Corporation Law.

At a Common Council holden at the Council Chamber, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1845.

Read and Ordained the following Ordinance.

An Ordinance to regulate the mode of granting Licenses to use a Trade or carry on Business within the City of Saint John.

WHEREAS by an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for the amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John," power was given to the Mayor of the said City to license persons, being natural born British subjects, naturalized, or made denizens, to use any trade or carry on any business in the said City, on paying yearly, such sum, not exceeding Five Pounds nor less than Five Shillings, together with fees of office, as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City of Saint John might by Ordinance determine; and also to license Aliens, the subjects of any Country at peace with Great Britain, to trade or carry on business in like manner within the said City, on paying annually a sum not exceeding Twenty-Five Pounds nor less than Five Pounds, together with fees of office, to be regulated by Ordinance as aforesaid.

I. Be it therefore Ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, in Common Council convened, That whenever the Mayor of the said City of Saint John, for the time being, shall grant a license under the authority of the said recited Act, to any natural born British subject, or person naturalized or made denizen, or to any Alien the subject of any country at peace with Great Britain, to use any art, trade, mystery or occupation, or carry on any business in merchandize or otherwise, within the said City, the said Mayor shall, on granting the same, demand and receive of and from every such person as aforesaid, for the current year for which the same shall be allowed, for the use of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City, the sum of money, together with fees of office, for each particular trade or kind of business mentioned in such license, specified in the following scale, viz:—

Every British subject, naturalized person, or denizen, as aforesaid—for carrying on any business in merchandize or otherwise, within the said City, the sum of - - - *Two Pounds.*
And for using any art, trade, mystery or occupation within the said City, the sum of - - - *One Pound.*
Every Alien, as aforesaid—for carrying on any business in merchandize or otherwise, the sum of *Fifteen Pounds.*
And for using any art, trade, mystery or occupation, the sum of *Ten Pounds.*
for twelve months, and at and after that rate for a shorter period of time. Such payments to be over and above all other charges, taxes, rates, or assessments which any Freeman or other inhabitants of the said City may by Law be liable to or chargeable with.

II. And be it Ordained, That every such license shall be under the Common Seal of the said City, signed by the said Mayor, and shall be in the form following, that is to say:—

City of Saint John, ss.—[Name of the Mayor]—Mayor of the City of Saint John. To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern, Greeting: Know Ye, That by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, I have licensed, and by these presents do grant unto —— ——, of the City aforesaid, ————, being a natural born British subject, [or a person naturalized, or made a denizen, or an Alien the subject of a country at peace with Great Britian, as the case may be,] full and free license to carry on the business of ——, or the art, trade, mystery or occupation of ——, [as the case may be,] within the said City, for the space of —— calender months from the date hereof, so as the said —— doth in all respects conform to the Laws made and passed for the regulation of —— in the City of Saint John, and all other laws of the Province, or the City of Saint John aforesaid, which may in any wise affect the said ——, or the said trade or business hereinbefore mentioned. Given under my hand and the Common Seal of the said City, the —— day of ——, in the —— year of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. ——

By order of the Common Council.
JAMES PETERS, Jun., C. C.

QUEBEC FIRES.

☞ The following Address of the Committee of Correspondence of the General Relief Committee, to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is copied from Neilson's Quebec Gazette of the 11th instant:

Fellow Countrymen and Friends:—Scarcely had the inhabitants of Quebec begun to recover in some degree from the horror, confusion and dismay of the conflagration on the 28th May last, which compelled them to make their former appeal to your benevolence, when it pleased an overruling Providence to visit them with another similar and even greater calamity. On the night of the 28th June, nearly the whole remaining part of the suburb of St. John which the former fire had spared, and a large part of the suburb of St. Lewis, were reduced to ashes:—Beginning, as on the former occasion, at the extreme windward point of the suburb, and fed by a gale of wind from the Eastward (to which quarter the wind had changed in the evening of that day, after blowing from the westward for nearly a fortnight,) the fire spread with irresistible fury through the length and breadth of both suburbs. The buildings, almost entirely of wood, fell before its rage even with greater rapidity than those on the 28th May. In eight hours, of more than 1200 dwellings, two places of Worship, three school houses, and numerous stores and out-houses,—nothing remained but blackened chimneys, roofless walls, and piles of ruins. The Burial Ground of the Protestant population has been traversed by the fire, and its wooden and marble memorials of the dead to a great extent injured or destroyed;—and in passing through this district, which lately contained the homes of 9000 inhabitants, neither man, woman or child is now to be met, except a few stragglers, from curiosity surveying the desolation. Several thousands of those whose dwellings had been destroyed in the last conflagration, had here found shelter by the kindness and hospitality of their charitable fellow citizens; and were thus again driven forth, ineolved in one common ruin with those who had barboured them. The morning of Sunday the 29th June, dawned upon more than 15,000 people whom the flames had left without shelter or food, scattered,—with the effects they had been able to save, over the fields and open spaces without the walls, or flying to the neighboring settlements. As on the former occasion, a third part of the City has fallen a prey to the flames; and Quebec on the landward side is reduced to limits not much larger than it possessed when WOLFE fell before its walls. But the last calamity may be said to be far greater than the former, as falling upon a large number of those who had suffered then, depriving them of their last shelter, consuming a larger amount of property, either uninsured or for which the owners, being themselves holders of stock in the Insurance Companies, must bear their own loss, and utterly destroying the resources of a large class of the population who would have been still able to succour those who had been cast upon their charity.

