Interesting From Oregon.

LETTERS FROM AN AMERICAN OFFICER OF THE U. S. ARMY—HANGING OF INDIAN MURDERERS—NEW MORMON SETTLEMENT, &c., &c.

We give below some extracts from a letter received by a United States Officer at Portland from a brother Officer at Fort Boise.

"Camp at Fort Boise, O. T.
August 18th 1855.

My Dear——The last time I wrote you, we were still at the Umatilla, and as we have been on the go ever since, I have had but little opportunity of informing you of our progress, and I commence this with the intention of giving you some idea of our doings. On the 3d of July we left our camp on the Umatilla and commenced ascending the Blue mountains. These mountains, as seen from the plain, appear very low, and apparently do not deserve to be called anything more than hills, but in reality there summits rise well up to the heavens, and are clothed here and there with snows. The mountains are heavily timbered with fir, pine and cedar, and the road winds through the forest, up and down hill. The ride there was very pleasant, the temperature cool, and even cold at night; cool mountain streams served to allay thirst, and the trees sheltered us from the rays of the sun. For wagons, however, the road from W. to E. is pretty bad, and we had sundry break downs and numerous upsets. The glorious Fourth was celebrated on the summit; the Major had brought out with him a few eggs, and a capital egg nogg was manufactured and the day duly celebrated. In two days more we reached "Grand Rond." On approaching this locale it presents the fine view I have seen on the whole route. The Grand Rond is a large plain almost entirely hemmed in by mountains, some of whose summits are snow capped. Lines of trees wind and meander through the plain, showing the direction of the water course. There are several little lakes dotting the picture, some covered with an incrustation of salt; and there are also warm springs. The basin is sixty or seventy miles long, and thirty wide. From the hill I got a capital view, and my opera glass afforded much satisfaction.

I forgot to say that on first ascending the Blue Mountains, I got a fine view of the extensive rolling plain lying between these mountains and the Cascade range, with Mounts Hood, Adams and Rainier, with their venerable heads in the distance of the west, and the valleys of the Umatilla and Wallawalla in the foreground, and the high bluff banks of the Columbia in the distance to the north. We found the Cayuse Indians encamped in the "Rond." I visited their encampment. Their tents are made of buffalo skins sewed together and stretched over poles. However, it is hardly necessary to describe their village, for "Irving's Astoria" will give you a much better idea. The men are fine looking fellows and splendid riders, and they have very large bands of horses, one of the chiefs is said to own 300. The women are very good looking, and some nearly white, but very distant and "unapproachable." The lodges are very neat and orderly—far more so than any I have ever seen. After stopping over Sunday near the Rond (for you must know that throughout the trip we have tried to keep one day out of seven holy for the purpose of *shifting* and washing), we took up our line of march over dry sage deserts, relieved by clouds of dust, and kept from *freezing* by exposure to the direct rays of a scorching sun; often travelling 15 and 20 miles without water, and what we found was very alkaline—so much so as to produce a species of diabetis. After five days of hard marching, we reached this place, Fort Boise, on 17th July. We found here some thirty lodges of Snake Indians, and 60 or 70 warriors. They declared themselves friendly, and desired to talk, or wah-wah; consequently, next day was appointed for the grand council; 61 warriors came to it.

Maj. Haller made a speech explaining the object of our visit to their country and what were the white man's resources for prosecuting a war of extermination. The Chief responded with hyas expressions, of closh tumtum, and wound up by saying that he thought we had come out to make presents to his people, that they were poor and wanted blankets, flour, beef, tobacco, &c., and then they would consider the propriety of seeking the murderers of Aug. 20th, and deliver them up to us; during the talk, Tababoo, Mr. Olney's interpreter, recognised four of the guilty fellows in the council, he communicated the fact and four gentlemen were requested to step one side and were secured; the rest were dismissed with an invitation to up to camp in the evening and favor us with some of their national dances, and strange to say, although four of their comrads were in irons, they come up and went through some of their antics. The next day Russell, Dyer, Day and myself as Judge Advocate, sat as a military commission to try the accused. You may suppose they were much frightened and confessed their share in the massacre; we tried them separately and as we were deliberating on the case of the first, he slipped his rope and jumped for the bushes; the sergent of the guard who was giving him some bread at the time fired and dropped him; he died almost immediately after, the ball having entered the loins and gone out in front in the region of the stomach. The remaining three were found guilty and the following day the condemned marched 25 miles to the massacre ground. A gallows consisting of two uprights and a cross piece, was erected over the graves of the victims murdered last Aug.; a little after sunset the unfortunates stood on a wagon, each with his halter properly adjusted; they owned that the persons buried below them had been killed by them. They had no word to send to their friends, and and as the light of day was fast fading the order was given to "drive on," and the wretches were hanging. One of them after two or three convulsions gave no more evidence of life, the others squirmed and kicked for a long time. At day light next morning, I looked towards the gallows which the gray of the morn just allowed me to see.

