British News.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Viscount Palmerston left town yesterday for Lord Laggan, to succeed the Earl Grey in attendance on Her Majesty. Her Ladyship leaves on Saturday to visit Lord and Lady Ashley and family, at Ryde, Isle of Wight. Lord J. Russell is still residing with her ladyship and family at Richmond, and intends to remain there two months longer. Public business will prevent the noble lord from going to Scotland this autumn. The Earl of Minto, in consequence of indifferent health, is on the eve of leaving for Italy. He will winter at Rome. His Lordship will be accompanied by Lady Elizabeth Elliot. The Countess and other members of the family will reside at Minto House, Roxburgshire, during the absence of the noble earl. The Marquis of Clanricarde has returned to town from visiting his estates in the county of Galway. On his route to London the noble Marquis visited the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon at Dublin. The Lord President of the Council and the Marchioness of Landsdowne are expected home from Germany in about a fortnight. His Lordship has greatly improved in health. The Earl Grey on leaving Laggan intends to go to Howick Hall, Northumberland, to meet the Countess, and it is his intention to make a short stay there previous to coming to London to resume the duties of his department. The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived in town yesterday morning from his seat near Alnwick, Northumberland. The Lord Chancellor and the Hon. Miss Pepys are making a tour in Wales. The Earl of Auckland returns to Eden Lodge early in the ensuing week, from Devonshire. The Right Hon. Richard L. and Mrs. Sheil are sojourning at St. Leonard's-on-Sea. Lord Campbell intends to remain several weeks at his seat in Scotland. We have reason to believe there is no foundation for the rumor generally circulated, that Sir John Cam Hobhouse is to be elevated to the peerage.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The amount of coin and bullion in the two departments of the Bank of England, according to the last weekly return, dated August 28, was £9,139,682. Bills in circulation, £18,235,555; Public Deposites, £7,116,710; other Deposites, £7,105,706; Seven day and other Bills, £789,710.

On the 31st, there was a special general court of the proprietors of the Bank of England, for the choice of a Governor for the residue of the year, in place of Mr. William R. Robinson, who had resigned in consequence of the commercial firm, of which he was at the head, having suspended payments. The failure is represented as having arisen from peculiar circumstances, connected with the grain trade. No question was put in reference to the financial affairs of the late Governor, but the report of the proceedings in the Times, expresses a belief that his account was not over drawn. The director nominated as Governor, was Mr. James Morris, and he was elected by 78 votes.

Her Majesty transmitted £10, and the Queen Dowager £25, to Sarah Rogers, the orphan girl, at Rochester, who heroically rescued an infant from a well 63 feet deep, by descending into it by means of the rope.

A commission from the United States Government arrived here by the Britannia steamer, to examine into the condition of the warehouses in this country, and to collect information both as to the law and practice under the system, with the view of introducing an improved plan in the American port.

The railway enterprises in England go on with unremitted vigor, and in consequence the price of railroad iron is sustained. The amount of calls of railway assessments for the month of September were £3,411,000, including £800,000 for the Paris and Lyons railway in France.

A letter from Hamburg reports that several failures have taken place at Stettin and Hamburg, and that the affairs of some of the parties are in such a position that they have absconded to the United States.—Advices from St. Petersburgh also announce the failure of Mr. J. H. Barthlength, in consequence of his drafts on grain shipped by him being returned.

Several hundred acres of land in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen have been sown with flax, as an experiment, with a view to introduce the culture of the plant into Scotland, if it should thrive and yield a good crop. Several flax spinners and manufacturers have interested themselves in this trial, and one of them has sown a field of sixty acres with flax, which promises an early and abundant harvest.

Dickens, who receives such immense sums from his publisher, it is said can barely keep himself out of prison.

The London papers state that some persons in Dublin doubt O'Connell's being dead; he is only resting in a snug Italian retreat? Some similar thing was said and believed for many years, by the old soldiers especially, of Napoleon.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says a project will be laid before the new parliament for increasing the number of Irish representatives in the House of Commons, from 105 to 150, and this, too, it is confidently understood as a Cabinet measure.

The private secretary of one of the most efficient departments in the army in Ireland is deaf and dumb. This gentleman, notwithstanding, is highly educated, and enjoys the faculty of anticipating almost every move or change that occurs.

