## BURN'S COMMERCIAL GLANCE.

### IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

We never took up this most valuable publication with greater interest than on the present occasion, as, from the statistical information which it furnishes with respect to the cotton trade, we shall be able to form an idea how far that trade has been affected by the recent commercial changes, and the difficult monetary position of this country. In giving a summary of it, we shall confine ourselves to the leading facts brought out; for, in truth, the entire document deserves to be attentively *studied* by every man interested in the commerce or in *the welfare* of his country.

The first article—that of cotton yarn—although an important item of our exports, we have never considered as one whose increase bears greatly upon the prosperity of this country. On the contrary, we should be glad to see such yarn worked up at home by the hands and the looms of Englishmen, and exported only as a finished fabric. We are not, therefore, sorry to observe that in this half-year there is a slight decline, the exports being 51,462,499 lbs. against 64,159,568. Even this, however, must be considered a large export, when we bear in mind the materially diminished production of the last six months; and we fear, looking at the enhanced prices of the raw material, that it has not been a very profitable export.

The most important article of the cotton trade is that of plain calicoes; and here also we have a slight decrease, the total exports to all countries being 277,523,135 yds. against 291,921,039 yds. in the corresponding period last year, or a decrease of 14,397,904 yds. Whilst there is this decrease, however, in the total exports, there are some important items of increase, without which the declension would have been fearful. Thus our exports to the Brazils have risen from 26,442,975 yds. to 38,106,889 yds. for the half-year; to Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, &c., from 726,213 yds. to 4,121,998 yds.; to Chili and Peru, from 10,142,163 yds. to 15,569,225 yds.; and to the United States of America we have an enormous increase, the exports for the first six months of 1846 being 5,366,950 yds. (which is above the average of the preceding three years), whilst the exports of the six months of 1847 amount to 22,130,635 yds. The principal counties which have fallen off are the Hanse Towns, Holland, India and China, British West Indies, Portugal, Sardinia, Tuscany, &c.—British North America approaches within a hundred thousand yards her last year's consumption.

An article of equal importance (in value at least) is the article of printed and dyed calicoes; and in this we have an increase, in the total amount exported, amounting to 22,208,050 yards, the respective quantities being, in six months of 1846, 128,087,137 yards, and in 1847, 150,295,187 yards. The increase in this article is, in round numbers, to the Brazils twelve million yards; to Buenos Ayres, &c., nearly two million yards; to Turkey and the Levant about five and a half million yards; and to the United States the enormous increase from 6,359,608 yards in six months of 1846, to 20,971,661 yards in six months of 1847. The British West Indies and British America have decreased, the former three millions, or three-sevenths of its last year's consumption, and the latter two millions, or one-fourth. Mexico has fallen off altogether—from a little more than three millions last year to 246,305 yards this year. Prussia has fallen off 2,300,000 yards; Sardinia, Tuscany, &c., 1,300,000 yards; and India and China about 2,200,000 yards, or one-fifth of last year's consumption.

In the other less important articles the increase and decrease about balance each other; but in nearly all the increase of the United States is marked.

In noticing this increase, we ought to observe that to a considerable extent it is attributable to the operation of the new tariff of the present American Administration, by which a large class of cotton goods, hitherto almost prohibited, is for the first time admitted into consumption by the people of the United States. A large quantity of these goods, it is also well known, have gone forward on consignment, and will take the place of the American goods usually exported to foreign countries, the native manufacture being unable to supply the American home demand, swelled as it is by the prosperity of the country, caused by her immense exports of breadstuffs to Europe.

The total imports of cotton at Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, and Hull, for the half-year, has been 681,511 bales against 700,812 bales for the corresponding half-year of 1846, showing a decrease, in all descriptions, of 19,301 bales. The number of bales exported was, 1846, 78,406 bales; 1847, 51,251 bales;—decrease exported, 27,155 bales. The following is Mr. Burn's estimate of stocks:—

| | Bags and Bales. |
|---|---|
| Stock of cotton in the ports, 1st Jan., 1847. | 548,658 |
| Do. in the hands of spinners and dealers. | 61,483 |
| Total stock in England and Scotland 1st January, 1847. | 610,141 |
| Imported from 1st January to 28th June. | 681,511 |
| Total bags and bales. | 1,291,652 |
| Deduct exported. | 51,251 |
| Supply of cotton to 28th June. | 1,240,401 |
| Consumption (25½ weeks) 25,280 weekly. | 644,643 |
| Stock of cotton in the country equal to 23½ weeks consumption. | 595,758 |
| Deduct stock held in ports. | 536,445 |
| Stock in hand of spinners and dealers. | 59,313 |

Mr. Burn makes the stock taken weekly by the trade from Liverpool during the last six months at 19,239 bales, against 26,071 last year.