They were cut down and buried and we marched on to the eastward. During the day some black things were seen moving in the distance. Day and his company gave chase, and after running several miles, found them to be antelopes instead of Indians. After leaving Boise River the road ascends over a high hill, from which you get a view of an extensive plain, stretching far to the south and east, and bounded on the north by a rugged range of mountains. We followed along the base of these, crossing spurs, and suddenly turned to the north, leaving the emigrant road, and we soon found ourselves in a section with ruts in every direction, and very rough road, twisting and turning every way. Three days of this brought us to the great Carnass Prairie, 150 miles from Fort Boise and 500 from the Dalles. The praire is some 60 or 70 miles long and 20 wide, hemmed in by mountains, many of which are snow capped. We encamped on a small stream or branch of the Malade River, and made it the central point for the future movements. Three days after we arrived there, the water of the creek disappeared and we sent some distance up for water.

A large party went to Salmon Falls, 30 miles, with the expectation of finding Indians, and sure enough they found 30 lodges, and seventy warriors, catching salmon, but they turned out to be Indians of a different band with *a hyas closh tumtum copa Bostones*, and the party returned. Scouts went out in various directions, but could get no signs of the Winnastis. Finally, on the 7th inst., Day, Gracie and Mendell, with forty men, went over to the head waters of Salmon River, with instructions to come round and join us at Fort Boise. The temperature on the Carness Prairie was very cold; six blankets did not succeed in keeping me warm at night. During the day the the heat of the sun was much lessened by strong winds from the west. On August 10th we pulled up stakes and retraced our steps homeward, it having been concluded that no further opperations could be carried on in the Carnass Prairie.

Camp at Fort Boise,
Sept. 1st, 1855.

* * * * * The campaign is over and is ready its pages of history. Day, Mendell and Gracie returned yesterday, after being out 25 days. They have been up to the head waters of the Salmon, and to the base of the Rocky Mountains; new country unexplored—fine country, but awful trails. The Mormon's are establishing settlement in the heart of that wilderness, and call their place Lenihi, after somebody distinguished in the antique history of Mormons have but recently gone out there, and are building a fort and houses. The building rapidly and their families will soon be able to join them. They are said to be a beautiful spot, and would not make a bad station. Bear, deer and elk abound. Day on his tramp, shot and killed three murderes, wounded two, hung one, and brought one in as prisoner. Altogether, quite a good haul, reflecting great credit on his skill, coolness, &c. Mendell has taken extensive notes on a country entirely new and unknown, but which at some future period may become very important."

The Chronicle.

Saint John, N. B., Nov. 9, 1855.

Arrival of the Asia.

Still later from Europe!

INTERESTING FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The steamship Asia, which sailed from Liverpool on the 27th October, arrived at Halifax at 45 minutes past 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening.

The America arrived out on the 21st.

The North Star arrived at Cowes on the 26th.

Since the steamer Arago sailed, news had been received that the Russians had, on the 18th, blown up their fortifications on Otchakoff Point, opposite to Kinburn, namely Fort Nicholas and other works mounting twenty three guns. Kinburn and Otchakoff commanded the entrance to the bay of Dnipper, and also served as outworks of Nicolaieff. Hence by their capture the Allies have full command of the mouth of the great line of river communication lying in rear of all the Russian forces in the Crimea.

The principal portion of the news from Sebastopol consists of obscure accounts of the movements of the two armies in the field, the substance of which appears to be that the Allies are moving forward systematically in strong force, and that the Russians are retiring in good order back upon their fortified positions.

The French and Sardinians have advanced from the Tchernaya and the Baidar line, and the correspondence of the 13th says that the French posts were within nine miles of Bakshi-Serai, and also close to the Russian positions at Albat and Aitodor, where, if at all, the Russians must make a stand. The Russians have thirteen infantry divisions opposite to the Allied lines, namely, one Russian division guards the fortifications on the North plateau, two are at Inkermann, to others on the Mackenzie ridge, and the remaining eight guard the series of plateaus from Bakshi-Serai down to Aitodor and the river courses of the Belbek, Katcha and Alma.