Events are occurring in Spain, Italy, Austria and Greece, which excite attention and anxiety.

New wheat is pouring into all the markets on the continent, and the state of the potatoes is represented as excellent. In France crops of all kinds are finer than in the memory of man. From all parts of Russia the accounts are equally favourable.

Resignation of Professor Brunton.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Brunton, in consequence of the delicate state of his health, has resigned his office of Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of this city, which he has held with so much credit to himself and advantage to the Church since the year 1813. He has also resigned his highly responsible station as head of the India Mission, to which he was appointed on the death of the late Dr. Inglis.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

Extraordinary Operation of Tracheotomy at Guy's Hospital.—On Tuesday morning an operation of a most extraordinary nature was performed by Bransby Cooper, Esq., at Guy's Hospital, in the presence of the whole staff of medical officers connected with that institution, together with numerous eminent gentlemen from the various London Hospitals. The operation is called "tracheotomy," the act of making an incision in the windpipe. The operation was performed on a boy named Henry Wallace, aged fourteen, whose parents reside at Bexley, Kent. It appears that on the Friday previous the boy picked up a small flat stone, which he placed in his mouth, and commenced running with great speed. He had not reached far before he suddenly swallowed the stone, which he endeavoured to bring up, but his efforts were all in vain. He walked to his father's residence, and a surgeon, after a careful examination, suggested his removal to Guy's Hospital, to which place he was conveyed. He was put under the care of Bransby Cooper, Esq. who made arrangements for the removal of the stone, which had lodged in the trachea, or lower part of the windpipe, being firmly fixed in a difficult position. The little fellow having been placed on the operating table, an incision was made in the lower part of the throat about an inch and a half in length, where the stone was at once found. The boy was instantly relieved, and here the operation with remarkable fortitude. In a few days he will leave the hospital perfectly cured. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Mr. Cooper for the skill displayed in the operation, which was performed in a few seconds.—*London paper.*

New Plan of Colonial Defence.—Earl Grey, Secretary for the Colonies, has published a letter to Sir H. Pottinger, in which he proposes a new plan of defending our colonial possessions.—Numerous as are the land and sea forces thus engaged, and costly as is the charge of them to the revenue, they are insufficient for the purpose, and worse paid than men in any other calling in life.—The system of colonial defence is the cause of this anomaly; and, therefore, if any plan can be suggested by which the colonies can assist in the payment or support of the troops requisite for their defence, it will be hailed on all sides as an improvement. Such a system has been recommended by Earl Grey to Sir Henry Pottinger—the first experiment to be tried at the Cape of Good Hope. It consists of the establishment of a kind of military colonists on the disturbed frontier of Caffre land. The soldiers of the 27th and the first battalion of the 91st regiment, now at the Cape, are to be discharged, if they will accept service in the local militia. These men are to be settled on the frontier of the disturbed district, and allotments of land to be assigned to them, so that henceforward the charge of their maintenance will be partly at their own cost, and partly, we presume, at that of the Colonial Treasury. If the plan should answer, of course it will be unnecessary to maintain so large a force at the Cape as we have hitherto done, and the Imperial Exchequer will be proportionably relieved.—*Times.*

FRANCE.—On Monday a fatal duel was fought with swords near Enghien, between two pupils of the Military School of Saint Cyr. One of them fell, and was carried to the house of the physician at Enghien, where he expired a few minutes after he was brought in. They were attended to the ground by two other pupils. The deceased is said to be the son of a colonel, and his adversary is only twenty years old.

The late Murder and Suicide in France.—The Paris Constitutional has the following remarks on this subject:—

"If the honourable families which have the misfortune to be allied to the great criminal [the Duke de Praslin] can see without regret a suicide which frees him from a more terrible chastisement, it is not less true that a great social interest demands that in every case justice should take its course. In general, precautions are multiplied to prevent prisoners from escaping by death from the proceedings of justice; morality and example demand that they should appear before their judge and undergo shame and remorse to the very end. The salutary principle of equality before the law requires that suicide may not be elevated to a privilege. A crime committed amongst the higher classes of society is always a public misfortune; it weakens the confidence of the nation in those who are placed at its head; it furnishes to poor obscure criminals an excuse; it causes civilization and intelligence to be calumniated. The reparation and the expiation cannot therefore be either too complete or too public. Whilst expressing on the occasion of the Duke de Praslin's suicide these severe but incontestible truths, we do not mean to accuse in any way the authorities of having shut their eyes, and allowed the prisoner to escape his trial by a voluntary death. But it appears to us that the facility with which he poisoned himself is perhaps the result of a grave error of the Procureur-General Delangle, which it is important to point out and to put an end to."

