"I've got it!" she cried, in a moment after searching the ground, and then came bounding back to meet her excited lover.

There was not a single member of the party in sight. All had hastened on, the most indifferent now feeling alarm lest they should be too late.

"It is nearly half-past six," Alton remarked, glancing at his watch, as he came up to the side of the hurrying maiden.

"We shall soon be there," was her encouraging reply.

"There is not a moment to spare. Hah! the bell, as sure I'm alive! We are too late."

"Perhaps not. Some of the party are there, and the conductor will certainly wait for us."

The rest of the distance was traversed with swift feet, and in silence. Fortunately they reached the place in time, but excited, over-heated and panting from exertion.

"Just saved your distance," said the conductor, smiling.

"My shawl! where is it" exclaimed one of the ladies of the party, looking around her in alarm, soon after the cars were in motion.

"I don't know. Have you lost it?" asked a companion.

"It was on my arm when we started. But I was so afraid of being left behind, that I didn't notice where or when I dropped it?"

Quietly seated in the cars, all had leisure now to think whether they had lost or left anything behind. It was soon discovered that one was short of a handkerchief, another of a bag, a third of a collar, a fourth of a bracelet, and so on. But for these losses there was no remedy. Every moment the swift-speeding engine was bearing them farther and farther away from the spot where they had spent the day so pleasantly.

"Well," remarked Alton, in a half-laughing, half serious voice, "I hope this will be a lesson for all of us. If we had quietly made our arrangements for leaving the ground an hour ago there would have been none of these losses to regret."

"You needn't say anything," spoke up one. "You were the last to reach the cars, both coming and going. A lecturer on punctuality should be punctual himself."

This was said jestingly; but it touched Alton in a tender spot.

"No, no, its not just to blame him," Anna said; "it was all my fault."

"I wished it hadn't been," was Alton's thought.

When he retired that night, the young man did not feel happy. His mind was disturbed; Anna Minor's conduct had not pleased him. There was a defect in character, with which, let it exist where it would, he had no kind of patience. It was so easy to be punctual, and so wrong not to be particular on this head, that he could find no excuse for it, even in her he loved.

As for Anna, she waited only a declaration from her lover. Her heart was fully his. But he was not quite ready to make that declaration. Alton had a cool head, as well as a warm heart. He was orderly in his habits, and regulated his conduct in life upon fixed principles. In choosing a wife, he would not permit himself to be governed entirely by his feelings. He saw that Anna had defects of character, and one defect that, in his estimation, would have a very important bearing upon his future happiness. Before advancing a step farther, he determined to see how deeply seated this defect lay, and whether there was any hope of its being corrected.

"I will call for you on next Sunday morning," he said to her one day, "and walk with you to church."

"I shall be very happy to have your company," was her pleased reply.

"I will now see," he said to himself, "how deeply seated lies this want of punctuality. Anna Minor could not be guilty of disturbing a worshipping assembly by entering church after the services have begun."

Half-past ten was the hour for services to commence.

"Do, Anna," said Mrs. Minor, as the family arose from the breakfast-table on the next Sabbath morning, "try and get ready in time to go with your father and myself to church. I am really tired at your want of punctuality in this manner."

"Oh, never fear," returned the daughter, "I shall be ready; there is plenty of time."

"So you always say. Go and begin to dress now."

"Dress now! Why its only eight o'clock. I can get ready in half an hour, at most. You will not start before ten."

"I declare! it's half-past nine o'clock, and that thoughtless girl has not gone up to her chamber yet," the mother said, as she heard the clock strike the half hour. "Anna, do go up and dress yourself. I am out of patience with you."

"I'll be ready now before you will," the daughter said, as she bounded up stairs. A new dress had come home on the evening before; it was not to be worn that day; but as she had not tried it on, she felt a desire to do so, and ascertain its fit. There was plenty of time to dress for church. So she tried on the dress. While thus engaged, she was aroused by the voice of her mother.

"Anna, come; it is just ten, and we are ready to start."

"Don't wait for me, mother; I will come after you in a little while. Mr. Alton is going to call for me," returned the daughter, startled to find it was so late, and hurriedly taking off the new dress.

In about ten minutes afterwards, Mr. Alton rang the bell.

"Tell him that I will be down in a few moments," was said to the servant who brought word of his arrival.

Five, ten, fifteen minutes passed, but the young lady had not yet appeared.

"I am really grieved," murmured the young man to himself. "It seems hardly possible that any one can be so thoughtless. I met her father and mother some distance on their way to church, as I came along."

Just then Anna came hurrying down stairs. It lacked but four minutes of church-time, and the walk was one of full ten minutes.

"I am sorry to have kept you waiting," Anna said.

"We shall be late," was Alton's only reply to this.

