The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 23, 1847.

FIRST NOVEMBER MAIL.

The steam Ship *Acadia*, Capt. Shannon, with the first November Mail, 14 days from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening last. The Letter portion of the Mail was received in this City on Saturday evening, but the News papers did not arrive until last evening, with the regular Halifax mail. Mr. Richard Wright, who arrived in the express coach from Halifax on Saturday, brought several English papers, which we believe were the only ones received till last evening.—The news is both important and interesting, and we are happy to state, amidst the wide spread commercial depression, somewhat encouraging. The continued failures in business and prostration of trade at length induced the Government to interpose their influence. A letter, inserted below, was accordingly addressed by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, recommending the Directors to enlarge their discounts, at a high rate of interest, 8 per cent. The Directors having acceded to the Government proposition, an immediate and beneficial change in the money market began to be felt. The European Times says "The effect of the measure was electrical; in the eagerness of speculators for a fall to buy in their accounts the market became wild, Consols in a day or two advanced, after the most violent fluctuations, not less than five per cent, upon their extremest point of depression the previous week.—Shares of railways, which had been ruinously depressed, rose rapidly. The sugar market became more active, and cotton and corn advanced considerably."

Willmer & Smith's European Times of the 4th, says—The period that has elapsed since the issue of our last publication has been one memorable in the annals of trade and commerce. Scarcely had that paper left our shores when commercial affairs assumed a crisis that alarmed all classes, and induced the Government to issue a letter of recommendation to the Directors of the Bank of England, to assist in mitigating the mercantile embarrassments that were daily occurring. The step taken by the Directors in obedience to this letter has had the effect of temporarily tranquilizing the fears of commercial men. And altho' no great improvement has taken place in the demand for Colonial produce, or the value at which it is sold, a partial stoppage has been put to further failures, both here and in London. Still it must be acknowledged, that trade in all its branches labours under much depression, and cannot for some time yet assume is usual buoyancy.

LIVERPOOL, November 4.

MORE FAILURES OF MERCHANTS, &c.—There has been upwards of fifty more failures in London, Liverpool, Manchester, &c., since the sailing of the last steamer. We regret to state that, besides mercantile failures, we have to record the stoppage of several banks in various parts of the country.—The North and South Wales Bank at Liverpool, having numerous branches in the Principality, has succumbed under the influence of a mischievous report, which caused a run upon the bank. The Salisbury Bank (Brodie & Co), the Shaftesbury and Hindon Bank (Brodie & King), and the Shrewsbury Bank (Adams, Warren, & Co), have also stopped payment.

Manchester has not escaped amid the extensive ruin which has prevailed elsewhere. The failure of Mr. Robert Gardner, a merchant trading largely to China and the East Indies, besides having extensive spinning and manufacturing establishments, has produced great surprise. The houses of R. & J. Farbridge, and Martin & Hartwright, besides several minor firms, have also failed.

In London the chief suspensions have been Scott, Bell, & Co., extensive East India merchants, who have, however, it is stated, since resumed business. The colonial brokers of Mincing-lane, J. P. Howard & Co., and Charles Sutherland & Co., have also been compelled to call their creditors together. The latter has resumed business. We regret to state that Messrs. Coates & Co., the buyers of goods for the American market, in Bread-street, Cheapside, have stopped payment. Their liabilities are estimated at about £100,000. Mr. J. S Curtis, an old house in the hide trade, has also failed.

On the continent considerable failures have taken place; Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Lisbon, and Ghent have chiefly suffered. The French house, at St. Petersburg, of C. Riva & Co., has also failed.

We may mention here that the drafts of the Union Bank of Calcutta have been refused acceptance by the London agents, and have been returned, the effect of which will be serious to the parent establishment.

The statement of the affairs of Messrs. Gower & Co., is not very satisfactory. Their liabilities are £450,832; their ledger balances are £573,501; the present valuation of their assets only £112,331. The Mauritius estates do not seem to be capable of valuation. The debts of Fry & Griffiths are £90,979, whilst the credits are but £19,231. An investigation of their case is in progress. It was with sincere regret that we had to announce in our paper of the 5th ult., the failure of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. Thomas, Son, & Lefevre, extensively engaged in the Russian trade. Letters received in Hamburg state that "the Emperor of Russia had given orders to the bank to assist every merchant that might be able to prove his solvency by his books." We are gratified to learn that Messrs. Thomas, Son, & Lefevre, were the first to whom this generous aid of the Emperor was extended. In consequence of this, it is generally anticipated that the London correspondents of that firm would forthwith resume business.

