The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 27, 1849.

The English mail of the 10th instant, per steam ship *Caledonia*, arrived in this City on Saturday evening. The steamer had a passage of 12½ days to Halifax, and brought 16 passengers.

Parliament has been further prorogued to Wednesday, the 16th day of January next.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager was recovering.

Sir James Ross had arrived in England from an unsuccessful expedition to the North Pole in search of Sir John Franklin. He traversed about 230 miles of the ice, the bergs of which were frightful, and penetrated as far as the wreck of the Fury.

The Chieftain, an English whale ship, confirms the news brought by the Truelove, of Hull, of the safety of Sir John Franklin. Both statements, however, depend on the veracity of the natives.

A ship also arrived at Kirkaldy, at the beginning of the present month, the master of which confirms the account brought home by the *True Love*. Lady Franklin has had an interview with Capt. Kerr, and it is said places every confidence in the reports relative to the safety of her missing husband.

The Pope, it is stated, had departed from the Neapolitan dominions, on his return to Rome.

Her Majesty has issued her Royal proclamation appointing and commanding Thursday, 15th inst., to be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving throughout England and Ireland.

The cholera has broken out unexpectedly with considerable virulence at Gloucester.

In the several departments of trade and commerce there has been much steadiness during the week.

The Cotton market has again been active.—Speculators have operated to a considerable extent, so that holders have been enabled to realize an advance of 1-8d. to 1 4d. per lb. on American descriptions, whilst very full rates have been paid for all other kinds.—The price of fair Cotton, as declared by the committee of brokers at the weekly meeting of to-day, is 6 5-8d. for Upland, 6 3-4d. for Mobile, and 6 7-8d. for Orleans.—The sales of the week ending to-day are 59,830 bales.

No improvement can be reported in the Grain trade.—At London, Liverpool, and all the great provincial markets very little business is going on, and prices, although not much lower than last reported, are on the decline.

The foreign and colonial Produce markets have been active during the week, and the value of some articles has advanced, particularly Coffee.

Our reports from the manufacturing districts state that a moderate business is going forward and that the operatives generally are well employed.

The Money market offers no special feature for remark this week. If any change it may be considered that discounts are rather easier.—The imports of Bullion since our last consist of £126,000 per West India steamer.

According to the weekly returns of the Bank of England, published on Friday, the amount of notes in actual circulation, in the week ending Saturday, Oct. 27, including seven days and other bills, was £20,031,464, a decrease during the week of £142,878; the amount of gold and silver coin and bullion in the hands of the Bank, £15,259,216, an increase of £219,096.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 6.—The dullness that pervaded our market at the close of last week has rather increased with the diminished business in the raw material. To-day complaints of the difficulty of selling have been heard on every hand; and, both in yarns and goods, the transactions have been inconsiderable.—*Guardian.*

MACCLESFIELD, Tuesday Nov. 6.—The state of trade here with the throwsters is without alteration. Piece goods are in demand. Large public sales of raw silk have taken place at an advance generally on previous prices. The market looks firm at the highest rates then current.

On Saturday last the extensive flax and linen manufactory of Mr. A. W. Craig, Falls Road, Belfast, was destroyed by fire. The value of the stock burnt, exclusive of the building, is estimated at £9000.

The new envoy to the United States, Sir Henry Bulwer, has sailed from Portsmouth in the Hecate steam-sloop for the scene of his diplomatic labours.

A Hampshire paper professes to know the spirit of Sir Henry Bulwer's instructions.

Our contemporary states that he is to resist all attempts "at interference on the part of the United States in the affairs of Nicaragua." An affair, trivial in itself, has thus become a matter of importance from the gigantic enterprise which is now projected; and to the parties willing to advance the necessary sum for the completion of the undertaking, the validity of the title is, of course, a question of no small consideration.

The same authority intimates that Sir Henry is empowered to ascertain what encouragement the United States Government will give to the annexation of Canada.

The inference is, that the Home Government will not interfere with the wishes of the Colonists on this point.

Last week we inclined to the belief that the Canadians were all but unanimous in desiring annexation with the neighbouring Republic.

The intelligence brought by the Caledonia this week shews that the feeling is by no means general, and that not merely the inhabitants of Upper Canada, but the French habitans in the Lower Province, are opposed to the severance of the British connection.

Public feeling in the mother country is inclined to act liberally with the Colonists.

If a generally expressed desire for annexation with the United States were made, it would be conceded; but to secure this, unanimity is indispensable.

We regret to announce the almost sudden decease of General Sir General Sir George Anson, G. C. B., Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

We also regret to announce the death of Gen. Sir John O. Vandeleur, G. C. B., Colonel of the 16th Lancers, which event took place in Dublin on the 1st of the present month. He was one of our most distinguished cavalry officers, and had served in the army for the long period of 68 years.