"I know we shall; but we must walk fast.—Oh! I have left my handkerchief."

She glided up stairs, and did not come down again for two or three minutes.

When the young couple entered the church, the minister was reading a portion of the service. All was silence and profound and deep attention.—Their coming in evidently disturbed the congregation. This was felt acutely by Alton, who never felt less in a frame of mind for worship in his life.

After all was over, he returned with Anna to her home; but he said little on the way. He could not: his mind was too much disturbed.—His abstraction of manner was so marked that even Anna could not help noticing it. She never remembered to have seen him look so dull. At the door of her father's house he bowed formally and retired.

"How could you do so, Anna?" her mother said, as soon as she had entered the house.

"Do what mother?"

"Come so late to church after all I said to you this morning. And, worse than all, to keep Mr. Alton waiting for you until after service had commenced. It was plain he was greatly annoyed."

"I didn't see that he was," Anna returned with slight expression of surprise. But she now remembered that he said very little going or coming. It might be that her mother's suggestion was too near the truth. Anna was not happy during the rest of the day.

"It is no use disguising the fact," Alton said to himself, as he walked slowly homeward. "She will not suit me. I should be worried out of my life by her want of punctuality. Three times has she already subjected me to annoyance and mortification. These have worried me enough. How would it be if I were subjected to such things every day of my life? It would kill me outright. No, no! Anna Minor! I love you more than I dare confess to myself; but I cannot make you my wife. That would be risking too much."

Thus reason urged. But feeling was not so easily subdued. It pleaded long for the charming girl; but it pleaded in vain. Alton was a young man of decided character, and never permitted himself to take a step that his judgment clearly condemned.

"I have not seen you with Anna Minor lately," said a friend to him, a few months afterwards.

"No."

"How is that?"

"Why did you ask the question?"

"You used to be very particular in your attentions in that quarter."

"Perhaps I was; but I am not now."

"She is a lovely girl."

"That she is, truly."

"Just the one for you."

"No."

"I think she is."

"While I, the party most interested, think otherwise."

"What is you objection?"

"She is not punctual."

"You are jesting."

"No. Don't you remember the pic nic?"—

"Yes; and how you and she were late both in going and returning."

"All her fault. I don't want a wife who has not a regard for punctuality. It would annoy me to death."

"But surely that is not your only objection?"

"I have no other."

"You are foolish."

"Perhaps I am; but I can't help it." Alton showed himself to be earnest. Much as it cost him he steadily resisted the inclination that was constantly urging him to renew his attention to Anna Minor. As for the young lady, she was unhappy for several months. Then she was consoled by the attentions of a new and less worthy lover. She paid as little regard to punctuality as ever, but this was a defect of only minor importance in the eyes of the only young man who had made up his mind to offer her his hand.

Alton was invited to her wedding, about a year after the date of his unpleasant pic-nic adventure. A large and brilliant party were assembled to witness the nuptials. All the company were waiting, with the minister, the arrival of the bridal party.—But time passed on, and many began to feel impatient. Mr. Minor the father of Anna, came into the parlour frequently, and then went out, evidently worried at the delay, the cause of which Alton shrewdly guessed to be in the fact that the bride was not yet ready.

"I believe the girl will be too late for death," he heard the old gentleman say, in a fretful undertone.

"Thank Heaven for my escape!" murmured Alton to himself, as the party came in, about half-past nine, after having kept the company waiting for an hour. "Too late on her wedding day! She would have killed me!"

If this shoe should happen to pinch any lady, whether married or single, we beg for her not to think for a moment that it was made for her foot.

Communications.

The following communication came too late for our last publication.

ST. JOHN, September 6, 1849.

MESSRS EDITORS,—I perceive, in the *New-Brunswicker* of this morning no less than three distinct series of resolutions laid before the New-Brunswick Colonial Association on Monday last, all of which are to be disposed of by vote on the 14th inst. The very brief space which I know you can afford me, (as your paper comes out to-morrow,) prevents me from discussing the merits of these resolutions generally; I shall therefore confine my remarks to the resolution offered by J. H. Gray, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Botsford. It goes for a federal union of these Colonies "*preparatory to their immediate independence.*" I would ask these gentlemen (whom I very much respect) if they are not a little too fast! What can justify a subject in casting aside his allegiance to his Sovereign, or a Colony in tearing itself away from the Mother Country? *Nothing but oppression and necessity.* Has there been oppression here? No one dare assert it! It is not pretended. The most that can be said is this:—Great Britain pursues a policy she *hopes* will result favourably for the home population, which policy has proved injurious to Colonial commerce. Why, then, is the silken remedy of separation sought? Simply that the Colonists may have power to enter into other commercial relations, forced on them by the necessity of the times.—Now if this power could not be obtained without a separation, I, and many others, might then admit the *necessity* for separation. But has that power ever been asked for by the united voice of the Colonies? No! Is there reason to believe it would be refused if thus asked? No; on the contrary the ministers of the day have for several months past evinced a desire to ascertain the nature and extent of the injury we have sustained, and to apply the remedy; and the Prime Minister has just declared that, in his opinion, we should receive very extended powers of self-government,—*as extensively and as quickly as possible!* Let us ask for self-governing powers in all matters pertaining to commerce. If refused, it will then be time enough to talk about separation. It is not only most unjust, but wicked, to raise the cry of separation upon the bare *presumption* that the powers we desire will not be granted.