English correspondence of the 12th October supposes that the Russians from the north side of Sebastopol were falling back by detachments on Perekop; there was however no diminution of fire from the forts and batteries on the north side of the harbour. Their fire for the past four days has been very active, and chiefly directed against the Malakoff and French quarters in the western part of the south side. The English and French were engaged in clearing the ruins of the city.

A Russian despatch, dated Berlin Oct. 22d, says the Allies, forty thousand strong, marched from Eupatoria towards Toulat, and on the 23d, perceiving our lancers on the left flank, they returned behind Aktatschi.

Nothing has occured between Kinburn and Nicolaieff. English letters say the gun boats had reconoitered to near Nicolaieff.

LATER.

St. Petersburg, Friday, October 26th.—The whole of the Militia has been ordered on march to reinforce the army of the South under Gen. Luders.

Two liners, sixteen frigates and some gunboats have entered the Dnieper.

The Emperor Alexander had left Nicolaieff for Elizabetsgood, 130 miles Northward. The usual story is revived that his reason is affected.

General Todleben is entrusted to fortify Nicolaieff.

The London Times says that General Simpson has resigned or is dismissed. The Globe says, he is not recalled, but physical ailment may induce him to resign. The Post says, a new Commander is appointed, but does not give his name.

Rumour mentions Generals De Lacy Evans, Codrington, Markham, Colin Campbell and others as his probable successor.

Major Delafield, Major Murdecbie and Capt. McClellan, American Officers, had arrived in the Camp. The British General order provides them rations during their stay in the Crimea.

Osman Pasha taken at Sinope, has been exchanged.

Miss Nightingale has returned to Sebastopol.

Gen. Wyndham has command of the 4th British Division.

The Moniteur publishes a list of stores found in Sebastopol;—a million of shot and cartridges, and half a million of pounds of gunpowder.

The effective land strength of the Allies in the Crimea, including sick, is officially reported at 210,000 men.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 15th says, the allied success caused despondency, yet everything indicates the intention of Russia to continue the war. Preparations were making for a fourteenth levy and enrolment of local militia. Prayers were offered for the Emperor's safe return from the Crimea.

The attitude of Sweden was rgarded in St. Petersburg with increasing suspicion.

Baltic weather bad. The English fleet near Nargen were preparing to leave. The gunboats at Elsinore were ordered to England. The coasting trade was again springing up since the removal of the fleet.

Asia.—When the Russians in Asia heard of the fall of Sebastopol, they, on September 29th, made an attack upon Kars, and the Turkish details of their repulse are received. The Russian loss is reported at 2000; 2 Turkish Redoubts were lost and retaken four times. The Hungarian Gen. Kenny commanded the Turks in the absence of the English General Williams. The Russian General Mouravieff, with 80 guns, cannot continue the siege. The Russians have fortified all the passes leading to Teflis. Omar Pacha is at Souchem Kali.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament met pro forma on the 23rd, and was prorogued till December the 11th.

A new coalition of Lords, Messrs. Russell, Wright, Gladstone, and D'Israeli, is still talked of. Palmerston writes to the Earl of Shaftsbury to accept the vacancy of Colonial Secretary, but his colleagues oppose it. The name of Lord John Russell is also mentioned. The London Times has a noticeable Editorial respecting American expansion. The Times says, the English Government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron, and thus interposing a powerful barrier between Britain and the North American continent.

At this moment North America is in profound peace with the whole world, yet it is not the less true that in her ports are fitting out at this moment piratical filibustering expeditions destined to carry war and bloodshed into diminions of an unoffending neighbour. We cannot believe that those who are now engaged in enrolling unhappy men for these desperate and criminal enterprises really contemplate the success of a descent upon Ireland, for instance, as probable or even possible. If we can prevent the expedition from sailing or intercept them mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the danger which must arise, should they be carried out to their natural development.

An important discussion had been held in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on the present British monetary crisis; resolutions were adopted, that although there is no cause for immediate alarm, Government should anticipate and prevent any breakdown of public confidence, by suspending the operation of the Bank Act of 1844, as during the crisis of 1847. The London Times opposes the expedient.

The City of London presented an address to the Queen on the glorious success of the Allies, to which the Queen made a suitable reply, promising a vigorous continuation of the war.

London papers comment strongly on Admiral Stirling's dilatory movements in the Pacific, by which on May 20th he permitted the Russian fleet to escape.

Lord Wharncliffe and Mr. Lucas, members of parliament, are dead.