If, as stated in our former appeal, the contributions of those who had come forward to the relief of the sufferers had reached or perhaps even exceeded the limit of their means, our fellow countrymen will feel that our present further appeal to their charity is not without too just a cause. Still we are using every exertion within our ability to alleviate the public misfortune; many have fled for ever from a city which appears to them to be under a doom, or have found present shelter in other parts of the Province; but the inhabitants who have received them are themselves too poor to keep them long, and they will probably return to the City before the winter.

Looking forward with alarm to the state in which we shall be when the winter comes upon us, with two-thirds of the City in ruins and nearly two-thirds of its population, of the productive and industrious classes, reduced almost to the level of pauperism, but yet anxious to keep and maintain them among us, and to recall those who have gone away—we again appeal for aid to our fellow subjects. Without their further aid, Quebec, the resort of an amount of British Shipping larger than in any transatlantic port, and an extensive Mart of British Commerce, must long remain what it now is, an almost ruined and depopulated City. With that aid, and with the assistance expected from the Imperial Parliament, and that promised by the Provincial Government for present relief and towards rebuilding the City with materials less liable to destruction by fire,—and with our own vigorous exertions, we yet hope, under the blessing of Providence, that it may in the lapse of no long time regain something of its former prosperity, and even find its present unexampled calamities issuing in its lasting advantage.

Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

G. J. MONTREAL,
† P. F. EVEQUE DE SIDYME,
Coadjuteur de Quebec,
J. NEILSON,
W. WALKER,
A. C. COCHRAN.

From the New-York Albion.

ENGLAND IN A STATE OF TRANSITION.—That England is in a state of transition, is now sufficiently apparent to every observer; that is to say, she is undergoing changes in public sentiment, and changes in her social and national policy, that would, up to the present time, have been deemed impossible. We see as clearly as the hand-writing upon the wall, that the whole system of commercial *protection* is about to be abandoned, not hastily, we admit, but by a slow and gradual process; and within ten years from the present time, should peace continue, we doubt if any duties or imposts will exist, but those imposed for fiscal purposes. What is the dicta put forth by the leading business men of the kingdom? why that it is necessary for the well-being of England that she be exposed to the competition of the world—that she is able to bear opposition from any quarter, and must forthwith resolve to do so. In the debate that took place on the 10th of June, on the motion of Mr. Villiers, for a total abolition of the Corn-laws, this feeling was apparent from all quarters; and although the motion was opposed by the Ministers and lost by a large majority, it was asserted by Lord Howick at the close of the debate, that had Mr. Villiers proposed a gradual, instead of a sudden repeal of the duties, the speeches of Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham would have been favourable to that view of the case.

In the religious and ecclesiastical relations of the country, changes are equally apparent. The repeal of the Catholic disabilities in 1829 and also of the Corporation and Test Acts, have been followed by the large and princely grants to the Catholic College of Maynooth; and to grants equally munificent for the founding of other colleges in Ireland—for although no provision is to be made in these new institutions for any particular form of religion, it is well known they are mainly intended for the use of the Catholic population of the Sister Kingdom. The Duke of Wellington, it is true, assured the House of Lords that it was not the intention of the Queen's government to propose any general endowment for the Catholic clergy; but Lord Wharncliffe said that he hoped to see the day speedily arrive when the people of England would see the advantage of, and urge such an endowment. Now, Lord Wharncliff is one of the Cabinet, and holds the important office of President of the Council. He has never been a Whig or free thinker, and is a nobleman of the highest character and respectability. Yet the above sentiment he utters in the face of the nation from his place in the House of Peers.