TONNAGE AND TRADE OF BRITAIN.—Mr. Young, in his evidence before Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Ricardo, and the other members of the Parliamentary Committee on the Navigation Laws, last month, stated the number of registered ships (not for war) belonging to Britain, at 32,499, their tonnage at 3,817,112, and the value per ton at $50, or for the whole $190,855,600. The capital employed in trades dependent on ships estimated at $80,419,035. This calculation does not include sailcloth makers. Last year 1525 ships were built in Britain, measuring 228,764 tons, at a cost of about $67 per ton, or $15,327,188. The annual cost of repairing and outfitting the shipping engaged in trade he calculated at $38,171,120. The number of English sailors, per last census, is 229,276—their annual wages (including their officers) is $18,659,500—the expense of victualling is $18,404,530—and the Freight annually earned by the Commercial Marine of Britain is $143,141,450. Deducting the annual expenditure from the freight earned, (all things included,) he made the profits to be $11,162,400, or nearly 7 per cent on the estimated value of capital.

GREAT DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN THE CAUCASUS.—A letter from St. Petersburg, dated July 13, contains the following,—"We have just received a report of the new operations in the Caucasus, which opens with an account of the failure of the storming of the fortified village of Gergebil, in the Daghistan, on the part of the Russians. Count Woronzow himself led the attack, which consisted of 10 battalions of infantry, several divisions of Dragoons, Cossacks and militia, besides 12 cannons, 2 mortars, and a rocket command. The attack was made after lengthened preparations; and after several breaches had been made on the previous day. On the morning of the 16th of June two columns, one under the command of Colonel Orbeliam, penetrated simultaneously into the village, but at length, though supported by the reserve, were driven back by the Murides, and were compelled to retreat into the camp, whither the second column, commanded by Colonel Jewdokimow, was also obliged to retire, without being able to penetrate even as far as the first column. The encounter is described as sanguinary in the extreme. The mountaineers permitted the Russian troops to come close to the wall before they opened their fire, and when the latter had forced their way into the interior of the village they found unlooked for obstacles—for example, *logements* concealed in the earth, from which a deadly fire was discharged, fortified caverns, dwellings which were covered with sham roofs, which gave way beneath the beseigers, who clambered upon them and fell upon the swords of the Murides. The obstinate defence of the mountaineers convinced Count Woronzo that the place could only be taken by an irresistible force of artillery, and he has therefore for the present given up any further attack upon Gergebil, especially as the cholera has appeared among his troops. There fell in the fight of the 16th of June 2 majors, 6 superior officers, and 119 privates; wounded 28 staff and superior officers, and 563 privates."

THE POTATO ROT.—An amusing paper appeared on Saturday in the *Manchester Examiner*, entitled "The Curiosities of the Potato Rot," from the pen of the gifted writer, "One who has Whistled at the Plough." Several of the popular notions of the superstitious peasantry and others, both in England and Ireland, as to the occult cause of the rot, are touched off with great felicity and effect, but we have room only for the concluding passage of the communication, which is of a serious character, and well worthy, we think, of perusal, as conveying gratifying facts, apart from all the theories, relative to the yet mysterious disease of the crop in question:—"Whatever the cause of the potato rot may be, it is universal in its operation; and it is old. Any person who has been in the habit of watching the potato plants over long periods of time, knows that the symptoms of last year have appeared every year in a milder or a more aggravated form. It would be well to ascertain every fact which human power can reach, of this, and of all diseases affecting either vegetable or animal health, and each experimenter and inquirer is doing a public duty by trying to reach the facts. But at the same time they are doing each and all a public mischief when they publish their supposed discoveries without producing evidence of their truth. The mischief is all the greater in a time of extreme depression, in a time of commercial nervousness, if we may so speak, when shadows have more terror in them than the sternest realities have at other times. If the potatoes should be again lost, it will be time enough to mourn over them when that is the case. They are not lost yet, nor is there yet any shadow of such a future event. But if they should perish utterly, the loss would be much lighter this year than it was last. The corn crops of this year far exceed the crops of last year; and the trade in corn is now open, and necessities can be grappled with and overcome, should they arise, sooner this year than they could be last year. Up to this time we have everything good to hope for, nothing evil to fear. Such abundant vegetation on the earth, and such glorious weather to mature it and heap plenty upon our heads, and give gladness to our hearts, were hardly ever before known in combination."—*Liverpool Standard.*

THE CROPS IN ORKNEY.—A letter from a landed gentleman in Orkney to a friend in Edinburgh, dated 19th July 1847, says:—"We are enjoying the finest season I remember in the course of a long lifetime, nearly 72 years. The crops are looking beautiful, and if the weather continues as favourable as it has been during the summer, they will yield a most bountiful produce. Our potatoes are perfectly safe as yet."

