker, Canada Creek, fish and potatoes; Wilmot Packet, Harris, Wilmot, cattle, butter, &c.; Economy, Robinson, Cornwallis, cheese, butter, &c.; Triumphant, Bissett, Nappan, deals, butter, &c.; Laurel, Brinton, Wilmot, ships' knees and planks; *Tuesday*—Schr. Active, Chisholm, Maitland, laths; Str. Commodore, Belmour, Petticodiac, horses, &c.; Forest Queen, Hatheway, Windsor, passengers; *Wednesday*—Schr. Sarah, Parker, Annapolis, cheese and [...]; Rachel, Parker, Fishing Voyage, fish & oil; Pandora, Sheilds, Salmon River, deals and butter; *Thursday*—Schr. Alert, Dormand, Annapolis, butter; Messenger, Woodworth, Canada Creek, cordwood; Zephyr, Winchester, Digby, apples, pears, and [...]; Geo. Noble, McCulloch, Apple River, deals; Digby Packet, Turnbull, Digby, cheese, butter, [...]; Spartan, Watt, Digby, apples, fish and eggs; Gipsy, Slocomb, Wilmot, apples, butter, &c.; Hope, Denton, Westport, codfish; Laurel, Brinton, Wilmot, sheep, eggs, &c.; Weymouth, Wright, Wilmot, planks; *Friday*—Schr. Ivy, Sulis, Clements, potatoes, eggs, &c.; Challenge, Hennigar, Digby, mackerel; Tripoli, Copp, Petticodiac, deals.

CLEARED.

Aug. 20th—Brig Clarence, Spain, Dublin, 3[...] tons pine timber, 51 tons birch, 20,951 feet [...] and ends, 4 cords lathwood, 9075 palings, [...] N. S. Demill; Brigt. Conductor, Harris, Cork, 173,336 feet deals—John Robertson.

22d—Barque Norge, Mikkelsen, Lancaster, [...] feet scantling, 264,000 feet deals and ends—[...] Robertson; Brig Alfhild, Wahlman, Leith, 206,216 feet deals and ends, 8323 feet scantling, boards, 6275 palings—*Lunt & Pickup*.

23d—Ship Cambria, Perry, Liverpool, [...] feet deals and ends, 39,591 feet boards, 19,[...] lings, 10 cords lathwood—J. L. Woodworth; [...] phen Glover, Baldry, Liverpool, 637,266 feet [...] and ends, 34,906 feet boards and scantling, [...] lathwood, 19,000 laths—W. & G. Carvill; Barque Harriot, Spurr, Liverpool, 388 tons pine timber, 57 tons birch, 32,682 feet deals and battens, 28[...] feet boards, 11,000 palings, 3¼ cords lathwood, [...] spars—Kirk & Worrall; Schr. Cuba, Caran[...] Boston, 105 tons old iron guns—G. Eaton; [...] Simpson, Halifax, limestone—G. & J. Salter.

24th—Brig Cameleon, Henderson, Maryport, [...] tons pine timber, 75,500 feet battens, 3¼ cords [...] wood, 23 spars—R. Rankin & Co.; Eagle, [...] Guadaloupe, 113,147 feet boards and plank—[...] lard & Co.; Schooner Dongola, Crosscup, Boston, 63,000 feet boards and plank—Cudlip & Snider.

25th—Ship Perthshire, Welch, Liverpool, 13[...] tons pine timber, 74,000 feet deals and ends, 100 feet scantling, 6 cords lathwood, 2000 palings—John Robertson; Brigt. Kendall, Cathrin, New-York, 156 brls. mackerel, 3 brls. haddock, 2 brls. cod, [...] kits tongues and sounds—E. Allison; 777,000 laths—T. McHenry.

26th—Ship Golden Era, Fowler, Liverpool, 14[...] tons pine timber, 300 tons birch, 327,966 feet deals and ends, 12,640 feet scantling, 20,000 palings, 8000 laths, 26 cords lathwood—N. S. Demill; Corsica, Melcher, Bristol, 493,053 feet deals and ends—R. Garbutt; Brig John & Mary, Williamson, Berwick, 385 tons pine timber, 24 tons birch, 12,753 ft. deals, 6 cords lathwood—R. Rankin & Co.; Schr. Amazon, Anderson, Boston, 61,320 feet pine boards and plank—Pollard & Co.

27th—Barque Hesperus, Evans, Gloucester, 251,000 feet deals, 4 cords lathwood—S. Wiggins & Son.