The Bishop of Victoria and his wife, with a party of seven clergy, and candidates for holy orders, embarked at Portsmouth on Tuesday, the 6th instant, in the Sir George Pollock, Capt. Withers, for the distant field of their evangelical labours in China.

The Bishop of Red River and family arrived safely and in good health, at York Fort, Hudson's Bay, on the 16th of August.

The Bishop of Hereford (Dr. Hampden) has just ordained five dissenting ministers for the ministry of the Church of England; the Bishop of Chester has ordained two, who came over with their congregations, deeply impressed with reading "The Primitive Church in its Episcopacy." The Bishop of Lichfield has received nearly sixty applications from dissenting preachers to be ordained ministers of the Church.

The *Jewish Chronicle* says that several Jewish families have emigrated to the United States from Bohemia, with the view of founding a Jewish settlement in the State of Wisconsin.

William Hulme, the captor of Smith O'Brien, died suddenly on the 27th ult., at the White Chimnies, aged 28.

Tom Moore, "the poet of all circles and the idol of his own," like Southey and Swift before their deaths, has lost the light of that intellect which has so long charmed the world. "'Tis a sad darkness all."

A gold imperial coin, of Flavius Jovianus, has lately been discovered by a poor boy, at Scouter. It is rare and valuable, few coins having been struck in the Emperor's brief reign of eight months, in the year 363.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

The daughter of the Queen of Sweden, who (the talk is) is about to marry Louis Napoleon, has a dowry of £4 000,000 sterling.

France, with an army of some 500,000 men, has 600 lieutenants, whilst England, with one of 100,000 odd, has 2353.

Recent intelligence from New Zealand mentions that about one hundred people had left Auckland and its neighbourhood for California; and the sale of their property had reduced the value of houses and land fifty per cent.

DISMISSAL OF LORD RODEN.—The Marquis of Londonderry has refused to sign the Dundrum address to Lord Roden, and signified his grave disapproval of the resolutions attached thereto. In a letter to the secretary of the Downshire magisterial remonstrants, dated Wynyard-park, October 29, he expresses the highest opinion of Lord Roden, and the greatest regard for him, but signifies that he cannot approve of either resolutions or address consistently with the duty which he owes to his Sovereign. He dissects the resolutions, which he describes as calculated "to bring her Majesty's Government and authority into disrespect and contempt;" as "dressed up rather to fan and keep alive new flame, to heighten, rather than allay, animosity; to add fresh ingredients to the cauldron so long boiling over, and to continue a spirit of party welfare for ever;" and "to prolong, *ad alumum*, the fatal feuds between Protestant and Catholic in Ireland."

THE "NATIONAL" CONFERENCE.—The Most Rev. Dr. McHale, Archbishop of Tuam, has declined having any thing to do with this affair, and cautioned his clergy against it. In a letter to them, after alluding to "the cruel and terrible evictions in the diocese," which, he says, "cannot fail in bringing down from Heaven their own punishment on the inhuman perpetrators, as they have done already in the silent but sensible ruin of the savage agents who inflicted them," he says—"You will guard yourselves and the people against being betrayed into questionable combinations, of which the apparent object may be to arrest such inhuman proceedings, but of which the natural and unavoidable tendency would be to drive its deluded and well-meaning members into the meshes of the law, and plunge the country into still deeper misery."

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—RETURN OF SIR JAMES ROSS.—It will be seen that the Enterprise and Investigator arrived off Scarborough on Saturday last, having been knocking about between the Orkneys and that place for several days. Captain Sir James Ross arrived at the Admiralty on Monday and had interviews with the board. The gallant officer appeared rather the worse for his perilous voyage, but was animated with his characteristic energy. We understand that it is his confident opinion that neither Sir John Franklin nor any of his brave companions are eastward of any navigable point in the arctic regions, and if there be any chance of their existence it is in the supposition that he proceeded in a westerly direction, and in such case we can only expect to hear from the missing adventurers by the Mackenzie detachment, or by her Majesty's ship Plover, Commander Moore, by way of Russia. Sir James traversed at least 230 miles on the ice, the bergs of which were frightful, much more so than any of the experienced arctic voyagers had seen before. Sir James and his party penetrated as far as the wreck of the Fury, where he found the old tent standing, and every thing about it in a state of the best preservation. At this point Sir James deposited a large quantity of provisions, and also the screw launch of the Enterprise. The march of Sir James across the boundless regions of ice is truly stated as a most unparalleled feat in exploration. We are sorry to find, however, that it was in no way successful. The captain, officers, and ships' company have worked together most harmoniously—a spirit of emulation having animated every one in the great philanthropic task of endeavouring to carry help and succour to their long-lost friends. In the whole course of his researches, it is said, Sir James Ross never met with a single Esquimaux. Sir James speaks most highly of all those who have been connected and associated with him. He is fully satisfied that all has been done that could be done by the Admiralty in the appropriation of the vessel, the selection of the crew, and the extensive equipment of each vessel, in stores, provisions, &c. The Admiralty have ordered a couple of steamers from Woolwich to the North Sea, to tow up the Enterprise and Investigator to Woolwich to be paid off; and their Lordships have also ordered up from Kirkaldy the master of the whaler Advice, about whom so much has been said.—*Morning Herald.*

One of the officers on board H. M. S. Enterprise, just returned from the unsuccessful expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, says, in a letter to a friends—"We were without the sun for about eighty days, and had the temperature eighty degrees below freezing, by Fahrenheit."