ITALY.—A good deal of excitement appears to have been produced throughout Europe by the movement of a corps of Austrian troops in taking possession of Ferrara, a city under the Papal Government. The troops occupied all the military posts, and placed loaded cannon and gunners with lighted matches in the public square. The Cardinal Legate made a formal protest against this violation of the rights of the Papal Government. It is supposed that the French and English Governments as well as that of Sardinia, have also protested against the movement as a violation of the treaty of Vienna.

GREECE.—*From the Frontiers, Aug.* 17.—The Greek Chambers are now opened, and before this time you will have received an account of the speech delivered by King Otho. What a melancholy and cruel mystification that speech is, and what a deplorable effect it must have on all honest men, and indeed upon all who have not lost the feelings of common honesty. M. Piscatory, the author of all the documents of that nature that emanate from the cabinet of M. Coletti, has on this occasion surpassed himself; and the assurance with which he talks of legality, of the rights of the nation, of the interests of the State, and of public tranquillity, is really something that approaches the fabulous. One hardly knows which is the greatest subject of wonder—the assurance with which he braves public opinion, or the blindness of the King, who is unable to distinguish all the disgraceful scenes which are taking place around him. One would almost think that King Otho, tired of wearing the crown of Greece, was anxious to get rid of it, and that he was therefore very indifferent as to the course of events.

How long is this position of affairs to last? it is difficult to say. All that we know is, that the country is fast approaching to a state of anarchy and confusion.

CHINA.—The Overland Hong Hong Register of May 24th contains the following summary of news from China:

"Since the late expedition of the English against the Bogue forts, the disposition of the people grows more and more hostile. They affect to believe that the English are meditating a new attack, and this report, designedly circulated, keeps up the animosity of the populace. Letters from Canton of the 21st, 22d and 23d of May, say that thousands of Chinese have attempted to set fire to some of the buildings recently put up before Minqua's Hong.

"A detachment of the 18th dispersed this populace. A report has been spread that the Chinese intend to attack Hong Kong, that the Chinese section of the city will be set on fire, to attract the attention of the police, while they go into another part of the city and carry off the plenipotentiaries. Extraordinary measures of precaution have been adopted, and the troops have been countersigned. It appears that various propositions have been made to Ky-Yng to induce him to make attacks upon the English. It is said that Yang, the Prefect of Sici Hing, has besought Ki-Yng to give orders to exterminate the English—Ky-Yng having refused, Yang had, it is said, formed the plan of putting three hundred men on several small vessels, and sending them to Hong Kong, where they were to present themselves, under pretence of trading, and where they will make an attempt to surprise and massacre the English soldiers. In general, a new war seems to be expected, which will be accompanied by a great effusion of blood. What gives cause for this expectation, is the effervescence of the Chinese, and the arrival of English soldiers. It would not be astonishing if we were to hear shortly of the taking of Canton, and the departure of an expedition against Pekin."

TRIAL BY JURY.—The London Times has the following pertinent remarks on the tendency of the misplaced scruples of jurors, against carrying into execution the requisitions of the law in criminal cases, to destroy the institution of trial by jury should it be carried to the length which there is reason to apprehend. The remarks of this intelligent and independent journal will apply, with equal force, to the administration of the law in this country, and the subject is well deserving the careful consideration of conscientious persons, who undertake to direct the popular sentiment on subjects of this nature.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

"There have been many verdicts recently returned by juries which lead us to make large deductions from the praises which have been lavished on the institution. That most "transcendent privilege," as it is called, by which no British subject can be affected in his property, his liberty, or his person, but by the unanimous consent of twelve of his neighbors and equals, was in a fair way to subvert the foundations of all law. Whether it arose from a maudlin tenderness for the criminal who stood indicted at the bar, or from a downright incapacity of appreciating the nature of the evidence adduced in the course of the trial, we have lately seen juries acquit prisoners in the face of all evidence and all possibility. Thus, on Monday last a jury at Bristol found a verdict in favor of a ruffian who had thrown his wife out of the window. The crime was clearly brought home to him—there could not be a shadow of doubt as to the nature of his offence, and yet, under cover of a verdict of *Not Guilty*, he escaped the appropriate penalty of his crime. The magnitude of the evil would have gone far to work its own cure, could it have been shown that the machinery of a jury was uniformly insufficient for its purpose.