The New York clipper Carrier Pigeon, abandoned at sea, was towed by the steamer Sabrina into Cork. The captain and crew afterwards arrived in the boats.

The ship America is ashore at Gibralter, and is a total wreck.

Sir Charles Napier is canvassing Southwark, London, for Parliament, with good chances of success.

The Bank of England has not made any further change in the rate of discount.

France.—The Bank of France, has arranged to obtain some millions francs of silver from the bank of Amsterdam, and it is rumoured also intends to issue twenty five and fifty franc bills.

Paris.—The Papers say that splendid gold mines have been discovered in Cayenne.

Belgium.—The Chambers meet on the 14th of November. The King of Belgium offers his mediation in the war.

Spain.—The cholera in Madrid amounts to a hundred cases daily. General Tacon, formerly Governor of Cuba, died from Cholera, aged 80.

Italy.—Distress from Cholera; scarcity and crime are increasing in Tuscany.

Russia has come to an amicable understanding with the Pope respecting the nomination of Catholic Bishops in Poland. There are rumours that the Government of Naples has committed a gross outrage against some American citizens. The particulars are not to hand.

Prussia.—The British consul Curtis, of Cologne, is on trial before the police court for enlisting men for the British legion.

Egypt.—The Pacha of Egypt has prohibited the export of grain after the 6th of January next, owing to the short coming of the rise of the Nile.

Freights.—From Liverpool to the United States very quiet.

No further change in the Bank of England rates.

SEBASTOPOL FESTIVAL.

One of our exchanges, the *American & Gazette* of Philadelphia, in speaking of a Sebastopol Festival held in that City, passes severe strictures on the conduct of Mr. G. B. Mathew, Her Majesty's Consul at that port. It appears that that gentleman, who attended on that occasion—having a British heart in his body, and having escaped the red Republicanism of the people among whom he is domiciled—in the fullness of heart and true sympathy for his country and the cause of universal freedom—gave a Toast which, while it was complimentary to the spurious Libetals of that Slave land, was alike honourable to his head and heart. Here are the words of the toast:—

"The United States—may the citizens hold as traitors to their country, all who would weaken the ties that religion, the mutual enjoyment of freemen's rights, and kindred blood, sanctify with the United Kingdom."

Now, the Editor of that Paper appears to think that the conduct of a British subject expressing his joy at the success of his country's arms, over tyranny, (in the "Great Republic") is not only in bad taste, but its propriety is questionable, "*especially when it is doubtful whether Sebastopol has yet been really and finally conquered.*" That it may be imprudent to express an honest opinion in that land of Bowie Knives and Revolvers, we are not prepared to dispute: perhaps the Editor's practice may fully warrant him in the observation. And this is an error (if error it be) into which Englishmen, who accustomed under their own flag to speak their sentiments fearlessly, may readily fall. But the Editor's doubt if Sebastopol be really conquered is truly a puzzler, and we confess ourselves at a loss how to dispose of it. Is it the Editor or the people for whom he writes, who is yet to learn that the City of Fortresses is not only taken by the Allies, but also destroyed by the cannon of the victorious army? Because, if this darkness of the passing events of the day really does prevail in the "Great Republic," then must they forego the title of "free and enlightened." The Editor thinks Mr. Mathew, as a representative of Great Britain, should have refrained from joining his countrymen in the celebration, or if he was so *imprudent* as to make one of the company, he, at least, should "have abstained from offering a sentiment which was not only grossly offensive in itself, but was eminently impertinent in him to have uttered." And so the murder is out! Then you do, Brother Jonathan, symathize with the despotism of the Czar—the down-treading of the Serf—the paid system of Government pimps and spies—the secret abduction of any one who dares to utter a free sentiment, and their banishment to the frozen wastes of Siberia, as well as the music extorted from the criminal while writhing under the hands of the executioner from the effects of the knout. But it takes no great stretch of imagination to transfer the morbid enjoyment of witnessing the torture of the knout of Russia to the women-flogging of the planters of the Southern States. Another reason, and to our boastful friends of the Union a galling one, is given by the sapient Editor. He says:—

"There have been of late, unmistakable evidences of a disposition on the part of the Allies to interfere with our political affairs and interests in this hemisphere, and the inference is warranted that nothing but the occupation which they have for their whole available military and naval strength on the other side of the ocean, prevents them from diverting that strength for the purpose of hostile intervention in American relations."

