The Courier.

SAINT JOHN, August 30, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

By the arrival of this vessel at Halifax, on Monday evening last, we are in possession of European dates to the 7th instant. An abstract of the news

THE TROOPS AND THE IRISH ELECTION RIOTS.

We find an admirable article in our valued exchange the *British Army Despatch*, on this subject, and from which we subjoin a few extracts. The priests alluded to, who have thus aided and abetted these horrible outrages which have in some cases ensured for their cowardly perpetrators, in a summary man-

returns from all the polling places in Great Britain have been received, with the exception of those, from the remote county of Orkney. As anticipated by us, on different occasions, in the very teeth of radical prophesying, which we rarely heed, the Derby administration has been well sustained, the following being the result of the returns :

	Ministerialists.	Opposition.
Great Britain,	301	245
Ireland,	46	59
	347	304

The opposition, it is stated, is made up of such incongruous materials, that it is not much to be dreaded, whilst the supporters of the ministry, consisting as they mainly do, of the most influential and wealthy men of the kingdom, will be likely to unite together in all important questions which may come before Parliament, and thus a conservative government, which we delight to honor, (as all colonists ought) will be amply sustained.

It is supposed that Parliament will meet in October, in order that the strength and efficacy of the ministry may be tested at an early day, and preparatory to the introduction of important financial measures which are required to relieve the drooping agricultural interest.

The Dublin *Constitution and Church Sentinel*, of the 24 instant, says—"Beyond all doubt he [Lord Derby] has gained immensely by the last election" and again this paper remarks :—"whigs, radicals, peelites, and papists, may, on some occasion or another, cause him to have a narrow majority, or possibly to be in a slight minority, we trust however, that he will not stake the existence of the government on slight questions, but by exalting Protestant principles, and spreading protestant truth, secure the good will and affection of the people." To this aspiration, we cordially say—AMEN.

ARTFUL DODGING.—Some of our American cotemporaries of the "small fry" breed, finding that the plain language of the Fishery treaty is dead set against them, are resorting to all kinds of artful dodges, in order, if possible, to evade the effect of it. One of them says, that the treaty cannot be valid because John Bull overreached Jonathan at the time it was framed! or, in other words, during the negociation of this intricate affair, Jonathan's right hand had forgotten its cunning. For a brief period the glory (chicanery ?) had departed from Ichabod.

The *Boston Daily Times* of Saturday last, says, that when the treaty was formed, the Mackarel fishery was unknown, and as mackarel are only taken within the prohibited line, and this kind of fishing is quite a modern employment, the musty *old* treaty must be so construed as to encourage this *new* branch of industry! Now, if this view of the question is a correct one, and which we are a *little* inclined to doubt, and it should turn out that lobsters and other shelled fish, are very abundant on our shores, of course this india-rubber treaty is so very flexible, as to allow Jonathan even to land for the purpose of securing them for the gourmands of his large cities. No, no, Jonathan, we have you on the hip for once at all events, and well you know it. Our fisheries are indispensable to you, but you have shown such a disposition to keep aloof from us, unless you had matters all your own way, that offer what you will in exchange, you shall never enjoy the boon, which you now so earnestly covet. "It is a long lane which has no turn to it," and you have now met with one sharp and unexpected, and which has driven you into that agreeable position, yclep'd a quandary—hence, your new dodge, about the mackarel fishery, which takes remarkably well no doubt, among your rabid brethren who constitute the home market. Such miserable quibbling only meets with contempt and ridicule in this quarter, and it is universally remarked, that your cause must be in a desperate condition indeed, when it is found necessary to resort to it. No, no, Jonathan, you will find that you have stubborn material to deal with, not amenable to blustering on one hand, nor "soft sawder" on the other. The following we copy from the *Church Witness* of Wednesday last, and by the perusal of which you will perceive Johathan that your claim "is above all things deceitful and desperately wicked," and *Church* and *State* are both against you :—

"We are informed on good authority, that the Americans on our North Eastern Coast declare, that unless they can follow their occupation in shore, in British waters, they must abandon it altogether.—Twenty-three American fishing vessels entered Richibucto Harbour one day last week, alarmed at the approach of one of her Majesty's Cruisers."

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The following is from the *Toronto Colonist* of the 11th instant. It precedes an editorial extracted from the *Chronicle*, and wherein we refered to the many commercial advantages enjoyed by Jonathan, without a shadow of return. And still the man is to be found in this city too! who advocates the entire relinquishment of our Fisheries to this ungenerous and unfriendly neighbour!!