KOSSUTH.—The Peninsular Company's Steamship Sultan has arrived at Southampton from Constantinople, but without bringing Kossuth, or any of the Hungarian exiles. The non-arrival of the noble refugees caused much disappointment to the worthy Mayor and townsmen of Southampton, who had made preparations for giving them a hearty and sympathetic reception. It seems very probable that many of the Hungarian leaders will prefer America to England—the "far west" being even more unanimous and cordial in its approval of their heroic course than our own country. But there is no question, that if the Maygar chiefs reach England, their reception will be alike honourable to them and to us. The subscriptions to the Hungarian Testimonial already amount to more than eleven hundred pounds, and there is no doubt that, on their arrival, this sum would prove only the nucleus of a very liberal and extended contribution. In the event of Kossuth's arrival in England, Mr. Walter Savage Landor—who has so distinguished himself by his advocacy of the Maygar cause in the *Examiner*—proposes, by English and American subscriptions, to erect for his use "a retired and quiet mansion," and declares, that though he has little money he has several pictures, "twenty of the best" of which he will readily contribute "towards the adornment of the house which the only two free nations will erect for the greatest of all free men."

FRANCE.—The feeling of the Assembly cannot, in the nature of things, be friendly to the new Ministry; but no direct collision has yet taken place, although it may be speedily looked for. The new Ministry have not the capacity to "ride the whirlwind and direct the storm."

Every lover of peace and progression will desire to see the present political experiment have a fair trial.

Orders have been forwarded by the French Government for a steam frigate to proceed to Portici, to be placed at the Pope's disposal, as he appears decided to return immediately to Rome.

The President reviewed a large body of cavalry on Sunday at Versailles. His reception was most enthusiastic. The soldiers hailed him with spontaneous cries of "*Vive* Napoleon." It was remarked that the people, broken into groups, discussed with much animation the events of the day, and seemed to be under the impression that matters would not rest where they were. The feeling towards the President seemed to be of the most friendly character. The aspect of the army and the people of Versailles had been much talked about. The President was accompanied by General Fox, the Earl of Cardigan, and the Belgian Minister of War.

Letters from the departments announce that the Message of the President of the Republic had produced the best effect amongst the rural population. In many villages the labourers were seen to paste copies of it on the walls.

RUSSIA.—The position which England assumed on the Turkish question, has, it seems, given deep offence to the Emperor of Russia, who has addressed an energetic note to the British Government on the subject.—The note protests against the "arrogance" of England, and denounces our interference in a quarrel in which we were not interested.—No doubt the Czar must feel keenly the humiliating figure which he cuts in the eyes of the world, arising out of his attempts to coerce the Turks. Hatred of England may be pardoned in a despot; but Nicholas knows that all his energetic Notes will avail him nothing.

The Emperor has signified, it is said, to Faud Effendi, that he may now consider his mission as terminated; that his presence at St. Petersburg was a violation of a convention entered into between the Sublime Porte and Russia, according to which the Sultan could not send an extraordinary ambassador to St. Petersburgh without having first given notice to the Russian embassy; that he, in a sentiment of friendship, had been pleased to accord an audience of honor to the Sultan's envoy; but from the moment that this latter had considered it necessary to appeal to the intervention of France and England, his kind disposition towards the Sublime Porte must naturally be changed, and henceforward the communications of the Turkish envoy must take place through the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria has prohibited domiciliary visits, on suspicion of offences, unless on a warrant of the criminal tribunal.

The Vienna Times, after a few weeks existence, has been suppressed by the government for having deprecated the punishment of the bastinado.

MUNICH, Oct. 31.—The Opposition in the Chamber have adopted the project for founding an alliance against Austria and Prussia between the secondary German States, in order that the latter may shake off the domination with which they are threatened by the two larger powers.—*Frankfort Gazette, Nov. 2.*

A letter from Prague, of the 1st, states that 60,000 men have been assembled by the Austrian Government in Bohemia, ready to act, if necessary, in Saxony or Bavaria.

THE ROMAN STATES.—A letter from Rome, of the 25th ult., announces that a deputation from the municipal council of that city, headed by Prince Odescalchi, had set out for Portici to request his Holiness to return to Rome. It was doubted whether they would succeed in the object of their mission, as it is said that there is a party about the Pope who are endeavouring to persuade him that it would be beneath his dignity to return to Rome whilst it is occupied by the French troops.

