## From Papers received by English Packet of 19th ult.

The Slave Trade.—The average naval force kept on foot last year for the supression of the slave trade was 56 ships, carrying 886 guns, and 9,289 men. Of these, 27 ships, with 282 guns, and 3,334 men were employed on the west coast of Africa.—There are 4 fourth rates, 2 fifth rates, 6 sixth rates, 28 sloops, 13 steam vessels, and 3 gun brigs. Although the above number of vessels were furnished with slave trade instructions, yet they were only employed in cruising against slave vessels, in so far as the other duties of the stations on which they were respectively employed would permit. The cost, so far as relates to the department of the Accountant General of the Navy, of the vessels employed on the west coast of Africa in 1845, was £291,501; of the vessels not employed exclusively on the west coast of Africa, £414,953; total, £706,454. The items of wear and tear, stores, coals and machinery, amounted to £117,793 for the vessels employed exclusively on the west of Africa, and £128,291 for the others; a total of £246,084. The return further shows that 166 officers and men died, and 104 were invalided on board the vessels employed exclusively on the west coast of Africa; and that 93 died and 167 were invalided in the others.

The importations of foreign cattle into London continue to be extensive.

The hereditary states of the Austrian dominions contain 7,315 manufacturers, 204 banking establishments, and 1,270 large mercantile houses.

The disease among cattle is reported to have broken out afresh in Poland to such an extent, that the exportation of cattle has been prohibited.

In the population of Bona, the most prosperous of the French Algerian settlements, there is one soldier to every two civilians.

The number of soldiers in receipt of pensions is above 50,000. The in door pensioners of Chelsea Hospital are about 500.

The first vessel which ever arrived in the port of Limerick from the coast of Patagonia, is now discharging a cargo of guano in that harbour.

There are, in or near London, 41 Charles streets, 29 Church streets, 21 George streets, 23 High sts., 28 John streets, 35 King streets, 23 New streets and 23 Queen streets.

A number of men, dressed as Armenians, are going about the metropolis professing to sell Turkey rhubarb, which, in many instances, turns out to be only hard wood coloured to imitate the real articles.

Mr. Brown, farmer, Balgarvie, Fifeshire, has generously intimated to those who have potatoes growing on his farm, that he will charge no rent this year for the ground occupied by them.

The Pope has issued a rescript, appointing a commission for examining and reporting upon the various plans for railroads within the Papal Dominions, which have been submitted to the government.

The names given to the Queen of Portugal's youngest infant are Don Fernando Maria Luiz Miguel Raphael Gabriel Francisco de Assiz Gonzago Antonio Appolinario de Braganca e Bourbon Saxe Coburg Gotha.

Ibrahim Pacha has given their freedom to all his white slaves, with permission to leave Egypt if they thought it better for their interests to do so, or to remain with him, if they preferred it.

On Saturday last, a large fish of whale species upwards of thirty five feet in length, was taken by some fishermen in the west bay off Swyre, Dorsetshire, and landed without any difficulty.

It is said that the King of Prussia has given formal orders that the trial of the persons implicated in the late insurrection in Poland is to take place publicly, and by oral pleading, and the debates are to be published in the journals.

During the first six months of this year, the suicides, according to the return for the western districts of Middlesex, have more than doubled the suicides in those districts during the corresponding period of last year.

The dissenters of Plymouth have passed a resolution pledging themselves to support, at the next election, those candidates only who will undertake to oppose the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

At a rural party of pleasure, near Leicester, the other day, one of the persons, on sitting down upon the grass, placed his hand upon an adder, and was so severely bitten by the poisonous reptile that his life is despaired of.

A little girl, eleven years of age, is said to have been cured of hydrophobia by a French surgeon, who has cauterised two blisters which appeared under her tongue, a symptom which is stated to be characteristic of the disease.

A sharp shock of earthquake, being unattended with any calamity, was felt at Smyrna on the 21st ult. Between the 15th and 20th four shocks, but not much violence, were experienced at Mytilene.

In London, on Thursday, there was a general rise of one halfpenny in the 14lb loaf, bringing the seconds bread up to 7½d., and best 8½d., being as high as it has been any time this year.

There is now exhibiting at Valencia a child fourteen months old, half of whose body is black and half white, covered with extraordinary marks. Its legs are deformed; one of its arms is nearly in the natural state, but the other is like that of a monkey.

Fresh riots have broken out in the west of France owing to the rise in the price of corn; but the troops having been called in, tranquility was restored. A few of the ringleaders, amongst whom some women were prominent, have been arrested.

Count Sternberg, a celebrated German geologist, has ordered in his last will, that his body shall be inclosed in the hollowed out trunk of one of these gigantic antedeluvian palm trees, which have assumed the hardness of the most compact sandstone.

At the London Bankruptcy Court of Thursday, Henry Savage, medical gentleman, who had been engaged to an enormous extent in railway speculation, came up to pass his last examination. His actual debts are only £120, but his liabilities in respect to railways are no less than £14,015 9s. 11d.

There is now living at Farrington Gurney a young woman, named — Comber, aged about 20 years, daughter of James Comber, stonemason, who has not tasted a morsel of solid food for the last nine years, having lock jaw. Fluid is passed into her mouth by the loss of a tooth. She has grown six inches in the time.

In West Harding street, Fetter lane, London, a sword has been discovered in the earth, opposite Trinity Church, at a depth of about fifteen feet.—There was a quantity of human bones and a skull by the side of it. The blade, which was broken at the point, was about two inches wide at the hilt, being much decayed and broken at the edges on either side.