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The Lady Jane Boverie, second surviving daughter of the Earl and Countess of Radnor, is about to bestow her hand on Mr. W. Ellice, nephew of the Right Hon. E. Ellice, M. P. The narrow escape of the bridegroom elect, on the occasion of the recent wreck of the Tweed royal mail steamer, will be fresh in the recollection of our readers.—A marriage is also arranged to take place between the Hon. Charlotte Hanbury, second daughter of Lady Bateman, and sister of the present peer, and Mr. Whyte Melville, eldest son and heir of Mr. John and Lady Catharine Whyte Melville, and cousin of the Duke of Leeds.—The preliminaries are also settled for the marriage of Mr. Granville Harcourt, M. P., eldest son of the Archbishop of York, with the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, widow of the late Earl, and daughter of Mr. Braham, the celebrated vocalist.—The preliminaries are said to be finally arranged for a matrimonial alliance between the Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, third daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the Marquis of Kildare, eldest son of the Duke of Leinster.—Lord Berriadale, son of the Earl of Caithness, will in a few days lead to the hymenial altar Miss Phillips, youngest daughter of George Phillips, Esq. The bride's father is M. P. for Poole, and one of the wealthiest merchants in the kingdom.

AN OLD VETERAN.—The only surviving campaigner who fought under his Grace the Duke of Wellington when in India is an old pensioner, aged 86, now living in the King's road, St. Pancras. His name is James Crump. He was in the early outbreak of the American war; was at the siege of Seringapatam, when the Sultan Tippo, the Rajah of Mysore, fell in defending his capital. He was also at the capture of the opposing fleet, commanded by the Count De Grasse, at the island of Ceylon, and afterwards was engaged in reducing the Mauritius. He was in the 77th Regiment of the line, was 28 years in the East Indies, and discharged military duties in the army of Great Britain upwards of 44 years.

*A long Rope.*—A rope, nearly three miles long, now lies at Gateshead, England, which was the other day a stone in the bowels of the earth!—Smelted, the stone yielded iron. The iron was converted into wire. The wire was brought to the wire rope manufactory near Gateshead, and there twisted into a line of 4,660 yards long! It is the stoutest rope of the kind ever made. It weighs 20 tons 5 cwt. and will cost the purchasers $5,500. It is intended for the incline on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, near the latter city. A rope of hemp, of equal strength, would weigh 33½ tons and cost $1,400 more.

*Interdiction of English Missionaries in the Austrian Territories.*—A letter from Berlin, in a Frankfort journal of the 26th, states, that two English Missionaries had arrived at Berlin from Cracow, the Austrian authorities not having permitted them to fix their residence at Cracow, notwithstanding the intercession of the British ambassador at Vienna, who received for reply that it was contrary to law to tolerate religious missionaries in any part of the Austrian territories.

So regularly do curious visitors ascend Mount Vesuvius for the purpose of viewing the crater and witnessing the eruption of the lava, that the municipal authorities of Naples have fixed the charges for carriages and guide, in the same manner as the fares of hackney coaches are regulated.

PREJUDICE IN EGYPT.—Mehemet Ali lately ordered that forty youths belonging to the best families of Alexandria should be sent to Europe at his expense, for the purpose of completing their education; but the parents were so unwilling to allow their children to visit the country of the Franks, that many of them bribed poor persons to furnish them with boys, whom they delivered to the authorities as their own children.

TAME CROCODILES.—A frightful event occurred last month at Damietta, Egypt. Arif Effendi, governor of the town, had two tame crocodiles in his garden. A negro having ill-treated one of them, the natural ferocity of the animal returned, and he rushed on the governor's child, aged about 12 years, who was standing by the negro's side, and killed him.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

SINGULAR STATEMENT.—We find the following statements in one of our exchanges, showing that many of the most important events of the campaign in Mexico have taken place on Sunday.

The battle of Palo Alto was fought on Sunday, the 8th day of May.

The American army arrived and took possession in front of Monterey on Sunday, the 20th day of September—the battle commencing the next morning.

The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was fought on Sunday, the 24th of January.

The battle of Buena Vista commenced on Sunday, the 21st of February.

The surrender of the city and castle of Vera Cruz was made to Gen. Scott on Sunday, the 28th day of March.

The battle of Sacramento, Chihuahua, was fought on Sunday, the 28th of March.

The battle of Cerro Gordo commenced on Sunday, the 17th of April.—[Lou. Democrat.