The *Costituzionale* of Florence publishes a letter from Rome of the 26th ult. It asserts that on the following day the command of the Roman troops was, by order of the three Cardinals, to pass from the hands of General Levaillant into those of officers named by the Count of Gaeta. This measure was said to be owing to an energetic protest on the part of the Austrians, Spaniards, and Neapolitans. In consequence, adds the writer of this letter, of a serious altercation which had arisen between the Cardinals and General Rostolan, the triple deputation which was to have proceeded to Portici, to invite the Pope to return, will not leave Rome. The domiciliary visits of the police in the Ghetto still continued; two carriages belonging to the Count had been seized, besides many other articles belonging to the Cardinals, and 30,000 scudi.

The *Giornale di Roma* of the 26th ult. publishes a list of fourteen persons condemned by court-martial to various periods of imprisonment, excepting one, who is condemned to the galleys for twenty years.

SICILY.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Palermo, October 20:—"Our city is as mournful as a sepulchre; a hundred pieces of cannon and 30,000 bayonets are scarcely sufficient to keep down the spirit of indignation, and the desire for revenge, which smoulders in the breasts of the people. On the 4th of this month, the *fete* day of the Hereditary Prince, there was published a protest of the Sicilians, a copy of which was sent to the representatives of each Foreign Power. This bold proceeding has terrified the Bourbon of Naples, notwithstanding his arms and his soldiers, by which he seeks to keep in a state of unworthy slavery a generous people. The protest preceded by some time the note of Lord Palmerston, which we hope will bring matters to an issue; they cannot long remain as they are now."

THE PIRATES IN BORNEO.—Her Majesty's brig Albatross and the Hon. East India Company's steamer Nemesis arrived at Singapore, Sept. 4th, with accounts of the proceedings of Sir James Brooke, on a naval expedition against the Sakarran and Sarabas pirates. Sir James, with the Sarawak flotilla, reached the Moratabas on the night of the 24th of July, where they found a force already anchored. On the 28th, Sir James Brooke, with a part of the native force, anchored off Kaluka.

The other detachment was stationed at the mouth of the Sarabas. The Nemesis took up a station in the bay between the two rivers, and the men-of-war's boats in line shoreward. They remained in this position till the evening of the 30th, when word was brought that the pirates, after threatening Palo, had proceeded to a river named St. Maring and anchored there. On the evening of the 31st, it was intimated that the piratical squadron was approaching.

In about fifteen minutes all were in motion to meet them, the Nemesis proceeding seaward to command them, and prevent their escape to sea. As soon as she was descried by the pirates, they made for the Kaluka river, where their progress was intercepted by the native boats, and those commanded by Lieuts. Wilmshurst and Everest. The pirates then, as a dernier resort, made a dash to reach their own river, when they came in immediate contact with the men-of-war boats and the action became general.

Two large prahus were seen by the commander escaping seaward, and the steam-tender was ordered to chase. The nearest one, having barely escaped one of her six-pound rockets, made for the river and met a pirate's doom. The Nemesis, which had been dealing death and destruction to all around her, ran her down, and the scene which took place as her crew, about sixty in number, came in contact with her paddle-wheels, beggars all description. A large congreve rocket, from the little steamer, entered the prahu that had continued out to sea, and rendered her destruction complete. A signal was now made to close.

At 12 30, on the morning of the 1st, Commander Farquhar ordered the boats of the various vessels in tow, and having sent the Ranee with despatches to Sir James Brooke, then in some part of the Kaluka river, we commenced the ascent of the Sarabas, to prevent escape by the Rembas branch. At daylight the bay was one mass of wreck, shields, spears, and portions of destroyed prahus, extending as far as the eye could reach; while on the sandy spit, which extends a considerable distance seaward on the left bank of the Sarabas, were upwards of seventy prahus, which the natives were busy clearing of all valuables and destroying.

The punishment inflicted on these barbarians has been most complete. Of the 120 prahus which it is said started on the expedition, and all of which were in the bay on the preceding evening, more than 87 were destroyed, and the loss of life on their side must have been immense; indeed it has been placed as high as 1200 men. On our part, saving a few casualties, all were unscathed. On the 2d of August the expedition proceeded up the river. The whole of the settlements on both sides were destroyed.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Lecture season, as will be seen by advertisement, is to commence on Monday evening next, the 3d December, when Professor Johnston will deliver the opening Lecture. A highly prosperous season is anticipated.

LECTURES ON ANATOMY, &c.—Dr. Dow delivered a highly interesting and instructive course of Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, last week, at the Mechanics' Institute, including remarks on Indigestion, its causes and effects, &c., in the course of which he dealt out some prime "hits" relative to "fast and great eaters," tobacco consumers, &c.—The Lectures, which were delivered in a very pleasing manner, were illustrated by a beautiful Manikin, or model of the human form, and Skeletons of various sizes.—We are happy to perceive that the Directors of the Institute have engaged Dr. Dow to deliver a course of Physiological Lectures shortly after the opening of the Lecture season, which we trust will be numerously attended, as they cannot fail of being both entertaining and instructive.