A few more such verdicts in the wrong direction, and none in furtherance of the ends of justice, and so firm a standing ground would have been given to the opponents of the system that it must in the end have given way before their continued and combined assaults. So far from this transcendent privilege being a boon to the community, it would soon have been condemned by public opinion, and, like other institutions in this country so condemned, would have been speedily cast aside as effete, unprofitable, and dangerous to the public safety.

The evidence for the prosecution in the case of John Skinner—will be found in our yesterday's report. It was such as could not leave a shadow of doubt on any reasonable mind either that Skinner had actually thrown his unfortunate wife from the window, or that by running at her with a knife which he had just used against his brother-in-law, he had driven her to cast herself out under the influence of terror. On the strength of the evidence of a child seven years of age direct testimony and presumption was cast to the four winds, and the man was acquitted.

Contrast the conduct of the Bridgewater and the Bristol jury. A few more such verdicts as the one returned in Skinner's case, and crime would become so emboldened by impunity, that throughout the country there would cease to be any security for human life. Could we, on the other hand, always feel secure of putting into the jury box twelve as firm and conscientious men as the gentlemen who so properly discharged their duty at Bridgewater, and we should be prepared to admit that trial by jury is entitled to all the eulogiums of the warmest partisans of the system."

HABITS OF THE SALMON.—It will be remembered that a considerable number of foul fish were caught in the Tay, about two years ago, by the desire of Lord Glenlyon (now Duke of Athol) for the purpose of ascertaining whether, after going to sea, they returned to the same river which they left. The means which his lordship adopted to ascertain this was to fix a plate to a copper wire which he caused to be fastened to the tail, or sometimes through the dead fin of the fish, with his name and number of the fish engraved thereon. After carefully weighing them they were all committed to their native element. One of the above fish was caught last season on a station belonging to Sir John Richardson, of Pitfour Castle, known by the name of the "Rash Bush;" this fish, when caught, weighed 21lbs., and when marked it only weighed 7¾lb.! thus showing that it had increased in size 17¼lb. in three months. Another was caught on Saturday last on a station belonging to Captain Allen, Errol, known by the name of "Lady Daly," by the tacksmen, Messrs. Stobbie, Brabner, and Laing. Its weight was 18lb. The reason ascribed for this not having grown better is, that the wire around the tail had been too tight, and the skin was cut all round. The fish was despatched to the Duke of Athol, at present in the Highlands.—*Perth Courier.*

UNITED STATES.

"THE POST OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS.—On board the Britannia we have Gen. Armstrong, who is on his way to the United States, on private business, intending to return to his duties at Liverpool by the steamer of 1st October. This gentleman is bearer of despatches from our Minister at London. The most interesting subject at present under discussion is in reference to transatlantic postage; letters carried by the Washington having been charged the same as those sent out by the "Cunard line."

The British Government has been notified that unless a reciprocal arrangement is made, from and after the 1st of November, the mail by the Boston steamer for Canada will no longer be carried "in bulk" through the United States, but be deposited in the post office at Boston, and charged as other letters. Should this measure be adopted it will cause a delay of one day in sending them to Canada, as under the present arrangement they are sent off immediately on the packet's arrival at Boston.

Mr. Bancroft lost no time in bringing the subject before Lord Palmerston, whose reply goes out in charge of Consul Armstrong. I have had an opportunity of conversing with a gentleman conversant with post office affairs, and indeed interested in the present question. From him I understand that Lord Palmerston will throw no obstacle in the way to a speedy arrangement of the question. The Post Master General however, does not manifest a disposition to meet the subject as readily. At present the matter must rest until it can be brought before Her Majesty's ministers, who are now, with perhaps one or two exceptions, out of town.

From all that I can gather I am led to believe that the charge upon the letters by the Washington will result to the general good of the mercantile interests of both countries, by the formation of a treaty which will prevent any farther dispute.

At present all letters sent by the Boston steamers must be pre-paid in England, or if sent from the continent payment in advance is also required, while in the United States the transatlantic postage to Europe cannot be paid, thus compelling those in Europe to pay both ways.

