to the girl to come down but she would not move. The policemen showed their stars; they told her they were officers, and that she had nothing to fear from them; but, after what she had endured that night, she dreaded and mistrusted all the world. One thing she was resolved in and it seemed as if she had made a solemn covenant of it with Heaven, while in her agony, that she would not set her foot beneath that roof again.—The neighbours then asked her if she would come down if they would procure ladders for her rescue, whereupon, as if she had been thinking of that means, she nodded acquiescence.

A ladder was procured, and the brave girl was rescued by the police, who took her towards the Centre Market Station. On their way they met the Captain and his amiable friend, the Doctor, and, on the girl's information, the former was taken into custody. The account thus proceeds:—

"At the station-house the girl gave, as well as she could in her then condition, a relation of the facts. Mr. Cornell made a formal statement of all he had seen; officer Murphy gave a description of the thrilling rescue; and several of the neighbours left their names to be called as witnesses to the intermediate parts of the transaction. Everything looked right, and there seemed a prospect of justice in the distance. Unfortunately, however, Captain Scatliff, the presiding dignitary at the Centre Market Station, after a prolonged and private conversation with the Captain and Doctor, entered upon his minutes a charge of 'disorderly conduct,' and consigned both parties, the villain and the victim to the cells for the night. What that conversation was, which Captain Scatliff held with the offenders, we cannot positively tell, but what it might have been it is our right to guess, and we have a right at this point, also, to tell the reader that in the morning the Doctor went to officer Murphy, with a handful of bank notes, and made a tender of them. 'You cannot bribe me, Sir,' said the officer. 'Oh, you had a great deal of trouble!' said the Doctor, somewhat abashed at his mean position. 'The people pay me for such trouble, Sir,' said Mr. Murphy looking the Doctor full in the eyes, so that he was glad to turn away

"Unfortunately, the clerk of the Essex Market Police, to which the case was transferred, was not made of the stuff which composed policeman Murphy. After some conversation with the Captain and the Doctor, and notwithstanding the terrible circumstances which we faithfully related, he became so much the Captain's friend that he actually drew an affidavit for 'abduction' instead of an attempt at rape. The case was lightly treated; the Captain was held to bail in the sum of $500 and it was suggested to the child—ay, in that place where every man, aside from his duty to the law, should, for his country's sake, have felt a personal indignation at the orphan's wrongs—it was suggested that she should compromise the matter with the Captain and let it go by as easily as possible. We leave the reader to judge whether any of the money of Captain ——— was spent in the neighbourhood of Essex Market or no

"All these proceedings were observed by the neighbours in Crosby street, and perceiving that the matter was to be hushed up, and justice swindled after the most approved fashion of a rewarded police, two of them, Mr. Lawson and Mr. Isaac F. Bragg, the principal of a large academy in Crosby Street, waited upon the Mayor, and gave him a written statement of the case signed by their names, and having appended to it the names of all the witnesses. On calling a second time at the Mayor's office they learned that he had transferred this statement to Matsell, the chief of the police, whereupon, losing all hope of any official redress, they found their last resource in the *National Police Gazette*. On that tribunal, they felt they could rely for inflexible adjudication, without concern that there could be any tampering with its course."

If this account be true, a blacker piece of villany was never perpetrated; but it did not end here. The *Gazette* proceeds to state that the Captain succeeded in persuading his wife that he had been misled by the girls, induced her to go to them in Madison Street, and to offer them money to leave the city, threatening them with certain consequences if they stayed. They agreed to accept 150 dollars, and to go to a boarding house in Philadelphia, where their board was to be paid for several weeks, in short, until the Captain should sail again, and the affair blew over. It was understood that the lady was to accompany them to Philadelphia, and see them respectably bestowed, but when the day came she was alleged to be unwell, and the Captain's convenient friend, the Doctor, escorted them. He took them to Bloodgood's Hotel in Philadelphia, and next morning desired them to get their baggage and go at once to the lodgings which he had procured for them.—This the elder sister resolutely refused to do, saying that they would see whether the lodging suited them before they took their baggage. The Doctor at length gave up the point and took them to the house. When there, they were shown to a front room up stairs, and after sitting a few moments without any person appearing, the Doctor remarked that the lady of the house would soon be up, and that in the meantime he would step in the street and return immediately. The house was, in fact, a brothel, and the poor girls having their suspicions excited, by what they saw of the conduct of the inmates, left the place, returned to the hotel, had their baggage put upon the cars, and set out to return to New York, where they determined, for the sake of their own character, thus industriously assailed, to prosecute their complaint.