At a meeting of the Common Council, on Wednesday last, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Needham, Smith, Keans, Fairweather and Vanhorne, was appointed to take into consideration and report upon the propriety of reducing the number of the men of the Police force.

FREDERICTON.—A petition from the Magistrates, Merchants, and other inhabitants of Fredericton, has been presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to direct that the necessary steps be taken to erect Fredericton into a Port of Entry, by the establishment of the necessary Custom House Officers, and thus enable the petitioners to participate in the advantages to which they believe they are entitled, in common with Her Majesty's subjects similarly situated in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions on this continent and elsewhere.

His Excellency, in reply to the petitioners, stated that their application shall receive the most careful consideration of His Excellency and the Executive Council.

THE ETHIOPIAN CONCERTS.—Our readers will bear in mind, that the SABLE HARMONISTS will give the first of their *farewell* series of Concerts, at the Mechanics' Institute, this evening. We had the pleasure of hearing their rehearsal yesterday, at which a variety of *entirely new* pieces were beautifully performed; and we can therefore assure our readers, that a truly delightful succession of *novelties* will be presented on the present occasion. It appears to us that the Harmonists have considerably improved in voice since their previous visit to St. John; which fact, combined with their known musical precision and tone harmony, will render their performances increasingly attractive. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that Mr. Howard, the Violin performer, is a *left-handed* artist; and the beauty and delicacy of his performances are thus enhanced by the peculiarity of his instrumentation. As the Company will *positively* give only *three* Concerts prior to their final departure for the United States, we doubt not that they will be patronized by crowded houses.

☞ We have had another week of mild weather, without the slightest appearance of either frost or snow. To-day the weather is truly delightful, a bright sun and clear atmosphere rendering all things cheerful; while the present temperature of the air appears to indicate a continuance of similar weather for some days to come.—We have just seen a *bouquet* of Flowers, consisting of *Sweet Peas, Mignonette*, and a variety of other Floral beauties, gathered this morning from the garden of a Gentleman in this City, and which have bloomed in the open air.

The following extracts will show that similar genial weather prevails at other places in these Provinces:—

THE SEASON.—All the Colonial papers speak of the mildness of the season. The weather with us has been remarkably fine, more particularly the last four or five days, which have resembled the weather we experience in the latter end of May. As yet not a particle of ice has made in the river, not even on the shore or in the booms.—*Miramichi Gleaner, 20th.*

THE SEASON.—The weather still continues fine—we have scarcely had any frost this autumn—not a snow-flake has fallen, and the fields are still verdant. The pastures now supply more feed for cattle than they did in midsummer; and after all, hay may be so short as has been anticipated.—*Yarmouth N. S. Herald.*

QUEBEC, Nov. 17.—The weather continues delightfully mild, for the season. The ground is as free from snow as in the middle of June, and outdoor labour can be pursued with even more comfort than at that period of the year. All the fears entertained respecting a short supply of fodder for the cattle, during the winter, have been dissipated by the unprecedented openness of the season. It is seldom, indeed, that our farmers are so highly favoured as they are this year—their stock, up to the 17th November, being enabled to graze in the fields, while in ordinary years they are pent up for the winter, in stall, generally a fortnight before this time.—*Gazette.*

The Committee appointed to receive the contributions in the City of Saint John on behalf of the Diocesan Church Society, feeling deeply impressed with the vast importance of this Society to the future existence and welfare, under God, of the Church in this Province, sensible that much misapprehension prevails as to its nature and objects, and convinced that the ready and zealous co-operation of all Churchmen will be gladly extended to the promotion and support of the many holy objects which it is designed to carry out,—earnestly desire attention to the following brief exposition of them, viz:—

1. Missionary Visits to places where there is no settled Clergyman, and aid to new and poor Missions.

2. The establishment of Divinity Scholarships, at King's College, Fredericton, and assistance, where necessary, to those who may be under preparation for the Ministry, especially sons of Clergymen.

3. Aid to Sunday and other Schools, in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging of Schoolmasters and Catechists.

4. The supply of Books and Tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church.

5. Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Chapels.

6. Aid to the building of Parsonage Houses.

7. The creation of a Fund towards the augmentation of the stipends of poor Clergymen—towards making provision for those who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity—and for the widows and orphans of the Clergy—and towards the education of the children of poor Clergymen.