The sentiment of war is eschewed by every man of respectability out of the army and navy; and even in these services—among the men who bear arms as a profession—some of the strongest advocates of peace are to be found. The Duke of Wellington is proverbially a man of peace; nor do we in the different naval and military publications see an appeal to arms recommended, except in cases of absolute necessity. Whoever reads those organs of public sentiment for the newspapers, and other journals, must have observed that war is no longer regarded as a sport and pastime of rulers. War cannot now be made by this cabinet or that party, nor at the will and caprice of a sovereign; no war could be waged or indeed begun without a full conviction of its necessity on the part of the people at large. Woe be to the minister or to the party who again opens the temple of Janus without due and ample cause. It was the Afghan war which the nation regarded as unnecessary, that tended more than any other cause to overthrow the whig cabinet four years ago. This change in public sentiment is most gratifying, for it marks the advance of the people in the true art of government; it shows that the light of true Christianity and philanthropy illumes the British nation, and that whenever a war does occur it will be attended with such unanimity and with such a thorough conviction of needfulness, that the whole power of the people will be put forth to punish the wicked aggressor. The councils of the nation and the energies of the people will be no longer divided by contrary opinions. It will not be a whig or a tory war, but a war of the whole people. God grant that such a bloody day be afar off.

The House of Lords, we have just seen, has passed a Bill for a large grant of money to the Catholic College of Maynooth, by a vote of three to one. Yes, out of 380 members in this great bulwark of Protestant Conservatism, only 69 Peers recorded their names against this indulgence to popery. Could such a vote have been obtained at any period since the revolution of 1688?

THE OBSERVER.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1845.

The BRITANNIA, with the first July English mail, arrived at Halifax on Thursday last, and a *small part* of the mail for this City was received here yesterday morning—the principal portion having been blunderingly sent from the Halifax Post Office to Boston! Perhaps the Halifax Post Office officials, having learnt that the news by the English mails has usually this summer reached St. John *first*, via Boston, thought that route would be the most expeditious for forwarding the mail to this City.

Charles Willmer's News Letter says—"The whole country seems at present to think of nothing but railways, railway construction, railway shares, railway speculation, and railway profits—Business in this market [Liverpool] has fallen off a little during the last fortnight, but it continues to be by no means insignificant."

The prorogation of Parliament, it is confidently expected, will take place about the middle of August, after which the Queen and Prince Albert will leave for Germany.

The steam ship Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 27th June, in 10 days and 16 hours from Boston, including the stoppage at Halifax, being the shortest passage on record.

THE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—We are glad to find that the appeal made by the authorities of Quebec, on behalf of the sufferers by the late dreadful fire in that city, is likely to be responded to in Liverpool with becoming munificence. On Saturday a subscription paper lay for signature at the Exchange-rooms; and, in the course of a short time, it was headed with the following names and amounts: Duncan Gibb, Esq., £100; Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour, and Co., £100; Edward Oliver, Esq., £100; Thomas Froste, Esq., £25; and Robert P. Ross, Esq., £25. When it shall have become generally known that the initiatory step has been taken in this good work, we are sure that most of our wealthy and respectable firms will be happy to follow the example set them by the gentlemen already named.—A deep feeling of regret was manifested in London by the intelligence of the conflagration. Several influential merchants, not alone connected with the American trade, are interesting themselves deeply in the cause of the sufferers, and the expediency of an application to government for a temporary grant is under consideration; but on this important point it would be premature, as well as indiscreet to touch further. The *Morning Herald* of Wednesday says—"We are gratified to find that measures are at length in progress to carry out the suggestion we made on the receipt of the intelligence of the destructive fire at Quebec, to hold a public meeting at the Mansion-House, for the purpose of setting on foot and giving an impetus to a subscription for the relief of the sufferers. The principal mercantile houses connected with Canada have formed the nucleus of a committee for conducting the subscription, and the Lord Mayor has appointed Friday for holding the meeting in the Egyptian Hall. Most persons consider that the preliminary proceedings have been unnecessarily protracted in a case of such urgency, and that it would have been highly desirable that the meeting had been held in time to have enabled the committee to make a remittance of some magnitude by the steamer which leaves Liverpool on the evening of the 4th instant. We see no reason, however, to prevent this being done in anticipation of the subscription, as there can be no danger in such a melancholy case of the committee being left in the lurch."—*Charles Willmer's News Letter.*

Subscriptions had also been opened at Glasgow, and other important commercial places.

On the occasion of the great fire in Hamburgh, a few years back, donations were contributed in England with a liberal hand, and now that a calamity, hardly less general and devastating has overtaken one of the principal cities in our North American possessions, British philanthropy, it is to be hoped, will not be less sturdy and liberal.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT.—The death of Sir William Follett, Attorney General of England, an event long regarded as inevitable, has at length taken place. He expired at his house in London on Saturday. The extinction of so bright a light has caused general regret. The history of the bar scarcely affords a parallel to the rapid rise of the great lawyer who is now being consigned to his narrow home. He seems to have been a personal favourite with all persons who came in contact with him, and his onward progress has been unaccompanied by professional bickerings or jealousy. Some of the press tributes which his death has called forth do ample justice to the amiability of the man and the talents of the lawyer.—The *Morning Chronicle*, for instance, although it is the leading opposition print, thus discourseth of the Government's ablest law officer:—