'They did not,' says the *Gazette*, "miscalculate the necessity. During their absence it had been ascertained that the *National Police Gazette* was acquainted with the facts; and one of the officials, who had the case in charge, actually spoke to our reporter of the character of the girls with a sneer, and then intimated to him that the Captain was a fine fellow, and would pay $500 sooner than be exposed. Since then our reporter has been repeatedly sought upon the subject, and once seen, and we ourselves have probably only avoided intercession on the same subject, by the well-known peculiarities of our personal disposition. In the meantime, and coeval with the writing of this article, we have taken pains that an able counsel be enlisted in the service of the girls, and we will pursue the matter, on our personal part, in a manner which, despite the interference of all authorities with itching fingers and debased minds, shall secure justice for those injured sisters, even although they are friendless in a foreign land. We desire the public to observe the case. Nothing can be done safely in their name unless closely watched by their eyes, and we trust that the developements of this business will show before they are completed, that it has not been without cause that we have so often denounced the pernicious temptations of a system of rewards or bribes to the police, or without provocation that we have proclaimed the general corruption of the inferior criminal authorities.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 18.

Her Majesty, after a rough passage, arrived safely in the Clyde on Sunday evening; and, after enjoying the scenery on the banks of the charming Loch Lomond, on Monday, made her entrance into Glasgow on Tuesday. We need scarcely say that she was received with every mark of welcome and respect. Previous to her entering the city, her Majesty received an address from the Corporation, and knighted the provost. The royal party, after passing through the city, proceeded directly to Perth, where she arrived that evening at half-past three o'clock, after a pleasant journey. She was met at the station by the magistrates, and conducted to the Royal George Hotel, amid the rejoicings of the people. Prince Albert and Sir George Grey, at five o'clock, proceeded to the Penitentiary, where they remained a short time, and inspected the system of prison discipline adopted there. A little after six her Majesty accompanied by the Prince, and several of her suite, took a drive in the direction of Moncrief-hill, and returned to dinner soon after seven o'clock. Her Majesty started for Balmoral next morning.

The following is an account of the proceedings in Glasgow:—

At a quarter to twelve, the cheers of the spectators close to the river announced the near approach of the royal yacht to Glasgow; and at ten minutes to twelve, the Fairy was at the landing-place, and moored. Over the place of debarkation an awning was stretched from the yacht's gangway to the royal carriage, the river aspect presenting a stately arch, decorated by heath, and surmounted by a gigantic Scotch thistle. In front of this, and extending some distance in a semi-circular form, rose lofty tiers of benches for the accomodation of the friends of the magistrates and Town Council. From this spot up to Glasgow Bridge, along both sides of the spacious quay, platforms were built and decorated with laurel.

The whole line of procession for three miles was railed by thick wooden barriers, and the streets, instead of being protected by military and police, were kept chiefly by gentlemen, who to number of between 2,000 and 3,000, were sworn in special constables, and appeared on the inner side of the barriers dressed with white rosettes, and having white staves of office in their hands.

Every shop and place of business being closed, the citizens had raised against nearly every house on either side of the streets platforms, covering the entire breadth of the pavement, capable of containing scores of people, and these were all filled by elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen before nine o'clock. Between these and the barriers stood a serried phalanx of patient crushed, yet good-humoured and expectant, spectators of the royal progress.

Triumphal arches met the eye at every vista; laurel and heather wreaths were suspended from nearly every window and across every street; flags floated from many a house-top, with mottoes of regal welcome emblazoned thereon, and long before the arrival of the Queen presented a most pituresque and animated scene. But when the royal *cortege* did pass, amid the waving of handkerchiefs and hats, ladies and gentlemen vying each other in vociferating their joyous consentaneous welcome to the Sovereign, the effect was spiritstirring—the spectacle magnificent.

For hours before the arrival of the Queen rain fell most incessantly; but before the royal salute was fired which announced the approach of the yacht, the sun shone out, and from the moment the Queen arrived till her departure not a drop of rain fell. All the vessels in port were gaily dressed with flags, and had their yards manned.

Her Majesty wore a plain green muslin dress, with white spots, a royal Stuart tartan plaid, and white bonnet. The elegant simplicity of the royal children's attire attracted universal admiration.

Nothing could exceed the hearty and clamorous enthusiasm which greeted her Majesty at every step of her progress.

ITALY.—*Venice.*—Venice holds out. The feeling is raising amongst the French clergy, expressed through the Archbishop of Paris, who is moving to procure honorable terms for the noble Venitians. The Archbishop's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on this subject is a noble and eloquent appeal in favor of oppressed humanity.

Rome presents a gloomy aspect, and its immediate and future destiny will prove we fear, a sad one.—General Oudinot is undoubtedly recalled; and it is said that part of the French troops are to be immediately withdrawn; but the Papal triumvirate have succeeded; the Red Republican triumvirate have restored the *status ante quo.*

"To day a salute of 100 guns announced to the inhabitants of Milan that peace between Austria and Sardinia had been signed by the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The accounts from Vienna are of much interest. The entrance of the Hungarians from Comorn into Raab, is fully confirmed, and they only differ as to the booty which was secured in or near Raab, by the Magyars.