8. General purposes of the Society.

These are the leading objects of the Society; and who can adequately estimate their magnitude and importance, or who can refuse his aid to them? Each contributor becomes a member capable of bearing a part in all its proceedings, and may confine his support to either of the objects mentioned. The efforts of the Society have been attended with considerable success, and we may truly say, "Hitherto the Lord has helped us;" but a great work yet remains before us. The Churches around us, in the United States, and elsewhere, are lengthening their cords and strengthening their stakes, whilst, it may be said, we are languishing. The wants of the Church are increasing,—its necessities have in some measure been supplied by the free-will offerings of its members, gathered together and devoted to those purposes by this Society. These offerings we have again to solicit, and we call then upon all and every person belonging to our communion, as they value their common faith and the high trust committed to them, to enrol themselves as members of this Society,—to give it their generous and hearty support,—to consider it a duty and a privilege to cast into the treasury of God, for His purpose, and in furtherance of His cause, some portion of that worldly wealth, which He himself has bestowed upon them,—"For the silver is mine and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of Hosts,"—as a token of our gratitude; and would offer it not only willingly, but with thankfulness that He should vouchsafe to point out a way in which we can do something to mark our sense of all that we owe to Him, remembering also, "That he which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly, and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully;" and again, "From the day that the foundation of the Lord's Temple was laid, consider it, —from this day will I bless you."

By Order of the Committee.

H. BOWYER SMITH, } Sub
JAMES R. RUEL, } Committee.

St. John, N. B., 21st November, 1849.

For convenience of collecting the Subscriptions, the Committee has been subdivided as follows:

KING'S WARD.

First Section.—From Union-street and Wellington Row, northward and westward—Mr. Joseph Fairweather and Dr. Botsford.

Second Section.—All to the northward of Union street and east of Wellington Row—Messrs. H. B. Smith, Edwin Fairweather and W. H. Scovil.

Third Section.—All south of Union-street in this Ward—Messrs. E. B Peters and James R. Ruel.

QUEEN'S WARD.

First Section.—All north of Princess-street—Messrs. R. F. Hazen and S. J. Scovil.

Second Section.—All south of Princess-street—Messrs. W. H. Hatheway and H. Perkins.

DUKE'S WARD.—Messrs. W. Wright and H. B. Smith.

SYDNEY WARD.—Messrs. J. M. Robinson and Thomas McAvity.

We copy the following notice of the Law Reports of David S. B. Kerr, Esq., from the 'Boston Law Reporter' for Oct. 1849. Recently we believe Mr. Kerr has resigned his place as Reporter to the Bench, and has been succeeded by John C. Allen, Esq.

We may remark by the way, that we have seen complimentary notices of these reports, from Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, J. Jones, Richard Fletcher, S. Greenleaf, and Rufus Choate, all gentlemen of the highest standing in connection with the Bench and Bar of the United States.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

REPORTS OF CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW-BRUNSWICK. BY DAVID SHANE KERR, Esq., Barrister at Law. Vol. III. Nos 1-6. 1848-1849.—In a former volume of our periodical, we took occasion briefly to advert to the appearance of the first volume of these excellent reports, and to give our professional brother a heartfelt welcome to the long array of juridical reports. The first was in due time followed by a second of equal merit; and now, *non deficit alter*, we have a large portion of the third. We are glad to see the method adopted, of publishing the cases of each term in a separate pamphlet, thus giving to the profession and the public the earliest possible information of the decisions; the delay occasioned by the publication of entire volumes only, has long been complained of by the profession as an "unmitigated evil;" known, however, in no country but our own.

Of the style of these reports it is now superfluous to speak, as they have so long and so well spoken for themselves. The arguments of the learned counsel show that our brethren of the Province are not a whit behind their fellows, either in other Provinces or the States, in legal acumen, persuasive argumentation, or familiarity with the sages of the law. The judgments, too, of the highly respected Bench discover depth of research, power of analysis, sound discrimination, and extent of learning, which would do no discredit to either branch in Westminster Hall. The condensed good sense and brevity of the judgments is not the least of their merits.

F. W. Hatheway, Esq., of this City, the principal owner of the Forest Queen, has commenced the erection of a new Steamer on the bank of the river near the old Market House. She is to be 155 feet clear, and 24 feet beam. The engine, which is a horizontal condensing one, was purchased in Toronto, Canada West, by Mr. Hatheway, and is about the same power of that in the Forest Queen. The work is placed under the direction of Mr. Dow, who has proved himself well qualified, from his former success in building.—[Fred. Reporter.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—"During the last three years, (remarks a writer in the St. John's Times,) the prosperity of Newfoundland has greatly declined. Poverty and debt sorely press the majority of the fishermen. The system of trade, the great expense and risk in prosecuting the fishery, and the various calamities which have of late afflicted the colony, have been the united cause of our present distress."

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Lieut. Col. Streatfield has sailed for Canada, to assume the command of the department at Kingston, in consequence of the death by cholera, of Lieut. Colonel Fenwick.