But if the Colonies should decide in favour of separation, how is it to be obtained? "Oh!" say its advocates, "by peaceable means; if these Colonies, united, were to ask for independence, Great Britain would not refuse it." Perhaps not; but surely if this is sound I ask when applied to the *greater* secession, it is equally sound when applied to the *lesser*. That man must be an idiot who would argue that the same parties who can *successfully* demand a separation from the Parent State—a dismemberment of the Empire—would be *unsuccessful* in soliciting a modification of the Constitution, securing to the Colonists enlarged powers of self-government! Would Great Britain rather lose her Colonies than give them additional powers necessary to their welfare? The question is too absurd to require a serious answer.

But it has been said that the possession of power to enter into trade treaties would make the Colonies virtually independent, and then, the question is asked, of what benefit would the connexion be? Of very little commercial benefit, it must be admitted; but the possession of Colonies renders a country of importance and gives her influence in the affairs of the world; and to a maritime power like England the loss of her Colonial seamen would be a severe blow. The loss of her Colonies would reduce England to a fourth-rate power. But the Colonies would be most benefitted by the connexion. While independent in the management of our own affairs, we should save the expense of supporting an Army and Navy; and the connexion would continue to hold in check the grasping spirit of our Republican neighbours.

But I have higher and nobler motives for desiring to perpetuate the connexion; which the members of the Association would do well to reflect upon. The *experiment* of one-sided free trade is now being tested in England. So far as may be judged from external evidence that experiment is proving a failure; a re-action of public feeling is taking place, and I have not the slightest doubt but the next general election (in 1851) will result in a handsome Protectionist majority. Should my anticipations be realized, and the Colonies be preserved until that period, the connection between them and the Mother Country will thenceforth be closer and mutually conducive to far greater benefits than has ever yet been experienced.

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.

THOS. BILL.

Candlesticks, Just Received.

1 CASK containing 20 dozen assorted German Silver, Silver Plated Brass, and Japanned Table and Chamber CANDLESTICKS, very cheap at the Variety Store, King-Street.

July 6. J. LORDLY.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 14, 1849.

The English Mail of 1st September arrived at the Post-Office in this City early on Wednesday morning; the packet *Europa* having made the passage to Halifax in little more than nine days.—The following items of intelligence are taken from latest papers, but the news is unimportant:—

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, August 31.—PINE TIMBER—During the month 13 cargoes of Quebec Yellow Pine have been disposed of at prices ranging from 13d to 14½d per foot, according to average size and quality; and 1 cargo of St. John's (import of 1847) at 15d per foot. BIRCH—Several parcels of Prince Edward's Island have been sold that 13½d to 14½d per foot, and a parcel of Dorchester at 17½d per foot. PINE & SPRUCE PLANKS—St. John Spruce cargoes have been disposed of at from £6 12s 6d. to £7 10s. per standard, and in one instance a prime cargo at £7 15s per standard; Magaguadavic, £7 7s 6d. and £7 10s. per standard; St. Stephens, £6 15s per standard; Pogwash, £6 15s. per standard; Parrsboro' £6 12s 6d per standard; Shediac Pine and Spruce, £7 per standard, Richibucto Pine, £8 per standard; and St. John's Pine, £9 10s. per standard, Pine Boards have been sold at £10 10s. per standard, and Spruce at £9 per standard. RAILWAY SLEEPERS—There is a limited demand for this article.

The European Times of the 1st inst. says:—From the southern counties the wheat is reported as having been housed in splendid condition; in Sussex, the grain sheds wonderfully. In the northern counties, where the harvesting is now going on rapidly, the tone of the reports bespeaks future abundance. The average price of corn is now about 46s 3d., having declined from about 49s, the highest point during the last six weeks.—From the Baltic ports generally, the prices continue firm; and the yield of corn does not appear to have been so abundant as in the west and south of Europe. In Holland they have experienced bad weather, but the reports from France are in the highest degree favourable.