Death has read to man so many a startling lesson on the uncertainty of human hopes, that it is almost impossible to express the feelings which are excited by the premature extinction of great talents and high ambition without a stale repetition of reflections previously made by moralists and divines. Yet we cannot record without unusual pain the death of Sir William Follett, after an illness which seized him just in the height of his fortunes and his hopes; just as the toils seemed to be over, in the prime of life, and a wide prospect of honour and power seemed to extend before him. It is not merely the older of us, but the great bulk of the active generation that have watched the bright commencement, the steady progress, and the sudden cessation of this brilliant career. Life was, indeed, to Sir William Follett one almost uninterrupted success. With no adventitious aid from birth or wealth, or connection, he yet seemed to enter on his career as if at once marked out by nature itself for the certain attainment of the highest honours of his profession. The early promise never for a moment was clouded by disappointment. There never, except during one short period of ill health, appeared to be a chance of failure; never a pause, during which you might imagine that he had reached the highest point allotted to him to attain. Every step which he advanced only made it more certain that the next was to follow, and nothing but an old man's infirm tenure of the Scala remained between Sir William Follett and the Chancellorship at the age of 47, when

"Came the Mudfary with abhorred shears,
And split the thin-spun life."

APPOINTMENTS.—Sir F. Thessiger has been appointed Attorney General, in place of the late Sir W. Follett. Mr. Serjeant Shee is to receive a patent of precedence. Mr. Montagu Chambers is to be appointed Queen's Counsel—both of the Home Circuit; and Mr. Robert Allen, of the Oxford Circuit, is to be created Serjeant at Law. Nothing whatever is at present settled with respect to the Solicitor General.

Death of an eminent Merchant.—On Wednesday, at his residence, New-grove, Mile-end, London, Joseph Somes, Esq. M.P. for Dartmouth. The deceased was seized with illness whilst attending on a railway committee on Tuesday morning, taken home, and died within twenty-four hours. He was at the head of the shipping interest of the port of London, and his vessels at the present time are in all parts of the world. He was of humble origin, and by his industry and perseverance amassed considerable wealth.

The Hon. Capt. Sales, of the Scotch Fusileer Guards, was killed the other day by being thrown from his horse.

Lady Elizabeth De Burgh, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Clanricarde, was on Tuesday thrown from her horse, in London, and so seriously injured that her life is despaired of.

The Augsburg Gazette announces the death of Cardinal Capaccini, one of the most eminent diplomatists of the Papal See.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.—On Monday, the 30th June, in the House of Lords, the royal assent was given, by commission, to the Maynooth Endowment Bill.

The Scotch Banking Bill was read a third time, by a majority of 47 to 15, and passed.

On Monday, the 23d, in the Commons, Sir James Graham stated the amendments which he proposed to introduce in the Irish Colleges Bill. Government adheres strictly to the principle of not administering any religious test either to the students or the professors, and propose to reserve to the crown for three years the appointment of the professors, after which time it will be open to parliament to regulate the mode of their appointment in such manner as may then be considered expedient. Sir J. Graham also stated that an arrangement by which these colleges may be affiliated in one university for the purpose of granting degrees will be a necessary supplement to the present measure. Lord Mahon then moved an amendment providing for the religious instruction of the pupils, by appointing three professors of theology to each College, one for the Established Church, another for the Roman Catholics, and a third for the Presbyterians. Mr. Wyse seconded the amendment, and an animated debate ensued, during which Mr. O'Connell introduced an incidental discussion on the history of Galileo, and on the alleged persecutions of science by the Church of Rome. The house at length divided, and negatived the amendment by 189 to 49, and the bill was committed without further opposition.

The second reading of Lord Stanley's Irish Landlords and Tenants Bill, in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the 24th, was energetically opposed by Lords Londonderry, Clanricarde, Roden, and Monteagle, on the ground that the measure was destructive of the rights of property, and that if it be admissible in Ireland, it ought equally to be applied to England and to Scotland. The Duke of Richmond regretted that the measure could not be extended to England, because he cordially approved of the principle it contained of granting compensation to tenants. Lord Fortescue also supported the bill, considering it essential, in the present state of Ireland, to encourage tenants in carrying out the improvements already in progress. Lord Stanley defended the bill as founded on the deliberate recommendation of a commission composed of the best men of every political and religious creed; and the house having divided, the second reading was carried by the small majority of 14; the numbers being 48 to 34. The bill was then referred to a select committee.

In the Commons, on the motion for going into committee on the Irish Colleges Bill, Mr. S. O'Brien made a detailed statement of objections to the measure, which Sir J. Graham thought it would be a waste of time to take into consideration then, after the full discussion which the outlines of the plan had already received.—Mr. O'Connell informed the house that the amendments introduced by government had not removed the objections of the Roman Catholic prelates to the bill. For himself, he continued to oppose it as an irreligious measure.—Lord J. Russell thought, that unless the bill were rendered acceptable to the Romish bishops, it would be better not to send it to Ireland. In committee, the whole question of separation of secular from religious instruction, was again opened up. The most remarkable speech was that of Sir J. Graham, who, in defending himself against the imputation of opposing the appointment of chaplains in the new colleges through servile submission to the prejudices of the people of this country, referred to the fact that he and his colleagues had carried the Maynooth bill against the wishes of the great majority of the Protestant population; and, furthermore, plainly declared his willingness to endow the Romish clergy.