There has lately arrived in this country a specimen of the chicha, or "flying child," a bird of very extraordinary appearance. The spread of its wings from tip to tip, is six feet, and each wing has two spurs attached to the joints. They are very sharp, about three inches long, and are used by the creature with amazing dexterity in attacking and tearing to pieces its prey, and, also, in self-defence.—It has something of the appearance of a wild turkey.

Active exertions are at present being made in Bristol in order to procure men for the navy. Naval officers and hardy looking tars, accompanied by a brass band, have been perambulating the streets in order to induce men to enlist. This is another "sign of the times." The services of sailors are now solicited, instead of the men being dragged from their ships, and wives, and families, by means of the infamous pressgang system.

The consumption of bread in the metropolis is 855,463,750 pounds, or 213,867,187 quartern loaves yearly.

In Mark-lane, 2,750 carriages have been known to pass in one day. The average hourly traffic of carriages is 224.

The number of deaths in Great Britain is now about 400,000 yearly.

It is reported, in Bristol, that the Clifton suspension bridge is at last about to be completed.

The Late Lord Metcalfe.—Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Baron, of Fern-hill, in the county of Berks, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet, P. C., G. C. B., was born January 30th, 1785. He was the son of Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, Esq., of Fern-hill, afterwards Sir Thomas Metcalfe, by Susanna Sophia Selina, daughter of John Debonnaire, Esq., and widow of Major Smith. Sir Thomas served for a considerable period in the Indian army, and subsequently became a director in the Company. He died Nov. 17th, 1813, leaving six children; Charles Theophilus, the subject of the present notice, being the second son. The creation of the baronetcy bears date 1802, and that of the civil knighthood, Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 1836. The raising of the deceased to the peerage is, as our readers are no doubt aware, a somewhat recent event, having taken place in 1845.

Lord Metcalfe's career was a remarkable as well as a brilliant one, though almost entirely confined to service in the East Indies and the Colonies of Jamaica and Canada. Our Oriental dominions were, however, the scenes of his early life. Thither he proceeded at a very tender age, and did not permanently return home until he had completed a service of thirty-eight years, during which period he passed through various gradations, acquitting himself with credit and discrimination. He was for a considerable period a member of the Supreme Council of Bombay, as well as Governor of Agra and British Resident at Hyderabad. Lord Metcalfe was the school-fellow of Lord Auckland, and during that nobleman's stay in India as Governor-General he was his constant companion, ever ready to afford him that advice on the affairs of the empire of the east, which his experience as a long resident rendered so valuable. In the latter period of 1845, a numerous meeting of noblemen and gentlemen connected with India was held at the Oriental Club for the purpose of presenting to Lord Metcalfe an address of congratulation on his return home, and on his elevation to the peerage, accompanied by one of sympathy on his impaired health. The assembly was presided over by Lord Auckland, who was supported by upwards of 150 noblemen and gentlemen of all shades of political opinions, each of whom vied in laudatory remarks of his lordship's public and private character. Addresses were agreed to, and were shortly afterwards presented in private by Lord Auckland.

In Jamaica his administration was, if possible, still more successful. He was appointed Governor at a most critical period—at a period, indeed, when the island was in a state of severe commotion, but his moderation and perseverance in a temperate course succeeded, and he left the island in a state of profound tranquility. His departure from Jamaica was witnessed by all with the deepest regret, and addresses reached him from all parts. The inhabitants of the island in 1844, to commemorate his successful government, caused the erection of a splendid statue of his lordship, in the principal square in Spanish Town. This work, which was executed in London by Baily, the Royal academician, represents him in the uniform of Governor. In 1839 he became a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. In January, 1843, Sir R. Peel fixed upon Lord Metcalfe as the fittest person to undertake the Governorship of Canada. Lord Metcalfe accepted the appointment solely with the benefit of his country in view, as for a considerable period previously he was understood to have retired from official life.—Lord Metcalfe returned home owing to the progress of the dreadful malady to which we have already alluded, and the last few months of his existence might well be termed a melancholy struggle between life and death. In politics strictly speaking, Lord Metcalfe was a Conservative; but such was the estimation in which his abilities were held, that he was selected for office by both the great parties who have successively formed the administration of the country.

He is succeeded in his title and estates (never having been married) by his eldest surviving brother Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe (born in 1795), who was formerly judge in Delhi territory of India.

*Comparative Power of the Chief Nations of Europe.*—In England the number of inhabitants is 28,000,000, on 90,950 square miles, or 368 per square mile; in France the population is 34,700,000, on 154,000 square miles, or 225 per square mile; in Austria there are 37,500,000 inhabitants, on 204,000 square miles, or 181 per square mile; in Prussia the population is 15,500,000, on 80,450 square miles, or 181 per square mile; in Russia in Europe, the population is 50,500,000, scattered on the enormous quantity of 2,000,000 of square miles, being but 2¼ persons to each square mile. At nearly the same period the public debt and revenue of each of these powers were as follows.—

| | Revenue. | Debt. |
|---|---|---|
| England | £53,490,000 | £813,800,000 |
| France | 38,180,000 | 156,000,000 |
| Austria | 20,880,000 | 68,000,000 |
| Prussia | 8,320,000 | 25,800,000 |
| Russia | 17,360,000 | 61,500,000 |

Thus England is indebted to the extent of thirteen times its revenue, while France and Russia owe but four times their respective revenues: Austria and Prussia little more than thrice. The relative number of troops kept up in time of peace by each nation holds about the same proportion, the number of soldiers in the whole British empire being 410,000; in France, 363,000; in Austria 424,000; in Prussia, 131,000; and in Russia, 1,000,000.