The Louisville Journal with much point says, 'We should like to inquire seriously whether, at the solemn hour when the prayers and hymns of ten thousand congregations of christians in this country were ascending to the throne of the Most High on those days consecrated to his worship, the friends of this war think that our offerings were rendered more acceptable by the roar of cannon, the clash of steel, and the groans of the wounded and dying that mingled with our songs of praise! If this war is right, then were these bloody celebrations of the Sabbath in Mexico appropriate accompaniments of our religious devotions at home at the altars of the Prince of Peace.'—*New York Express.*

THE SIBERIAN EXILES.—Many of the exiles are now men of large income. "The dwelling in which we breakfasted to-day," says a traveller, "was that of a person who had been sent to Siberia *against his will.* Finding that there was but one way of bettering his condition, he worked hard, and behaved well. He had now a comfortably furnished house, and a well-cultivated farm, while a stout wife and plenty of servants bustled about the premises. His son had just arrived from St. Petersburgh, to visit his exiled father, and had the pleasure of seeing him, amid all the comforts of life, reaping an abundant harvest, and with one hundred and forty persons in his pay!"—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

# The Observer.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1847.

ENGLAND AND MEXICO.—Lord Palmerston has addressed the following note to the Mexican Minister in London. It has attracted considerable attention in the United States, as it shews that the British Government does not intend to acknowledge any foreign usurpation in the Mexican capital:—

MAY 31, 1847.

The undersigned, Her Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, has the honor of acknowledging the receipt of the communication dated the 26th inst. of Sr. Mora, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, relative to the existing state of affairs between Mexico and the United States; and in regard to the contemplated abandonment of the Mexican capital by the Executive, to which Sr. Mora refers in his letter—the undersigned has the honor of assuring Sr. Mora that the English Minister accredited to the Mexican Government will consider it his duty to follow the Government and maintain his relations with it, in whatever part of the Mexican territory said Government may fix its residence.

Accept the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

PALMERSTON.

TO SR. D. JOAQUIN MORA,
Minister of Mexican Republic.

At the latest dates from the seat of war, General Scott still remained at Puebla, between 80 and 90 miles from the city of Mexico, supposed to be awaiting reinforcements, although he is stated to have an army of 20,000 men. In the meantime the Mexicans were augmenting their forces in the city, and strengthening their fortifications and other means of defence, in order to give the enemy a formidable and spirited resistance. Their force is stated at from 40,000 to 50,000 men, of all descriptions, and volunteers daily arriving. A battle was shortly expected.

The New York Express remarks—"The late official reports of the Secretary of the Treasury have shown an immense expenditure on account of the war, and a large diminution of the receipts from the Custom House; making it certain that Congress must authorize another and larger loan as soon as the session opens. This developement of our financial affairs has had its effect upon the funds of the government, and the new issue of Treasury Notes is dull of sale at a decline of 3¼ per cent. from the highest point. It is certain that we must have very heavy loans authorized at an early day, and we shall be fortunate if one hundred millions of debt is not announced as existing against the United States within a few months on account of the war."

THE LORD BISHOP OF FREDERICTON delivered his first Charge to his Clergy at the Cathedral Church in Fredericton on Tuesday last. His Lordship occupied two hours and twenty minutes in its delivery, and it was listened to with the most profound attention both by the Clergy and Laity who had assembled to hear the Bishop distinctly avow his views on several most important points. The Head Quarters adds—

"It would be presumption in us to give an outline of the admirable manner in which his Lordship vindicated his conduct and explained his own views, and we could not help wishing that some of his anonymous assailants, who have lately figured in the public prints, had been present to see themselves held up to public view in their true character. Should the charge delivered yesterday be made public, we should imagine there will be little more said about his Lordship's Puseyism. The charge puts to shame such accusers, and if there were any present who formerly joined in the cry against their Bishop, they must have felt the force of a rebuke conveyed in language which could hardly fail to convince them of their error."

We are informed, that for the more efficient supervision of the ecclesiastical affairs of the Church of England in this Province, his Lordship the Bishop of Fredericton has divided his Diocese into seven Deaneries, and has appointed the undermentioned Clergymen to be their respective Deans, viz.—

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|---|---|
| The Venerable Archdeacon Coster, | Fredericton. |
| The Rev. I. W. D. Gray, D. D. | St. John. |
| The Rev. Jerome Alley, D. D. | St. Andrews. |
| The Rev. W. E. Scovil, A. M. | Kingston. |
| The Rev. S. D. L. Street, A. B. | Woodstock. |
| The Rev. George S. Jarvis, D. D. | Shediac. |
| The Rev. Samuel Bacon, A. B. | Miramichi. |

We understand, also, that the admirable Charge delivered by his Lordship to the Clergy, at the late Visitation, is immediately to be published, by the unanimous request of the Clergy, and at their expense. Forty-three Clergymen were present at the Visitation.

☞ We beg to acknowledge the receipt (from the author) of a very neat little volume, entitled, "An Autobiography of JOHN B. GOUGH," the celebratnd Lecturer on Temperance, written by himself, embracing a history of some of the most interesting events of his life; with an Appendix, containing an Address on Temperance, a Temperance Sketch, several pieces of Poetry, and a Supplement. It is an interesting little volume, and will doubtless be generally read with much pleasure.

Mr. Gough is at present delivering Lectures before the Abstinence Societies in this City, Portland, and Carleton, and will remain here till the latter end of September. His lectures are numerously attended, and are listened to with the greatest attention and gratification.