In the Peers, on Friday, the 27th, the Duke of Richmond presented a petition, signed by the bankers, and by a large number of the most influential merchants and traders of Liverpool, praying that the free navigation of the river Plate up to Paraguay should be given to them. Lord Brougham presented a similar petition from the merchants, bankers, and traders of Manchester.—The Earl of Aberdeen should be happy to open the river, or any other river in the world that would extend our commerce; but the petitioners did not correctly state the treaty with Buenos Ayres. This country only had a right to claim the same advantages as the most favoured nations. There was every prospect of an improvement in the trade with Buenos Ayres, as the government was engaged with France in endeavouring to restore peace, the result of which would be a great extension of our commerce. But they should lose more than they should gain if they sacrificed the principles of justice in dealing with this nation. Lord Brougham admitted that the petitioners had over-stated their claims.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—Most satisfactory accounts continue to be received from all sections of Great Britain, relative to the prospects of the harvest, as far as can be judged from present appearances. Should the weather continue favourable, a heavy yield is confidently expected.

Trade has not been so brisk in London during the past week as for some weeks previously. Prices have generally been steady, excepting sugar and coffee, which have not shown this week their former elasticity, but, in some cases, a disposition to recede. Most of the business has been for home consumption; very little for export. Western imports heavy. A good business advertised onward, principally indigo and wool.

Several large leading export houses in the city have had, during the past eight or ten days, very increased demands for superior goods to supply the wants of their customers on the continent and in Canada. It is now the regular custom for one or other of the partners of the large Canadian mercantile houses to visit this country twice a-year, for the purpose of selecting their summer and winter stocks; so extensive are these sometimes, that the partner of a single house has taken home with him stock to the amount of £10,000.

Money has been easy as before, accessible on the best bills at 2½ to 2¼; merchants, 2½ to 2¾; others, 3 up to 6. Money on call, 2 to 2½; bank, 2½ to 3. Little borrowed on shares or funds.

The bullion in the Bank of England for the week ending on the 21st ult., exhibits the undernoted variations compared with the week ending on the 14th ult:—

The bullion was £16,639,315 against £16,613,920, being an increase of £25,395, including both departments of the Bank.

The paper in actual circulation, including the seven-day and other bills, amounted to £21,215,717 against £21,038,905, being an increase of £176,812.

The usual monthly meeting of ironmasters was held in Glasgow on Wednesday last, when it was resolved that the price of pig iron should be continued at 90s.

The demand for money has rather increased since this day week, as is usually the case just before the payment of the dividends, and there is fuller employment for it just at present, both for trading and Stock Exchange purposes. The price of Consols has rather declined, on account of the advices from Mexico, where matters still continue very unsettled; but the prospects of the harvest being favourable, and there being plenty of bullion in the Bank, it is likely that the rates will keep up.

A letter from Manchester says, rather a singular phenomenon in our staple trade may be noted; for, while the printers and merchants are complaining of the unusual calm in trade, our manufacturers and spinners are not only busy, but asking and obtaining higher rates than last week or several preceding ones; so the natural conclusion to arrive at is, that buyers are anticipating a good autumn trade, and purchasing or making contracts in anticipation; and certainly the general employment of the people, the uneasiness of the money market, and the almost certainty of an abundant harvest, warrant them in acting upon their views.

The cotton market in Liverpool has been very brisk, at a slight advance.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.—[From the Circular of Messrs. Chaloner & Fleming.]—*American Pine.*—Of St. John, one cargo of 20 inches average was sold at 20¼d., one of 20¼ inches at 20½d., one of 19 inch calliper at 20½d., one of 19½ inch string at 20d., one of same average at 19¾d., one of 18¾ inches at 19½d. per ft., and two cargoes at prices which have been kept secret. A cargo of Caraquet Timber has been sold at 17¾d. By auction a cargo of Dorchester Red Pine was sold at 18¼d. to 18½d., and a few logs of Yellow by same vessel, at 17¼d. per ft.—*Birch*, with cargo: St. John has been sold at 19½d. to 20½d. per foot, the lower quotation being with Pine of a small average. A cargo of St. Andrew at 19 1-2d., one of Halifax, good sizes, at 19½d.; another by auction at 19d., and one of smaller size, by private, at 18d. per foot. Buyers seem better supplied than they were, and prices are not so firm.—*New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards*: With cargo, St. John Spruce have been sold at 2d per ft.; and, by auction, at 2d. 7-16ths per foot of 2 inches; and Ends at £8 2s. 6d. per standard.—A cargo of St. John, yarded at 2d. 5-16ths per ft., two months, rent free; and from the quay, a cargo of St. Andrews at 2¾d.; and another parcel at same price. A cargo of Nova-Scotia Pine Deals at 2¼d. per foot; and with cargo, a parcel of Halifax Spruce at 2d. 5-16ths per foot; and another parcel at 2½d. per foot.—*Staves*: The demand is limited, buyers having the expectation of lower prices, which is probable, from the quantities of Staves coming forward from the United States and other places. St. John Ash Hogshead have been sold, with cargo, at £5, and a part at £6 10s. per M.—*Lathwood*; St. John, &c., with cargo, has been sold at 40s. per fathom; and, by auction, at £5 15s. for 4 feet, and £3 15s. for 3 ft. lengths. *Pitch Pine*: A cargo of good quality and lengths was sold, supposed price 2s. 5d. per foot.