It is a remarkable fact, whilst we hear of the potatoe disease in every other part of the world, in the Shetland Islands, the poorest of soils, the Ultima Thule of Britain, it is unkown.

*Russian Beef.*—A ship, bearing the name of the Vernon, just arrived in the Thames, from Archangel, had on board, in addition to fifteen barrels of tongues and other productions, the large quantity of 704 tierces and 48 barrels of beef.

The imports of live stock from the continent during the present year are as follow:—Cattle 14,561, sheep 30,231, pigs 347.

*How to make Guano.*—A gentleman, walking on the beach in the vicinity of Harwich, observed a man busily engaged with a pickaxe, raising a material from the lower part of the cliff, and on asking the man his employment, was told "he was raising stones for manure." This rather puzzled our friend, who became more minute in his inquiries. The man observed, "These, which look like stones, are crystallised fish, and, although very hard now, will, when put through a mill, crumble to powder. My master ships a great quantity of it to London, there to be ground, and then mixed with guano to give it weight."

The outworks of the British fortifications at Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, had been attacked by about 5000 Arabs, led on by a fanatic named Puckee Ismail, but the assailants had paid dearly for their temerity, being repulsed with great loss.

The latest accounts from the Cape of Good Hope represent the Caffres, with the exception of a few predatory bands, as driven beyond the limits of the Colony.

The Hobart Town Colonial Times, of the 14th of April, has the following important announcement:—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has been pleased to render the ports of Van Dieman's Land free to ships of all nations."

The Cholera had been making sad ravages in Persia, especially in the capital, Tehran. Several of the royal family had fallen victims to this dreadful malady, and the Shah, with his courtiers and retinue had in consequence left the city, which was almost totally deserted.

The *hibiscus mutabilis*, a plant growing in the West Indies, is in the morning a pale French white colour; at noon, a delicate pink; and in the evening crimson.

It is expected that the launch of the missionary ship, the John Wesley, will take place at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on the 23d or 24th of this month.

The cholera, by the latest accounts, was extending its ravages fatally along the coats of the Red Sea, even to Suez, where cases had occurred, tho' not terminating in death.

The omnibus charges in London, in consequence of the competition of the Eastern Counties Railway, which carries ten miles for six pence, have been reduced to 3d., with the prospect of a further reduction, for mile distances, to 1d.

There is now fitting up in the East India Docks, under the superintendance of Mr. Houghton, a war steamer, which carries five guns, and draws not more than five feet of water. The African coast is to be its destination.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The *Dublin Gazette*, of Friday night, contains twenty one additional proclamations for holding baronial presentment sessions in various counties in Ireland. The number of proclamations already published amounts to eighty.

It is stated that a son of Mr. O'Connell has received the appointment of poor law commissioner, worth more than a thousand a year.

The Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, in Conciliation Hall, was held on Monday—Mr. Edward Clements, barrister, in the Chair. Mr. Clements is the gentleman to whom Mr. Meagher applied the term "apostate," upon the ground that it had been stated that he had accepted a place. The attendance was very meagre. Mr. John O'Connell having risen to hand in some money, read a letter from Mr. Jas. Haughton, a respectable merchant in Dublin, and a well known philanthropist, desiring that his name should be withdrawn from the roll of the Association, upon the ground that "free discussion" had been prevented in Conciliation Hall. Mr. Haughton declared that he was opposed to the warlike doctrines of Young Ireland, but he thought they ought to have had their views combated in the Hall, and that they should not be driven from it. Mr. Jno. O'Connell denied they were not allow the fullest freedom of discussion, which could be permitted with safety, and keeping within the law. Mr. Thomas Lloyd, of Beechmont, county of Limerick, requested his name should be removed. Mr. J. M'Donnell, M. P., handed in the subscription of a catholic clergyman, of Norfolk. Mr. O'Connell, in commenting upon a letter referring to the potato blight, and the consequent condition of the people, referred to certain letters published in the *Evening Mail*, in one of which the writer, who was called by the journalist a "respectable gentleman in Tipperary," spoke of the necessity of pressing upon tenantry to pay their rent; the person, whoever he was, was nothing better than a demon in human form who, in such a time would urge the landlords to such a course. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to review the condition of the country, the extent of the famine, and the means which it would be necessary to take for its relief. He insisted that the money to be given in this season was not English money but Irish. He contended that the grant of £50,000 was much too small, but he hoped that the power of unlimited loans, which might be issued under the labour rate act, would be so largely drawn upon as to protect the people from famine. A letter was read from Mr. Steele, in which he stated that the poor of the city of Limerick were subsisting upon an admixture of boiled cabbage, with pepper, mashed up with diseased potatoes, thus endeavouring to counteract the putridity of one vegetable substance by admixture with another which is wholesome. Captain Broderick and other gentlemen addressed the association, after which it adjourned. The rent was about £100.

*(From the Liverpool Mail, Sept. 12.)*

There is undoubtedly a deplorable deficiency in the potato crop. During the last few days we have been making diligent inquiries in various directions, and we have not had the happiness to meet with a farmer who will confess that he has one sound potato out of fifty. Some of the largest growers, and as we believe, the greatest romancers, say that they have not a single root that is worth digging; and a few only console themselves by assuring us that, provided no more are eaten, and the disease does not extend its ravages, it is possible that about one fourth of the quantity required for seed next year may be secured! The *Morning Chronicle*, now a ministerial organ, announces that there is not more than a six-weeks' consumption of potatoes in Ireland.