The greatest alarm was excited in Vienna and Presburg by the news of the advance of the Hungarians, whose outposts are said to have appeared in Wieselburg. All the the troops which could possibly be spared from Vienna were immediately despatched by railway to Presburg, and it is said that many of the soldiers, who were new recruits, displayed very great discouragement and reluctance to march.

A continued battle on the 23d, and 24th, and 25th ult. took place between the Russians and Hungarians near Mishkobz, on the left bank of the Sako. It seems that after the battle Georgey quitted his position, and the Russians a good deal cut up followed him, but where the Hungarian is does not appear very clear, whilst his enemies have after a march of great danger and difficulty, crossed the Theiss, and taken up a position near the banks of Fured, in Transylvannia.

We find that some Hungarian troops have crossed over into Moldavia, doubtless to detach the Russian forces by making a diversion in the enemy's territory in the south.

About Peterwardein, a good deal of active fighting is going on, but we have not exact information of Gen. Hurgnaw having joined the forces, of the ban. It is not unlikely that the Hungarians may in that quarter outmanœuvre the Austrians after all. In the mean time, we learn with tolerable certainty, that the right bank of the Danube, between Vienna and Pesth, is entirely uninterrupted, and it is again reported that the Hungarians once more occupy Pesth.

It seems that in almost every position the Hungarians maintained their ground, and in several they are undoubtedly conquerors. If they can defy the Viennoise so close to the capital as Raab, it is quite plain that the Russians and Austrians have heavy work to get through before they can quell the insurrection.

Vienna papers of the 12th inst, contain an official despatch from the head quarters of Gen. Ludens, in Schæsburg, Transylvania, stating that on the 31st ult., a battle took place between his corps and the Hungarian army under Bem, in which the latter was defeated, and the Russian General, Skariatin (?) was killed by a cannon ball.

1000 Hungarians are said to have been killed in the battle. They were pursued by the Cossacks, who took 7 field-pieces, two standards, a large quantity of ammunition, and General Bem's travelling calash, containing important papers. 500 prisoners were captured by the Russians. The Russian losses are quoted at 44 killed and 106 wounded.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir—Allow me through the medium of your journal to call public attention to the growing expence of our County Alms House—an expense which, if not early checked, will shortly become unbearable by the influx of pauper emigrants who have no just claim for support upon the inhabitants of this country. I would not be understood as casting any blame upon the Commissioners of that establishment; for it is not to be expected in this young country, that men can be found who will devote their attention to such a thankless office without remuneration:—they have neither money or time to spend in going to, and continually overseeing the health and general condition of the inmates, consequently the public interests suffer more or less.—It is however, notorious that a large number of persons have been borne on the establishment, who were healthy and able to work—others have been discovered with money to some considerable amount in their possession,—and the supplies for the establishment have been, I conceive, of an extravagant description, making it a place to be sought by the idle, who can live there more comfortably and better fed than one half of those who pay taxes for its support. For these reasons I furnish you with a list of *some* of the articles furnished, during the last year, that every tax payer may know for what purpose he pays a large yearly amount, and that all interested may busy themselves in suggesting some plan for reducing the expences of the House, and also, some profitable method of employing those who are able to work.

The law regarding emigrants has a very injurious effect, and works in this way. Decrepit paupers are sent to this country, and by the operation of the emigrant law, are chargeable upon the emigrant fund for one year—these paupers never get beyond the city of Saint John, they enter the poor house on their arrival. After the year is up, they are during the remainder of their lives a burden upon the inhabitants of this City—not only for themselves, but for nurses to attend them. This, in particular, I conceive to be a hardship upon the people here, which they should not submit to, and they should use the most effective measures to accomplish a speedy removal of this and all the other abuses to which they are subjected in maintaining persons who have not the slightest claim upon them for such maintenance.

MARCH, 1848—2494 lbs. Beef at 24s: making out accounts 8 days at 7s6d; medicines for March, £11 2s 8d; 15 gallons Lime Juice at 5s; 10 gals. White Wine Vinegar at 4s.

APRIL.—2378 lbs Beef; Nurse, 3 months at 10s; 32 gallons Lime Juice at 5s; 4 gallons White Wine Vinegar at 3s; medicines for April £9 5 1; sundries £7 4 1; cash payments for nurses and other items £32 5 6; labor and nurses, £6 15.

MAY.—washing, cooking, and nursing £19 5 1; 1 keg tobacco 149 lbs; 8 gals. Brandy; 1 gallon Port Wine; Rum and Gin 7s 6d; 2753 lbs. Beef; 6 gals. Brandy; 10 lbs. Crushed Sugar; 5 gallons Wine at 10s; 100 bags Superfine Flour at 17s 6d; Rum, Brandy, Wine, Gin (for April) £21 4s 3d; Cash advances, W. O. Smith, £31 11 10; medicines £6 3 7; 55 gals. Lime Juice at 4s 6d; 6 gals White Wine Vinegar at 3s; Qr. cask Port Wine £10 3 2; milk bill for 3 months £62 8 2.

