feel that, primarily, the whole praise, honour, and victory, are due to the Omnipotent; and you will feel an anxiety that, so far as He has been pleased to own and bless human agency, the praise belongs to the humble and laborious agents and servants of the Society, whether at home or abroad—to the travelling agent plying his unwearied round of visits, even amidst the listless and indifferent, to the secretary working at his desk, to the translator amidst overwhelming difficulties and intricacies of idiom and dialect, to the colporteur who groans under mental and chilly skies, and who walks amidst the even dangerous words of his fellow-men, to the missionary, a word always synonymous with exile, and often with martyrdom. It is to their persevering, often unobserved, and seemingly unrewarded labours, we are to trace our 8000 Bible Societies, the 148 languages, and 23,000,000 copies of the Scriptures. This is indeed a magnificent result. Since within the first half century of the existence of this Society—since it has issued from its single room, even as the original publishers and messengers of the Gospel issued from their upper chamber to communicate glad tidings to the world—how continuous and how triumphant has been the series of its operations, how innumerable its fields of labour, how unflagging the wing of that angel who flies in the midst of the heavens, "having the everlasting Gospel to preach to them that dwell upon the face of the earth?" It is not only in the polished and cultivated realms of Europe that its usefulness has been manifested; that France, from which we derived so much learning and piety, from her exiled ministers and servants at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and to which this country has now in some degree repaid the debt; that Germany, which has so much kinsmanship with us both in blood and character, the country of the Reformation and of Luther; Italy, pale and fair sister of sorrow, with whom it would seem hardly to be in keeping with the holy calm of this occasion if we gave full vent to our sympathies. But besides all these, India, with its worn-out civilization and debilitated dynasties, caste-ridden India, mysterious China, the swarthy Arab, and the coal-black African, together with the new world, America—now entering with such noble competition with the old in the Bible and Missionary cause—all, all these, shores scarcely open to commerce, and islands new to geography, are now welcoming the foot-prints of the messenger of peace—are drinking in the accents of Almighty love. Yet, thrilling and glowing as this statement is of what has been done, and what is still doing, in this noblest of all undertakings, the support of the truth and the force of its obligation devolve on us all; for it should not be concealed how much, how enormously much, remains still to be done; to what countless numbers, over what unmeasured spaces, the message of the Redeemer has not yet come; and until it does come, what dark abodes of superstition and cruelty must still remain, what obscene rites must still insult the face of heaven, and what altars of false gods reek with human victims! Well, then, if these things exist, let me call on you to say whether they shall still continue. In the midst even of this our legitimate Jubilee, this recollection arises before us, and arouses us to continued, yea, to increased zeal, hope, and prayer, and their only trustworthy fruits, personal liberality and personal exertion. Let this be the real trumpet-call of our Christian Jubilee. How long, I say, is the state of things to which I have alluded and lamented to continue? If we were not dealing—I hope I may say it without irreverence—if we were not dealing with the work of Him to whom "a day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years but as a day," I might be tempted to say, "Let not the full centenary of the Bible Society be completed before the whole world has become under the dominion of the Gospel, and pagan doctrines and unsound belief be swept away from its ransomed population. But although I feel most emphatically that, with respect to the future, it is not for man to feel assured, far less to dogmatise; and though the whole field of unfulfilled prophecy is by no means thrown open to familiar and presumptuous access, yet, judging by the tenor of past predictions, and comparing them with their ascertained fulfilment; comparing them, again, with the tenor of predictions still remaining unfulfilled, I cannot resist the impression that the world around us may even now be big with those throes of crisis and of conflict, and may I not add, of deliverance, which were foretold. Nor, while the waters of the mystic Euphrates seem to be daily drying up, can we read a single leading article in our intelligent, though on this point apparently unconscious, press, which does not serve as an illustration of the views of the chief commentators on Bible prophecy. In the whole of the western empire, Rome seems to be redoubling her ancient, though now somewhat spasmodic efforts, and refurbishing the weapons of her ancient armoury; while infidelity scarcely ever before exhibited such bold malignity; superstition such shameless effrontery, or priestcraft such subtle ambition. While through all these, above all these, conquering and to conquer all these, the blessed Gospel summons, even in this our Jubilee strain of triumph, is gathering strength from resistance and exaltation from depression, mingling our prayers of earth with the hallelujahs of heaven, it is impossible not to think that prophecy may touch on its fulfilment, and the mystery of time be hearing to its completion; and even the intenser gloom we now witness and shudder at may be fringed with the uprising rays of the coming glory. What, then, my kind hearers, before whom I have ventured to touch, all unworthy as I may be, on such majestic themes—what is the warning and admonition they convey to all of us? Is it not that, next to the great work of personal holiness, and, of course, in subordination to those immediate duties belonging to the position in which Providence has placed us, that we ought to labour intently, as our opportunities and spheres of action permit, in the sublime work of the evangelization of the world, which, we must all of us think, will be probably the prelude and preparation for the world's final happiness. And, at least, it seems to me, that we who are now here assembled shall be justified in embracing fully this conviction, that whatever else may pass away and perish in a perishing and passing world—its pleasures, its pomp, its labours, its heroism, its genius, its winning comeliness, and its dazzling grandeur—that at least the work of the Bible Society will not be amongst the things that are doomed in the final dissolution of the passing and perishable, but that it will leave its traces, aye, even in the succeeding eternity.