JAMAICA.—The Kingston correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in a letter dated Nov. 2, says: the Assembly is still in Session. They have given an import bill for fifteen months, and a police bill for the same period. The former is the principal for revenue; it gives about £120,000 per annum. The other revenue bills have not yet passed. There is some delay in passing them. The majority, composed of some of the most respectable and wealthy members, are determined not to give any more revenue bills, until they can secure a saving in the expenditure of the country. A proposal is now before the House to reduce all salaries from £200 to £1000, ten per cent. This, it is supposed will be resisted by the Council, which is composed of the parties to be affected by the measure. Things will not, and can not longer be tolerated by such a body of men against the voice of the people.

We learn from the Dominica Colonist of the 13th ultimo, that the Lieut. Governor, McDonald, had placed himself in unjustifiable hostility to the House of Assembly of that colony, and that the Assembly had prepared and unanimously adopted an address to the Queen, which was forwarded to England.

A Bill was before the Barbadoes Assembly to reduce the salaries of officials, but the present incumbents were not to be affected by it. It is a prospective measure.

[From the Quebec Gazette, Nov. 17.]

The following is the Address of Mr. Wilson to the Members of the League in this City. It urges the adoption of the elective principle, a union of the Provinces, protection to native industry, and retrenchment in the public expenditure; with these principles conceded, and a fundamental change in our banking and currency laws, Mr. Wilson conceives that an effectual remedy would be found to the load of grievances, political and commercial, under which we suffer.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE QUEBEC BRANCH OF THE BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.

MY FRIENDS,—On the termination of the second session of the convention of the British American League, which has held its sittings in Toronto, I again address you.

Upon the question of adopting the elective principle, in constituting the Legislative Council, and the understanding that it was to be extended to the office of Governor General, the members of the convention were nearly equally divided.

For the successful working of any political association, it is indispensable it should move compactly, and that there should be no division on any leading point.

To obtain that unity of sentiment and action, upon a question of so much importance as the elective principle, you and the other branches of the League throughout the Province are now appealed to. You are appealed to, to affirm or reject the proposal, that the members of the Legislative Council and Governor General should be elective; and you are requested to give your yea or nay before the 1st of January.

The League must now assume a definite character—it must no longer be the arena for unprofitable discussion—it must either defend our political connection with Great Britain as it now exists, or it must point out what changes are required, consequent on our altered condition as colonists, from the altered policy of England, and exert its whole influence to effect those changes.

Should a majority of the Branches declare in favour of the elective principle, that principle must be cordially supported and maintained by the political influence of every individual member of the association, and by the League as one man. This is the only way in which we can make progress in the course of our public duty, and in which the League can be made powerful to the attainment of any end.

From the liberal character of the resolutions which I have proposed and advocated, some parties who are not able to draw a line between their duty to their Sovereign and their rights as subjects, have questioned my loyalty; and I know it has been stated that I secretly cherish a desire to strike the flag of England, and hoist that of the United States over the British American Provinces on this continent. Every drop of blood in my veins proclaims the imputation false; a disloyal aspiration has never yet passed my lips, or a thought, inconsistent with my duty to my Sovereign and my country, rested upon my mind. But I have been taught that the free expression of opinion is the right of every Briton; and that to seek to establish a righteous and efficient system of legislation is not at variance with my fealty to my Queen, or attachment to the British flag.

The annexation of the British American Provinces to the United States—a change which has been prominently discussed, depends entirely upon the will of Great Britain. If she should be disposed to permit it, in the present disjointed state of these Colonies, they would not have a voice in the matter; and if she says it shall not be so—it will not be so. My opinion is, that such a Union with the neighbouring republic would be attended with sacrifices far exceeding any advantages that can possibly be obtained by it; that we should involve ourselves in responsibilities and political difficulties of a most objectionable kind; and that we can attain the fullest prosperity, at less cost, and with much more honour to ourselves, under certain changes in the mode of constituting the Colonial Government, and with enlarged powers of self-legislation. I am opposed to annexation as a duty to the Province which is my adopted country; I am opposed to annexation from a conviction that it is a most impolitic and injurious course to every interest which, as a people, we ought to value. I am opposed to the discussion of the question now, because, being a dependency of the British Empire, we cannot take an independent position as a contracting party; and I deplore the conduct of many of my friends on this question, because I am convinced the course they have taken is fraught with evils of the worst character to the peace and welfare of the Province.

I am prepared to meet firmly and respectfully the powers that govern us; I am prepared to come forward with a declaration of our grievances, and demand our rights; I am prepared to defend colonial interests against the destructive aggression of Imperial authority; but I am not prepared to renounce my allegiance, and seek to violate the integrity of the British empire, in the pusillanimous whining cry which talks of a peaceable rupture.