"In writing on the Fishery question we have observed that the American journals try to make it appear that the occasional visits of their Fishermen to the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c., confer the gratest benefits on those Provinces. They assert that the American fishermen spend large sums of money among the Colonists; that they buy many articles from them, which they could not otherwise sell, and that therefore, the Colonists would deeply lament any measure which would compel them to remain away from their shores. In fact they seem to think, or wish to think, that their poaching visits to the Lower Provinces were the greatest source of wealth to the Colonists. To all, who know anything of the characteristic boasting of our Republican neighbours, what they may say to this effect, will carry very little weight. It is something of the same description as the great victory they are anxious to claim for General Scott, at Lundy's Lane. It doubtless gratifies their vanity to suppose, or to make all who do not know them sufficiently well, believe, that they are profuse in scattering advantages on every people around them. We would be very sorry to wound their self-love.

☞ The U. S. Steam Frigate *Mississippi*, under command of Commodore Perry, arrived in our harbour on Sunday morning, and exchanged salutes with the Citadel, and afterwards with the Flag-Ship. Yesterday Commodore Perry landed at the Queen's Wharf, under a salute from the citadel, and is company with Admiral Seymour proceeded to Government House.—(*Halifax Colonist, 17th August.*

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—The undermentioned Subordinate Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance has filed the Certificate required by the Act of Assembly, 12th Victoria, Chapter 64, as the foundation of its incorporation :—

Sackville Division, No. 14, located at Sackville.
J. R. PARTELOW.
Secretary's Office, August 12, 1852.

The steamer *Eastern City* will not make her regular trip from this port: Boston on Monday next.

educated at Maynooth—an institution upheld by public money to instruct a race of men to set at naught all controul, and so to denude them of even the common principles of humanity, as to fit them calmly to look on and see the members of their flock shot down in self defence by the soldiery whom the priests were instigating their dupes to maim and murder. Truly Maynooth, has presented most extraordinary claims of late to legislative consideration :

"Prepared as we were for disastrous results during the election contests in Ireland, our forebodings never led us to anticipate such a frightful series of savage atrocities as those committed by the Priest-ridden rabble of this wretched country. Much responsibility must rest on the government for not exerting the authority of the law in checking the inflammatory and seditious language of the Catholic press, by means of which the Papal band have hounded on their ignorant and fanatic followers to outrage and murder. While quietly acquiescing to the publication of these poisonous and bloodthirsty doctrines, coupled with the rebellious harangues of priestly firebrands, it is hardly possible to believe that the authorities were blind to the inevitable consequences of such supineness.

"It would be useless to attempt to convince the public that the fatal results of the past week are attributable to any other cause, than neglect in providing proper measures for silencing the foul and anchristian language of these teachers of the people, and in punishing the open violation of the law daily thrust before our eyes by these besotted and crazy priests. It is sufficient to know that no steps whatever were taken to avert the threatened evil, or to guard against the disgrace that must rest on the country by such uncivilized and brutal outrages, more worthy to be classed with the accounts of the South African war, than with the proceedings of a Christian people. However we leave such matters for future consideration, and turn to some of the details of the barbarous scenes in which our Soldiers have been compelled to maintain such a painful position.

"We truly commiserate the unfortunate Soldiers who have had the anything but pleasing task of keeping guard over the turbulent spirits of the sister country. The admirable performance of these duties during the critical period of the past fortnight must entitle them to the gratitude of their countrymen, as well as the humanity and forbearance invariably shown during the most trying scenes that disciplined troops were ever subjected to. In the midst of insult, contumely, and blows, have they maintained the unequalled discipline that has gained them such renown throughout the world.

"In only one instance, when almost overpowered by the brutal ferocity of the mob, and seeing their comrades prostrate, trampled on, and at the point of death, do we find them using their arms in self defence.

"We cant ot recognise the right of the civil power to demand such a sacrifice of noble discipline and forbearance in behalf of such priest-ridden rabble, nor do we think the officers of these troops showed proper regard for the safety of their men, in allowing them to tamely submit to such indignities.