THE CHOLERA.—The official weekly reports for all England, ending the 25th day of August, of deaths from cholera, was 2368, out of 5168 attacks. About one hundred of these took place in the metropolitan districts, 1000 in various towns in England, of which Liverpool furnished no fewer than 216 victims; and 176 took place in Scotland, 101 of which happened in Dundee. Since the 25th of August the daily reports have fluctuated almost in the same ratio they did last week. On the 25th August they were 355; on the 26th and 27th they were 391; on the 28th the day's mortality was 401; on Thursday the 30th, the deaths were 527, including 120 deaths in three weeks in Gainsborough.

The towns on the coast of England, or where there is water, seem to be the spot where the malady takes root. A success-ful case of cure has been reported in London where the patient was in the last stage of collapse. Saline injections were introduced into the system by the veins of the arm, and the patient rallied in a marvellous manner, and was completely restored in a day or two.

The London *News* in a lengthy article, in speculating upon the causes and results of the downfall of Hungary, says—The general belief throughout the continent is, that the Hungarian general surrendered with his army to Paskiewitch on a pledge being given by the Russian Commander, that his master, the Czar, would guarantee the independence of Hungary. Should this be the explication of the enigma—and it is a very natural one, for the Hungarians, in disgust of Austria, have latterly been not unwilling to fling themselves into the arms of Russia—then will this power have achieved a very great stride towards that universal empire, wielded either *de facto* or by influence, which Napoleon foretold to Europe.

IRELAND.—The last week has been a critical period for the prospects of Ireland, and we rejoice to say the uninterrupted fine weather has not only enabled the farmers to proceed in the most active manner in getting in the harvest, but the genial warmth generally prevailing has almost completely counteracted those fearful indications of the potato disease to, which we alluded in our last as having once again made their appearance.

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON left on Tuesday morning for Yale College where, we understand, he spends the time until the 14th instant, when he is to deliver the address at the New-York State Fair, at Syracuse. From thence he proceeds to Toronto, where he had been invited to meet the members of the Canadian Agricultural Society. He intends to come down through Canada, and re-visit this Province about 1st October, coming by the Metis road and Cambell-town. He will make a survey of the Northern Counties, which he has not yet visited, and arrive in St. John and Fredericton about the middle of October, to receive answers to the Circulars which have been issued, and make his Report.

We append to-day a list of the queries to which the Professor wishes replies from all who are in a position to give *facts* from their own knowledge. We understand that he wishes Agricultural Societies to furnish answers from their Committees or Directors, after discussion.

We trust all intelligent Farmers through the country will hasten to furnish this information.—We have now an opportunity such as we never had before, for making known to the world our capabilities and real position. For ourselves, we have no fear of the result, as we are quite satisfied that New-Brunswick only requires to be known as she is, to take a high position among the nations of the world as far as natural advantages go.

To many it seems like a waste of money to ask a man (Professor though he be) to gallop through the country—gather information from others, and, as a sage friend of ours remarked, only tell our own story back to us again. The far-famed Professor, too, bearing about him none of the insignia that we are apt to think invariably accompany a great man and much learning, but plain, quiet and unassuming—a man with whom you might converse for a day, without finding out that he knew more than yourself. Notwithstanding all this, however, the Professor's Report will be well worth all that it will cost. Not the least valuable part of it will be the practical directions he will give towards the substituting an *improving* for an *exhausting* system of husbandry. But we count as much on the knowledge of our Agricultural status that will be furnished to those countries from whence we look for emigrants with skill and capital. A knowledge of what we should do is all very well, but capital is indispensable; and it so happens that whatever the Professor writes is read, and, what is more, is relied on, wherever scientific Agriculture is known. We have great hopes that one of the results of Professor Johnston's visit will be, that we will soon have the happiness of welcoming to our shores, a portion, at least of the crowds of wealthy farmers who have heretofore turned their steps towards Australia and the United States.

(CIRCULAR) Saint John, Sept. 3d, 1849.

SIR,—With the view of obtaining information upon points connected with the Agricultural condition of the Province, which it may not be in my power personally to collect. I beg to submit to you the following queries, and to ask you to furnish me with brief answers to such of them as you feel yourself in a condition satisfactorily to reply to.

Answers may be forwarded under cover to the Provincial Secretary's Office, Fredericton, or to Mr. Jardine, St. John, before 10th October next.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON.

1st. *As to the crops grown on your land:* The variety sown; when sown and reaped; produce per acre; weight per bushel; and market price per bushel or ton, when sold?

2d. *As to the disposal of Farm produce:* The Stock kept; whether for dairy purposes or for fattening; the weight of cheese or butter made from each cow; the price obtained for these articles; and for young stock or fat beef?

3d. *As to the land itself:* The kind of timber; character of the soil; when cleared: cost of bringing it into culture; how manured, and when; course of cropping followed?