This must be alarming news to Lord John Russel—delightful news to free traders and the speculators in foreign corn. But it is *true?* In Liverpool very excellent potatoes can be purchased, by retail at 3s. 4d. a measure of 90 lbs. There are some diseased ones certainly, only fit for bakers of buns and hot roofs, and for pigs. But we have seen a much higher price paid for the root, when the quartern loaf has been dearer, and no complaints made of scarcity, far less of famine. At this moment the average price of wheat is about 46s. a quarter—a price at which it cannot be profitably grown in this country, even if the farmer had his land rent free. We cannot therefore, understand how corn should be so low in price, and potatoes so moderate in price, is the latter crop be, as it is represented, annihilated.

These observations will convey to the reader our impressions that we do not credit what we are told on *competent authority*. In short, to speak more plainly, we reject all statements emanating from interested parties, and particularly from that political section who are ransacking the earth, and the things under the earth—looking gloomily on the bounties of Heaven, and doubtingly on the mercies of Providence—in order to extenuate the errors, or justify the measures of Sir Robert Peel. The price of bread is the only criterion of scarcity and abundance. The effects of these rash measures are the diminution of factory labour from six days in the week to four. The consumption of food must be in the same ratio—four potatoes instead of six, and eight loaves of bread, instead of twelve. This, of course would produce corresponding effects upon the markets. How far then, the operative manufacturers have reason to be in estacies at their prospects, and the future advantages of free trade, they are far better judges than we are to decide.

In England, the failure of the potato crop, admitting it, as we do, to be a serious failure, will not be particularly felt. The price of bread is unusually low. An attempt is making to raise the averages.—Speculators in corn have done this repeatedly and successfully. It is done by fraud. Nominal sales are reported as *bona fide* ones. Richard sells Tom five thousand quarters of wheat, at an artificial and conventional, price. Tom sells the same corn to Peter, at a metaphorical advance of eight shillings a quarter; and on the next morning, the weather being showery, stormy, frosty or excessively *unnatural* Peter resells the indentical grain to the original Richard, at a still greater advance in price, the wheat never having been sold at all, perhaps no such represented quantity of wheat being in existence, and of course no money paid. This fraudulent transaction produces the desired effect. The average price is advanced according to the official returns; and when the protective and present duty of ten shillings a quarter is reduced to the minimum of four shillings, in comes a glorious inundation of foreign corn, and the speculator throws upon the British market a vile article, the sweepings of all the stores of Europe, at a swelling profit.

In this way the British cultivator is injured, and deeply injured, who has rent, taxes, and rates to pay when he least can afford it; but how it is to benefit the British manufacturer, who is dependent upon agriculture to an enormous extent, and the capability of the farmer to pay rent, taxes and rates, we have yet to learn. We judge by what we see. We cannot shut our eyes to facts. We know that the present has been a most disastrous year to manufacturers. Not in the cotton spinning and weaving line alone, but in the woolen, silk, and stocking trade, in Nottingham and Chesire, as well as in Yorkshire and Lancashire. The paralysis began with Sir Robert Peel, his memorable thimble-rigging with Lord John Russell, his premeditated perfidy, and the divisions in his Cabinet, in November last. From that time, and especially from the day when his intentions to repeal the existing Corn Law were disclosed, with his own consent, and unquestionably upon his own authority, the manufacturing interest has declined. Trade has become stagnant in all its multifarious branches. The exchanges have continued in favour of this country simply from the exuberance of our previous exports to foreign nations and this is the natural effect of overproduction, whether the return be ten or twenty shillings in the pound to the exporter.

But this cannot last long. The exports of the present year have fallen off to an alarming extent. Consignments to India, China, America, and indeed to all parts of the world, are positively ruinous.—The Bank of England, in reducing their rate of interest on commercial paper, has committed an act of unpardonable folly. But is it not a banking, but a political act of expediency, such as the directors were constrained to commit in 1837 in favour of certain individuals who should, if the real interests of the country had been honestly consulted, have appeared in the *Gazette*. The bank, we contend has committed a fatal mistake. The imports, before many months elapse, will be found to exceed our exports. Every additional import of food, corn, live stock, or dead stock, and all the perilous stuff of freetrade admitted from necessity from the Continent into England, be it wholesome or poisonous, coming pure in its worthlessness from the grower, or deteriorated by the manufacturing Jew, for the benefit of the Manchester manufacturer, will act as a drain upon the coffers of the bank, give wings to it surplus bullion, and bring upon us the vampire of Mr. Huskisson, to the horror of that poor dreamer Lord Ripon—the forty eighth hours' approach to a state of barter.

We beg pardon for this allusion to melancholy and humiliating reminiscences. But our argument renders it unavoidable. We saw from the commencement, and we declared it when our opinions were in bad odour—for they were opposed to the popular feelings of the maniacal days—that the first and most disastrous effects of a repeal of the protective laws, in favour of agriculture, and the adoption of the principles of free trade, would be first felt by the manufacturing interest. Have not our prophetical apprehensions been justified by the results? Have we not proved the verity of our principles? Have we not established the soundness of our views, by showingn the short practice that we have had that free trade in England, in defiance of the rules of reciprocity, so much boasted of and acted upon by Sir Robert and his shadow Lord John Russell, and all the hungry and now degraded whigs cannot successfully combat hostile tariffs? Concessions on this popular ples have been made by the United States. But upon what grounds has this wary, shrewd, and grasping republic made them? The abandonment of our territorial rights in New Brunswick, our yielding upon the Oregon, and our cowardly and ignominious assent to the plundering aggressions upon Mexico, first upon Texas, next upon California, and lastly, upon the whole of the South American continent.

What is coming will be sooner felt than we need speculate upon.

# THE CHRONICLE.

## SAINT JOHN, OCT. 9, 1846.

The first election we hear from is that of York County, which has terminated in the return of L. A. Wilmot, Charles Fisher, Thomas Baillie and James Taylor, Esquires.