A statement of the affairs of Barclay Brothers & Co. has been made public, by which it would appear that 14s. in the pound is the most that can be hoped for the creditors, and we are afraid the dividend will scarcely amount to that figure. It is satisfactory to state that Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, & Co. have announced the receipt of ample funds to cover the drafts of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company at New York, on Gower, Nephews, & Co., and request the presentation of the bills for the needful; and it has also been notified that the drafts of the Gore Bank, Upper Canada, drawn on Reid, Irving, & Co., will be protected by Glyn & Co., ample funds having been remitted for the purpose by that institution.

DEPUTATION TO THE PRIME MINISTER ON THE CRISIS.—On Saturday, the 23d ult. Mr. Masterman and Mr. Glyn, at the head of a deputation of London Bankers, called upon the Prime Minister at Downing-street, and were immediately admitted to an audience. They represented the intensity of the panic; the impossibility of allowing matters to continue without making some effort to alleviate the pressure; that the bankers were full of money, but not one dared to part with it to his customers for fear of a run upon him, and their statements produced such effect on the mind of the Minister that he promised on the Monday following to give them an answer.

Mr. Rothschild also visited the Minister.—When the news of these interviews transpired a better feeling in the city was the result. Consols and shares somewhat rallied. It transpired, also, that Sir Robert Peel had arrived in London on the previous evening, and was immediately called upon by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The interview lasted several hours. Sir Robert and his lady the following day went to Windsor Castle on a courtly visit to her Majesty, all which was deemed highly significant that something important was meditated. On Monday, in the middle of the day, the following official document was made public.

"*Downing-street, Oct. 25, 1847.*

"*Gentlemen,*—Her Majesty's Government have seen with the deepest regret the pressure which has existed for some weeks upon the commercial interests of the country, and that this pressure has been aggravated by a want of that confidence which is necessary for carrying on the ordinary dealings of trade. They have been in hopes that the check given to transactions of a speculative character, the transfer of capital from other countries, the influx of bullion, and the feeling which a knowledge of these circumstances might have been expected to produce, would have removed the prevailing distrust. They were encouraged in this expectation by the speedy cessation of a similar state of feeling in the month of April last. These hopes have, however, been disappointed; and her Majesty's Government have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when they ought to attempt, by some extraordinary and temporary measure, to restore confidence to the mercantile and manufacturing community. For this purpose they recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England, in the present emergency, to enlarge the amount of their discounts and advances, upon approved security; but that, in order to retain this operation within reasonable limits, a high rate of interest should be charged. In present circumstances they would suggest that the rate of interest should not be less than 8 per cent. If this course should lead to any infringement of the existing law, her Majesty's Government will be prepared to propose to the Parliament on its meeting, a bill of indemnity. They will rely on the discretion of the directors to reduce as soon as possible the amount of their notes, if any extraordinary issues should take place, within the limits prescribed by law. Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that any extra profit derived from the measure should be carried to the account of the public, but the precise mode of doing so must be left to a future arrangement. Her Majesty's Government are not insensible to the evil of any departure from the law which has placed the currency of this country upon a sound basis; but they feel confident that in the present circumstances, the measure which they have proposed may be safely adopted; and that, at the same time, the main provisions of that law, and the vital principle of preserving the convertibility of the bank note may be firmly maintained. We have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient humble servants.

(Signed) "JOHN RUSSELL,
"CHAS. WOOD.

"The Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England."

Immediate Assembling of Parliament.—A supplement to last Friday's Gazette, contains her Majesty's proclamation for calling Parliament together for the despatch of business on the 18th instant.

LONDON, October 26.—No improvement was last week perceptible in the affairs of commerce; holders of colonial produce have manifested much desire to relise, and by pressing large parcels upon the market, effected a further reduction in the value. The home trade are very cautious in their proceedings privately; and the articles submitted to public sale only partly found buyers. The amount of business concluded by exporters was but trifling in all articles, although merchants offered to submit to further reduced terms. Goods used in the process of manufactures were purchased with reluctance by the home trade as well as shippers, and prices again went low.

It is, we fear, not without cause that the government has determined to summon Parliament "for the dispatch of business," at so early a period as the 18th of November. From facts that have come to our knowledge, we are satisfied that government is in possesion of very unfavourable information respecting the potatoe crop of Ireland and Scotland, the disease having exhibited itself to an alarming extent in the north of Ireland, and the destitution, in consequence, is likely to be of a most serious character; and it is clear that, under the present Bank Charter Act, the nation is not in a position to import corn, if payment is to be made in gold. We are not surprised, therefore, that government should be anxious to get, as early as possible, the sanction of Parliament for such measures as the exigencies of the times require.—*Shipping Gazette.*

The London *Times* of the 3d says, there was "decidedly an improved feeling in London" on the day previous. The best proof of this is, that "some first class bills were discounted at 7 per cent., the parties being also willing to take more on the same terms." This is two or three per cent., below what the Bank of England was charging last week, and is the most decided proof of returning confidence that has yet been shown.