"The recent melancholy affair at Six-mile Bridge has, of course, produced the expected lying version of the affair from the priestly fanatics, who, on finding the ignorant victims of their murderous designs paying the penalty so justly due to themselves, turn their slanderous and vilifying abuse on the defenders of their country. We consider it totally unnecessary on our part to defend any portion of the army against attacks from such a quarter: since after the many instances of their humanity exhibited by the late reports from various parts in Ireland, it would be idle to suppose that any body of troops would have raised their arms against their fellow countrymen, except at the last extremity. So absurd, indeed, are the reports put forward by the priests, as to a few innocent pebbles from females being the cause of this disastrous affair that we dismiss them as unworthy of further notice. That the men of the 31st did fire on the mob without authority or command is not denied; but the account we publish to day plainly shows that this was only resorted to save their own lives, and those of the persons entrusted to their care. The most astonishing part of the affair is, that the escort should have remained so long passive without using their weapons in self-defence; on finding their officers wounded, their arms broken, accoutrements destroyed, and most of their comrades injured, one being, in fact, at the point of death. Is it a matter of surprise, that men should use their arms to save their own lives? After the voters had been dragged from the cars, themselves seriously wounded, and their ranks broken, they did not even fire without using every effort to induce the mob to retire. As to ourselves we are totally at a loss to conceive why they should have been reduced to such a dreadful extremity before using the legitimate means afforded for their protection; for although Captain Eagar was wounded, the next in command should have supplied his place and saved his men from their murderous assassins. Where Mr. Delmege, the magistrate accompanying the party, considered his post we cannot say, although when writing to the *Limerick Chronicle*, denying that he gave any order to fire, he states that he was "some distance from where the firing took place," perhaps under the idea that discretion was the better part of valour. However this may be, it is evident he was not at his post to give the necessary orders required under such circumstances. An inquest now sitting on the bodies of the unfortunate peasants will, doubtless, bring the true facts before the public, although, we believe, there will be little to add to the account already furnished. We can hardly hope that this fatal lesson will have much effect on the lawless ferocity of the unfortunate people, for their cowardly advisers are up and stirring throughout the land, inciting their besotted followers to revenge what they term the "murder" of their brethren; and it is probable, instead of improving, matters may go worse. If, indeed, these arrogant and wicked priests are allowed to sow dissension and rebellion broadcast throughout the land we see no other help than placing the country under martial law: at all events we trust the Government may see the urgent necessity of bringing some of these rebellious spirits to justice, and then make an attempt to curb the unholy and insidious endeavours these followers of the Roman Pontiff are making to disturb the peace of the country."

THE ACHILLI TRIAL.

The following extracts are taken from several of the leading London Journals. We never defended the conduct of Achilli, but what must be the condition of morals among the Italian Priests, when, according to their own showing, Achilli remained a priest *long after* many enormities, (which, if perpetrated by him) should have consigned him to the pillory! There is little doubt but that the Achilli trial has assisted in producing a wholesome effect upon the English, Scotch, and Welsh elections—the London Globe states, that the only Roman Catholic who has been returned throughout England, Scotland, and Wales, is Lord E. Howard, the nominee of the Protestant Duke of Norfolk, and husband of Miss Talbot :

From the Church and State Gazette.

"One thing, however, was made patent by this trial,—namely, that fiblincas can be practised behind the altars of Rome, and that a shield is ready to be thrown over the unclean priest, provided only he remains true to the faith. He may be even as a beast provided only he cleave to the anchor at Rome. Nor is it at Italy alone where, among the priesthood, there reigns a depravity that will not admit of detail. Some of the confessionals of her Church on this side the Alps are but temples of the foulest offences; and there impunity is practised of such indescribable horror, that our only wonder is that the fathers and brothers of the victims do not drag the guilty sons of uncleanness from their seats, and scourge them, for an example, in the public streets."

From the Morning Chronicle.

"It is asserted, on the face of the libel, that Achilli had been known as a scandalous friar long before he was appointed to high office in his order, and was furnished with new facilities for gratifying his profligate inclinations.

From the London Record.

"Meanwhile there can be no doubt that Rome has revealed to this nation and Europe a vision of the interior of a Romish sacristy and a Romish Confessional, which verifies all that has been heard or recorded of the iniquities of the dark ages. It is an awful insight into the chambers of imagery witnesses take place within the walls of churches,—when the power of the confessor is alleged to be exerted for the seduction of confiding trembling innocence,—when mother confessor is alleged to have acted so as to shroud the shame of a brother priest under the seal of eternal silence, at the moment when he privately stigmatises him as 'a rapacious wolf,'—what are we to say of the morality of the Romish Church in the nineteenth century"

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

"The purity of the female charater is now seen to be at stake throughout the whole Roman Catholic community. The character of their clergy has now been laid open to every possible imputation. In the satires of by-gone times we have been accustomed to see an exaggeration that painted Papal ecclesiastics in colors as high as the lines of the drawing were strong; but truth is stranger far than fiction, and we find in the age which we live, and the Romanists of these days no less than in those that are past, and from which, by the mercy of Heaven, we have been for *three hundred* years free—establishing the correctness of the portraits and the veracity of the descriptions, which made the mind shudder at the vice and immorality they exposed. There is still as wide a ground; there are yet as fertile materials to supply a Decameron of narratives, and an Inferno of satire, of Papal corruption, as in the days of a Bocacio and a Dante."

From the Economist.