It is now proposed to form a treaty upon an entirely reciprocal plan, by which all letters to the U. States shall be *delivered* to the persons addressed for a stated sum, which will cover the postman's charge for delivery, as is the case now in England; and that all letters sent by an American steam packet shall be subject to no higher rate than those conveyed by the British steamers.

Another arrangement contemplated is, that letters sent from either country may be pre-paid or not; but that letters pre-paid will be carried at a much less rate than otherwise.

If I am correctly informed, the British Parliament towards the close of its late session, passed an act leaving the whole matter in the hands of the Post Master General. The Post Master General objects to the proposed arrangement, believing that it will interfere with the interests of the Messrs. Cunard.—This cannot be the case, so far as relates to the annual amount paid to those gentlemen for carrying the mail; that sum will not probably be lessened, nor can it be for some years to come. True, the new line of American packets may in some degree lessen the number of passengers, and so will the Havre line.

It may not be improper to remark that the letters for England, sent by the Havre line, are charged the same as those sent by the Washington.

The steamer Cambria, under the command of Captain Harrison, now of the Britannia, is expected to leave Liverpool for New York on the 18th of December. The "mail packet agent," to reside in New York, has been appointed, and he is now on board the Britannia. He goes out thus early to make arrangements for the speedy conveyance of the Mails for Canada.—[Editorial Cor. N. Y. Com. Adv.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.—Of all the incidents which go to illustrate the horrors of war, we have seen none which presents them to the mind in a more striking and powerful manner than the present condition of the South Carolina regiment of volunteers. They left their homes six months ago, about 800 strong. Of this number, 140 died at Vera Cruz or on the march to Puebla, and 300 were left sick in the various hospitals. About 272 were in a condition to fight in the late battle, and of the number, 137, including their gallant Colonel Pierce M. Butler, were killed—leaving a meagre remnant of 135—a moiety of whom may yet perhaps fall in battle or perish by disease before the war shall terminate! What a contrast will the return home of this shattered corps present to the "pride, pomp and circumstance" which attended their enlistment and departure for the seat of war!—[Richmond Whig.

The Killed and Wounded.—The New Orleans Delta publishes a list nearly complete of the killed, wounded and missing of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. We learn from it that the total American loss in killed and wounded and missing was 1017, of whom—if we count correctly, in the absence of a general recapitulation—but 135 are reported as killed. Many of the wounded however are severely wounded, and as a large proportion of the wounds were caused by heavy artillery, it is feared that the ratio of deaths among the wounded will be larger than usual.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

Immigration to New-York.—The number of passengers who have arrived at this port in the last eight months, is 116,851, or greater number by 1751 than in the whole of 1846. In the remaining four months of the present year, the number will be increased to an aggregate of about 150,000.

Pestilence, as one of the consequences of famine, has rendered the condition of these strangers peculiarly distressing. And but for the Immigrant Law passed at the close of the late legislative session, the sufferings of these people would have been intolerably aggravated. Nor is this all. The pestilence and the famine instead of being restricted and alleviated, would have stalked, with all their horrors, through our commercial metropolis. The law, therefore, was not only a blessing to the immigrants, but a highly protective and merciful enactment for the city.

The immigrant Commissioners have discharged their onerous and perilous duties with generous and devoted fidelity. They have been active, day and night, in relieving the poor, and in providing for the sick. They have given their time, at the hazard of their lives, in offices of mercy which belong ordinarily to Physicians, Priests, Nurses and Sisters of Charity. And they have done this with no other reward or hope of reward, than that highest and sweetest of all rewards for good men—the consciousness of having administered to the wants and mitigated the distress of the stranger who is sick, poor and needy.—*New York paper.*

A MOB.—Cincinnati has again been disgraced by the operations of a lawless mob:—

Some time since a dispute arose between tween a negro fireman on a steamboat and one of the white hands, which occasioned an altercation at St. Louis. The parties separated. Last week the negro arrived in our city, and met his antagonist on the landing, who was armed with a dray pin. Blows were exchanged, the negro snapping a pistol, and it failing fire, threw it at his adversary, and struck him on the head. He was arrested and brought before the Mayor, and held to bail for farther examination on Monday, yesterday. It was rumored that the security intended to pay the amount and let the negro escape. This drew a crowd around the house of the bail on Saturday, which was dispersed after some threats had been made. This ill feeling continued through Sunday, and it is said a corps of excited and reckless men kept an eye upon the negro, ready to seize and punish him, without law, should he in any way obtain his liberty.