Another gratifying circumstance is, that the Bank of England received £200,000 in gold on Tuesday, and has now received not less than £1,000,000 in ten days. As all anxiety respecting the position of the Bank of England and the banking interest generally has ceased, we may confidently hope that the internal drain from the Bank will cease also, and that its position will soon show very decided symptoms of increased strength. We have heard from a good quarter that its position is improving steadily.

The *Liverpool Times* of the 4th inst., says:—"We have now had no large failure in Liverpool for upwards of a week, and though the amount of business doing is much reduced, yet a better feeling exists, and on several articles there is a moderate increase of price. The general conviction is that we have reached the lowest point, as to prices, and that things are likely to mend gradually. The payments up to this day are large, but after they have been made, the pressure will decrease. We hear that one of our Private Banks, which greatly diminished its business recently, is now discounting freely."

There are nearly 12,000 factory hands in the berough of Manchester without the means of employment. In Ashton-under-Lyne 8377 hands have struck work; whilst the unemployed in that town and Lancaster, Preston and Bolton, amount to 4679. Besides the above, in nine towns in the district, there are no fewer than 14,500 hands unemployed, besides those which have struck, which amount to 249.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Nov. 4.—The transactions in Grain have not, since our last number, been marked by such extreme fluctuations as previously. In Liverpool the Corn market of the 22nd ult. for the better qualities of Wheat and Flour was steady, whilst the inferior descriptions slightly receded from our last quotations. In the early part of the week ending the 30th ult. the markets generally were lower, but on Friday last prices exhibited a decided movement upwards; an advance of 1s. to 2s. was established. In Liverpool Flour advanced to 29s. per barrel, and the deliveries continued upon an extensive scale, holders of Wheat throughout the country not seeming disposed to bring their stocks to market. The arrivals of Flour in London were chiefly Canadian, which rules from 24s. to 27s. per barrel. In Liverpool the demand for Flour continues active, and the deliveries exhibit no diminution. Yesterday, States and Canadian Flour met a good inquiry: 29s. 6d. and 30s. per barrel were paid for fine quality, but the latter rate was only obtained in a few instances for choice descriptions.

TIMBER MARKET.—From the usual monthly report of the Timber trade, it will be perceived that large arrivals from British America have recently taken place. The transactions of the month now closed have been limited, but this was to be expected, seeing the great difficulty there was to obtain money. Prices, on the whole, have been pretty steady; but until discounts are more easily obtained, there cannot for the present be any extensive operations carried on, and the consumption of timber will, therefore, be more limited than it otherwise would be was trade in a healthy and active state.

We learn that several timber laden vessels are at present lying in the river, owing to the circumstance that many of the consignees of such vessels, now in the docks, refuse to pay freight, or to incur the expenses to receive the cargoes consigned them from abroad. The rule is, that freights shall be paid in cash, which cannot be found at present.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—*The Service at St. Paul's.*—Sabbath being the day appointed for the general thanksgiving, several hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission to the metropolitan cathedral, so dense was the crowd that assembled to join in gratitude to the Great Head of the Church for the late merciful dispensations of His providence. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Dale, M. A., the Canon in Residence, who selected for his text the fifth chapter of the Prophet Jeremiah, verse 15, "They had belied the Lord, and said it is not He; neither shall evil come upon us, neither shall we see sword or famine."

Mr. Cobden has recently been able to purchase the paternal property of his family at Sussex, which is considerable, and which passed into other hands.

James Stephen, Esq., upon his retirement from the duties of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been raised to the dignity of a Privy Councillor.

During the last year no fewer than 2164 new dividend accounts have been opened at the Bank of England. The entire number of persons entitled to receive dividends on the 10th October was 154,904, and the average amount of stock held by each person very little exceeded the sum of £5000.

Suicide of J. H. Deffell, Esq—Mr. John Henry Deffel, the respectable West India merchant of Billiter-court, London, put an end to his existence on the 28th ult. by inhaling prussic acid in a chemist's shop. At the inquist held on the body it was proved that his mind had lately become affected by the misfortunes of his friends and the fall of colonial produce.

A gentleman committed suicide on the 28th ult., by precipitating himself from the whispering gallery of St. Paul's to the ground. He was killed instantly

The Hibernia, arrived in the Mersey on the forenoon of the 28th ult., being less than twelve days from the time she left Boston, including the usual call at Halifax.

We regret to perceive a notice from Messrs. Waghorn & Co., announcing that, after the 24th December next, their establishments in England, India, &c., will cease The competition of the Peninsular and Oriental Company has caused this abandonment of their enterprising business connected with the overland route.

Mr. Macdonald, distiller, Ben Nevis, (better known as "Long John,") has received the Queen's permission, dated on board the royal yacht, off Campbeltown, to present the Prince of Wales with a cask of whiskey, to be kept at Buckingham Palace till his Royal Highness is of age.