"The patient malignity which tracked Dr. Achilli, step by, step, through a career of many years, and brought or fashioned evidence against him offences committed twenty-three years ago, is probably unsurpassed even in the annals of the dread tribunal which had punished Dr. Achilli. To our sense of justice, of our law, such a hunting back, through a man's life, and bringing forward against him from the period of his youth, all that scandal may have uttered or spite fancied it could testify, is most revolting. Nor is it less offensive, that the court and the public should be obliged to hear and to notice details, extending through many columns, that put all modesty out of countenance. The libel was an outrage on an individual—the offered defence was an outrage on public decency, which no zeal for religion, no burning desire to unmask a hypocrite and display the purity of any particular faith, could justify."

From the London Examiner.

"The jury had the sagacity to perceive that the evidence was every way in excess, that superabundant as it was, more could as easily have been commanded if more had seemed needful for the object. Copious as had been the imputation of Father Newman, he had a witness in support of every one of them, and had they been tenfold what they were, tenfold would have been the amount of testimony in substantiation. It was for the honor of the Holy Mother Church that good Catholics should come forward to impeach the apostate priest. In one word the thing was enormously overdone."

From the Scottish Guardian.

"The *Times* stands alone in the press in dissenting from the verdict of the jury in Dr. Achilli's case, and in its vituperation of Lord Campbell for indicating his own conviction that the Romish priests were conspiring to ruin that injured individual, and for expressing in his charge to the jury, his thanks to God that we have no Inquisition in this country. It has been the aim of that journal throughout the recent discussions on the Maynooth grant to moderate the strong feeling which has prevailed, avowedly for the purpose of preventing this great question from occupying the place which every true-hearted Protestant might assign to it in the approaching contest. But the *Times* may save itself the trouble. The public mind is made up on that subject, and the wicked attempt to blast the character of Dr. Achilli by means which many of our countrymen had been brought to believe the Church of Rome was no longer capable of employing, has come most opportunely to confirm the Protestant electors in their determination to vote for no candidate who will not pledge himself to support the repeal of the Maynooth grant, and assist every attempt to pension the Romish priests in Ireland."

MELANCHOY ACCIDENT.—A most melancholy accident occurred at Wilson's Ferry Landing, on the Newcastle side of the river, on Tuesday last, by which a worthy and respectable settler on the South-west branch of the river, named William Hogan, and his wife, met with a sudden and untimely death. We have been furnished with the following particulars of the disastrous affair by a correspondent :—

Tuesday, 10th inst., about noon, Eliza Keens saw a man and woman in a waggon arrived at Wilson's ferry landing. Immediately the man alighted to hail the steam boat, at the same time the woman was holding an umbrella over her head and moved in her seat. This caused a motion with the umbrella, and instantly the horse started. He departed from the usual track, leaped over the bank close to the lower side of the ferry slip, and bounded into the water; he made two or three plunges and sunk with his head downwards. The woman during the first and second plunges was partly standing with the umbrella still in her hand. The man instantly pursued the horse into the water, grasped hold of the waggon wheel, which pulled him under, at the depth of his neck. Neither he, nor horse nor woman ever rose. I was immediately on the spot, and Mr. Wilson's small boat with two men soon joined me, but there was not even a ripple on the water to indicate the spot where they had sunk; consequently from twenty tothirty minutes expired befor anything was discovered. The horse and waggon, with the woman entangled between the dash-board and the horse's hind legs was at lenght brought on land, but the woman was quite dead and cold, with a wound on her temple, which was supposed to be occassioned by a kick from the horse. The man was about an hour in the water before taken out.

They were recognised to be Mr. William Hogan and his wife from South-west. They have left ten children to mourn their bereavement.

An inquest was held before Dr. Benson, Coroner, on the bodies of the deceased, and the Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death by Drowning.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

AN AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CHALLENGE.—The American navigation club challenges the shipbuilders of Great Britain to a ship race, with cargo on board, from a port in England to a port in China and back. One ship to be entered by each party, and to be named within a week of the start. The ships to be modelled, commanded, and officered entirely by citizens of the United States and Great Britain respectively. To be ranked A 1, either at the American offices or at Loyd's. The stakes to £10,000 a-side, satisfactorily secured by both parties, to be paid without regard to accidents, or to any exceptions; the whole amount forfeited by either party not appearing. Judges to be mutually chosen. Reasonable time to be given after notice of acceptance to build the ships, if required, and also for discharging and loading cargo in China. The challenged party may name—the size of the ships, not under 800 nor over 1200 American registered tons; the weight and measurment which shall be carried each way; the allowance for short weight or oversize. Reference may be made to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. for further particulars.

[From the Sherbrooke Telegraph, Canada June 30.]