IRON.—With regard to the trade itself, we may state that the demand for iron is good, and the prices satisfactory. Nevertheless much confusion prevails as to price and rate of wages, as they are to some extent unsettled. We are sorry we cannot report so favourable as we could wish respecting the other trades of the district; they are, almost all of them slack, and profits, owing to the want of an advance corresponding with the price of iron, most seriously abridged.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

IRELAND.—*Repeal Association.*—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on the 23d ult., in the Conciliation-hall, Dublin. Alderman Keshan, Lord Mayor elect, in the chair.—Mr. M. O'Connell read an address from the association to the Repealers of the north of Ireland, dissuading them from any interference with the processions which the Orangemen intend to hold on the 1st and 12th of July. He also read a communication from Mr. Steele, who has gone on "a mission of peace" to Ulster, in which the head pacificator states that, in the districts already visited by him, his exertions in furtherance of the object for which he was sent to the north have been attended with success. He congratulated the association on the good feeling which was springing up between Orangemen and Repealers. It was only necessary that they should know one another, to convince the Orangemen that they were working as much for his good as their own. Once united legally and peacefully together for the repeal, and Ireland could not long remain without her parliament. A sum of £28 10s. was acknowledged from the Roman Catholic Deanery of Ballina and another of £80 from the priesthood of Ossory. Mr. M. O'Connell said that he hailed these contributions with peculiar satisfaction, as they afforded the proof that Peel's attempt to divide the clergy from the laiety, in their political pursuits, had completely failed.—Mr. Davis (of the Young Ireland section) declared his belief that if Sir R. Peel were to endow a college in every county in Ireland he would not be able to corrupt the nationality of the priesthood.—Mr. M. O'Connell reported to the meeting that the Repealers were making the most satisfactory progress at the County Dublin Registry, and were being entered in the roll in the proportion of five to one over their opponents. He then read a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien, transmitting a subscription, and declaring that all he has seen during his visit to London has tended strongly to confirm his conviction that a Repeal of the Union is indispensable to the welfare of Ireland.—A report of a committee highly unfavourable to Lord Stanley's Improvements Act was brought up by Mr. Davis, who particularly arraigned its enactment as destructive to the tenant right of Ulster.—Mr. M. O'Connell seconded Mr. Davis in his motion, and addressed the meeting at considerable length against the measure.—Capt. Hawly and Mr. Doheny followed in the same line of argument.—The rent for the week was £454 4s.

According to a Galway paper, Mr. O'Connell has named the 17th of August for accepting the dinner which the repealers of that town say they are anxious to give him.

Mr. Serjeant Murphy has repelled the shackles in which his Cork constituents wish to bind him, viz., the adhesion to Conciliation Hall and a pledge to support a measure for the repeal of the union.

MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC PRELATES.—On Thursday, the prelates assembled at Maynooth, devoted their attention to the New Colleges Bill, and the modifications proposed by the Government. Having already, at the Synod held in Dublin, unanimously adopted a memorial and resolution, embodying their opinions, and suggesting the changes which they considered indispensable, the prelates did not deem it advisable, under the circumstances, to take any further step. The prelates have determined to establish a new Professorship of Ecclesiastical History. The Rev. Dr. Russel, the Professor of Humanity, has been selected to fill the new chair.

ASSASSINATION.—George Bell Booth, Esq., of Drumcarbin, near Crossdoney, in the county of Cavan, on Sunday, shortly after two o'clock p.m., was returning home from church, accompanied in his gig by his two young children, and by a third, who was riding on a pony behind him. When he arrived at "The Rooks," the residence of the sub-sheriff, William Bell, Esq., he was met by a man, proceeding coolly and deliberately along the road, smoking a long pipe. The villain walked up to Mr. Booth, presenting a horse pistol. It is thought Mr. Booth stooped his head, and that, on his doing so, the murderer fired. The ball entered the upper part of the forehead, and lodged within his skull. He fell instantly out of his gig—dead. The horse, frightened by the report of the shot, ran away, throwing the two children on the road—one of them had his arm broken in the fall, or by the wheel of the gig passing over it. Mrs. Bell, of "The Rooks," whose carriage had just broken down, passed the murderer on foot a few seconds before he fired. On hearing the report, she turned round, and saw the body fall from the gig. After accomplishing his hellish purpose, the assassin effected his escape, although the high-roads and by-paths were crowded with people.