The election for this County (of Saint John,) commenced this morning at 8 o'clock. Of course the result will not be known until the out Parishes are heard from; the voting is progressing quietly, and will terminate at 4 o'clock.

To morrow the polling will commence at 8 o'clock in the different Wards of the City, and as doubts are entertained whether the law has allowed sufficient time for taking the votes in some of the wards, we advise all who intend to exercise their franchise, to do so early in the day.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Philharmonic Society, at the Mechanic's Institute, on Tuesday Evening, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year, viz: James William Boyd, Esquire, President and Conductor; Mr. Richard Seely, Vice President; Mr. James Barber, Treasurer; Mr. George Hutchison, Junior, Secretary and Librarian; and, in consideration of their valuable services, Mr. Samuel Steven, Professor of Music, and Mr. Ricks, Band Master of H. M. 33rd Regiment, were unanimously elected Honorary Members. A committee was subsequently appointed to secure the services of Mr. Anthony Beyer, Professor of Music, as Leader. The Society is not only out of debt but the Treasurer's Accounts exhibit a considerable balance in hand. We learn with much pleasure that Baron De Fleur has generously expressed his intention to give a Concert some time during the winter, for the benefit of this Society.

Melancholy Casualty.—On Thursday evening, while Zachariah Brown and Richard Lawton (colored man) were returning to Indian Town from the City, in a skiff boat, being rather late in the tide, the boat was upset in the Falls, and both individuals unfortunately lost their lives. They are said to have been seen on the bottom of the boat, and their cries for help heard from the shore, but no assistance could reach them in time, although the steamer Meteor passed through the Falls soon after the boat upset. Mr. Brown we understand, has left a wife and two children in the County of Sunbury.—Lawton has been long a resident in the neighbourhood of Indian Town, and has also left a wife and several children. They were both active and industrious men, and were generally engaged in bringing rafts of timber through the Falls.—*Cou.*

His Lordship the Bishop of Newfoundland sailed for England in his yacht yesterday forenoon. It is understood that the object he has in view in revisiting his native land is, to collect funds for rebuilding the parish Church of St John's, destroyed by the fire. From late accounts it appears that the subscriptions for this object were proceeding very satisfactorily. The Society for Promoting Christian knowledge has granted £2,000, the Rev. Mr. Coleridge, at Eton College, collected £1,200 in a fortnight, and altogether we understand that contributions to the amount of upwards £6,000 have been recieved. This, with the sums contributed here, and what may be raised by His Lordship in England, will we imagine, be amply sufficient for the erection of a church, suitable for a rapidly increasing population, and of such elegant architecture as to be an ornament to the town.—*Newfoundland Courier.*

*(From the Halifax Times, Sept. 29)*

### FREE TRADE.

The operations of Free Trade in the North American Provinces, if we may judge from its effects in Nova Scotia, will be to deprive the British merchant of the chief benefit to be derived from their market. This will be its commercial effects undoubtedly.—the political observer may be inclined to go farther, and hazard *a conjecture* as to how far already it has Republicanized the population: and based upon this conjecture, the duration of the Colonies as British dependencies, may be defined within the compass of probability.

We shall, however, leave the political consequences to the measure to develope themselves as they may, and shall only advert to the manner in which this *free trade* has already supplanted not only the manufactures of the Mother Country, but only the industry of the people of the Province, to still continue to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water"—not however to their nominal employers, the British Nation, but for the benefit of the United States merchant.

Free Ports in Nova Scotia, have done for the country literally, all that *free trade* could accomplish. The perfect freedom of trade may enlarge the market in a slight degree, and still farther impoverish the inhabitants, by abolishing the imperial duties; but the mischief has already developed itself, and is beyond cure—its extension therefore is of little consequence. Free trade, however, ought to bring a rival to the United States merchant into the market, and it were well that the British Government would turn its attention a little to the subject, were it only with a view to keep those Colonies to themselves which are the Keys of North America.

We take the liberty to suppose that the natural scope of the present state of things is to Republicanize the country, to make the people enamoured of the United States, from which all the benefits flow that they purchase *so cheaply* and so to create a desire for annexation. This is the natural progress of the present order of things. On the other hand, however, it is difficult to believe that the United States would be inclined to take advantage of this desire, unless the lust of acquisition of territory be greater with them than the lust of gain.—They would assuredly lose by a more intimate connection. The shearing of Nova Scotia especially, as a British Colony, is much more advantageous to them than if it were their own possession, for it would then enter into rivalry with their other interests. A common sense view of the matter will make this all plain.—

An American citizen travelling through the country, and stopping occasionally and promiscuously on his route, whether at public or private houses, would be puzzled to define where lay the distinction between the British and United States subject, from the objects around him. If he examined the paper which covered the walls—the clock that gave him an idea of time—the prints which adorned his chamber—the glass in the windows—the catches to support the sashes—the paper upon which he wrote the Provincial newspaper he reads, (press, type and paper,)—the bible and historical book, the novel, and the annual,—he finds each and all invariably of the United States manufacture. The chair upon which he sits—the table off which he eats, and the table covers—the sofa—the couch—the easy Chair—the bedstead on which he sleeps—are all the productions of the same country, so generous in supplying our wants. The Franklin stove and the close stove which warm the rooms, and the cooking stove which adds to the economy of the kitchen, the hearth brush and the corn broom, the bucket and the bellows—come from the United States. The flour of which his bread is made, is a product also of the Ohio—and in the opinion of Bluenose none can make sweet biscuit and crackers equal to our American friends and barns of the Farmers,—he knows this to be a United States Thresing machine—that plough, cultivator, and straw cutter, were made in Boston—that half a dozen dung forks; and the four or five hay forks, the reaping hook and the scythe, give unequivocal evidence of the same work shop—and if he casts his eyes over the fields, he will find also in the white weed, incontestible evidence, that the Timothy and Clover seed has also been imported from the United States. Brother Jonathan does not fail likewise to carry on a flourishing trade through the open doors which the Legislature has provided, in tea, brandy, gin, tobacco, and boots and shoes, careless of all benefit to the Provincial Revenue, as indeed he is in most of the articles which we have numerated above, and which form about a title of the notions thrown into the Province by American enterprise, or Colonial vessels employed in the trade.