In consequence of the great number of presents sent to the Prince of Wales, it has been thought necessary to decline the acceptance of any more. A present sent from Sheffield was recently returned.

A Calcutta paper notices that the past year has been rendered memorable in the annals of Indian trade, by the circumstance that the exportation of cotton goods to England has entirely ceased, as not a single yard of Indian piece goods was shipped.

On the 18th ult., nearly the whole of the village of Provence, Canton de Vaud, Switzerland, was destroyed by fire. Forty-two houses were entirely consumed, and 220 persons, most of them poor, are left without shelter.

Statue of Sir R. Sale.—On Friday the marble statue of the late Sir. R. Sale, G. C. B., the "Hero of Cabul and Afghanistan," was deposited in St. Paulss Cathedral.

The first of the new decimal coins, agreeably to the plan of Mr. Sheil, will be a two shilling piece. The design has been completed by Mr. Wyon, of the Royal Mint, and displays great chasteness and artistic taste. The obverse will display a figure of her Majesty, the head being surrounded by a wreath of laurels. The reverse will be a Gothic design.

Captain George Smith, R. N., attended at the Board of Trade on Wednesday, to explain his invention for making any boat a life boat when required. It consists of self-inflating tubes of trifling weight, into which valuable property and documents may be placed and kept dry. The same principle was also shown to be applicable as a life preserver for the person.

It is stated that the diocese of India is to be subdivided, and that six new bishops are to be appointed.

The Bavarian Government is taking measures to contract a loan of 49,687,000 florins for the railroads.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the cholera is approaching Moscow with rapid strides.—It is even said that some cases had appeared in that city. A family belonging to the higher classes, which was proceeding from Saratoff to Moscow, lost two servants during the journey, and on their arrival at Moscow a child and its nurse died. Colonel Stalupin, an aide-de-camp to the Emperor, who was at his estate near Saratoff, has fallen a victim to the scourge. The cholera had likewise appeared at Odessa.

Letters from Constantinople to the 28th ult. mention that the cholera had increased at Trebisond, where, of 350 cases, there had been 150 deaths.—The official physician reported that the disease did not offer the virulent character which it had when it last invaded Europe, and that, of the cases in which medical aid is supplied at a sufficiently early stage, nine-tenths recover.

In the province of Astracan, which contains 31,300 inhabitants, there have been 5915 cases of Cholera, and 3131 deaths.

The Imperial Academy of Science of St. Petersburgh has offered a prize of 3000 roubles for the best "History of the Cholera."

The uniform penny postage has been introduced in the British colony at Hong Kong.

A regular course of omnibuses has been established between Constantinople and Adrianople, by an Armenian company. The carriages contain twelve passengers (beside three outside,) and are drawn by six horses. They complete the journey in thirty-two hours. The fare is 120 piastres.

IRELAND still remains a prey to anarchy and confusion, so that murders—cruel, horrid, bloodthirsty murders—continue to disgrace the south and western provinces. The question of tenant-right is now being much discussed and agitated from one end of the kingdom to the other. A kind of monster meeting was held at Kilmacthomas on the 24th. The object of the meeting was to take steps to promote the "tenant-right" question.—The requisition by which it was convened bore the signatures of nearly eighty Catholic clergymen, including four vicars-general, twenty parish priests, and fifty curates, besides six hundred tenant-farmers, and many respectable merchants and shopkeepers. Among the more prominent persons who attended the meeting were Mr. John O'Connell, M. P., Nicholas Power, M. P., and Sir H. W. Barron. The speeches were long, and some of them fiery against the evils of the present system, which gave farmers no right or interest in the improvement of their land. Mr. John O'Connell spoke at much length. The greatest part of his speech had special reference to the repeal of the Union, and the advantage of having back the Irish Parliament in College Green. A petition to Parliament was agreed on; and after some other minor business had been transacted, the assemblage, which some of the Dublin papers estimate at twelve to fourteen thousand, quietly dispersed.

Among the melancholy events of the day we must note the suicide of Professor M'Cullagh, of the University of Dublin, which took place early last week. The learned gentleman had brought on temporary insanity by excessive study. His funeral took place on the 30th ult. The principal squares of the University were thronged from an early hour with the sorrowing friends and admirers of the deceased, comprising all the men of rank in science or literature in Dublin.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place at Conciliation Hall on the 1st, but it was devoid of any public interest. The rent amounted to about £30.

The simultaneous collection for the national tribute to the memory of O'Connell will be made in all the parishes of Ireland on Sunday the 14th instant.

On the 22nd ult, the Custom-house officers in Newry made a seizure of 22 barrels of American flour, in which was found concealed a large quantity of cavendish tobacco.

FRANCE.—It is reported that Government will, during the next session, bring in a bill to repeal the law which excludes the Bonaparte family from France.