The Great Britain Steam-Ship.—The Great Britain Iron steam ship made an excursion round the Eddystone on Friday week. She left Milbay pier, the tide half ebb, at a quarter to nine o'clock, and arrived at the Eddystone at five minutes after ten o'clock. There was about 500 passengers on board. On returning, the ship was several times suddenly stopped, owing to the heated state of some parts of the main bearings of her immense engines. There was no wind, the sea smooth, and the weather warm, the thermometer being 70 in the shade. On the occurrence of these stoppages, the machinery was allowed to cool, and when again put in motion, plentifully supplied with water poured from a hose-pipe. The machinery of all new engines is liable to this casualty. It may be recollected that when her majesty's steamer Penelope made her first trip down channel her paddle boxes became ignited from the same cause. On entering the Sound, while under way Captain Hoskin had the helm put hard aport, and turned the immense ship completely round in about six minutes, and then by reversing the screw had her worked astern, and having stopped her way, turned her round in a circle, the diameter of which scarcely exceeded her own length. Her passengers, and the spectators crowded on the heights ashore, appeared highly gratified by these evolutions, which furnished undeniable evidence of one of the numerous advantages derivable from this method of propulsion. At twelve o'clock she landed her passengers at the pier, and in the afternoon departed for Dublin.

She passed the "Land's End" at nine o'clock, when she hailed the Devonshire steamer, for Dublin, and passed that vessel more than two knots an hour. Shortly after this it was discovered that something was wrong in the machine-room, and on examination it was found that the condensing air-pump was injured, having the guard and four two inch bolts broken. At three o'clock on Saturday morning, she started with one pair of engines, and made five knots an hour against a strong head wind. She stopped at nine o'clock, when the valves were opened and tried, and after this she made up to eight knots an hour. A letter, written to Captain Hosken, and signed by the passengers on board, explained the cause of the delay. Crowds of visitors inspected her at Kingstown.

She left Kingston for Liverpool at ten o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived in the Mersey at nine in the evening, having been about 11½ hours performing the voyage, about 120 miles. The interest manifested to witness her arrival at this port was very intense, and thousands of persons thronged the piers of the harbour to witness her approach. We think we shall not be going beyond the truth, if we say that the Great Britain is, at the present moment, one of the greatest objects of interest in the United Kingdom. We do not employ the term "greatest" as an idle pun upon her gigantic proportions: we use it in its strict and literal sense. It is not alone her extraordinary size that makes her so remarkable in the eyes of the naval architect and men of science. There are peculiarities in her structure, and more particularly in her power of propulsion, which are destined to test the value of some important theories in mechanics; the Great Britain is calculated to try the practical utility of principles, the application of which to our ships of war would be of the first national importance.—*Charles Willmer.*

The Princeton Monster Gun.—The rumour, which was current about a fortnight ago, and revived within the last few days, to the effect that government had issued orders to prevent the great gun, manufactured at Fawcett and Co's. foundry, from being sent to the American war steamer Princeton, has been contradicted.

It is positively stated in the higher circles of society, that Sir Thomas Wilde is about to conduct to the hymeneal altar Madle. D'Este, daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The United Service Gazette states, that in consequence of the massacre of the crew of the Wasp, on the coast of Africa, it has been determined to give no quarter to slavers offering the slightest resistance.

On Saturday week, her Majesty and Prince Albert inspected the ships of the experimental squadron now lying at Spithead, and on Monday the vessels were made to go through the various sailing evolutions in sight of the royal party on board the Victoria and Albert yacht. The exhibition is described as having been of the most animating and imposing description.

The Canada Company.—A dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, was declared at the meeting of the proprietors of the Canada Company, the sales of land and the progress of emigration having of late proved to be of the most satisfactory description. The formation of a railway from Huron to Ontario, terminating at Goderich, it is considered must be of benefit, as it will promote inter-communication, and be of advantage to the lands.

It is said that the Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain are about to disown any connexion with those of the United States who are slaveholders.

In the Court of Exchequer, last week, Mr. Wakley, M. P. obtained a verdict of £150 damages against the proprietors of the Medical Times, for a libel on his character, published in an annymous letter in that journal.

The Oriental steam-ship, on her last voyage to Alexandria, took out a full cargo of bale goods and 23 passengers.