JUNE—1 barrel Superfine Flour; 2353 lbs Beef; Medicines £20 2 10; 6 gals. Brandy £2 18 6; Geneva 3s 6d.

JULY—2060 lbs. Beef; 695 lbs. Tea; Medicines £7 15 4; 603 gallons Molasses; 20 days cutting Hay £12.

AUGUST—1297 lbs. Beef; 12 gallons Brandy; Qr. cask Port Wine £12 16 9; Gin and Brandy (for July) £7 6 1; Medicines £31 4; 6 gallons Brandy £3 0; Rum and Gin 4s 9d; 2 hds. Molasses.

SEPTEMBER—1286 lbs. Beef; 74½ lbs Tobacco.

OCTOBER—1091 Beef; 339 lbs. Tea £23 6 1;

NOVEMBER—1 chest Tea; 2 gallons Brandy; 14 lbs Crushed Sugar; medicines, &c. £6 11 4; 952 lbs. Beef; 10 gals. Brandy and Gin £4 18 6; ¼ cwt. Crushed Sugar £1 5; best Coffee 1s 2d; ½ box Tobacco, £1 2 6; Medicines £6 10.

DECEMBER—2 gals Brandy 19s; Wine and Gin £1 3 0; 1 chest Tea £5 7 6; 1 chest Tea, £5 16 10; 1 chest Tea £5 6 3; 831 lbs Beef £9 6 11; Medicine £10 2 4; 12 gallons Brandy, 1 quart Gin £5 16 0; 1383 lbs Beef £15 11 2; 63 lbs Tobacco £1 6 3; medicines £8 5 1.

JANUARY—5 casks Molasses, £40 10 8; 2 2 hhds. do. £15 12 1.

FEBRUARY—1607 lbs. Beef £18 1 7; Bottle Wine 3s; Medicines (for Feb.) £7 14; 3 Chests Tea £16 3 9.

The above are *some* of the articles purchased for the Alms House, and many, I think, of an objectional character. The whole amount of purchases for one year is over £3,500; of superfine flour above 1200 bags were consumed—an article which should never enter the House but for the use of the sick alone.

My object, as I before stated, is to bring this matter before the public, that they may, if possible, be relieved of some portion of the intolerable burthen. And to that end I would suggest first—that none but the really indigent and diseased should be admitted into or made a charge upon the establishment; secondly, a House of Industry should be designed for the reception of all able-bodied paupers, where, under proper overseers, their labor might be made a profit to the Country. Third, the law must be so amended as to make decrepit emigrants a charge upon those bringing them here. The test for admission should be more rigorous, and strict enquiry made into the circumstances of the applicant. Lastly, the supplies of provisions, &c. furnished in this, and all other public establishments, should not be such as to induce people thereto, but on the most urgent necessity.

CITIZEN.

THE JULY RIOTS—No. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

Sir,—In order to understand perfectly the efficient cause of those disturbances which are unfortunately becoming so frequent in this Province, it is not enough to be acquainted with the tyrannical, aggressive, and persecuting spirit of Popery; but we must take into consideration, also, the peculiar character and circumstances of the Celtic Irish.—There is no people on the face of the earth among whom the authority of the Pope and the Priesthood is so absolute. Inferior in point of intellect, they surpass all others in violence and superstition.—Their ignorance, bigotry, and hatred of Protestants, are all that His Holiness could wish. To *him* they yield a willing obedience; while the government of the Queen is simply one of force. From the battle of the Boyne to the present hour, they have never ceased to be at war with those who enjoy the fruits of that glorious victory. Alien in blood and religion, and occupying the position of a conquered race, their hereditary violence and hatred of Protestants, is in perfect harmony with the horrid tenets of their degrading superstition. All history proves, that, according to these tenets, Protestants have no right to govern Catholics, and that Protestant laws are therefore not binding upon the consciences of Catholics. Even *Oaths* administered under Protestant authority (especially on a Protestant Bible) are not binding. However shocking these facts may be to the charitable minds of Protestants, it is necessary that the lessons of the past should not be forgotten. Neither must "that damnable doctrine of Popery, that Princes excommunicated may lawfully be *murdered* by their subjects," be forgotten. That this is one of the doctrines of Popery, we have the authority of an Act of Parliament. History is too full of the massacres and murder of Protestants by Papists, to leave any room for doubt that such "*acts of faith*" are often considered rather meritorious than criminal. The almost daily murders which are committed by those wretches in Ireland have long since become so much a matter of course that they attract but little attention. It is only when a Lord Norbury, or other persons of rank is assassinated, that the horrid deed produces any sensation. Can any one doubt that among the fiends who perpetrate these enormities, these acts are considered rather praiseworthy than criminal? Can any one doubt that those who commit these offences do so under a sense of almost absolute impunity—that Priests will be ready to pardon them, and Jurors and Witnesses ready to commit perjury in their defence? These things are perfectly understood in Ireland, and it is time they were understood in this Province also. Are not *we* rather becoming *familiar* with these crimes, than taking the necessary steps to prevent or punish them? As the law is *now* administered, may not Papists murder Protestants with perfect impunity? With papists on the jury, and papist witnesses for the prisoners, what possibility is there of a conviction? If our *liberal* and *popular* Attorney General will not exercise the right of the Crown to object to prejudiced jurors, the administration of criminal justice in these cases is a mere farce. It may be very *liberal* to allow ourselves to be murdered with impunity; but I trust that the people of this Province are not yet prepared for such liberalism.