In the year 1839, the French mercantile navy numbered 15,600 ships, but they are now reduced to 13,679; and of these 8900 measure less than 30 tons.

SPAIN.—The King and Queen have been driving out together in an open carriage, without any attendants, to show themselves to the public, and they were received by the people everywhere with [illegible]

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Last evening, the Rev. Mr. Wishart delivered his first Lecture on "Recent Sciences." The subject will be resumed next *Monday evening.*

Next *Friday* evening, the 26th inst., Dr. Paterson will deliver a Lecture introductory to a course on Natural Philosophy.

☞ DEPOSITORY OF ARTS.—We would beg to refer our readers and the public to the advertisements of Mr. McDERMOTT, in another column, whose extensive stock of elegant Fancy and useful Articles, Pictures, &c., is now being disposed of by public auction; and as so favorable an opportunity of procuring articles of elegance and utility may not occur again very soon, the public would do well to attend.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Jacob Allan and Robert Jardine, Esquires, to be Commissioners under the 18th Section of the Act. 10th Vic. cap. 72, for incorporating the South Bay Boom Company

William O. Smith and Henry Chubb, Esquires, to be Special Commissioners of the Orphan Asylum in the City of St. John.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Mr Joseph Fairweather has been chosen a Director of this Institution, in the room of Mr. Charles Adams, appointed President of the Board.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The following is a list of the Lecturers, with their subjects, who will occupy the platform at this useful and popular Institution in the course of the approaching lecture season, which, as we announced on a former occasion, commenced on Monday evening the 15th inst.

Nov. 15th—M. H. Perley, Esq.—*Introductory Address.* 22d and 29th—Rev. Mr. Wishart—*Recent Sciences.*

Dec. 6th—Mr. G. E. Fenety—*The improvement of the Mind.* 13th—P. Stubs, Esq.—*Our Mechanics.* 20th—Rev. Mr. Lawson—*On Habit.* 27th—D. S. Morrison, Esq. (of St. Andrews)—*On Education.* 30th—Ditto ditto—*The Fixed Stars.*

January 3d and 6th—Thos. B. Wilson, Esq. (of St. Andrews)—*The Jews.* 10th—George Otty, Esq.—*The Birds of New-Brunswick.* 17th, 18th, and 20th—Rev. Mr. Brooke—*On Eloquence.* 24th—Hon. L. A. Wilmot—*On Colonization.* 31st—Mr. Foulis—*Geology.*

February 7th and 10th—Rev. Mr. Elder. 14th—Mr. John Boyd—*The demand of the age upon Young Men for increased intellectual improvement.* 21st—Mr. James Agnew—*Horology.* 28th—Mr. P. LeSeur.

March 6th—Mr. Till—*History of Navigation.*—10th—Mr. Duval—*The Crusades, and their influence on the Destinies of Europe.* 13th—P. Stubs, Esq. 20th—Mr. Chamberlain.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND CHEMISTRY.—Lectures on these interesting departments of Science, will form part of the course at the Mechanics' Institute this season. They will commence on Friday evening, the 26th instant. To Dr Paterson and Mr. Foulis, the Members of the Institute are indebted for this excellent arrangement.—As Mechanics' Apprentices are to be admitted to these lectures *free*, they are advised to apply for their tickets without delay.—We would recommend it to the Directors, to admit, at a small charge, say a dollar for the season, *all other* young Men, and all Ladies, who may be disposed to attend these Lectures, but who have not taken out *season tickets*; a nice little sum might thus be obtained, which might be appropriated to the purchase of *Apparatus*, of which the Institute stands much in need.—*Advocate.*

We observe from an advertisement published by the Secretary of the Institute, that LADIES are admitted to *all* the Lectures of the Institute for *five* shillings.—Five shillings! five shillings only for twenty-five Lectures on Miscellaneous subjects, and courses on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, including, we should think, at least eighteen more! Five shillings for upwards of forty lectures! Surely no Lady, who can spend a sixpence on a curl, or a shilling on a cosmetic, will be without a Ticket.

We take the following from the New-Brunswicker of Saturday last:—

THE VICTORIA HOUSE.—We have much pleasure in referring our readers to an Advertisement in another column from the spirited proprietors of this rising establishment, which has undergone vast improvements, the old Store fronting on Prince William-street having been completely remodelled, and an extensive two story Brick building erected on the rear, which combined, form a very splendid concern, reflecting much credit on the contractors—Messrs. W. F. Smith, Langan and Wisdom, for the excellent arrangements and perfect style with which they have completed this great addition to the mercantile establishments of this City.

The new Store will be opened on Tuesday next, with an entire fresh stock of Goods adapted for the present season, and we heartily wish that the heretofore good success which rewarded the industry of the enterprising owners, may crown their labours in their new concern.