Thursday last, 26th August, being the anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, salutes were fired at noon from the Battery at Lower Cove, and from her Majesty's Brig Daring, in honor of the day. The Daring was decorated with flags, and manned her yards.

LARGE CARGO.—The new and splendid three decked ship "Forest Monarch," of 1512 tons, owned by Messrs. Owens & Duncan, cleared at the Custom House on the 26th instant, for London, with the largest cargo of wood goods that has ever left this port, viz:—333,507 superficial feet of Railway Sleepers, 760,523 feet of Deals, 15,024 feet of Boards, 18,000 Palings, and 1 3-4 cords of Lathwood.

SAW MILLS BURNT.—We learn from the Miramichi Gleaner of Tuesday last, that the valuable Saw Mills, known as the Barnaby River Mills, owned by Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co., and occupied by T. Willoughby, Esq. were discovered to be on fire about midnight on Saturday 21st inst. and in a short time were totally consumed.—From frequent threats that had been made, it is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co. have offered a reward of Fifty Pounds for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators of the foul deed.

DEATHS AT MONTREAL.—The burials at Montreal from the 5th June to 7th August, (nine weeks) amounted to 3240, of which number 924 were residents of that city, the remainder were emigrants.—In corresponding period last year, the deaths, including emigrants, were only 488, showing an increase, this year, of 3752.

The number of sick in the emigrant hospital at Montreal on the 17th August, was 1173.—Died during the previous 24 hours, 28.

FLOUR &c.—The total quantity of Produce arrived at Montreal, from the opening of the Navigation to 7th of August, was as follows:—Flour, 784,616 barrels; 16,899 barrels of Beef and Pork; 114 barrels 3964 kegs butter; 520,442 minots wheat; 8,149 barrels Ashes.

The bark London, arrived at Pictou from Greenock, with 50 passengers, has two cases of small pox on board

PLEASURE TRIP.—The fine steamer *New Brunswick*, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, will proceed to Fredericton on Thursday next, on a pleasure excursion.

The latest accounts from New York state that business and money affairs are rather gloomy in that city at present. Saturday (21st inst.) was considered "the bluest day" the mercantile community have experienced for a long time. Flour and breadstuffs were receding in price, money was scarce, and freights were becoming low. Vessels were loading for Liverpool, with flour, at 25 cents a barrel.

Building materials having fallen, there is more houses starting, and in the lower part of the city, particularly on Broadway and William streets, there is a good deal of pulling down and putting up.

DROWNED.—John Keefe, a fireman on board the steam tug Sampson, came to his death by jumping from the vessel into the river, near Long Island, on Thursday night last, in a fit of emporary insanity. His body was found soon after, and an Inquest being held in Queen's County, was brought to this city on Friday for interment. He has left a wife & family in St. John.

NORTH WESTERN STATES.—The population of Ohio is now stated at 2,000,000, Indiana, 900,000, Illinois 750,000, Michigan 350,000, Wisconsin, 175,000—Total, 4,175,000. The population of these five States has increased one half in the last sixteen years, and there is no apparent cessation in the rapidity of the increase. There is no part of the American Union, old or new, slave or free, which, in the present as well as the past, has increased at any thing like this rapidity.

EMIGRATION AFFAIRS.—In the early part of this season, the Barque "Æolus" arrived at this port, with 500 emigrants from Sligo. These people had been tenants on the estate of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart. of Lissadell near Sligo, and were sent out at his expense, in order to clear the estate of useless paupers, who would be chargeable upon it under the new Poor Law which has recently come into operation in Ireland. These emigrants were housed at the old Poor House, where some of them still remain, who subsist chiefly by begging. Many have been sent to the Alms House and Infirmary, and a large proportion will in all probability become a permanent charge upon this community.

During the past week the Barque "Yeoman," from Sligo, has landed another 500 emigrants, also from Sir Robert Gore Booth's estate; and a third division of 500 may be hourly expected by the "Lady Sale," from the same estate.—The passengers by the "Yeoman" have been well fed and cared for on the voyage; a week's rations was furnished them on landing, and they were then left to shift for themselves.

The most spirited remonstrance against this infliction of paupers has been made by the Emigration Officer at this Port, and measures have been taken to bring a bill before the Assembly next winter, with provisions similar to the English Poor-removal Act, which will enable the Commissioners of the Poor to send back to Ireland all paupers who are permanently chargeable here, to be supported by the Parish in which they were born, as provided by the Irish Poor Law. Unless this measure is adopted and carried out efficiently, we shall have several hundreds of helpless, infirm and aged people to support so long as they may live, at the expense of the tax-payers of this Parish, and of the tax-payers in other parishes where they may happen to fix themselves. It is to avoid this very burthen that the Irish landlords are shipping off their paupers, as the new Poor Law in Ireland renders the land liable for their support, and provides that if the rates are not paid, the land shall be sold.