PAX.

TO LET

For one or a Term of Years—

THAT recently erected and pleasantly situated COTTAGE on the Saint Andrews Road, in the Parish of Lancaster, about 5 miles from this City, and adjoining the premises of Mrs. Cook. The House and Grounds are delightfully situated, and there are ten acres of Land attached. It commands a fine view of the Bay of Fundy.

For further information apply at the Chronicle Office, or on the premises to

April 6. ROBERT ROBINSON.

THE CHRONICLE.

SAINT JOHN, SEPT. 7, 1849.

NEW BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.

At a General Meeting of the New Brunswick Colonial Association, held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday evening, the 14th instant, Hon. Charles Simonds, President, in the Chair, the following Resolutions and amendments were submitted:—

Moved by Mr. J. W. Lawrence and seconded by Robert Duncan Wilmot, Esquire—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Association, that while our depression in part is to be attributed to the commercial policy of the mother country, it is in a great degree owing to our excessive importations, and therefore with the view of checking them, it is the duty of all who are interested in the permanent prosperity of the Province, as well as the duty of the Provincial Legislature, to give every encouragement to *Home Industry*, in the prosecution of *Agriculture*, *Fisheries*, and *Manufacture*, and thus create a home market, and thereby enrich both consumer and producer.

And further Resolved, That an appeal be forwarded to her Majesty, the Imperial Parliament, and the British People, setting forth our condition, and urging upon them, alike for their own interest, as well as the interest of the Colonies, the necessity of restoring to us such protection, as will enable us to compete with foreigners in the English markets:—And further, that unless the coasting trade, and the markets of other Nations are obtained for our staple articles of Export, on Reciprocal terms, or the right conceded to us, to make commercial treaties for ourselves with foreign powers, we shall be compelled of necessity to seek seperation, as it would be incompatible with the dignity of *British Subjects* quietly to submit to the existing state of things.

To this the following amendment was moved by J. M. Robinson, Esq., and seconded by Edward Allison, Esquire—

Whereas the Government of the Mother Country have of late years evinced a desire that her North American Colonies should govern themselves, and while they have dictated a system for carrying out that object, they nevertheless retain the power through their Colonial Secretary of checking and controlling all Legislation, and have especially restricted that most important Branch of it relating to Trade and Commerce;—And Whereas the withdrawal by the British Parliament of the protection heretofore afforded to the Trade of these Colonies has materially tended to its injury, and the continuance of such a Policy accompanied with such a controlling power must inevitably bring ruin upon these Colonies and alienate the affections of their Inhabitants, while at the same time it effectually prevents the accomplishment of those principles of self-government so manifestly intended;—And Whereas it is believed that (whatever may be the intention of her Majesty's present advisers) it is not the wish of the British People to part with their North American Dependences;—*Therefore Resolved*, That a firm and candid but respectful address be presented by this Association to Her most Gracious Majesty, to the British Parliament, and to the People of Great Britain, setting forth at length the above sentiments and desiring one of the following propositions as of paramount importance for the preservation and prosperity of these Colonies, and without which it is feared their connection with the Mother Country cannot long be maintained, viz:—

1st. A renewal of Colonial Protection, or,—

2ndly. A free reciprocal and coasting trade with the United States of America, or,—

3rdly. A removal of Downing Street Domination, either with or without a Federal or Legislative Union of the North American Provinces.

To this amendment the following amendment was moved by John H. Gray, Esq., and seconded by Dr Botsford—

Resolved, that in the opinion of this Association, a Federal Union of the British North American colonies, PREPARATORY TO THEIR IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE, affords the speediest and most available mode of relieving them from their present embarrassed position; and that communications should be forthwith opened by this Association with parties entertaining similar views in the adjoining Provinces, in order to secure united action towards that great and important end.

Whereupon, in order to afford to the Members of the Association an opportunity for full discussion and consideration of the important matters submitted, it was resolved that the said Meeting be adjourned until Friday evening, the 14th instant, to be held at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, at 8 o'clock, P. M.; and that the above Resolutions, together with notice of such adjourned Meeting, be published in the City Newspapers for general information.

By order.