(The answers to these three sets of queries must have reference to the same land, which may either be a single field, a farm, or a district.)

4th. Have you any experience in regard to drainage, either for the purpose of cutting off springs, or for the removal of surface water? Is it a profitable improvement in your district? Under what circumstances, and done in what way?

5th. Has lime been *profitably* applied to the land in your neighbourhood? to what soils? in what way? in what quantity? and with what effects on this or that crop?

6th. In what way do you manage and apply farm-yard manure? How do you save the liquid manure? Do you make compost manure; and how?

7th. Can you favor me with a table compiled from a register of the weather, shewing the temperature, the fall of rain, the number of clear and rainy days, the time of sowing, vegetating, flowering and maturing of different plants, &c?

8th. What can be said in favor of immigration into your district? What class of men might be advised to come, with a view either to their own benefit, or to that of the Province? What is the value of cleared Farms, to rent or to sell?

9th. Can you favour me with any details in regard to the progress of particular settlers or settlements? Have industrious farmers, who have attended exclusively to their business, improved in their circumstances?

10th. What are the effects of the long winter on the soil; on the stock; and generally on the profit of farming? How late can you plough? How early can you sow? How can the farm servants be usefully employed during the winter?

11th. What is the price of labour? In your experience can servants be employed with a profit in improving the farms or in raising produce, at the present wages of labour? If not, explain why.

(In reference to this question, it is to be borne in mind, that labour expended in clearing and improving, is so much capital invested in the land, on which a fair per centage only should be expected.

12th. Are there any special points connected with your district; with the nature and quality of its soils; the mode of culture; the defect or excellencies of existing methods, implements, breeds of cattle, &c., to which you think my attention may be profitably drawn; or to which I may more fully advert in my proposed Report on the Agricultural capabilities of the Province?—*Cour.*

PICTORIAL, HORTICULTURAL, AND FLORAL EXHIBITION AND CONCERT AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On Wednesday and yesterday the Rooms of the Institute were opened to the Public, when the Exhibition of Flowers, exotic as well as native Plants, was highly gratifying. The very tasteful manner in which they were arranged, as well as the mode in which the rooms were skilfully decorated, attracted general admiration. The great variety of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and other specimens of art elicited the gratified observation of numerous visitors. On Wednesday evening, a series of Dissolving Views of an exceedingly interesting character, were exhibited in the Lecture Room; and a large Fire Balloon was set off in fine style from the rear of the Building, to the admiration of crowds of persons who had assembled to witness its ascent. Price's Band, on this, and other occasions, "discoursed most eloquent music." Last evening a vocal and instrumental concert was given, which secured a crowded house, and the warmest acknowledgements of satisfaction, on the part of a highly respectable audience.

The Directors of the Institute have earned golden opinions. During the present week, they have been untiring in their praiseworthy efforts, in personally arranging, and in actually performing a good deal of hard labour, so as to deserve that patronage, which their commendable efforts have been the means of realising for the benefit of the Institution, over the destinies of which they so ably preside. They have striven to advance the prosperity and to maintain the efficiency of the *St. John Mechanics' Institute*, and we sincerely hope that the full fruition of their hopes has been simply realized; if so, in the enjoyment then of this gratified assurance, *they have their reward.*

This day, the price of admission has been reduced one half, and a large quantity of very fine productions in the horticultural line—generously given by those who sent them to the exhibition—have been sold at Auction, and the proceeds will be appropriated for the benefit of the Institution.

It is thus gratifying to know, that our *Mechanics' Institute* has secured and vigorously maintains a deep and abiding interest in the minds of the whole community, and to which its eminent worth and usefulness, have so liberally endowed it with the strongest claims.

STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.—This Mail steamer which was noticed in our last as having struck on Chebucto Head, going into Halifax Harbor, and after slight repairs, departed for England, has returned to Halifax after having been 600 miles on her passage. At our last accounts she was there still, undergoing such repairs as could be put upon her at that place.—She should have been at first, sent to St. John, where, if it were necessary, an entire new bottom could be put upon her in twenty-four hours; thereby avoiding the double delay to which she is now subjected.

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Mechanics' Whale Fishing Company, held on Monday the 3d inst.—Daniel J. McLaughlin, John Duncan, John Wishart, Thomas Nisbet, James Kirk, William Lawton and J. W. M. Irish, Esqrs., were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, and at a Meeting of Directors held 7th inst., Thos. Nisbet, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Alexr. Robertson appointed Secretary for the ensuing year.