Here again our great *editorial light* makes his darkness visible. He thinks the whole of England's available forces, both military and naval, are now in requisition. Poor man! Does he not know that the Baltic and Black Sea fleets do not comprehend one-eighth part of the British navy? and that was England so disposed she could send a squadron to their shores, and annihilate every Atlantic City in one week? Then and in that case, our brother of the broad sheet would be more readily able to realize the state of Sebastopol, and he might be induced to believe when Philadelphia was reduced to a heap of smouldering ashes, that Sebastopol was really conquered. Of one thing, however, we can fully assure him—that whatever sympathies may exist in the United States in favor of tyranny—in these Provinces one single sentiment (and only one) prevails, that of Loyalty to the only free country on the face of the earth,—OLD ENGLAND! And, with respect to the silly boasts of a bombastic Press that they will annex these Provinces, we would quietly hint,—that we have the same number of people *now* that the United States had at the time of the Revolution; and that we possess the vanity to think we can take quite as good care of ourselves as did the Revolutionists on that occasion: and of this we assure them, that the slave-stained Stars and Stripes will never—either by treaty or force of arms—float over these *free* and *happy* Provinces.

"VIVA VICTORIA!"

The following is addressed to the *Chronicle* and is from the pen of an English gentleman travelling through the United States, and affords another proof of the envenomed feelings existing in the bosoms of our Republican neighbours, who have of late received so many magnificent boons at the hands of the British people.

Sir.—Mr. Cushing is said to be under Russian influence, and, with Mr. Davies, to be so insane or reckless as to desire and plot for a war with England.

Others at Washington are said to be actuated by the equally unworthy object of creating an anti-British excitement for party purposes and personal popularity from the humiliation of England.

From the silence of the anti-administration Press we gather the real state of American jealousy and feeling, and how can we wonder at it, when every petty politician—every journal—every after-dinner speaker—rake up the miserable clap-trap old stories of revolutionary and embittered reminiscences, until history and truth are utterly perverted?

Mr. Cushing certainly has gone beyond the mark—unless his reckless aim is war. And the holders of American securities who read the outrage (unparalleled in any history) he has made his Government offer to Great Britain in the person of the representative, will feel just alarm, and remit them for sale at any price.

International etiquette and justice to an individual are here united in prescribing that, in the event of any charges to the detriment of a Minister, he should be first of all furnished with a copy thereof, and his explanation requested.

But here—without notice—while on terms of frequent intercourse with the Government, and residing at Washington—he finds himself actually *tried* at Philadelphia, under the farce of the pseudo trial of a Russian agent—the Jew Hertz—and loudly denounced by the legal functionaries of the United States and the Government Press, on evidence whose entire perjury is notorious! while the Attorney General of the United States does not blush to give especial instructions that the resident British Consul at that port, Mr. Mathew, shall not have the opportunity of refuting slanderous accusations!

The hounds of the pack naturally follow in the full cry; and it is only last week that a friend forwarded to me a Philadelphian paper—the "North American," edited by a renegade Irishman called Mr. M'Michael—making a blackguard personal attack on this Consul for attending a Sebastopol Supper, and strongly expressing in a toast his "hope" for the duration of friendship with the United States!

And who is Cushing? What is there in his career, public or private, to make him the organ of his fellow citizens? In his native Boston, at least, he stands in no good "repute."

One thing is clear. We have a specimen of republicanism—of American justice and fair play—and of American sentiments towards us; and the sooner the free born and loyal inhabitants of British America prepare their rifles against brigand invasion the better.

Trans-Atlantic Telegraph.—We have heard of people endeavouring to move Heaven and Earth to accomplish an object. Precisely in this condition are our friends in the neighbouring Republic. They want an Electric Telegraph from Europe to the United States, *independently, if possible*, of passing through British territory; to effect which they contemplate the circuitous route of Greenland, Iceland, and the Faro Islands. Brother Jonathan can neither turn to the right or the left but he finds Old Bull in his way. Now these confounded Colonies, embracing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick stand directly in his road: hence he seeks a route through dreary and savage regions, whose eternal snows and savage Esquimaux, set bounds to his aspirations. What a pity it is that the Great Republic, when it now-modelled the Constitution of the Mother Country, had not been vouchsafed the privilege of changing the geographical localities of the world. All then would have been perfection! But, as it is, our younger brother must be content to play second fiddle to the Old Gentleman across the water, for a few Centuries more; he can't fix it just yet.

The Liquor Law.—The Recorder of New York has decided that searching for Liquors and destroying Liquors is unconstitutional, and has discharged parties committed under the Maine Law for trial. And so—the mountain having duly laboured—a mouse is born.