The negro was brought before the Mayor yesterday morning for farther examination. After examination the Mayor ordered him to be committed. A crowd had gathered in the street in front of the Mayor's office. When the marshal and his assistants brought out the prisoner on the way to jail, they were surrounded by the crowd—stones and other missiles were hurled at them. The mob seized the negro, rescued him from the officers, and carried him to the river, and across into Covington, Ky., followed by the officers and a great crowd of persons. The negro man was taken to a point in Covington, where was a scaffold erected and ropes provided, and other preparations made for hanging him without law or trial. They placed the rope round his neck, and were deliberately proceeding to execute their purpose, when the Mayor of Covington, with a police posse, appeared on the ground, cut the ropes and commanded the crowd to disperse, assuring them that it they would proceed in their work of violence they must go back to Cincinnati for that purpose.

The resolute and honorable course of the Mayor of Covington was successful in preventing a farther violence there. The mob then took the negro man down the river and landed him in the lower part of Cincinnati, when he was recaptured by our city police and taken to prison. They were pursued on their way by the excited and noisy crowd, hurling stones at the officers. The police maintained their ground and committed the negro man to jail. The last we heard of them they were in pursuit of the rioters. We hope they may succeed in arresting them and bringing them to punishment, whoever they may be.—[Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 14.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—The Western Railroad, the great artery of Massachusetts trade, is still piling up its increase of business, and more than fulfilling the predictions of its friends. The comparative earnings for nine months, ending Aug. 31, have been as follows:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Mail, &c.	Total.
1847...	$347,672	$529,630	$24,941	$902,243
1846...	294,846	351,920	22,400	669,166

Increase for 9 months..... $233,077

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 28, 1847.

The Medical Board (comprising Dr. Robert Bayard, Dr. William Livingstone, and Dr. G. P. Peters,) recently appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to visit, examine into, and report upon the condition of the sick and diseased Emigrants at Partridge Island, it appears have attended to that duty, and have drawn up a report, which we find in the *Liberator* of Saturday last. The report speaks of the insufficiency of the accommodations and arrangements for the comfort of the numerous emigrants landed at the quarantine station, the want of sufficient medical attendance, and hospital deficiencies, (the number of emigrants on the Island at the time of the inspection being 800, of whom 600 were sick!) and the consequent neglect which some must experience; the want of system in distributing the provisions, scarcity of water, &c. The Board recommend that more medical men should be employed, that additional buildings be immediately erected for the accommodation of the sick, that a suitable cook-house be established, and a steward appointed to superintend the distribution of food, that a burial ground be set apart, under proper management, that wells be sunk on the island, and that a suitable building be erected for the medical attendant, with an apartment in it for a Dispensary, &c.—We make the following extracts from the Report, not having room for the whole document:—

"We attribute the prevalence of Emigrant fever in this place to the co-operating influences of poverty and its concomitants upon the system of the emigrants prior to embarkation—to impurities of atmosphere and the crowded holds of vessels—to neglect of personal cleanliness, to impure water, and want of medical attendance and supervision during the passage; and lastly and principally to exposure, impurities, want from insufficient attention, and Hospital deficiencies at the Quarantine Station at Partridge Island, and to the deficient supply of wholesome water. In reference to the exposure, we may observe that many of the emigrants have slept all night in the open air upon the damp ground, with no other covering than their wearing apparel. We found patients suffering under fever and dysentery in this destitute and neglected condition. The sudden transition from the heated hold of a vessel to the cold night air and wet ground has been followed in many instances by the outbreak of fever and dysenteric disease.—In reference to impurities upon the Island, we may state in the first place atmospheric impurity arising from the filthy condition of the tents, the filthy habits of the people, & the exhalations from the burying ground, where upwards of forty bodies are deposited in one hole, without a sufficient covering of earth, and many others are buried with only a few inches of earth over the bodies, which are not protected by a coffin."