FIRE.—On Saturday morning last, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the upper story of the new and elegant cottage belonging to T. E. Millidge, Esq., situate on the heights near Fort Howe; and the wind being very fresh at the time, the conflagration spread so rapidly, that in a very few minutes the whole roof was enveloped in a mass of flame. By prompt and strenuous exertions, however, the devastation was confined to the upper part of the building; the whole of the attics and the upper part of the principal bed-room story being destroyed; but the walls and floors of the latter, and the whole of the ground floor and basements being saved. The most costly parts of the edifice are thus preserved, although considerably damaged by water and fallen rubbish; while the furniture also was greatly injured by its hasty removal. It appears that the inmates had taken advantage of the weather, (the previous night having been very wet,) to burn out the kitchen chimney, and in five minutes after setting the chimney on fire, the roof was in flames. Subsequent examination has clearly proved that the disaster was caused by the defective nature of the chimney itself, which was so carelessly and imperfectly constructed, that the fire easily pierced it through various holes near the roof and wall-plate, and thus ignited the wood work around. We understand that the building was only partially insured; but its owner will immediately commence its restoration, so as to have it fit for habitation again before the winter.—*Observer.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Head, arrived at St. Andrews from St. John, on Monday afternoon last, in their travelling carriage, and took lodging at Pheasant's Hotel. On Tuesday his Excellency was waited upon by the leading inhabitants of the place. His Excellency and Lady Head, accompanied by some gentlemen, went on an aquatic excursion round the Harbour and Island on Tuesday morning.—*Standard.*

FOR CALIFORNIA.—A Company is now forming at Windsor, N. S. for the purpose of buying loading a vessel of about 225 tons, with Lumber suitable for the markets at that place; it is proposed to raise a capital of £2,000, in 80 shares of £25 each.—The object of the company is to sell the vessel and cargo on arrival in the best market.

"THE SABLE HARMONISTS," a band of Ethiopian Minstrels, from Boston, have recently been giving Concerts to full houses. Their entertainments afford a good share of fun, in a chaste style, and their music upon the "bones, tamborine, banjo, and fiddle," is unsurpassed. They are to visit Calais and the Provinces, and we commend them to our mirth-loving people in those places.—*Eastport Sentinel.*

[☞It will be seen by advertisement, that these performers will be in Saint John on Monday evening next.]

☞H. M. Ship Wellesley, bearing the flag of Vice Admiral the Right Hon. The Earl of DUNDONALD, Naval Commander in Chief on the station, arrived yesterday from a cruise to the Eastward. Since his Lordship's departure from Halifax, he has visited Cape Breton and Newfoundland, where he has been received with the honor due to his high character, distinguished rank and noble name. His Lordship while at Sydney, Cape Breton, received and replied to an Address presented to him by the Custos Rotulorum on behalf of the inhabitants. The address expressed satisfaction at his Lordship's visit, commented upon the little attention by public men to the resources of Cape Breton, and drew his Lordship's attention to their importance, and the commanding situation of the Island, and expressed a hope that the object of his Lordship's visit might be accomplished in the most agreeable and satisfactory manner. His Lordship in reply, alluded to his sincere desire to learn it, by any exercise of the naval authority, the fisheries and maritime interests of Cape Breton could be stimulated and promoted—expressed himself as rather surprised by what he had observed of the Agricultural capabilities of Cape Breton, and the unparalleled advantages of its internal water communication—gave his opinion that the prosperity of the Island would be best promoted at present by encouragement to the hardy fishermen, and an extensive influx of population—gave as much credit to the soil of Cape Breton as to that of Scotland, his native country, for agricultural capacity—and recommended the encouragement of agriculture, the accumulation of manures, and industrial habits. The reciprocal courtesies of the Officers and the people, during the stay of the Ship at Sydney, must have been most agreeable to both parties.—*Halifax Times.*

We regret to learn that Cholera has appeared at Grosse Isle, the Quarantine Station. The island until within a short period has enjoyed an immunity from the disease, and we have been informed that the passengers by the Circassia were the first to introduce it there.

A note appended to the Official Report for the week ending the 15th inst., stated that two deaths had occurred from Cholera, on board the Sir Chas. Napier, from Dublin, while lying off the Station, on the 19th and 20th. Twenty-six of her passengers had died of the Cholera during the passage.

The Weekly Report to the 25th, announces one death from Cholera, (a child aged four years,) and six cases under treatment, on the island.

An extra Return, dated 7, p. m., on the 28th, mentions the following:—"Died from Cholera on 26th and 28th August, 3 men, 6 women, and 1 child—total, 10. Under treatment, 16 cases.—Typhus fever, 7 deaths.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Testimony has been obtained sufficient to leave no doubt but that the *secret expedition*, which called forth the President's Proclamation, is intended to make a demonstration upon Cuba. The United States Government have adopted prompt and energetic measures to arrest the progress of the expedition, by taking into custody several of the leaders; by placing an embargo upon the sailing of several steamers and other vessels from New York and other ports with provisions and ammunitions of war, and by closely watching those of the expedition who have assembled upon several islands in the Gulf.