I have no wish to conceal from you, the people of this Province, or the people of England, that I am desirous to assist in placing the British American Provinces in a state of comparative independence—self-preservation commands me to do so. I see it as a state we must attain, before we can fully enjoy those blessings which, in the rich bounty of Providence, are placed within our reach—I see it as a state we must attain, before we can induce the settlement of labour among us, or the investment of capital; and I hold it perfectly compatible with my relation to the Crown of Great Britain and the people of England.

It has hitherto been the policy of England to suppress and discourage the establishment of manufactures, in the distant possessions of the empire, and compel the inhabitants thereof to purchase the products of her diligence; for which object the parent government holds a veto on our parliamentary proceedings, and appoints two branches out of three in the Provincial Government. This policy might be pursued with some shew of reason, and submitted to patiently by the colonists, so long as she consented to receive in return colonial produce, to the exclusion of foreign. But, when she has admitted foreigners, possessing large capital, with all the advantages of self-government and the entire control of their own resources, to meet us on equal terms in her markets—when she has admitted aliens to take the rightful heritage of her children, and cast them off to take care of themselves, she cannot perpetrate the injustice of such a course, and endeavour to shackle us as the serfs of an arbitrary power, for her own national aggrandizement. No, I believe it will be her pride to leave us the full control over our civil and social rights, to prepare us ultimately for self-government, and to take an honorable rank, at some future day, as an independent people among the nations of the earth.

Let me, therefore, call you to your duty, at the present momentous crisis in the destiny of your country. You have been pleased to elect me your President and one of your delegates to the convention; you did so under a knowledge that I advocate an elective Governor and Legislative Council, with enlarged powers of self-legislation, that I am favorable to a union of the British American Provinces, protection to native industry, and retrenchment in the public expenditure; and as measures of no less importance than the foregoing, that I consider a fundamental change in our banking and currency laws absolutely necessary to our manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial prosperity. If with these views and my conduct you are satisfied, I look for your zealous and energetic co-operation in the service of your country.

If on the contrary, you should rest in disgraceful apathy and permit your country to be depressed, and its interests sacrificed—or if you should disapprove of my views and withhold from me your support,—I can have no objection to retire from that honorable situation in which your confidence has placed me. I am your faithful servant,

THOS. WILSON,
President Q. B. of the B. A. L.

Quebec, 16th Nov., 1849.

EXPENSES OF THE CANADA GOVERNMENT.—That the outcry on this subject is not without reason, is amply substantiated by a statement which has appeared in the *Avenir*, showing the expenses of our civil government in the year 1848. It has been translated by our contemporary the Montreal *Gazette*; but the entire article being too lengthy for our space, we merely subjoin the heads, which are as follow:—

The Governor General's salary and contingent expenses connected with his office, £11 624 19s. 8d.

The Executive Council, £12,567, making altogether the sum of £24,261 between 29 individuals.

Cost for public edifices, £15,240, for rent, taxes, insurances, repairs, &c.

Provincial Secretary's Department, 19 persons' salaries, £2,567.

Receiver General's Department, 14 clerks and 2 messengers, salaries, £3 092.

Cost of the Customs' Department, employing 209 individuals, £34,000.

Cost of Excise Department, about 20 persons, £3 330 19s.

Cost of Registrar General's Department, 6 persons, £1,383 12s. 1d.

Militia Department, £2,020.

Emigration Department, £752 4s. 2d.

Pensions, £5,257 11s. 4d.

Education Department, 6 persons, £1,175.

Administration of Justice, 147 persons, with salaries amounting to £54,000.

Queen's Printers, for the session of 1848, £6,241 4s. 11d.

Eight Commissioners, for 1848, £662 14s. 6d.

Geological Department,—Salaries of three persons, and contingent expenses, £2 160.

Public Works—exclusive of the salaries of the two heads of the Department, £36 520.

Public Lands Department—entire cost, £29,121 2s. 9d.

Cost of the Legislature of 1848, with various contingent expenses, £25 624.

Total, £265,905 for the civil government of a million and a half of people.

A faint idea of the ruthlessness of the whole system of our responsible government may be formed, from the assertion that when the Executive came from Upper Canada to Montreal, five years ago, it brought 300 followers—it now returns with 600!—*Quebec Gazette.*

CANADA.—L. J. Papineau has written a letter in the *Quebec Independent*, in which he comes out strongly in favor of annexation to the United States. The Toronto *Globe*, on the contrary, comes out with an address, breathing warm attachment to England, signed by 2,000 men of all parties in that City. It is said that a Toronto Annexation Manifesto will appear early in the ensuing month.

DETROIT, Nov. 17.—Advices from Sault Ste. Marie, speak of great excitement in consequence of the refusal or neglect of the Canadian authorities to compensate the Indians for land now in possession of the Quebec Mining Company, as agreed upon. The Indians, numbering 300 men, well armed, have marched, with the purpose of taking property by force, and serious consequences are apprehended.

MONTREAL, Nov. 19.—*The Troubles among the Miners of Lake Superior.*—We have authority for stating that serious difficulties have occ