"We feel ourselves called upon to state that in many instances the sick have suffered from the want of food and water, and that in some cases we believe the patient has died in consequence of the want. We may here remark that Dr. W. S. Harding, the physician upon the island, confirms this assertion. We are informed by Dr. Harding that this particular suffering of the emigrant is attributed to the difficulty of procuring nurses. We found many of the emigrants suffering in their tents from want of a sufficient supply of straw for bedding; some were sleeping on the ground, exposed to cold and wet after every rain; and others were lying upon spruce boughs.

"In reference to the Hospital deficiencies, we may observe that these include not only the very objectionable condition and location of the buildings, but almost entire want of hospital conveniences, such as bedsteads, close-tools, sputpans, bed-pans, and proper bedding. The emigrants, generally speaking, sleep on the floor, both sexes crowded in the same room—the rooms are filled with the boxes and furniture of the emigrants, which increase the impurity of the apartments. This nuisance, we are informed by Dr. Harding, arises from the want of a suitable building upon the Island, as a storehouse for such articles.

"One of the buildings erected for a Hospital is unfinished, as respects outside covering on the walls; the patients sleep upon the floor, with their heads exposed to the cold currents of wind passing through the open and wide seams between the boards. The impurities [illegible] any [illegible] particularly in Saturday weather, [illegible] patients [illegible] Hospital [illegible] patients [illegible] relapses of fever, which are attributed to the foregoing causes. The bunks erected for hospitals are exceedingly narrow, and consequently the space between the patients is a gangway in the centre of the rooms is not sufficiently wide."

"In answer to the enquiry respecting "the infectious nature" of emigrant fever, we reply—we believe that the disease is contagious, and that it is readily contracted by emigrants in their peculiar condition, and exposed to the unwholesome atmosphere formed around the beds of fever patients crowded together in badly ventilated rooms, in which the disease soon developes its typhoed and typhus characters. Experience has shewn that physicians and clergymen in other places, and in this Province, who have been exposed to the contagion in such impure atmospheres, have contracted the disease. The tendency of the disease to degenerate into typhus, and consequently its contagious character would be lessened, and in many instances entirely prevented by an improved system of hospital management, comprehending among other things, due attention to cleanliness, diet, and ventilation.

"We noticed on the Island the sale of impure meats and unripe fruits, to which we must attribute a large portion of the diarrhoeal and dysenteric affections, which have been very fatal among children and adults."

QUARANTINE.—There were 32 deaths on Partridge Island in the week ending on Friday last—41 were landed during the same period, and 237 discharged—remaining on the Island on the 24th inst. 578.

At the Emigrant Hospital, (near the Alms House,) there were 29 deaths during the week ending 24th instant—discharged 68—admitted 136—remaining in hospital on the 24th, 626.

The convention of Colonial delegates now assembled at Montreal, to confer with the Governor General will, it is stated, have a variety of important subjects submitted to their consideration, including inter-colonial commerce and the equalization of duties, a general system of internal postage, and the means most effectual to be pursued for the commencement and completion of great lines of Railway from the Provinces bounding the Atlantic Ocean, to the interior of the Canadas.

THE CATHEDRAL.—The Fredericton Reporter states that the building of the Cathedral in that city is progressing with great rapidity. The most splendid specimens of Norman stone, cut and richly moulded for the door-ways and windows, have been received; and the main body of the work, under the classic arrangement of Mr. Wills, begins to assume a beautiful elevation.

Lieut. Col. Whannell, commanding the 33d Regt. left Fredericton last week, for England, on leave of absence. Major Blake, 33d, is now in command at that place, and Captain Johnstone, of the same regt., is commandant in this Garrison.

The steamer *St. John*, after having been lengthened about 30 feet, and otherwise improved, resumed her trips to Fredericton on Saturday last. We trust that her performances may now realise the wishes and expectations of her enterprising owners.

STEAMER TO WOODSTOCK.—A new steamer, named the *Carleton*, built at Nelson's Mills, on the Nashwaaksis, made a trial excursion on the river at Fredericton, on the 18th inst., which was highly satisfactory. She is intended to run between Fredericton and Woodstock, and is to be commanded by Capt. Charles Segee. Her engine was manufactured at Bangor, (Me.) and is stated to work admirably.

A Mr. Bartlett, broker, in New York, has recently forged notes, in the name of his brother, a rich merchant of that city, to above fifty thousand dollars, and obtained discounts on the same.

Several failures have recently occurred in New York. The parties were speculators in breadstuffs.