YORK CIRCUIT COURT.—At a late hour on Saturday night the 13th instant, the Jury returned into Court, finding fourteen of the persons accused of riot at Fredericton on the 12th of July last, guilty, and acquitting seven.—On Monday morning, the 15th, His Honor Judge Carter, previous to passing sentence on the prisoners, addressed them as follows:—

"Prisoners, you have all of you been found guilty of several aggravated offences against the Laws of the country. The Jury which have had your cause in their hands, have not been hasty in coming to this conclusion; but on the contrary, they have arrived at their Verdict through a complication of evidence which satisfies me that they carefully exercised their judgment, in ascertaining the various degrees of guilt to be severally attached to you; nor do I believe that any point has ever been better decided, than that which these twelve men have had under their solemn consideration.

You are all of you more or less identified, as having taken part in the grossest misdemeanor ever attempted in this Country. But though you then set the Laws at defiance by committing the most violent outrages upon your fellow subjects, you now see before you, what must ever be the result of conduct such as yours; and you must be made to feel the necessary vindication of the Laws, in the punishment of offenders.

Do not labour under the delusion that your punishment has anything to do with your Religion; for in this country no religious distinctions are recognized. Whoever offends against the Laws must be punished; and had you been assaulted by the other party, they would now be found in your place, awaiting the sentence which it is my duty to pass upon you.

I hope some of you at least, will reflect upon your past conduct, and be influenced by what has transpired to lead quiet lives; and should you adopt this course, take my word for it, you will benefit yourselves, and receive all the protection which you need. You will do honour to your Religion, and sustain the principles of your Bishop, that good man, who would ever discourage you from such acts as you perpetrated on that unfortunate day. In the sentence which I am about to pass on you, I will not shrink from my duty; and whatever you may now think of the advice which I give you, the day will come, when you will acknowledge its propriety. As a Judge, I must award your punishment; but as a man, I offer you sincere and useful advice, which I trust will lead you to reflection and amendment."

The following are the sentences:—

Daniel Sullivan, James Linihen, John Burke, Lawrence Sullivan—Twelve months' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, with hard labour.

James Mullins, James Hogan, Michael Dooly, Jeremiah Mahony, Michael Kennedy—Six months' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, with hard labour.

Daniel O'Leary, Edward Corbet, Jeremiah Sullivan, Thomas Griffin, Lawrence Gallagher—Four months' imprisonment in the Common Gaol of this County, with hard labour.

Those sentenced to the Penitentiary arrived in St. John on Tuesday last, in custody of the High Sheriff of York County.

Keying, Governor of the Kwang provinces in China, has issued a proclamation, that hereafter 'Every body must mind their own business.'

MILITIA INSPECTION.—That loyal body, the Third Battalion King's County Militia, was inspected last month, in four Divisions, by its zealous commanding officer, Lieut. Colonel Caleb Wetmore, and mustered 1063 strong. We are informed that this battalion turns out more numerously than any other in the Province, a fact, which when its recent formation is considered, says much as well for the rapid settlement of that part of King's County comprised within its limits, as for the alacrity with which the inhabitants comply with the requirements of the law. It is expected that a new battalion will soon be formed of the men now belonging to the Third who reside on the N. W. side of the Kennebeckasis, which will comprise Bellisle and the adjacent flourishing settlements.—*Courier.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—A complimentary address, accompanied by a testimonial of gratitude, was presented by the inhabitants of Campo Bello, to Doctor DEAS, of her Majesty's steamer *Columbia*, previous to that vessel's departure for England.—Doctor D., during the Columbia's five years' visit among us, was ever ready not only with his professional services, but with his purse, to administer to the wants of the afflicted and the necessitous, particularly among the poorer classes along the shores of the Bay of Fundy; and he is justly entitled to this tribute paid to his valuable services.—*Chronicle.*

ACCIDENT.—A man named Bogan was instantly killed on board ship Lotus, on Saturday afternoon. The ballast tub, in swinging on board again, after discharging its contents, struck and immediately precipitated him down the main hatchway—when he fell upon his forehead, smashing his skull. He has left a wife and two children.—*Herald.*

An intoxicated woman was found in a yard in Sydney street, on Saturday morning, so much chilled by the inclemency of the weather that she died in a few hours after being discovered.

A Public Tea Meeting of a deeply interesting character was held in the School Room of Union-Street Church on Wednesday evening last. All the tables were well filled. In the course of the evening the following Address to Mr. Gallaway was read by the Rev. Robert Irvine,—

To the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A. M., Pastor of the Union-street Church, in the City of Saint John, New-Brunswick.

REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER,

We, the Ministers of different Evangelical denominations in the City of Saint John, understanding that you purpose to leave this place for a time, on matters connected with the interests of Evangelical Religion, cannot allow the opportunity to pass without some expression of our respect for you as a gentleman, a pastor, and a brother.