The Portland and Montreal Rail-road, throughout the whole line has been placed under contract, to be completed within three years. It will be opened to Sherbrooke, on the Canada end, this year.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—It is reported that the residence of Mr. Proudfoot, in Toronto, has been leased for the Governor General, and that the Government offices are to be removed to that city, almost immediately. Mr. Lafontaine is now anxious to get out of Montreal, where he has been frightened almost out of his wits; but we doubt whether the feeling which exists in Toronto, coupled with the stealing of fire-arms from the City Hall, will reconcile him to his new quarters. If the Seat of Government is actually to leave Montreal, Kingston is the proper place to fix it in. The selection of Toronto will give general dissatisfaction in Upper Canada.—[Hamilton Spectator.

THE CRISIS WHICH ELGIN IS BRINGING!—We understand it is in contemplation to convene the people of the Counties of Leeds and Granville, at Brockville, about the middle of the next month, to take into consideration the present state of the Province; and to declare their opinions upon the danger and impolicy of the longer continuance of the Earl of Elgin in Canada. Should this great meeting be determined upon, we hope to see a general out-pouring of the masses with

"Hands prepared and Hearts resolved,
Their Country and their Rights to guard."

—[Brockville Statesmen.

CHOLERA AT ROCKAWAY.—The Cholera, in its most virulent form has been raging at North west Point, about a mile and a half north west of the Pavilion at Rockaway. It commenced in the house of one Abrams, who died of it. In the immediate vicinity of his house a large quantity of fish had been spread upon the land for manure which undoubtedly engendered it. A family of Germans in a neighbouring house took it, and the man, his wife, and two children all are dead of it. An individual whom the man appointed his executioner, eager to take possession of his small property, entered the house, and turned over his clothing, he mediately sickened and died the same day. A woman named Nelly Dutcher, who came from New York to see her daughter, was taken, and was not permitted to enter the house. Some persons placed her in a barn, but the owner finding fault with this, she was placed on a shutter and died in the open air in horrible convulsions. The alarm communicated is indescribable. The boarders of Rockaway had left, and the farmers are unwilling to see any persons from the fatal neighbourhood. Up to the present time seventeen persons had died.—*Brooklyn (L. I.) Star, Monday.*

STATISTICS OF CUBA.—This island is 624 miles in extreme length, with a width varying from 22 to 117 miles, and covers an area of 37,000 square miles, being about the size of the State of Maine. It contains a population, at the present time, of 1,400,000; of which about 610,000 are whites, 190,000 are free colored, and 600,000 slaves. Its imports in 1847 were $32,[illegible] of which $27,619,975 were from the United States. Its exports during the same period were $[illegible] 770, of which $12,394,876 were to the United States. In 1847 the number of arrivals at its ports was 3740, and the number of clearances 3346. Its principal harbors are the finest in the world. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with Cuba is 476,773 tons.—It has 195 miles of Railroad completed and in successful operation, and 61 miles in course of construction. It is well watered by numerous rivers, and its surface, except in the central portion of the island, diversified with mountains. Only two-fifths of its surface are cultivated. Of the remaining three-fifths, now unused, one is probably worthless, leaving one half of its agricultural resources undeveloped. The climate is so genial, that it yields two crops a year of many of its productions. It also abounds in materials for manufacturing purposes, and its mountains contain mines of copper which are worked to considerable advantage.

Married.

At Saint John's Church, on Thursday morning, by the Rev. J. W. D. Gray, Mr. John Willis, to Miss Mary Vickery, both of this City.

On the 6th inst., at St. Malachi's Church, in this City, by the Rev. James Quinn, Thomas O'Kelcher, Deputy Surveyor, to Miss Ann Boland, both of Portland.

On Thursday evening, by Rev. E. D. Very, Mr Benjamin Miles, to Miss Eliza Jane Rigby, all of Portland.

At St. Luke's Church, Portland, on Thursday evening, 6th inst., by the Rev. W. Harrison, Rector of that Parish Mr. James Shanks, to Miss Margaret Anderson, both of the above Parish.

On the 31st ult., at the Parsonage, Shediac, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Mr. R. W. Smith, of Newington, County of Durham, England, to Miss Elizabeth Diana McNeil, of Richibucto, Kent County, New-Brunswick.

Died.

On Monday the 3d inst., George, youngest son of Mr. John Coats, aged two years and four months.

On Friday afternoon, after a short illness, Francis James, infant son of Mr. John McMorran, aged five months and twenty-eight days.