The value of this commerce is incalculable—we should be inclined to place it at double that of all the imports from Great Britain into the country.—The entries at the Custom Houses of the American sea ports might afford some data to judge of its extent, but no idea can be formed from the quantity of articles entered at the Provincial ports, which it is notorious, represent a fractional part only of all that is diffused in every direction, over the country.

It will no doubt be asked—what equivalent do the United States give for the advantages they derive from this valuable commerce?—and we answer none whatever, except what arises from their necessities. They take coal from Picton and Sydney, upon which they impose an import duty of 30 per cent, *ad valorem*, to protect their own coal trade;—a thousand or so bbls. of mackerel and salmon from the capital, upon which also they impose a protecting duty of twenty per cent, to protect their own fisheries;—some hundred tons of plaster from Hants Co., which pays a duty of twenty per cent. when ground, and is free unground;—a few thousand bushels of potatos from King's, upon which they levy a duty of forty per cent. to protect their own agriculture;—and cord wood from the Co. of Annapolis and Digby, upon which their new tariff, which will soon come into operation, an additional duty of 20 per cent. has been imposed, making a duty of 40 per cent. to protect the citizens of the State of Maine, whose prices in the Boston and other markets it was supposed might be affected by the Colonial article with a protecting duty of 20 per cent. levied upon it!

With such a continual drain of our specie as this American trade involves, its scarcity in the country can no longer be matter of wonder. All the expenditure of the British government, which is enormous, all the specie that flow into the country through the West India trade, and all that is taken for coals by the Mining Company, and paid to their workmen, is utterly insufficient to withstand this constant outpouring, or to preserve in any part of the Province, out of Halifax, a sufficiency of circulating medium for the common purposes of business.

There appear to be but two methods of counteracting this growing evil, so pregnant with bad consequences to the present and future condition of the Province as a British Dependency. One is to stimulate the industry of the inhabitants, to manufacture most of the articles which they now obtain from the United States, the raw material for which they have in abundance. If this is impossible it would well become importers from Great Britain to ascertain if a competition could not be successfully carried on in price and quality by the Mother Country, in similar articles to those which are now supplied by the United States. The first object would be best for the country if it could be attained, and were the attention of the Legislature, and of the Central Board of Agriculture, and Agricultural Societies devoted to it, at least a practical benefit would be found to result. The second consideration is one well worthy the attention of all who desire to render some equivalent to the Mother Country, for the vast expenditure she is making for our defence, an expenditure which in the lapse of time will be useless, if the affections of the people should become alienated. One of the best modes of retaining this affection that we know of, is to prove that no country in the world can compete with Great Britain in the cheapness of our manufactures, as we already believe that none can equal her in the excellence of her political institutions, and their adaption to the truest principles of civil and religious liberty.

Arrival of the Belleisle.—H. M. Ship Belleisle arrived on Wednesday in 7 days from Quebec, with a large number of invalided and discharged soldiers from the regiments stationed in Canada.—After embarking about 100 more at this port, from the regiments serving in these lower provinces, the Belleisle will sail for England, it is supposed about the 3rd or 4th of the ensuing month.—*Halifax Guardian.*

The ship Massachusetts and bark Edith both propellers of Boston, have been purchased by the U. States government, the former at $10,000, and the latter at 17,000 less than their first cost when ready for sea.

### STEWART'S STORE, NEW YORK.

The following description of this new and elegant establishment, is from the *New York Herald*, of the 18th ult. and is no exaggeration to the capacity and splendour of the building. It is situated at the corner of Broadway and Reade street, and with the ground on which it stands, cost $200,000. The yearly rent allowed Mr. Stewart by the firm is $15,000:—