THE CENSUS.—We insert a statement of the census of the population of the County of Sherbrooke, forwarded us by the politeness of the Commissioner, D. G. Sloane, Esq., from a comparison which with former enumerations, it would appear that the population of the County has more than doubled within ten years. We collect also from other tables furnished us by the Commissioner, that the County has produced last year a crop of wheat of 55,000 bushels, being an average of between 11 and 12 bushels to the acre, and now possesses 20,000 head of horned cattle of which one third are milch cows; about 4,000 horses of all ages, over 3,000 pigs, and 18,000 sheep, whose last years fleece weighed 50,000 pounds.

We make no comments on these facts they speak for themselves, and show beyond a doubt that our progress in every way is most satisfactory and is not surpassed by any pastoral County in the world.

[*From the Morning Times.*]

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court still continues tediously to "drew its slow length along." Below we give a brief synopsis of a trial of no trivial importance to our readers, and of equal moment to the Citizens at large. It will, by that report, be seen that the vexed and long mooted question be-

mot, has been fixed and determined by a Jury of twelve men, "good and true," who have been legally returned, empannelled, and sworn to try "the issue joined, and a true verdict give,"—not according to preconcerted prejudicial reports, one sided assertions, or the malicious insinuations of politico-personal enemies, but "*according to the evidence*", adduced in due form of Law, and solemnly substantiated under oath. It will also be seen that Mr Wilmot has been honorably *acquitted*, the foulness washed from his shirts, and the charge that he is or was a public defaulter, proved to be base and unfounded. Indeed Mr. Wilmot has passed this ordeal triumphantly, and been publicly pronounced to have been both an honorable and honest Mayor—the weak and wicked calumnies of political partizans to the contrary notwithstanding for the damages found by the jury was ever admitted to be due, and ready to be paid by the defendant.

Our readers will be amused to learn that the chief ground on which the claim was fabricated was the petty, technical, legal objection that the solemn resolution of the Common Council had not (as the Counsel termed it) "a little spittle and a wafer as a Corporate seal!"—while it was the duty of the legal officers of the Common Council to place that seal, if necessary, *themselves*. Thus the Common Council would have a private citizen suffer by their own omission and culpable negligence. We trust he cause will be both a warning and reproof.

WEDNESDAY.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of Saint John v. Hon. R. D. Wilmot, having privilege, &c.—The Honorable Attorney General having announced his intention not to proceed in the other prosecutions against Stevens and others, this cause was called on for trial, and a special Jury empannelled.

W. J. Ritchie, Esq., opened for the plaintiffs by stating that the Hon. Record r having been subpoened as a witness, it was necessary that some other counsel should be retained, and that the Corporation had called upon him to conduct this cause. He said it was an action brought for the recovery of £203 6s. 10d., which came into the hands of defendant in his capacity as Mayor, during the months of April, May, and June, 1850, which sums (said Mr R.) have not been accounted for by defendant, and which have been unjustly detained from the Corporation.

The plaintiff's counsel then called upon an innumerable number of handcartmen to prove that they severally paid 7s. 6d. in the month of May. Others were adduced to prove that moneys were paid in '49, but this the Court rejected as not coming within the time specified by the opening address.

William McKay was then called, and produced a book in the hand writing of the defendant, containing his memorandum of moneys received, and the reading of the items from it occupied the Court up to 1 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The examination of Mr McKay resumed.—Cross examined and re-examined. This closed the case for the Corporation.

Robertson Bayard, Esq., at 3 o'clock, rose to open on behalf of the defendant. He said he regretted this action had been brought, as it was one which should never have been introduced to the Court, and for the purpose of which an underling had borrowed the name of the Corporation, while not one of the Corporate body had shown their faces, knowing that they would blush to be connected with the cause, and to sit and advise the counsel for the plaintiff. He intended to prove in the first place that the Mayor and Commonalty had nothing to do with this action, and had not only discountenanced, but also declined having anything to do with it, and refused to attend the striking of the special Jury. He also regretted it had been brought, as it was the introduction into a Colonial Court of the anti-British doctrines of REPUDIATION. He then stated that it would be necessary to trace the proceedings to some years back, and proceeded to state that Mr W. had not withheld one halfpenny; that, on the other hand, the Common Council, by their solemn resolutions passed in Council Chamber, Mr Wilmot had been authorized to retain a sum of money by virtue of his leases of Lots in Carleton, and that under the Resolution he was justified in doing so. He then briefly reviewed some of the evidence, and animadverted on the unkind and ungentlemanly insinuation of the counsel for plaintiffs, by his tauntings of "pocketting the people's money."

The first witness called for the defence was George Wheeler, Esq., Common Clerk, who having been summoned on a *subpœna duces tecum* produced the books and papers of the Common Council, and proved a petition from Mr W. had been sent to the Council praying relief from certain rents on Block K. in Carleton; that a Committee of the Council was appointed; that W. O. Smith and G. V. Nowlin, Esqrs., two of that Committee, reported *unfavorable* on the said petition, and that the further consideration was postponed to a subsequent period; that on a later day the Common Council, with a full Board, notwithstanding the report of the Committee, passed a resolution approving of the petition, and granting its prayer.