The steamer *Sarah Sands*, 20 days from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 23d inst. She left Liverpool on the 3d inst.

The American steam ship *Washington* left New York for Southampton and Bremen, on Thursday last. She took out 40 passengers and 8000 letters.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—The "Act to repeal the Duties imposed upon articles imported into this Province, under the Act of the Imperial Parliament, intituled '*An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad,*' " passed by our Provincial Legislature at its last session, with a suspending clause, received the Royal Assent on the 13th of August last, and will come into operation on the first of April next. The House of Assembly, therefore, in passing the Revenue Bill next winter, will have to revise the whole Provincial tariff, as no duties will in future be collected at the Custom House, but will all be paid by the importers at once to the Province Treasurer or his Deputies. The arrangement will greatly facilitate the entrance of goods, and save the large outlays now expended in supporting the Custom House establishment, which will either be greatly reduced or entirely abolished.—*Courier.*

RIOTING.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning last, a riot, growing out of some domestic affair, occurred in Lower Cove, and we regret to learn that Mr. W. Dunbar, and Mr. Roulston, baker, received severe if not dangerous wounds. Some of the parties have been arrested, and the affair will undergo investigation.

Between two and three o'clock on Monday morning as Sergeant Farrand of the 33d Regiment, was proceeding to visit the guards at Fort Howe, he was stoned by several men on passing down York Point hill, but fortunately escaped without serious injury. A reward of £10 has been offered by the Magistrates for the conviction of the parties.—*Ib.*

THE REV. MR. R. B. *Wiggins*.—On Sabbath evening last, this Reverend Gentleman delivered his valedictory Sermon, in All Saints' Church, St. Andrews, of which he was Curate, to the largest audience that ever was contained within its walls.

This worthy and talented young Divine, whose leaving this place is a subject of deep regret, not only to the members of the Church, in which he officiated, but to the inhabitants of the Parish generally, removes, with his amiable lady and family, to St. John, where, we understand, he will resume the functions of his Holy Office, as Assistant to the Rev. Dr. Gray, Rector of the Parish. The prayers and best wishes of many a grateful heart, for their happiness here and hereafter, will accompany them, and we sincerely wish them God speed.—*Charlotte Gazette, Sept.* 15.

MR. Laurie, the engineer engaged by the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company, arrived at St. Andrews on the 18th inst., with two assistants from Boston, and on the following Monday commenced a reconnoissance of the proposed line, for the purpose of deciding upon the terminus, and breaking ground forthwith.

We understand that the Court of Oyer and Terminer, lately held at Woodstock, for the trial of the Rioters on the 12th July last, was abruptly terminated, in consequence of doubts entertained by the learned Judges on the effect of a challenge to the array of the Jury on the part of seventy-seven of the rioters, against whom the Solicitor General was then proceeding to trial. It appears that the Court had been busily occupied with the trial of two cases of Burglary—on both which the prisoners, Skidgell and De Courcy, were convicted and sent to the Penitentiary—and sending an immense number of witnesses before the Grand Jury to identify the rioters, when at length, after four days investigation, the Grand Jury found a true bill against 33 out of the 91 included by the Solicitor General in the first Indictment. At the same time a presentment was made against fifty-one others, charged with being concerned in the same riot, on which a second bill was prepared and sent before them, and found a true bill. It took one day to procure a copy of the Indictment, which was very long, containing ten counts, and each count repeating the 33 names as in the first, and making preparations for the arraignment and trial on Wednesday morning, as on that morning seventy-seven of the defendants having appeared, and the Solicitor General having moved for trial, the defendants Counsel tendered, as before stated, the challenge to the array, the first ground being on the defective state of the Sheriff's Jury list; the second on partiality in rejecting Roman Catholics from his panel. The Solicitor General demurred to the first ground, and replied to the second, the substance of which was, that in leaving out the Roman Catholics, he also had left out all Orangemen, so as to obtain an impartial Jury. This was admitted by a demurrer from the Defendants Counsel, and after a very lengthy argument on [illegible] Solicitor General on the other, and the Court [illegible] Judge Parker and Judge Street, decided that [illegible] Sheriff [illegible] Jury list [illegible] Roman Catholics [illegible] Jury [illegible] Court [illegible] Jury [illegible] Court [illegible] Jury [illegible] Court