Godey's Ladies' Book.—We have received the November number of this work, which certainly exceeds all the former ones. Godey can wear the palm. His Book is unrivalled this side of the Atlantic. The Drawing Room is not complete without it.

THEORY OF DISEASE.

And its Simple Method of Cure.—It is not our object, at this time, to go into a detailed explanation of Professor Holloway's theory of disease, but simply to inform the American people that one of the most remarkable men of this or any former age is among them, and that his medicines have a celebrity unprecedented in the annals of the world. There is no charlatanry in his pretensions. Unless all the civilized world are deceived, the Holloway's Pills and Ointment will drive disease from the human system, under the most unfavorable circumstances, and in all climes. Other men have sprung into an ephemeral notoriety by advertising their remedies. Like butterflies of the day they have buzzed for a while and then expired; both their names and medicines have sunk into an obscurity from which they never emerged. Others have met with a limited success, perhaps as much as they deserved. No man, though he may have the wealth of Crœsus, can long deceive an intelligent people with a worthless remedy for disease. If health follows the administration of a remedy for disease, almost without an exception, though it is prescribed in a million of instances, and in all forms of disease, all the doctors on the globe could not make the people believe that it was not a good remedy, or that the inventor was not a public benefactor, no empiric or charlatan. Professor Holloway's remedies occupy this position before the citizens of the world. The inventor is a man of enlarged powers of the mind, who has seen disease in all its forms, and in all the climate of the world. His establishment in London is daily thronged with patients to such an extent [illegible] door [illegible] practice afforded a field for the exercise of his expansive intellect and he determined to be the world's physician. All countries have had their celebrated physicians England has had an Abernethy, France a Magendie, and America a Rush; but these men's ambition only extended to a practice confined to a narrow circle of friends admirers, or the superintendency of a medical hospital. Professor Holloway has chose the globe as a theatre for his practice, and though now a resident of Republican America, he is prescribing daily for hundreds of thousands on the four quarters of the globe.

His medicines are expressly designed to act on the stomach, liver, kidneys, lungs, and skin, restore the deranged functions or used thus purify and cleanse the blood, the very fountains of life.—*New York Sunday Times.*

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

On Saturday last a special meeting of the Common Council was held, to take into consideration the petition presented at the previous meeting on Wednesday, relative to the Common Clerkship.

Alderman Foster moved a resolution on the subject. He did not deem it necessary to make a speech on the occasion, as the resolution spoke for itself. After reading it, a discussion ensued, relative to an expression which it contained, in the use of the words "indignity cast upon the Council," when the mover of it readily made an alteration, substituting the words "absence of that courtesy," &c., as he said he did not want to place any member in a false position.

Considerable discussion ensued, some of the members contending that no want of courtesy was shewn towards the Council, as the Government did what they had a right to do; but their arguments were nearly the same as those advanced at the previous meeting, and which we have reported at length.

The resolution, so amended, was then read and is as follows:—

Whereas the Executive Government of this Province have appointed a gentleman to the office of Common Clerk of this City and Pusine Judge of the City Court, in opposition to the gentleman recommended by this Board, and

Whereas every previously existing administration has at all times acquiesced in the recommendation of the Common Council to similar appointments, therefore

Resolved, That while the Common Council recognize the power to appoint, under the existing law, to be in the Executive Government, they are of the opinion that the rejection of their recommendation shows a want of that courtesy which is due to this Council and the Citizens whom they represent, and will have a tendency to destroy that harmony which should at all times exist between the Common Council and their officers, being in opposition to the professed policy of the Government, and rendering it imperative that the Common Council should obtain from the Legislature at its next session such an alteration of the Charter as will vest in them the power of appointing a Common Clerk.

This resolution was carried by a majority of 12 to 2, the minority being Councillors Nowlin and Everett, all the members being present.

Alderman Woodward then moved the following:—

Whereas doubts exist as to the eligibility of W. R. M. Burtis, Esq., appointed on the 26th of Oct. last, by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province, to be the Common Clerk of this Corporation, to hold the said office of Common Clerk—

And Whereas, should the said W. R. M. Burtis, Esq., enter upon the duties of the said office, and it should be hereafter discovered that he was not eligible to fill the office at the time of his appointment, great difficulties and inconveniences might arise, by making illegal all acts of the Common Council done by and with an illegal and ineligible Common Clerk, therefore

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to enquire whether the said W. R. M. Burtis, Esq., was an inhabitant of this City at the time of his appointment, as is required by the Charter, and whether he is qualified under the Charter, or under any Act or Acts made in amendment of or in addition to the same; and further

Ordered, That the said Committee do confer with His Honor the Recorder on this subject, and report to this Board.