Witness (continuing)—The Common Council were requested to attend the striking of a special Jury for this trial—they did not attend.

Mr Gray—Did they refuse to attend?

Mr Ritchie—I object to the witness giving any such evidence.

His Honor—Why then not complying with the request to attend is tantamount to a refusal.

This witness occupied until 7 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING.

George Wheeler, Esq., recalled, and cross examined.

James Irvine was then called to prove that by the action of the Common Council the wharves were rendered useless. [The Judge stated that this evidence, though admissible, was unnecessary, as the Resolution of the Common Council recited and admitted grievances.

Hon. Mr Gray—If your Honor deems it unnecessary, we will not occupy the Court with them, but we are, if necessary, prepared to prove that fact by Peter Bennett, Oliver B. Coagle, Councillor Lutchfield, and many others.

John Wishart was then called to prove that he paid £193 16s., for Wilmot, to the Trustees of the Corporation for those Lots, for which Mr Wilmot is indebted to the witness, but which was paid by Mr Wishart, ignorant of the resolution of the Common Council allowing Mr Wilmot to retain those moneys, and proved and admitted that as Mr Wilmot was liable to witness, he set off the claim of the Corporation by it as part of the claim.

An Assignment of lease was then put in and read.

[illegible] was called to prove the paid [illegible] to apply for a remedy in the [illegible] civil rulers.

"And further; your petitioners in the full belief that your Venerable Synod will declare that our aforesaid principles are founded in truth and justice, and that a practical regard to them by all denominations of Christians is essential to the maintainance of good will and public order, humbly crave that you will recommend to all the members of our Church in Canada to support by petitions to the Legislature the application of your petitioners for a remedy to this vexation, that they may enjoy in quiet the rest of the Lord's Day in their religious assemblies. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

him for attending the Mayor's office, lighting fires, &c.

Another witness (Cudlay we think) was called to prove £10 spent by Wilmot for stationery for Mayor's Office. This closed the defence.

Mr Ritchie then rose to offer rebutting evidence.

The first offered was a resolution drafted by defendant, and submitted to the Common Council, and carried with alteration. The reading of this was objected to, on the grounds that if the resolution was lost in Council the Council was not bound by it—if carried the minutes of the Council had been produced and put in evidence, containing it, which was sufficient. Paper rejected by the Court.

The next offered was a long lease, which was read.

Next the Trust Deed. Objected to.

His Honor—I will admit the Trust Deed, though I cannot see it is of any importance, or bears on the case at all.

An exemplification of Judgment for £190, in suit Robertson et al v. Wishart, was read.

L. Donaldson was then called to contradict some of the Recitals of the Resolution., but rejected. Court adjourned.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr Ritchie read several cases for the immediate attention of His Honor, upon which ensued a legal argument, which occupied the Court up to 3 o'clock.

Hon. Mr Gray then rose to close, and was immediately followed by Mr Ritchie, who occupied the attention of the Court and Jury, each in elaborate and eloquent addresses in behalf of their several clients, up to ½ past 5, each reviewing the whole case and commenting on the evidence in full.

At the close of the addresses his Honor opened his charge with a severe rebuke to both of the learned gentlemen, "who," said his Honor, "instead of endeavoring to shorten the proceedings as much as practicable, seemed to tax their ingenuity how to kill time." His Honor's charge occupied up to an late hour.

After a very short deliberation, the Jury returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at £12 17s. 10d., being the amount admitted by the defendant to be due.

W. J. Ritchie, Esq., for plaintiffs; Hon. John H. Gray and Robertson Bayard, Esq., for defendant.

Arrival of the Canada.

The steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax a few minutes before 6 o'clock on Monday evening, bringing 130 passengers, and Liverpool dates to the 7th instant.

ENGLAND.

Domestic politics are extremely quiet, and will doubtless remain so still Parliament reassembles in the beginning of October.

The aspect of public feeling in the United States respecting the *British encroachments* on the fisheries, has awakened much attention among all shades of politicians. The general opinion of the press is in favour of the English reading of the treaty; but the Government is blamed by many of the leading Journals, for using a show of force without due previous notice. At the same time it is stated that the many ships, of which a list given in Colonial papers, are no more than the usual fleet on the British American and West India stations, while one of the vessels, the *James*, steamer mentioned as sent to the scene of difficulty, is in fact being paid off at Woolwich. The apprehended trouble, however, has caused considerable feeling, and with other circumstances has had a depressing effect on the funds.

The Mail steamer had arrived at Marseilles without the India Mails, the cause of delay not known.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have voted to solicit the influence of the New-York Chamber with the U. S. Post Office to have the Mails for Europe sorted on board the steam ships, in order to expedite their delivery on arrival.