On Saturday last, the Ojibbeway Indians, now sojourning in the metropolis, paid a visit to Guy's Hospital, to view the grave of one of their chiefs, who died of small pox in that institution about thirteen years ago.

Death of one of the Female Ioway Indians, in Paris.—The Ioway Indians, have sustained a severe loss. O-ke-our-mi, the wife of Little Wolf, died on Thursday week, of an affection of the lungs, brought on by grief for the death of her young child in England. Her husband was unremitting in his endeavours to console her and restore her to the love of life, but she constantly replied, "No! no! My four children recal me. I see them by the side of the Great Spirit. They stretch out their arms to me, and are astonished that I do not join them." The Little Wolf had not appeared at the exhibition since Monday, not having quitted his dying wife for a minute, watching over her night and day, and suffering no one but himself to perform the offices of tenderness which her condition required. She charged him to make her acknowledgments to the physicians who had kindly attended her, directed the dress she was to be buried in, and requested that a medal of the Virgin Mother of the Great Spirit of the Christians, which she wore round her neck, might not be removed. The three other women wept over her corpse, although she belonged to a different tribe, the Sioux, who were enemies to the Ioways.

TURKEY.—Letters from Constantinople of the 7th ult., announce the commencement of the festivities in honour of the marriage of Sultana Adile, with Mehemet Ali Pasha on the 6th inst., and add that they were to continue eight days. Tents had been raised for the accommodation of the public functionaries in the plain of Haydar Pasha, where the nuptials were to take place.

A letter dated Constantinople, June 17, 1845, says the entertainment given on the 12th instant by the Sultan to the ambassadors went off capitally. The Syrian question seems now to be pretty quiet, though it can never be satisfactorily settled as long as the Maronites and Druses have arms, and are, in a manner, at liberty to use them. In the midst of the late struggle between them, it is said the American Protestant missionaries acted a noble part. They remained in the villages after they had been burnt and sacked, dressed the wounds of the Maronites, and then went and performed the same good offices towards the Druses, being equally beloved and respected by both tribes.

SYRIA.—The civil war in Syria was still continued at the latest intelligence, between the Maronites and Druses. The number of villages burned exceeded a hundred, two-thirds of which belonged to Christians, 17 of whose convents had been reduced to ashes. Thirty thousand persons are said to be at Kesrouan, Zahle, Saide, and Beyrout, without shelter or means of existence! The European Consuls had interfered, and it was hoped that order would soon be restored.

EGYPT.—A letter dated Alexandria, June 19, 1845, says the Pacha is very quietly enjoying the cool retreat of his beautiful summer residence at Rassaran, in the midst of his family, all the members of which are at present on a visit to him. He is in possession of excellent health. The accounts received lately of the conflict between the Maronites and Druses at Andara and Sebin prove to have been very much exaggerated. The country still continues, however, in a very unsettled state.

THE CAPE.—We have an arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing the dates down to the end of April. A collision had taken place between the Boers who had emigrated beyond the Orange River and the Griqua tribes, in which, by some of the reports, some of the latter had been killed, and several of both parties wounded. A squadron of the 7th Dragoon Guards and 200 of the 91st Regiment had in consequence been moved with activity towards the frontier to prevent any further sacrifice of life. The accounts otherwise from the colony are favourable.

MELANCHOLY DISASTER.—A most melancholy disaster occurred on board the ship *Charlotte*, Capt. Moran, on her passage from Belfast to this port, by which the Mate, second Mate, and two seamen found a watery grave. On the 30th June, with a fine fair breeze and smooth water, three men were employed during the day on a stage painting the sides of the ship. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Mate ordered a fourth man on the stage to paint, which was however immediately countermanded by Capt. Moran, there being already as many men on it as it would safely bear. Shortly afterwards, the Mate voluntarily and wholly of his own accord, went on the stage, for what purpose it is not known, and in about 15 minute's time it broke in the centre, precipitating in a moment the Mate and the three others into the water. A boat with five men was instantly lowered and sent after them, and the ship, going at the rate of 7 knots at the time, with all sail set, the water still being smooth, was put about with all possible expedition, and every effort made to rescue the unfortunate men, but before the boat could reach them they had all most unhappily disappeared; some of them it is thought were unable to swim. Their names are as follows:—John M. Dickson, of St. John, Mate, leaving a wife and 5 children; Francis Mann, second Mate, son of Mr. Francis Mann, of this city; Ephraim Brown, seaman, of St. Martins; Charles Edwards, seaman, of Halifax.—Capt. Moran had cautiously placed hand-ropes over the side of the ship, as safeguards for the men while at work, but they neglected to use them.

The last Royal Gazette contains the official notice of the appointment of the Hon. J. S. Saunders to the office of Provincial Secretary. This appointment will, we think, give very general satisfaction to the inhabitants of New-Brunswick. Mr. Saunders has occupied a seat in the Executive and Legislative Councils for a number of years past; and also for several years filled the office of