JOHN W. CUDLIP, CHARLES WATTERS, } *Secretaries.*

The Corporation of Boston have resolved to have the Cochituate Water continued to East Boston, at a cost of $480,000.

Accident to the Mail Steamer Hibernia.—This steamer ran on the rocks on Chehucto Head, when going into Halifax Harbor on Friday last and received so much injury as to require the labor of thirty men to keep her free of water. She got off, and reached the city in safety, where the injury was repaired, and she started for England on Saturday afternoon.

Sir Allan McNab came out passenger in the steamer which arrived last week from England.

RAILWAY INSURANCE.—Some of the English railway companies now issue insurance tickets to their passengers. A first-class passenger, may, on buying his ticket, by paying three-pence extra, have his life insured for the journey to the extent of £1000, payable, if he is killed, to his legal representatives—and compensation for personal injury, if life is not lost—A second class passenger may insure to £500 for two-pence, and a third-class £200 for one penny.

THE CROPS AT SHEDIAC.—A correspondent of the Miramichi *Gleaner* gives the following gratifying account of the appearance of the crops at Shediac:—

Crops of every description promise an abundant harvest, hay only excepted. Wheat and oats were never better, and are perfectly free from weevil or rust. The potato crop is beautiful, and has no indication or appearance of disease; vast quantities of Indian Corn, Buckwheat, Turnips, &c., have been planted the past season, which hitherto was not attended to. These also appear very promising, and the depression which our farmers labored under is partially removed, as they are cheered up with the hope of a plentiful increase.

The following is a sketch of Mr. Wakefield's plan for settling the affairs of Canada, propounded by him some years ago:—

"1st. The name of the Canadas to be superseded as being too intimately connected with mis-government, party spirit, and strife, and the two Provinces to be re-divided into the Provinces of Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, which, with the Provinces of New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edwards Island, and Newfoundland, will, in one Federal Union, go under the name of British North America.

"The Queen's title will then be, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, and British North America, British North America will have a Secretary and Office in Downing Street to itself, and be governed by a Viceroy, as Ireland now is, with this difference, that we shall have a separate Federal Legislature, nearly independent of the Mother Country.

"2nd. Each Province to have a Legislature to itself, for the management of its local matters, and the whole country is to be divided into Municipalities answering to the Townships of the United States, where the people shall elect their own officers. The people are also to elect Commissioners of Education in each Municipality, and Trustees of each School, who are to be overseen by Inspectors having the character of Puisne Judges, and they in their turn are to be under a Superintendent, with the rank of Chief Justice, and removable only for misconduct, so that Education may go on independently of party and factious strife. The Clergy Reserves, Jesuits' Estates, and all funds for Education, to be thrown into a fund and distributed to each School District in the country in proportion to the population.—Said School District to be compelled by Law to raise at least an equal amount, so that Education may be *free* to every child in British North America.

"3rd. Each Province to send two or more members to the Imperial Parliament in London.

"4th. Steam navigation to be established on a large scale between Great Britain and British North America, and our country here to be opened up from Halifax to Sandwich by Railroads and improvements on navigation."

SKELETON OF A MAN FOUND.—An inquest assembled on view of the Skeleton of a Man unknown, found in the woods near the Main Road, adjacent to the School House, in the Upper Settlement, Parish of Sussex, on Wednesday the 29th ult. On examining the remains, it was ascertained that his skull had been fractured to such an extent that the Surgeon in attendance pronounced it sufficient to cause almost immediate death. No testimony was then adduced to fix even a suspicion of guilt upon the perpetrator of so foul a crime. The inquisition was therefore adjourned until Saturday the 29th September, at 10 A. M., to give time for inquiry and further investigation. If the deceased has any connections or acquaintances in this or the adjoining Provinces, it would be advisable that they should give their attendance at the time and place above mention.

The deceased appeared about the age of Forty; hair dark brown, with a sprinkling of white, and about middle stature. Had on a brown cloth sack coat, bound with broad dark green braid; blue striped shirt, with red shirt inside; black vest, and blue trowsers of cloth, and round-toed boots. A brown cotton umbrella was found near the body, and in his pockets were about twenty one shillings in silver, an empty pocket-book, a small key, a necklace, a looking-glass, comb, &c.

A. C. EVANSON, *Coroner.*

Sussex Vale, 1st September, 1849.

CHOLERA ABROAD.—At Lowell, 31st, two deaths by cholera were reported. We learn by the Taunton Whig that no further cases of cholera have occurred at South Vassalboro', Me. The victims were George White and son.

In New York the City Inspector's reports show that during the past week there have been 643 deaths, including 164 by cholera.

At Hartford, 31st, 2 deaths.

At Albany, August 31st, 7 deaths. At Troy, 20th, 5. At Syracusa, 30th, 1. At Rochester, 30th, 3. At Buffalo, 30th, 8. At Cleveland, Ohio, 28th, 6. At Columbus, for the week ending August 27th, 27.