The Harvest is well begun in England with seasonable weather. Notwithstanding the accounts the potato rot had appeared in different districts in Ireland, it can only be regarded as partial, and at least, counterbalanced by the abundance of the sound crop.

English Funds are not so active. The Bullion in the Bank is reduced by £3000,000. The Iron trade continues very active. In freight there is little or no variation.

AUSTRALIA.—Advices from Port Phillip, direct, to 22d April, have been received, from which it appears that the production of Gold was steadily increasing, and is now estimated at £100,000 sterling per week, or £5,000,000 per annum. The revenue of the colony had increased £35,592 on the last quarter. By two vessels at London, 5000 bales of wool had arrived from Australia.

RUSSIA.—Letters from Posen state that eighteen hundred had died of Cholera out of a population of 12,000. The fire that broke out lately consumed 80 houses. The greatest distress prevails in the city.

TURKEY.—The Englished Charge'd Affaires has succeeded in procuring the punishment of the Turks who assaulted the steamer Viceroy's passengers, but the question of the right to prevent foreign passengers from landing on the wharves of the Bosphorus is still left for discussion.

State of Trade.—In Manchester spinners and manufacturers are all under contract, and yarns and goods are firm, though the business has been limited throughout the week.

PROCESSIONS AND RINGING OF BELLS.

(*From the Montreal Witness*)

PETITIONS TO THE SYNOD OF CANADA ON THE SUBJECT OF ROMAN CATHOLIC ANNOYANCES.

"The respectful petitions of the undersigned, members of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, to the Venerable Synod, whose spiritual jurisdiction they own, *Humbly sheweth*,—

"That your petitioners, residing chiefly in the city of Montreal, are surrounded with a Roman Catholic population, who at the present constitute a large majority; that, while they freely acknowledge the right of their Roman Catholic fellow-citizens to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, free from all hindrance and molestation, they claim for themselves, and all other Christian denominations and equal right, on the common ground of Christian principle and equitable law; that your petioners, notwithstanding the reason and justice of this claim, are very frequently disturbed in their religious exercises on the Sabbath-day by deafening peals of bell-ringing during the hours of of public worship; by tawdry and alluring processions, attracting the young and idle away from their religious duties, and overcrowding the streets that many are hindered and prevented on their way to the sanctuary of God; and from these causes the sense of wrong and resentment is at times so strong as to endanger that peace and harmony which should ever prevail among the worshippers of the same God and the fellow-citizens of a free and well regulated commonwealth.

"That under deep sense of these grievances and in full view of the peril to which they expose the public tranquility and well-being, we respectfully request your Venerable Synod to declare, whether it be not a fundamental principle of that civil and religious liberty for which we are sincerely grateful, as subjects of the British crown, that no religious denomination shall be allowed to do anything beyond the walls of their sanctuaries [illegible] might give distur[illegible] nomination of their fellow Christians; and, in particular, that they shall not be allowed to follow any practice whatsoever outside their sacred edifices, such as processions, music, and bell-ringing, which may in any degree disturb their fellow-Christians; within their own edifices worshipping God according to their conscience; and also, that in none of their Collegiate Seminaries within any city shall the use of racket-courts and other noisy games be permitted on the Lord's Day to annoy those who reside in the neighbourhood; and further, if these evils are proved to exist and to be persisted in despite of every remonstrance, whether we [illegible] to apply for a remedy in the [illegible] civil rulers.

"And further; your petitioners in the full belief that your Venerable Synod will declare that our aforesaid principles are founded in truth and justice, and that a practical regard to them by all denominations of Christians is essential to the maintainance of good will and public order, humbly crave that you will recommend to all the members of our Church in Canada to support by petitions to the Legislature the application of your petitioners for a remedy to this vexation, that they may enjoy in quiet the rest of the Lord's Day in their religious assemblies. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

PORT BURWELL.—The Oswego *Times* thus describes Port Burwell, in this Province :—This Canadian Port, situated on the northern shore of Lake Erie, in front of a fertile and productive region of the Canadian Peninsula, is fast rising in commercial importance. It appears by a statement recently published in the Canadian papers that the value of exports from Port Burwell in 1851 amounted to $142,724. This amount, however, gives but a very imperfect idea of the extent of her commerce, her exports consisting almost wholly of the bulky articles of lumber and timber. The country round Port Burwell is new and abounds with the products of the forest. Her exports in 1851 consisted 17,306,747 feet sawed lumber, 2,167,500 shingles, 694 cords of shingle wood, 13,603 logs, 137 spars and 6000 bushels of wheat. The exports employed 215 vessels and steamers, and nearly the whole were to the U.S., most of the lumber coming to Oswego by the Welland canal. Of the lumber, only 332,127 feet, and 83,000 shingle, went to Canadian ports; 119 spars went to Quebec. Port Burwell will become, in a few years, the depot of a rich and extensive agricultural county, now fast filling up.