We yesterday visited this magnificent establishment, expecting to find its beauty and splendour somewhat exaggerated by popular report, but our ideas of its grandeur fell short of the reality. Our citizens are by this time well acquainted with the beauty of its plain white marble front, which is not excelled by any building in the city for its imposing appearance or for the chasteness of its design. The main entrance is between two windows, each consisting of a single plate of glass, six feet broad by eleven feet two inches high. The other windows consist of four panes of massive plate glass, in frames of iron. The visitor enters a spacious hall, on each side of which are low counters of mahogany and shelves of maple. This entrance hall opens into another circular hall, over which rises a graceful dome, the apex of which is about ninety feet from the ground. Round this circular hall are counters of highly polished mahogany, and shelves and drawers of maple. The wall opposite the visitor on his entrance, is to be lined to the height of the ceiling with mirrors—these mirrors will not probably be finished before a month. The ceiling is supported by columns, with stuccoed capitals of exquisite design. The main arch dividing the entrance from the circular hall before mentioned, is supported by Italian marble columns, consisting of a single shaft, fluted, and polished to the highest state of finish. The design of the capitals, which are not as yet finished, is of the most chaste and graceful character, consisting of a cornucopia intertwined with the caduceus of Mercury, the god of commerce. This beautiful device is apparent in all the ornamental painting and other embellishments of the building. The walls and ceiling are painted in fresco, and the tinting and designs exquisitively chaste, classic, and tasteful. There is one large chandelier in the main hall, that is not surpassed in beauty by anything we have ever seen. All the chandeliers, which are from the factory of Cornelius & Son, Philadelphia, are of exquisite finish and design. The gas fixtures are of a new and beautiful pattern, and are by the same makers. The building contains five stories, including the basement. A portion of the basement is used as a carpet room, and the remainder, for the reception of goods:—the lower story will be used exclusively in the retail trade:—the main entrance and central hall are designed for the sale of miscellaneous and fancy articles:—the north room is to be a shawl room, and the south wing is to be used as a linen and furnishing room. The story immediately above the main store is divided into three parts—a middle room used for the sale of dress goods, and two wings, one of which is to be used for the sale of silk goods, and the other for the sale of embroidery and fancy articles. From all three rooms doors open on a gallery under the dome, which forms a delightful promenade. From this gallery steps lead down to the main store. On the next story there is a shawl room, and a hosiery and glove room. The highest story is an extensive wholesale store room. Attached to the store is a private residence for the clerks of the establishment who have no homes in the city. The bed rooms, parlors, bath rooms, &c. are fitted up with a great deal of neatness, and with a view to the comfort of the occupants. The goods that will be opened to the inspection of the public on Monday next, are entirely new, and their value will probably amount to $600,000. To attend to this immense business there are upwards of one hundred clerks well drilled into the routine of their duties, each having charge of a seperate department. We have thus attempted to give our readers some faint idea of the magnificence of this immense establishment. The grandeur and style of its internal arrangements, are not equalled by those of any similar establishment in the world. Its decorations, in general and in detail, are of the most chaste and classic description. There is no gaudy gilding or tinsel show to disgust refined taste, but everything is ornate and elegant. "*Simplex munditiis*" might be adapted as the motto of the establishment. This simplicity is the more gratifying to those of pure taste, as the decorations, both external and internal, give indication of the expenditure. The decorations were designed by Signor Bragaldi, under the immediate direction of Mr. Stewart. The latest improvements in every department of science called into play in the construction of the building have been adopted in the minutest details. Even the shelves are made to turn down on hinges, after the new Parisian plan, so as to protect the goods from dust. The building is warmed in winter by furnaces beneath the basement from which pipes ascend to every portion of the house. New York can now boast of the most splendid dry goods store in the world; and Mr. Stewart has paid the ladies of this city a high compliment by giving them such a beautiful resort, in which to wile away their leisure hours of a fine morning.

The storm which the Great Western experienced extended over Newfoundland, doing immense injury. Fishing vessels report seeing several ships dismasted.

An extraordinary religious revival has taken place in the Methodist churches in Baltimore and upwards of 2000 members have been added within three weeks.

Latest from the American Army.—In the New Orleans Delta, under the head of "Later," we find the following:

From a letter received by Capt. Perkins, at this place it appears that two spies were arrested in the camp at Camargo and examined; their guilt was so evident that they were immediately hung, that a party of Americans on their way to Camargo to Matamoras, were attached by some Mexicans—one American and six Mexicans killed.

The news from Matamoras is, that Col. Clark was shot at while sitting in his room, and it was ordered that all Mexicans were to be deprived of their arms, and none should either go out of the city or come into it without the written order of the commander of the post.

In taking arms from the Mexicans they made new discoveries of secreted arms of all descriptions as well as ammunition. Every American in the city is compelled to arm and hold himself in readiness—as it is supposed the Mexicans would perhaps take advantage of the apparent indifference of the Americans and regain Matamoras.

Reports have reached Matamoras from the advanced army under Gen. Worth at Ceralvo, which is distant about sixty miles from Monterey. There (at Cerralvo) it was reported that the number of Mexicans troops at Monterey were about 8000, with a hevay additional force on the march, which it is said will be there before General Taylor can possibly arrive.

The whole force in which General Taylor marches on to Monterey would not exceed 7000. The place is represented by the Mexicans to be extremely well fortified, and they are firmly of opinion that the Americans will be whipped.

We have no intelligence from General Taylor, says the Flag, since he left Camargo. He is no doubt by this time, in Cerralvo, and but a few days can elapse before important news may be looked for.

Much the larger part of this force has been left behind, which he will not move forward unless the exigency may demand it. The impossibility of transporting provisions has, no doubt caused him to move forward a less force than he otherwise would.

Volunteers to be called for.—It is reported, says the Balt. Sun, that the General Government contemplate calling into immediate action that part of the fifty thousand volunteers from the Northern States, enrolled during the summer, not yet mustered into the service. These will be dispached to Tampico, as soon as the cold season sets in, about the end of next month.—*Ib.*

*Rumored Mutiny in the California Expedition.*—Just as we go to press, a rumour reaches us that the Thomas H. Perkins, the ship on board which Col. Stevenson was, put into Norfolk in consequence of a mutiny on board. We have not time before we go to press to ascertain if the rumor is true.—*New York Express.*

The correspondent of the New York Herald writing from Washington under date of Thursday, says the greatest activity prevails in the War and Navy Departments, among those whose especial duties relate immediately to the preperations for carrying on the war with Mexico.

Gen. Jesup, it is said, will leave the city tomorrow morning for the south, to personally superintend the arrangements necessary to be made for the new point of attack.

General Patterson (at the head of five thousand men, including the seven hundred regulars from the North, to be sent under direction of Gen. Gaines) is to advance on Tampico with all possible speed, after the necessary provision shall have been made for that purpose.