A somewhat extraordinary case has occurred at Shippegan, in this Province. The Brig "Eliza Liddell," from Sligo, was lately run into that port, where 128 passengers were landed, who have spread fever and disease through Caraquet, Pokemouche and the settlements in that vicinity. The Captain has left the vessel; and the Magistrates in that quarter state, that on enquiry they were informed that one portion of the passengers paid their own passage-money; that another portion had been tenants on Lord Palmerston's estate near Sligo, whose passages were paid by his agent; and that a third portion, sixty-three in number, of whom forty-two were orphans, had been sent out at the expense of some workhouse in Ireland. A temporary hospital has been established at Shippegan, and the High Sheriff of the County, with John Doran, Esq. J. P. have been appointed to take care of these destitute people. It is stated that William End, Esq. of Bathurst, has been appointed to investigate this case thoroughly, and that the requisite instructions have been forwarded to him from the Emigration Office here. We shall look with interest for further information as to this case.—*Courier.*

Dr. Robert Bayard, Dr. William Livingstone, and Dr. George P. Peters, three of the Medical Faculty practising in this City, have been appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to examine the Medical arrangements at the Quarantine Station on Partridge Island, and at the Emigrant Hospital attached to the St. John City and County Alms House, with the view of suggesting such alterations and improvements as they may deem necessary. These gentlemen are now engaged in this important duty, and their report will doubtless be forthwith laid before the Provincial Executive.—*Ib.*

STEAM TO HAMPTON.—On Saturday last, one of the ferry steamers conveyed a pleasant party from this city to Hampton, returning yesterday. We learn that the people of Hampton were rejoiced at the sight of a steamer, and are determined to exert themselves to establish one on the route. The distance by water is about 30 miles, and the scenery delightful. From Darling's Island to the Bridge at Hampton, the navigation is through a narrow winding channel, the grass from the banks of the river reclining, in many places, to a level with the vessel's rail, and the trees overhanging the banks. The trip, we understand, gave great satisfaction, and should a steamer run there once or twice a week, would no doubt be well patronized.—*New Bruns.*

The Rev. Mr. Knight, late Chairman of the Nova Scotia District, and now occupying a similar position here, has arrived in Fredericton, and commenced his pastoral labors.—[Reporter.

MIRAMICHI QUARANTINE REPORT.—The following is Doctor Thompson's report for the past week, respecting affairs at Middle Island.

There are 66 passengers on the Island in all; 33 of whom are from the Looshtauk; 5 deaths during the week; 35 convalescent; and 16 on quarantine of observation.—*Gleaner.*

SERIOUS OFFENCE.—A Sergeant of the 20th Regt., was committed to gaol yesterday, on the charge of having wounded a girl in the face, with a sword, at the North Barracks, on Wednesday afternoon. The girl was a servant to the Quarter Master of the Regt. It is said that the prisoner had offered her particular attention, but she rejected his suit, and instigated by jealousy, he determined upon maiming, if not killing, her. Accordingly he provided a sword, and went to the lodging of the Quarter Master on the pretence of inquiring if he was at home. The girl having came to the door answered his question in the negative, when he immediately drew the sword and with a desperate blow at her face, gave a wound that laid one of her cheeks open. She ran away from him, screaming and bleeding, and he pursued, but before he could get an opportunity of inflicting further injury on the object of his rage, she was rescued. When he was apprehended he stated that a letter describing his motives and intentions for the malicious deed, might be found among his clothing, and it was procured as he directed. In the letter, we are informed, he sets forth that he had resolved upon disfiguring the girl in revenge for the slight she had given him, and deeply deplores the distress his rashness would occasion his family and friends. The prisoner is quite young, and has received a good education. At first it was reported that when he struck the girl, she was holding an infant, which fell out of her arms from the gallery of the Barracks to the ground—a height of several feet—and was instantly killed, but this part of the story was totally unfounded.—*Halifax Recorder, Aug. 28.*

CLERICAL DEATHS IN CANADA.—The Roman Catholic Clergy of Montreal have lost another of their most worthy and respected members, by the death of the very Rev. Mr. Hudon, Grand Vicar and Dean of the Cannons of the Cathedral, who died on the night of the 12th inst. a victim of that zeal in the discharge of a religious duty which has induced so many of them, at the evident risk of life, to administer the last services of their religion to the sick and dying emigrants at the places provided for their reception.

The Rev. Mr. Hudon, was one of the ablest and most distinguished of the clergy of Montreal, and his loss will be severely felt throughout the whole Diocese. He was a native of the Parish of Riviere Ouelle below Quebec, had visited Europe, and was the chief assistant of the Bishop in the administration of the Diocese. The Bishop himself, who frequently accompanied Mr. Hudon to the sheds and other places where the presence of clergymen was required by the sick, is also confined by illness, augmented by his grief at the severe loss which he has sustained.