The Rochester, N. Y., Board of Health, owing to the increasing prevalence of the cholera, have prohibited the sale of cabbages, cucumbers, plums, onions, green corn, unripe apples and pears, for the space of two weeks.

The Newark Advertiser, of Friday, says:—No deaths by cholera, in this city, have been reported to us since yesterday, and we hear of but few cases. Mr. Van Amburg, of the firm of Van Amburg & Brown, in Patterson, died there of the epidemic yesterday. Mrs Rutgers, the venerable widow of the late Girard Rutgers, Esq., (formerly of Belleville, in this county, is, we are sorry to hear, among the victims of the prevailing disease at New Brunswick. She died yesterday, we understand, at an advanced age.

At Detroit, 27th, three deaths. At Cleveland, Ohio, 27th, 4. The cholera is making sad havoc in Madison county, Ohio. A number of deaths have occurred in the town of Amity, and the place is well nigh deserted.

At Montreal, 28th, one death, and on the 31st but one death reported since the 28th. Six deaths reported at Quebec on the 27th. The cholera has broken out at Beauharnois, some thirty miles above Montreal, and it is extending along the line of the Chateauguay and canals. It has also made its appearance at Grosse Isle quarantine, having been brought there by emigrants in the Circassia—but one death.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Rioting among the People.*—The barque Arthur Pickering arrived at Boston last Friday, in the short run of 48 days from the Cape of Good Hope, having left Cape Town on the 13th of July.

The *Traveller* says:—We learn from Captain Nickerson that the vessel having Mitchell, the condemned Irishman, and others from Bermuda on board, had not arrived, though hourly expected. In the mean time, the excitement in consequence of the English Government making the Cape a sort of convict settlement, had increased to the highest pitch.

Numerous indignation meetings had been held.—Several of the officials of Government: had resigned, and the houses of those who were appointed in their places had been attacked and badly damaged by mobs. The day before he sailed, Capt. N. was informed that a mob of one or two thousand had proceeded into the country, where they nearly destroyed several houses belonging to a gentleman who had been appointed to an office under Government. It was found necessary to call out the military, who received no orders to fire, but several of the rioters were severely wounded with sword cuts before they dispersed. It was feared that on the arrival of the convict ship, more serious conflicts would occur.

POTATOES.—The Belfast U S. Signal says that the rust has attacked the potato fields in that vicinity. Until now, the potato has bid fair to yield a larger crop than for a number of years. Now it will be much better than last year, if the potatoes do not rot in the ground.

The potato disease has appeared again in Montgomery county, Pa. Several fields show the ravages of a worm, which, penetrating the vine from three to six or seven inches from the ground, makes its way through the heart of the vine down to the ground, entirely destroying its vitality, and rendering the potato watery. The worm is white, from half to three fourths of an inch in length, with a hard blunt head, altogether very similar to the grub usually found among the potatoes in digging time. It has been seen in its fly state. The worm is produced by an egg which is laid on the leaf of the potato, many having been found upon the vine this season.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—As James West, a Mexican soldier, and who was in all the battles under General Scott, up to the taking of the City of Mexico, was returning home from Frankfort Mills, whither he had been on labor and business, came to his death in a horrible and shocking manner. It appeared from his position, when found, that he had fallen from the tongue of his cart, the body of the cart being slung under the axle, his head falling between the two foremost stakes on the near side, and his head thereby coming in contact with the wheel. In this position he was first discovered, and it is reasonably supposed he was thus carried by his team three-fourths of a mile; the whole time grinding against his head, until one ear, and the scalp on one side of the head, was torn and worn off, and the skull badly fractured. When first found, he gave an expiring struggle, and all was over. He was an intemperate man, and intemperance is supposed to be the direct cause of his death.—[Belfast Signal.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES—IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—Intelligence has been received, through a private letter by the last steamer, that the French Government will see with great displeasure, the return of Mr. Rives as Minister of the United States. It is understood that he will not be permitted to exercise his functions as Minister.

Unpleasant as this incident may be, it cannot, if sustained by proper reasons on the part of the French Government, afford an occasion for any just exception on the part of our government. It is expressly laid down by the writer of the Law of Nations, and particularly by Mr. Wheaton, that "one Court may refuse to receive a particular individual as Minister from another Court, alleging the motives on which such refusal is grounded." It remains to be seen what motives will be assigned for this act. It is probable that they will refer to the despatches of Mr. Rives during his former mission to our government, announcing the successful conclusion of the treaty by which France agreed to pay to the United States $5,000,000 as an indemnification for spoliations on our commerce.—It will be remembered that these despatches, being published by our Government, went back to France, and contributed to that irritation which for a time seemed to threaten war.