Your demeanour, sir, since your settlement in this City, has been in all respects highly creditable to your character as a gentleman, and has gained for you the respect and esteem of all who have met you in the private circles of life; —in such circles your intercourse with all denominations of Christians has uniformly proved that you never failed to carry the bearing of the Christian Minister from the pulpit into society.

We believe that your labours as a pastor have been much felt by souls in this community, and that they bear the obvious marks of the Divine approval.

As a Christian Brother, we have all felt great pleasure in your valued society, having always found in you an able and unflinching advocate of Evangelical truth, of Christian union, and of perfect religious freedom.

While we feel the loss which your absence from the City will occasion, we rejoice to think that it will be amply supplied by your best efforts being exerted on behalf of the cause of our common Lord in these Provinces—and we are quite sanguine in the hope that your visit to the Mother Country at this time, will tend to subserve the interests of Evangelical Religion in the Colonies of British North America.

And now, dear brother, we commend you to God, hoping that His gracious providence may protect you in the way, and restore you to us again in the fullness of the Gospel of Christ.

We are, dear Brother,
Your affectionate brethren in the bonds of the Gospel,

ROBERT IRVINE,
Pastor of the First Free Presbyterian Church.
SAMUEL ROBINSON
Pastor of the First Baptist Church
SAMPSON BUSBY,
Wesleyan Missionary, Portland.
HENRY DANIEL,
Wesleyan Minister.
INGHAM SUTCLIFFE,
Wesleyan Minister.
EDWARD D. VERY,
Pastor of Baptist Church, Portland.

Saint John, N. B., 17th Nov. 1847.

Mr. Gallaway duly acknowledged this very affectionate and seasonable address of his Ministerial brethren—specifically alluded to one or two points contained in it,—urged an increasing dependence on the Spirit of God in all Christian exertions,—and closed with an allusion to that gathering together of true believers from all sections of the visible Church, and that perfect and everlasting union which awaited such in the heavenly world.—*Courier.*

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—We learn, by a private letter from Woodstock, that John Grant, Esq., of the Crown Land Department, of this Province, one of the gentlemen employed in conducting the survey of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, came very near losing his life in that service, under the following circumstances.—It appears that about noon on the 5th instant, Mr. Grant left the party of which he was in charge, on the line somewhere near the Tobique mountains, for the purpose of ascending a hill in the neighbourhood to make some observations on the face of the surrounding country, telling his party that he would return in about an hour. Hour after hour passed away until the party became alarmed for his safety when they proceeded to search for him, which search they continued from day to day until they were at last compelled to give him up for lost. It seems that Mr. Grant had left unattended and without a morsel of food or even a pocket compass, expecting to be gone only a short time, when a fog overtook him in which he lost his way, and continued to travel from the fifth up to the tenth instant, without a particle of food. On the morning of the 10th, he had become so completely exhausted that he could go no further, but even in this dreadful situation he had presence of mind to take his handkerchief from his pocket and hang it up as high as he could reach on a tree, on the bank of the stream which he was following down, in the seemingly vain hope that it might attract attention to the spot where he laid himself down to recruit his exhausted strength, or die. Most fortunately a party of three men were out in the wilderness exploring for lumber berths, when one of them, whose name we did not learn, observed the handkerchief and said to his companions that as it appeared to be a good one he would take the canoe and cross the stream and get it. He accordingly did so, and found, to his astonishment, its owner lying insensible at the foot of the tree. He immediately procured the assistance of his companions, and these hardy and good hearted woodsmen used every means in their power to restore the sufferer, and finally succeeded in conveying him to a house on the Tobique river. Medical aid was immediately sent for to Woodstock, and we are happy to learn that Mr. Grant is now doing well, and that Dr. Rice expected that it would be practicable to remove him to comfortable quarters at the mouth of the Tobique on Monday last. Captain Henderson, of the Royal Engineers, left Fredericton for the Tobique immediately on hearing of the accident which happened to Mr. Grant.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—The body of Elias Tupper, Esquire, Barrister at Law, formerly of King's County, was discovered lying in the dock at the north side of Brown's wharf, on Thursday. Deceased had been missing since the night of Tuesday, 9th instant. He was at the store of Mr. Chas. Dickey that evening for some time, but after leaving it, about half-past 8 o'clock, not the slightest tidings of him could be obtained by his friends, until his corpse was discovered as above described. From the appearance of the body, there could be no doubt that his fate was altogether accidental and unwitnessed by human eye. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.—[Halifax Recorder, Nov. 20.