Barque Palendar, Dennis, hence, for Greenock, struck on Black Rock, to the South-East of Grand Manan, but was got off with loss of part of the [...] load, and towed into Westport, N.S., on Thursday last, by the steamer Maid of Erin, sent from this port for the purpose. The ship, it is feared, will be a wreck, but the cargo ander deck is expected to be saved.

Brig Cambyses, Peterson, from this port, for Liverpool, out 14 days, put into Halifax on the 19th inst., leaky.

Spoken—Aug. 11th, lat. 41 40, long. 61, ship Wasp, Ketchum, from St. John, for Liverpool; 17th, lat. 43 33, long. 66 31, ship Rochambeau, from St. John, for Liverpool.

Arrived at New-York, Aug. 17th, brigt. Hiram, from St. John; 18th, brig James Murphy, Shediac; 23d, ship Admiral, Crisp, and Orleans, Henderson, Liverpool.—At Providence, 20th, schrs. Sagamore and Michigan, from St. John.—At New London, 20th, schr. Alpine, from St. John.—At Boston, 19th, schr. Warren, Grant, St. John; 20th, brig Laleah, Brannen, do.; 22d, brig Patriot, Crosby, Glasgow; schrs. Louisa, Driscoll, and Mary Jane, Bissett, St. John; 23d, brig Richard Cobden, Perry, Glasgow; schr. Avon, Pendleton, St. John.—At Quebec, 14th, barque British American, Thompson, Liverpool; 19th, Infanta, Driscoll, Newport.

Cleared at New-York, Aug. 19th, schr. Eliza, Wright, St. John; 20th, Lyonfield, and Peerless, do.; 22d, barque Gimle, for Miramichi.—At Providence, 20th, schr. F. A. Heath, St. John.

In port at Savannah, Aug. 13th, barque Condor, Ward, St. John.

Sailed from Alexandria, Aug. 20th, schr. Relief, Waples, St. John.—From Portland, 20th, ship Edward Johnston, Lawson, Quebec.

Arrivals in Britain from St. John.—Aug. 5th—Bertha, at Leith; 6th—Canmore, do.; Ellen & Catherine, at Pill; 7th—Acadian, in the Clyde; St. Crispin, at Belfast; Diana, at Dundee; 9th—Zanoni, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Miramichi, Aug. 4th, Maryborough, at Stockton. From Richibucto, 8th, Preciosa, at Gravesend; 10th, Czarina, at Grimsby. From Shediac, 10th, Apollo, at do.

Sailed from the Clyde, Aug. 6th, brig Zetland, for St. John.—From Galway, 6th, brig Guardian, do.—From Tralee, 4th, barque Prince of Wales, for New-York.—From Liverpool, 6th, ship Speed, Baxter, Quebec; 10th, Telegraph, Haws, New-York.

Loading at London, Aug. 12th, barque Lisbon, for St. John; at Liverpool—ships Pedestrian, Imperial, Lampedo, and Eudocia, for do.; El Dorado, for St. Andrews. In the Clyde—barque Peruvian, for Boston and St. John; Jane Lovitt, and Catherine, for Boston; Albert, for Providence and St. John.

Grand Railway Demonstration.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

An adjourned Meeting of the Painters will be held in the Mechanics' Institute, on Monday Evening, 29th instant, at 8 o'clock, to make necessary arrangements towards taking part in the above demonstration, of the 14th proximo.

☞ A punctual attendance of all the Trade is earnestly requested. C. FLOOD, Secretary.

Aug. 27.

Fredericton Temperance Hall.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

HERON FAMILY,

EIGHT IN NUMBER,

Commence on MONDAY Evening, August 29.

The Heron Family, on their return, will perform Three Nights at the Mechanics' Institute, ST. JOHN, viz., on Tuesday, 6th Sept.; Wednesday and Thursday 7th and 8th; and on Friday, the 9th, will leave for Halifax.—See Programmes. Aug. 27.

An adjourned Meeting of the Cordwainers of this City and its vicinity, will take place at the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday Evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for taking part in the Railway Demonstration. A punctual attendance of all the members of the Trade is solicited. [Morn. papers.] Aug. 27.

An adjourned Meeting of the TAILORS of this City and its vicinity, will take place at the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday Evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for taking part in the Railway Celebration. A punctual attendance of all the members of the Trade is solicited. JOHN DURNEAN, Secretary.

Aug. 27. [Morn. papers.]

Anderson's Villa Architecture.

To be completed in Seven Parts, each containing three separate designs,—at $3 per Number.

Together with a Supplementary Number, containing Working, Drawing, Specification, &c. &c.— Persons wishing to subscribe for this Work will please leave their names at the Book Store of H. Chubb & Co., where a Specimen Number can be seen. Aug. 27.