AMUSING.—During the course of a trial at the present Circuit, Mr. Thos. O'Kebeler, as usual, manifested a desire to render himself conspicuous by his uncalled for impertinence. He reckoned without his host however, as he was unfortunately in the hands of the Hon. John H. Gray, who applied to him the "satiric thong" in such excellent style as not only to provoke loud peals of laughter from court, bar, jurors, and auditors, at the poor fellows expence, but to compel even the redoubtable O'Kebeler himself to beat as sudden a retreat as was made by the rebels from the Widow M'Cormack's cabbage garden, when fired upon by the policemen at the last Irish rebellion.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In reply to a letter from the Post Master of Gagetown, we beg leave to say, that our paper is regularly posted for that quarter, every Saturday morning, before 8 o'clock.

ST. ANDREWS, AUG. 18.—The Margaret and Rachel, with the Railway plant, &c, arrived this day, after a boisterous passage of 73 days.

DR. WISTAR'S

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY WITH THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF I. BUTTS ON THE WRAPPER.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

was introduced in the year 1838, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years, it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, in it incipient stages, than any other medicine.

Various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain iodine, other ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such substance they attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinions are altogether erroneous, and calculated to prejudice many persons against it we

PLEDGE OUR HONOUR

that it contains nothing of this kind, or anything the least injurious; on the contrary, it is composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are the extracts of tar and wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are prepared.

SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, No. 138 Washington street, Boston, Mass, is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and when agencies can be obtained.

Price—one dollar a bottle, six bottles for 5 dollars. None genuine unless the signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King street.

Married.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. J. Allison, Mr. Charles Cairr, to Miss Eliza Smith, of this City.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. Charles Smith, to Miss Mary Hill, both of this City.

At Wickham, (Q. Co.) on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Merrit, Capt. John Harvey, of barque *Canmore*, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Willet Carpenter, Esq., all of this City.

At Philadelphia, on the evening of the 8th inst., by the Rev. W. M. D. Ryan, David Merritt, M. D., formerly of Saint John, New Brunswick, B. N. A., to Miss Rebecca W. Paris, of Philadelphia.

Died.

On the 17th inst., Ellen, fourth child of Capt. Thomas Yorke, aged 13 months and 17 days.

On Tuesday, Henry Wright, infant son of James H. Fairweather.

At Fredericton on the 2nd inst., George Franklin, and on the 6th, Lewis Henry, sons of Mr. David Strickland, aged four months.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.—ARRIVED—

Tuesday—Ship Adirondack, Taylor, New York, 6—W. Thomson, ballast.

Cornelia, Robertson, Leith, 38—R. Rankin & Co., coals, and bricks.

Brig Charlotte, Joslin, Key West, 16—L. McMann, sugar.

Richard Cobden, Elder, Philadelphia, 12—J. Fairweather, coals.

Schr. Louisa, Bisset, Boston, 2—T. Clerk, ballast.

Wednesday—Ship Wacousta, Skeene, New York, 8—Smellie & Abercromby, ballast.

Charlotte Reid, Elwell, New York, 9—J. L. Woodworth do.

Brig Cameron, Hewett, St. Thomas, 20—master do.

Cargo, Ketchum, St. Martins, 20—J. Fairweather, salt.

Brigt. Hiram, Fitzgerald, Boston, 4—master gen. cargo.

Thursday—Brig Albatross, Tellessen, New York, 10—W. Thompson.

Brig Alert, Robinson, Quebec, 10—E. Allison.

Brigt. Elizar, Berner, Quebec, 13—R. Rankin & Co.

Brigt. Progress, Jordan, Quebec, 21—John Robertson.

Ship Tarquin, Doughty, New York, 4—Lunt & Pickup.

Bark Lord Muigrave, Cordingly, New York, 8—S. Wiggins & Son.

Brig Symbol, Scott, New York, 12—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Aug. 19th—Bark Amelia, Cann, Port Glasgow; Brig Colonette, Barnes, Gloucester.

CLEARED:

Aug. 17th—Ship Astræan, Smith London, deals.

18th—Ship Eudocia, Vaughan, Liverpool, timber and deals; Schr. Independence Edmond, Halifax, limestone.

Arrived from St. John, Aug. 1st, Oberon, at Lynn; Brothers, at Warren Point; 2d, Alabama, at Liverpool; Ocean, at Queenstown; Challenge, in Clyde; 4th, Sutlej, at Liverpool; Fleetwood, do; the Duke, do; 5th, Alarm,