Mr. Tupper formerly resided several years in St. John.—He was about 37 years of age.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.—The steamer Unicorn arrived on Wednesday, bringing accounts from St. John's to the 11th inst. There is but little local information given by the press, save statements of the destitution prevailing at the outports. People from a distance are gathering into the capital, with a view of avoiding the threatened horrors of starvation. The Government has ordered 9000 barrels of Indian Meal from the United States, for the purpose of supplying the cravings of the famishing thousands on the coasts of the Island. A lot of 2000 barrels arrived just before the Unicorn left. According to the Newfoundland r— "The condition of the population, and the prospects for the severe winter at hand are becoming daily more alarming. Destitution in the outports is every day forcing their unfortunate inhabitants in large numbers into the annual investment of their labour, and the people seem weighed down by the harrowing anticipations which so naturally arise."—But the want of food is not the only calamity pressing upon the people. They are in danger of also suffering from the scarcity of Clothing.—[Ibid.

THANKSGIVING.—Already the following twelve States have agreed upon the 25th of November, next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer:—New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Missouri, Michigan, Maryland.—It is to be hoped that the other members of the confederacy will speedily follow the laudable example. The American people have much to be grateful for.—*Boston paper.*

EMIGRANTS AT QUEBEC.—By the return of the Chief Emigration Officer in Canada, we learn that the whole number of emigrants arrived at Quebec and Montreal in 1847 is 98,106, being an increase of 65,353 over the number arrived in 1846.

Among the emigrants of this year, the deaths on the voyage, in Quarantine and at the Hospitals, after landing, amount to the enormous number of 13,365.

The "Richard Watson," from Sligo, with 230 of Lord Palmerston's wretched cottiers, has arrived at Quebec. The Quebec Morning Chronicle of the 11th inst. says, "the landing of these poor creatures on our shores, at this season of the year, to use the mildest language possible, can only be styled cruelty, as the greater part of them will have to eke out a miserable subsistence during our inclement winter, and many may perish of cold and want."

Mr. Mills, the Mayor of Montreal, who has been unceasing in his exertions to ameliorate the condition of the emigrants, has fallen a victim to the Emigrant fever. So also has Dr. Clarke, one of the Physicians at the Marine Hospital. Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Emigration Officer, at Quebec, has recovered from a severe attack of the fever; but Mr. McElderry the Emigration Officer at Toronto has fallen a victim to the disease.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to commute the sentence of death passed upon Timothy and Mary Burke, at the last Assizes, at Kingston, for the murder of their children, to imprisonment for life.

CANADA BUTTER TRADE.—As an evidence of the progress of the butter trade of Canada, we announce with satisfaction, that 2500 firkins have been shipped recently, by a single vessel from this port, and understood that she had to refuse some parcels for want of room. The Board of Trade have also procured the appointment of a butter Inspector, whose directions and remarks will be very valuable to the trade.—*Montreal paper.*

KINGSTON, NOV. 3.—*Death of Sir Richard Bonnycastle.*—We have to-day the melancholy task of announcing the decease yesterday, at his residence in this city, of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Richard Henry Bonnycastle, Kt., late of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and for many years the chief Officer of that Department in Western Canada.

THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.—The vastness of the River St. Lawrence far exceeds all European conceptions. Its entrance from Labrador to Nova Scotia is 105 leagues, running a course of 3 000 miles, varying from 1 to 70 miles broad. 2,000 miles of which are navigable by large ships and the remainder by vessels up to 60 tons. The great basin of the St. Lawrence contains in mass more than one half the fresh water in the world, the superficial area of which being 72,930 square miles, a quantity which would form a cubic column of nearly 22 miles on each side.

GIRARD COLLEGE.—This splendid structure—one of the largest and finest buildings in the world—(says the Philadelphia Messenger,)—is, at last, almost completed, and ready to be occupied for the purpose for which it was constructed. The College will be delivered to the directors on the first of December next, when they will immediately proceed to carry out the objects of Mr. Girard's will. By the first of January, 1848, it will, probably, be in full operation, with a number of Orphan children in receipt of a liberal education.

THE REV. T. SPENCER, the eloquent advocate of Temperance, states that the people of England, Ireland and Scotland, pay $40,000,000 annually for tobacco! With a population of about 27,000,000, they can pay annually $35,000,000 in poor rates; $7,500,000,000 for the support of government; and $300,000,000 for intoxicating drinks! He states that there were among the 27,000,000 of people 600,000 drunkards, and that 50,000 of them died annually, whose places were supplied by 50,000 more from the ranks of moderate drinkers.

MACKEREL CATCHING.—We learn that the mackerel catchers of Truro, on Cape Cod, have been doing a fine business lately. One vessel in the course of about three weeks took no less than 680 barrels. In one trip of ten days she took 230 barrels; in another of eight days, 290 barrels, and in another of seven days, 170 barrels. Several other vessels in the course of the last month, have brought in fares varying from 300 to 500 barrels.—*Boston Traveller.*

JAPAN AND EUROPE