Last June a large number of guns and shells were shipped to the Gulf, from this city and elsewhere, to be thus made use of, if so advised by the

proper department. A delay o
was occasioned by the anticip
Anna; but now that the adm
disappointed in what they had
to expect from him, and bein
the deliberations of a constituen
pent up war thunder is to hav
accompaniment, it may awake
cans to the "still small voice" o

The Matamoras Flag of the
following information from Ca
Se
Mr. Editor—I hasten to infor
from Seralvo of Capt. Murra
that McCullough's Rangers h
Worth's camp at Seralvo, and
4th inst., about forty miles bey
covered a body of Mexicans,
guard of a large force. Th
Rangers came upon them, and
they fell back on a larger forc
vered to be from eight hundr
strong. It was the general im
intended to attack Gen. Wor
ments could arrive; and Capt.
a battle is being fought at Ser
Murray met Gen Taylor with
some distance in advance of
within thirty five miles of Se
march to its relief. It is positiv
Mexicans are determined to mak
between Seralvo and Monter
Arista are co-operating with e
forces are augmenting fast.
rallying to their standard from a

Diabolical.—The New Y
Times has a story of a slaver, ch
Africa, by two British cruisers,
and finding he could not escap
in the hold passed up, their han
shot fastened to their feet, and
bulwarks into the ocean—then
water, provisions, lumber, &c
gled by the cruiser, exhibit
and was released.

☞ We learn from Westmo
Hannington, Botsford, Wilso
returned. The votes stood Han
son 882, Botsford 842, Landry
Avard 695, Chapman 685, Pal

### MARRI

On the 1st inst., by the Re
Mr. John Sands, to Miss Lydia
of the Parish of St. Martins.

And on the 5th inst., by the
Henry Wright, of the Kingdo
Miss Catharine Farrel, of this c

On Monday evening, by the
ket, Mr. Charles Gilding, to Mi
both of this City.

On the 5th ultimo, by the R
Gray, Mr. Danie Swaitland, to
both of this city.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev.
Colin W. Bonnell, to Miss
daughter of Mr. Edward Murray

On the same day, by the Rev
Rector, Mr. Donald Ross, of
Mary Chisholm, of the Parish

Yesterday at Trinity Church,
Stewart, Mr. Charles S. Sherw
Hampton, to Miss Lydia Seely,
Norton.

In Trinity Church, on Tuesd
Rev. A. Stewart, Mr. Philip
Amelia, youngest daughter of
Butters, of this city.

On Thursday evening, by the
binson, Mr. Alexander Cathro,
Miss Charlotte, second daughter
gison, of this City.

Also, same evening, by the
Johnson, to Miss Jane Edwards,

On the 10th ult. by the Rev.
James Majarity, to Miss Mary
the Parish of Upham.

At Manawagonish, Parish
Thursday 1st inst. by the Rev.
bertson, Mr. Aaron Storer, to
tough, all of that Parish.

On the 5th instant, by the Re
Mr. John Keef, to Miss Letiti
Hampton.

At Trinity Church, Springfiel
by the Rev. W. Scovil, Mr. Ja
er, to Eliza Ann, daughter of th
Scott, of this city.

At Greenwich, K. C. on Mon
tember, by the Rev. Christophe
Currie, of St. John, to Miss Am
wich.

At Greenwich, on Tuesday th
by the same, Mr. John Bulye
Gower, both of the above Parish

At Westfield, (K. C.) on We
Sept. by the same, Mr. Jonatha
Noranda Purdy, both of that pla

### DIED.

On Thursday morning, Hue
2d son of Mr. Daniel McNicho
of his age.—Funeral to-morrow
clock.

On Monday last, William, so
Vaughan, aged four years.

On Sunday morning, John R
Crane, aged 6 months and 23 d
Jas. R. Crane.

On Sunday night last, James,
two months, youngest child of M

At Carleton, on Friday 2d ins
after a very painful illness of sev
she bore with great patience an
tion to the will of her divine mas
lia, wife of Mr. John P. Wells,
of John Wightman, Esq., leavi
one child to mourn their loss. S
years previous to her death an e
of the Baptist Church, beloved
her, and died in sure and certain
resurrection.

On the 23rd ult. on board the
her passage from Liverpool to th
of Captain Robert Grant, leavin
two children to mourn the loss
wife and tender mother.—Fun
next, at half past 2 o'clock from th
J. U. Thomas, in Queen street.

At New Castle, Grand Lake,
Rhoda Sawers, aged 60 years.

At Somerset Vale, Bathurst,
ty, on the 25th ult. after a protra
82d year of his age, Hugh Munr

Drowned at sea, during a gale
a fall from the fore maintopsail y
reefing, on board the ship *Ospr*
from London to Quebec, Mr. Alf
son of Mr. Francis Mann, of this
year of his age, much and deserv
all who knew him.

### MARINE

PORT OF SAINT JOHN

*Friday*—Ship Favorite, Leitch,
Wishart, coal and oakum.
Barque Hindoo, Hughes, Caernar
der, ballast.
Henry Tanner, Sargeant, Bermud
Spurr, ballast.
*Saturday*—Barque Charlotte, St
—James Kirk, coals.
Heather Bell, Dow, Leith, 49—
ballast.
Brig, Mary, Boddie, Glasgow,
merchandise.
Strunn, Welch, London, 37—J
ballast.
Brigantine Gowrie, Faulkner, Lo
Mackay, general cargo.
*Sunday*—Brig Siroc, Bailey, Ph
order, flour.
Brigt. Olive Branch, Wright, Ne
Hammond, general cargo.