This resolution was carried 9 to 5, the nays being Aldermen Keans, Foster, and King, and Councillors Nowlin and Everett. Messrs. Woodward, Fairweather, Nowlin, and Everett were appointed the Committee.

Alderman Woodward also submitted the following resolution, which was carried without opposition:—

Whereas the Common Council did prepare certain Bills as follows, viz: a Bill to enlarge and extend the powers of the Corporation of the City of Saint John; a Bill relating to the Debt and Property of the Corporation of the City of Saint John; a Bill relating to the Solicitor of the City of Saint John; a Bill in further amendment of the Charter of the City of Saint John; with Petitions to the Legislature at its next session, praying that the said Bills may become Laws;

And whereas the said Bills and Petitions were sent to Jas. A. Harding, Esq. one of the Representatives of this City in the House of Assembly, to be laid before the Assembly, and the other branches of the Legislature, therefore

Ordered, That the Hon. Samuel L. Tilley, and James A. Harding, Esq., members of the Assembly for this City, be requested to inform this Common Council what action was had by the Assembly on the aforesaid Bills, and whether any and what objections arose against the passage of the measures prayed for, in order that the Common Council may take such further action on the subjects as may be found requisite to secure the objects petitioned for by the Common Council; and further ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to each of the City members by the Common Clerk.

Councillor Wilson then moved the subjoined resolution:—

Whereas doubts are entertained, respecting the legality of the appointment of W. R. M. Burtis as Common Clerk by the Government, therefore

Resolved, That the present Common Clerk, J. M. Robinson, Esq., do retain possession of his said office, and the care and custody of the records, grants, and other documents appertaining thereto, and belonging to the Corporation of this City, until this Board shall have had opportunity to investigate the subject and make further order herein.

Alderman Woodward was inclined to go for this resolution, but considering the responsibility attached to such a course, he preferred having the opinion of the Recorder before adopting it, and moved an amendment to that effect, which was lost. The original resolution was then put and lost, the yeas being Aldermen Fairweather and Beattary, and Councillors Wilson, Coxetter, and Ketchum. The Council then adjourned.—*News.*

As the time for the re-assembling of the Legislature approaches, the disquietude and tremblings of the Executive for their tenure of office, in which they feel themselves so insecure, become day by day more manifest; and the most base measures by the exercise of patronage on their own part, and by false and malicious accusations against their predecessors by certain of our contemporaries, and are made use of to bolster up their lost reputation and gain support. The public however can not be deceived by the venality of a Government press, nor will its unscrupulous advocacy of men condescending to make use of the opportunities which their official positions afford them meanly and dishonestly to furnish garbled or false information to their Editorial friends, to enable them to hunt up popularity; result in anything but a more rooted aversion to the existing Government, and a well founded distrust in themselves.

It is a sad thing for the influence for good, which the periodical press in any country ought to possess, when any of its members consented to become the mere vehicle for party purposes,—for supporting one man, or one set of men in office, or for supplying damaged and bankrupt politicians with good reputations. The object of all newspapers should be solely to give a narrative of the events of public interest, fearlessly telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, [illegible] comments and remarks on these [illegible] all reasonable.

We have been led to these remarks by the perusal of the letter from Mr. R. D. W[illegible] lately published in the *Courier*, exposing the baseness of some of our "high public functions" in prostituting their office to purvey in a distorted and garbled form matters procurable only from the archives of the Executive Council, for the purpose of supporting malicious and false representations of the conduct of the late administration and secondly by the distribution of patronage in the several public appointments [illegible] feel under the palpable conviction [illegible] of attempting to build up the character of one set of men by false and unfounded accusations against that of another. [illegible] the Courier in the hour when it bartered its independence and truth to a corrupt and designing Government, [illegible] was that Government for its own sake, which afforded such damning evidence of its want of principle and honor!—and so, as far as regards the statements of the extravagance of the late Executive; we may safely leave them to the miserable consolation of the impossibility of [illegible] at all hours. With respect to the distribution of patronage to which we alluded, we have nothing to say against the selection of the gentlemen appointed; on the contrary, we think them well fitted for and deserving of the offices, and could we conscientiously give the Executive credit for a disinterested appreciation of eligibility and an intention to reward merit, we should have nothing to desire with regard to these transactions, but it is too evident that the baited hook is thrown out for the purpose of making partizans and strengthening their weak and falling party. In this too, we think the Government will find they have made a mistake. The gentlemen have accepted the situation to which they were nominated because they felt themselves competent and worthy, and were conscious they could discharge the duties with advantage to the country—but we do not believe that either Mr. Kinnear or Mr. Boyd can be bought over to desert the principles upon which they always acted in their legislative capacities, and yield a purchased support to a government they must despise, and have hitherto opposed.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