The Clergy of Quebec have also experienced another loss by the death of the Revd. Mr. Paisley, Curate of St. Catherine's of Fossambault, who died yesterday morning at the General Hospital, of the fever caught during his attendance on the sick at the Hospital. His loss will be severely felt by his parishoners, and all the settlements throughout the country where he was known.

These two lamented clergymen are but a small proportion of their order who have died of the fever caught during their attendance on the sick emigrants, and when their perseverance is considered, under the strongest proof of the danger, their devotion is only surpassed by that of the Nuns of Montreal, and is a striking instance of the power of religion over the mind under the most trying circumstances.—*Quebec Gazette, August 16.*

At Grosse-Isle, the state of things is still very bad, and the sickness prevails among the emigrants at different places up the Ottawa, the St. Lawrence and the Lakes, and there have even been a few cases at Durham, Compton and Hatly, up the St. Francis, where the cholera did not penetrate.—*Ib.*

QUEBEC, Aug, 20.—We learn from the Inspector of the Board of Health that the number of townspeople now labouring under typhus fever is 171.

In Hospital at Grosse Isle on the 14th inst. 2151 emigrants—Died during the week, 234—Discharged, 425. Died at the Tents, in same period, 88.—Total deaths on the Island from 8th to 14th August, 322.

We find many deaths of emigrants and others by fever &c., reported in the country parts of Upper Canada. There has been an increase in the mortality at Montreal. Here and at the Quarantine Station the sickness continues about the same.

We regret to hear that Lord Mark Kerr, one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp, has been severely hurt in consequence of a fall of his horse at Montreal.

The potato blight has appeared, to a small extent, in a few fields at a distance from town; but this was not uncommon before the potato disease attracted so much attention.—*Gazette.*

QUEBEC, Aug. 18.—The wires of the line of Electric Telegraph to be established between Quebec and Montreal, are now laid down as far as Champlain. The steamer *John Munn* brought down, this morning, a large quantity of wire for the completion of the work. There will be a station, we are informed, at Three Rivers.

Great exertions, we learn, are being used in erecting the posts for the line between Quebec and Halifax.

TORONTO, Aug. 11.—The condition of the emigrants and the situation of the farmers in this part of the country, present some very singular anomalies. The emigrants, many of whom are broken down in health, and unacquainted with much of the labour to be performed in a new country, demand higher wages than men born in the country and capable of performing every description of farm labour, can be obtained for. These demands are resisted by the farmers, many of whom during this harvest are greatly in want of assistance; and some of them complain that sufficient assistance is not to be obtained. The emigrants are very much deceived as to their own capabilities and the value of their labour. Unprincipled parties, who pretend to be their friends, do much to deceive them on this point. The country could absorb an immense amount of emigrants if they were all capable of labouring sufficiently, and willing to take reasonable wages.—*Examiner.*

August 17.—The notices of the crops in all parts of the Province are most satisfactory, and may be summed up in a few words—they are abundant in quantity and excellent in quality.

KINGSTON, Aug. 17.—Notwithstanding the immense emigration this year, laborers in the country are very scarce, and in great demand at high wages. Most of the emigrants who have gone out into the country to work, have been prostrated at once with fever, and either die suddenly or are brought into Hospital here. In many cases the Farmers have suffered by taking the emigrants into their families, and people are now refusing to give those employment who really enjoy good health.—Much sickness prevails in this and the adjoining districts, yet Kingston proper, is comparatively healthy: in filthy parts of the suburbs, where no attention is paid to cleanliness, fever is more or less prevalent.

MONTREAL.—On Wednesday, the 11th instant, the Juvenile Teetotalers held their annual celebration, on the grounds fronting McGill College.

The singing of the children was very good, and the addresses excellent, but nothing could exceed the enthusiastic zeal with which the children received His Excellency the Governor General; indeed it was almost impossible to obtain silence, during the reading of the address. His Excellency's reply was replete with the most exalted sentiments, impressing on the minds of the children their duty to eschew the evil of intemperance, and rot that only, but all other evils, in order that they might become good men and women. The irrepressible feeling of the children obliged His Excellency to speak very loud, so that all might hear, and this he did with such good effect, that we have no doubt but all present heard his highly salutary counsels. His Excellency was attended by one of his Aides-de-Camp, and was received at the entrance to the grounds by the Committee of the Adult Society.

We are quite certain the children and their friends met on the occasion will never forget the anniversary of 1847.—*Gazette.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The intelligence from this Island respecting the prospects of the fishermen, is highly satisfactory. A report of the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, congratulates the inhabitants of that town on the re-erection of the Exchange, and speaks cheeringly of the prospects of the town.