At Carleton, on Friday, Mr. Saml. Kingston, in the 29th year of his age.—His death, it is supposed, was occasioned by having inadvertently swallowed a lizard, which produced derangement and inflammation of the stomach.—Deceased was much respected, and being a member of the Orange Institution, a large concourse of the brethren assembled on Sunday last, to pay their last tribute of respect, by burying the body according to the rites of the Order.

On Sunday evening, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Watters, aged 65 years.

On Monday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mr. David Gleeson in the 44th year of his age, a native of the County Kerry Ireland, leaving a wife and five young children to mourn their loss.

On Monday, of consumption, Susan McGregor, aged 13 years.

Very suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Mr. Peter McNaughton, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 11th inst, at the residence of Mrs. Jacob Carvill, near St. Luke's Church, Portland, Mrs. Isabella Henderson, aged 84 years.

At Indian Town, Parish of Portland, on Wednesday evening, Isaac Barnes, infant son of Mr. James Flewelling, aged sixteen months and sixteen days.

At Welburn, Loch Lomond, on the night of the 4th inst., James William, son of the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, aged one year and six months.

At Quaco, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Mary Power, aged 51 years wife of Mr. James Power, leaving a husband and four children to lament their loss.—She was a native of Waterford, Ireland.

At Studholm, K. C., on 31st ult., in the 18th year of her age, Mary, third daughter of Joseph and Abigail Wright, of that place, much regretted by friends and relatives.

At Deer Island, Boston, on the 4th inst., of cholera, Miss Mary Ann Dobbs, aged 19 years, a native of St. John, N.B.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—ARRIVED.

Thursday—Brig John Wilson, Coupland, Dumfries, 45—W. Thomson, ballast.
Harmony, Davis, Waterford, 35—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Friday—Ship Portland, Abell, London, 34—Wm. Leavitt, ballast.
Barque Hyndford, Stevenson, New York, 7—order, ballast.
Forager, Spendlove, Hull, 36—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.
Sir William Molesworth, Lawrence, New York, 9—order, ballast.
Palender, Lovett, New York, 8—Chas. McLauchlan, ballast.
Brig Bache McEvers, Hughes, New York,—R. Rankin & Co, ballast.
Charles McLauchlan, Kane, Boston, 3—Charles McLauchlan, ballast.
Saturday—Brigt. F. I. Vail, Vail, Philadelphia, 7—R. Rankin & Co., flour and meal.
Emerald, Leonard, New York, 7—order, ballast.
Schr. Belle of Indian Town, Graham, Eastport—ballast.
Sunday—Barque Latona, Collins, Hull—John Robertson, ballast.
Schr. Brunswick Lion, Craft, Lubec—ballast.
Ariel, Moses, Welchpool, 3—master, assorted cargo.
Monday—Brig Lydia, Trask, Boston, 5—C. McLauchlan, ballast.
Schr. Somerville, Dodge, Belfast, (Me.) 2—Jewett & Marsh, ballast.
Echo, Holder, New York, 8—J. V. Troop, flour.
Tuesday—Schr. Cuba, Kavanagh, Boston—Master, assorted cargo.
Dolphin, Holder, New York, 8—master, cider.
Rising Sun, Bissett, Hallowell, 2—Geo. Eaton, ballast.

CLEARED.

Sept. 6th—Schr. Hero, Eaton, Weymouth, (U. S.) boards & shingles; Centurion, Eels, New Haven, (U. S.) boards.
7th—Schr. Pandora, Whelpley, Boston, boards and planks.
8th—Schr. London, Thain, New York, lumber.
11th—Brig Orion, Walsh, Cork, deals; brigt. Gem, McCready, Alexandria, deals; schr. Eliza Jane, McLean, Hallowell, chalk; Emily, Wood, Boston, shewives; Albert, Hilton, New York, lumber.

Conveyancing, &c.

THE present depression of Commercial interests and the diminution of profit in every industrial pursuit in this Province, require mutual concession and accommodation among all classes and avocations. Reason and expediency alike suggest a prudent adaptation in all things to the state of the times. The undersigned, therefore, notifies, that he will execute every description of **Conveyancing** business, and prepare and advise on *all kinds of legal documents and writings*, required in the various transactions of life, on such *reduced* and *reasonable* terms, as shall be suitable to the existing state of affairs, and at the same time consistent with legal accuracy and fidelity.—OFFICE in Mr. L. H. DeWolf's Building, Prince Wm. street.

G. BLATCH,
Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer, &c.

Sept 7, 1849.

Steam! Steam!

THE Steamer *Nequasset* will connect with the Boats from St. John—taking all passengers to ST. ANDREWS, ROBBINSTON, and CALAIS.

A. MICHENER.

Eastport, July 9th, 1849.