Mr. Rives sailed from New York in a recent steamer for Liverpool, on his way to Paris. In the event of his not being received by the French Government, the duties of the mission will devolve upon the newly appointed Secretary of Legation, Mr. Sandford, of Connecticut.—*Traveller.*

U. S. STEAMSHIP SUSQUEHANNA.—This fine vessel is rapidly progressing to completion at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia. The Susquehanna is thirty feet longer than the great ship of the line "Pennsylvanian," but her breadth of beam is much less, and her tonnage is only 2,500. She will carry but eight guns of heavy calibre—one of them, which will be placed upon her bow, will throw hollow shot weighing 268 pounds. Her machinery will nearly cost 300,000—the four boilers alone $30,000 each—and the whole vessel, when completed, about 600,000. Her crew will consist of about 300 men and boys.

The English Mail.

THE Express with the English Mail of 25th Aug arrived here at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.—The steamer reached Halifax at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Trade in Britain continues improving, carrying with it our staple commodity of Deals, which have risen from £16 10s and £7 per standard to £7 and £7 15.

John Gleeson Wilson, the murderer of Mrs. Henrickson and her three children and servant woman has been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

Indications of the Potato disease have made their appearance in some districts in Ireland, but very partially; and no serious loss is anticipated.

A large portion of the Crops are housed in good condition.

His highness Mehemet Ali Pasha died at Alexandria on the 2nd instant, and on the following day his body was taken up to Cairo, where he was buried on the 4th, in the new alabaster mosque built by himself in the citadel.

THE CHOLERA reports exhibit a larger number of deaths in England, but the disease has decreased in virulence. The *European Times* says:—The total weekly attacks in all England up to the 18th of August were 5275 and 2279 deaths, whereof Liverpool furnished 824 cases and 290 deaths. London about 1000 deaths, and the rest were distributed throughout other towns, whereof Merthyr Tydvil and Plymouth stand most conspicuous. Manchester has suffered a trifle more than last week, but not so much as Leeds.

The tone of the English Press with regard to these Colonies, and the present political movements therein, may be gathered from the following article taken from the *Liverpool Times*:

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE.—The Committee of the British American League, formed by the high Conservative party in Canada, have published a manifesto, of which we have received a copy by the last packet. We are glad to state that this manifesto is couched in tolerably moderate language; and that its recommendations are such as may be discussed, without raising any questions of allegiance or seperation. The manifesto does not even mention the question of annexation; on the contrary, it expresses a very strong, and we have no doubt, a perfectly sincere attachment to the British connexion, and to the principles of the British constitution. The three practical recommendations which its authors make all deserve to be quietly discussed. The first is, a union of all the British American Provinces, in one Confederation connected with the mother country; the second is, the enforcing of retrenchment and economy, in the public expenditure; the third is, the securing of Protection to home industry, by which is meant the manufacturing industry of the Colony.

We believe there is nothing that would be more agreeable to the people and government of England, than to see the British North American Colonies united as one State, or a Confederation of States, and governed on the principle of the British Constitution, that is to say, on the principle of responsible government. Their numbers entitle them to have such a government, if they think fit to form it; and it will be much more agreeable to the mother country, that they should form a powerful state, than that they should be broken up into mere colonies. We are quite sure, after what has happened with regard to the United States, that no one would wish to keep a colony, in a subordinate position, which was able to take the management of its own internal affairs, and yet was willing to live on friendly terms with England. The only regret which any one now feels with regard to the separation between the United States and England, is that they did not part friends. The States have been ten times more useful to us, since they were independent, than they were before; and a powerful confederation of the North American States, exercising self government, connected with England by the "golden link" of the Crown, and with institutions modelled on those of the Mother Country, would be more useful than a number of small and powerless colonies. We must look to the time when at least other three sets of colonies, namely, the British American, the South African, and the Australian, will be strong enough to take care of themselves. By giving Canada a responsible government, England has shown that it is not only willing, but ready to do all that lies in its power to raise it to the rank of a nation; and if the majority of the people of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, think that any public advantage would be likely to result to themselves, from such a Union as that which is now proposed, they are very unlikely to meet with opposition from the mother country.

As for the question of economy it is one entirely under their own control.

The question of protection it is quite needless to discuss, for another reason. The great mass of the Canadian people have exactly the same interest in this matter as the people of England, and will not allow English manufactures to be taxed, for the benefit of some dozen people at Sherbrooke. The great interests of Canada must long be to sell its timber in the English market, to get the best customers it can for its grain, and to make the magnificent river which flows through its territory as productive as possible. The Canadians have still a protection of 14s. a load upon their timber in the English market, the duty on Foreign Timber being 15s. a load, and that on British American being only 1s. As for the Corn Laws, they are passed praying for; and though it cannot be denied the Canadians were scandalously ill used in being first promised a liberal protection, and then being suddenly deprived of it; and in being tempted to invest their property in mills, and then being deprived of the grinding trade,—still, there is no remedy. The Corn Laws are gone never to be re-enac