In relation to the crops in this country, the steamers for Europe take out nothing but a repetition of the fact that, upon all sides, our grain and vegetable crops, without exception, are good, and that the United States will have from the present harvest enough to meet all the demands that may be made upon her. In regard to the cotton crop, things are not so flattering; and it is now probable that the yield will be hardly an average one, but at the same time there are no fears of a short crop.—*N. York Express.*

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK.—According to a new directory just published of New York, the number of churches of each religious denomination in that city is as follows:—Protestant Episcopal, 41; Presbyterian, 33; Methodist Episcopal, 31; Baptist, 26; Roman Catholic, 17; Dutch Reformed, 15; Jewish, 9; Congregational, 7; Unitarian, 4; Universalist, 4; Friends, 4; Lutheran, 3; Associate Presbyterian, 3; Associated Reformed Presbyterian, 2; Reformed Presbyterian, 13; Welsh, 2; Methodist Protestant, 1; Miscellaneous, 12.—Total, 227.

There have been received in the United States from the whale fisheries, since the 1st January last, by 164 vessels, 58,311 bbls of sperm, and 263,992 bbls. whale oil.

About $5,000,000 are yearly earned in Massachusetts by females employed in various manufactories of straw, hats, stocks, &c. About 40,000 females are thus annually employed.

Seven trees were struck with lightning during a thunder storm at Alton, Illinois. A gentleman saw each of the seven bolts from his window.

FISHERMEN.—Several of the Fishing vessels which have recently arrived, brought unusually good fares. Some of the Fishermen report fish more plenty than they have ever before known, and so anxious to be caught that many have been taken without bait!—This is the latest fish story.—*Salem Register.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—FLOUR—Genesee $5 87½; Ohio and Western $5,50 to 5,62½. Extensive sales of New Orleans scratched and sour, at $4 to 4,50. Rye Flour $4 to 4,50. Corn Meal 2,50 to $3.

SODA COFFEE.—The flavor of coffee may be improved by adding forty or fifty grains of carbonate of soda to each pound of roasted coffee. In addition to improving the flavor, the soda makes the coffee more healthy, as it neutralizes the acid contained in the infusion.

Father Mathew is now in London, propagating temperance principles among the Cockneys.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The following table exhibits the series of Colonial Bishoprics in the order of their foundation:—

| Dioceses | Date of Erection. | | Consecrated. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia. | 1787 | John Inglis, D. D. | 1825 |
| Quebec. | 1793 | Geo. J. Mountain, D.D. | 1836 |
| Calcutta. | 1814 | Daniel Wilson, D.D. | 1832 |
| Jamaica. | 1824 | Aubrey G. Spencer, D.D. | 1839 |
| Barbadoes. | 1824 | Thomas Parry, D.D. | 1842 |
| Madras. | 1835 | G. Trevor Spencer, D.D. | 1837 |
| Australia. | 1836 | W. G. Broughton, D.D. | 1836 |
| Bombay. | 1837 | Thomas Carr, D.D. | 1837 |
| Toronto. | 1839 | John Strachan, D.D. | 1839 |
| Newfoundland. | 1839 | Edward Field, D.D. | 1844 |
| New Zealand. | 1841 | G. A. Selwyn, D.D. | 1841 |
| Antigua. | 1842 | Daniel G. Davis, D.D. | 1842 |
| Guiana. | 1842 | W. Percy Austin, D.D. | 1842 |
| Tasmania. | 1842 | Francis R. Nixon, D.D. | 1842 |
| Gibraltar. | 1842 | George Tomlinson, D.D. | 1842 |
| Fredericton. | 1845 | John Medley, D.D. | 1845 |
| Colombo. | 1845 | James Chapman, D.D. | 1845 |
| Melbourne. | 1847 | Charles Perry, D.D. | 1847 |
| Newcastle. | 1847 | William Tyrell, D.D. | 1847 |
| Adelaide. | 1847 | Augustus Short, D.D. | 1847 |
| Capetown. | 1847 | Robert Gray, D.D. | 1847 |

It may be interesting to give in this place a summary of the total number of Bishops in connexion with the Church of England. It is as follows:—England and Wales, 27; Ireland, 13; Scotland, 6; the Colonies, 21; at Jerusalem, 1; United States, 29; Total, 97.

[From the Halifax Christian Messenger, Aug. 20.]

LONDONDERRY, N. S., Aug. 13, 1847.

From the circumstance of Doctor D. Miller's (of Saint John, N. B.) visit to his native Township of Londonderry, a meeting was held on the 12th instant—John Wier, Esq. in the Chair; when the following address was presented to that Gentleman:—

DEAR SIR:—After an absence of several years from your native Township, your visit affords us much pleasure, and to testify our deep regard for you, as many of your Townsmen as can conveniently, will accompany you a part of your journey homeward. We are highly gratified that you have attained a high standing in your profession, and you have our best wishes for your future success.

Wishing you and your lady a safe and pleasant journey,
We remain your's, &c.
JOHN WIER, Chairman.

GENTLEMEN:—With heartfelt gratitude I accept the pleasing testimony of your regard for me, to accompany me a part of my journey homeward