Holloway's Pills, a certain cure for derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite and Bilious Disorders.—These Pills have a wonderful effect upon a disorganised system, acting immediately upon the fluids, thus the most impure blood becomes totally changed. Persons who use them for a few weeks cannot fail to meet with a cure of any of the above cases, and those who may be unfortunately afflicted with disagreeable or offensive breath, ought to avail themselves of these invaluable Pills.

Birth.

On Wednesday last, at her residence, Exmouth Street, the wife of Mr. William Steven, of a Son.

Married.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Geo. Armstrong, Mr. Thomas Martin, to Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Raymond Esq., all of this City.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. James Baird, Mr. Charles Seely, to Miss Ellen McCarthy, both of Carleton.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. James Bennet, Mr. William Kee, to Miss Martha Kedey, both of St. John.

At Tusket River, 26th ult., by Rev. J. C. Orem, Mr. John J. Sweeney, of St. John, to Miss Hannah Alice, youngest daughter of Peter VanNorden, of that place.

At Berwick-on-Tweed on the 9th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Procter, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Proctor, Frank Corbett, Esq., Captain in H. M. 83d Regiment, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the J. M. Dickson, Esq., of Berwick-on-Tweed.

Died.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Patrick Flaherty aged 75th years, a native of Galway Ireland.

At Carleton, on the 2d inst., Robert Stackhouse, aged twelve months, youngest son of Mr. Robert G. Williams.

Suddenly, at Hampton, on the 29th ult., Francis A Wilson, aged 23 years.

At the residence of her father, in Springfield, on the 27th ult., Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Henry A. Scovil, Esq.

At the residence of his son, in St. George, on the 30th ult., aged 85 years, Mr. Josiah Wetmore, late of Carleton, in the City of St. John, at which place he had spent the greatest portion of his life. Mr. W. was born in New York, came to St. John with the Loyalists in 1783, and maintained to the end the true loyal principles of these devoted people.

At Port Burwell, Canada West, on the 15th ult., Mr. Benjamin Parlee, aged 64 years, formerly of Sussex Vale, K. C.

Marine List.

PORT OF ST. JOHN—Arrived—

Tuesday—Schr. Emily, Dolrant, Charlottetown, 12—Thos. Handford, oatmeal & potatoes.

Wednesday—Schr. Julia, Hall, P. E. Island—J. Mahoney, oats.

MARK MASTERS' LODGE.

A Lodge of MARK MASTER MASONS will be opened for the despatch of business at Brother Marshall's Room, on MONDAY evening next, at 7 o'clock. The election of Officers for the ensuing year will take place at this communication.

By order of the Right Worshipful Master,
LEWIS W. DURANT,
Nov 9, 1855. Secretary.

ARMY CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS—the rates to be expressed in sterling—will be received at this Office, until Wednesday the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the undermentioned Supplies for the use of her Majesty's Troops:

Four (4) Barrels of Salt Pork,

each containing 200 lbs. net; warranted to keep good for nine months from the day of delivery.

Further particulars and forms of Tender will be furnished on application at this Office.

H. W. W. PLANT, A. C. G.
Commissariat Office, St. John, 6th Nov. 1855.

For Liverpool.

THE PACKET SHIP
Liberty, Captain LEAVITT,
will sail for Liverpool on or about the 12th inst. For passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
J. & R. REID.
Nov. 9.

Steamers Pilot and Maid of Erin.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of the above Steamers, and will be happy to treat privately with any person intending to purchase. These boats are well known for their substantial sea-going qualities, having Marine Engines and almost new Boilers, and can be put upon any route without a farthing of outlay.

If not disposed of on the 1st of January next, they will on that day at noon be offered for sale by public Auction, separately or together, as intending purchasers may desire. Terms very accommodating. Apply to JOHN WALKER.
Nov. 9.

SACKVILLE.—Notice.

THE Steamers PILOT and MAID OF ERIN will make their last trip to SACKVILLE for the season on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst.
Nov. 9. JOHN WALKER.

POLLOCK.—200 Quintals [illegible] will be sold low by G. M. [illegible]
October 5.