Mr. Foster, Esq.—I wish to be indulged by saying a very few plain words. I have watched the progress of the Bible Society from its rise to the present day, with warm interest. I rejoice in what it has done, and in what the prospect before us presents, of its still doing. But I wish to give utterance, in this large and interesting meeting, to one simple important sentiment. I believe that the Bible Society, under the Divine blessing, owes its existence at this day to the maintenance of those principles on which it was founded, the symmetry of its object, the catholicity of its character, the constitution of its committee, and the carrying out of these principles in the various operations of the Society by the Auxiliaries throughout the world. And it is with the earnest desire that these principles may henceforth be maintained that I venture to intrude on the meeting, and I do, that the future prosperity and usefulness of the Society is intimately connected with these principles.

Rev. Hooper Stowell.—The resolution entrusted to me is as follows:

That the Jubilee Fund be now regarded as open, and that all ranks and ages be invited and encouraged to contribute thereto, with a liberality commensurate with the *importance* and *magnitude* of the objects contemplated."

The few remarks which the advanced hour of the Meeting will authorise me in making, shall be confined to the immediate purport of the Resolution. I cannot but feel that the Jubilee of the British and Foreign Bible Society is needed, in order to rouse and rally the attention of Christian England to the noblest gem that shines in her diadem—the secret, still operation of the Society among the people, comparatively speaking, overlooked. The Missionaries it sends forth, though "mighty through God," cannot own achievements or proclaim their success. They move to and fro in majestic secrecy through the world; but the effects and fruits they claim, and to be unacquainted with which would be to be unacquainted with themselves, will be gathered in the harvest of the day. The influence of this hallowed Institution is compared to the influence of the sap of a tree, or to the leaven which is rising up through all the meal, and which will embolden our country. It is shaded by its beautiful foliage and fruit, but many, while admiring the foliage and gathering the fruit, forget the secret sap that brought forth the foliage and fruit. The secret and influence of the Society may

[illegible] follow my teachings." He said—"Go preach my doctrines to all people; be baptized and you will be saved." Therefore, he who has the Gospel is sure to enter into eternal life.—As we have a church in Italy in spite of our enemies, we must be bound to uphold her—this is the church of Saint Paul. My friends it is not by going to Mass, or eating fish instead of meat that you will be saved, but by being honest and true Christians, because very seldom those who follow the superstitious doctrines of the Romish Church are found in the ranks of honesty. (Loud applause) [illegible] truly these are poor arguments to offer to the Word of Christ. Remember, Italians, that leaving the church of the Pope, we must not become unbelievers, but true Christians, so that we shall be neither Papists nor atheists. Believe me, the Gospel is the best code of all in those sacred pages you will find consolation in the hour of death. Read at least a chapter every day to your families, among your friends or in seclusion. In Canada I have seen those brave Scotch soldiers who were guarding me at my lodging against my Irish murderers, perusing the Gospel, and still they were soldiers; and if we have had so much patience in our youth, to follow all the superstitious ceremonies of the Romish church, to tell beads to pray for the dead, why should we not have a single boon for the true word of Christ.—The superstitious doctrines of the Papal church, create infidels, and brutes, and beasts, who do not shrink from the commission of the most outrageous and infamous crimes. Where there is no free discussion, there is the religion of despots and slaves. If you ask them why do you pray in that way? they answer, because the priests teach us to do so. Why do you go to mass? Because my mother did. And these are the reasons given where there exists no freedom of speech. But if you ask a Protestant why he believes in Christ, he will produce the New Testament, by which he will prove his belief. In Protestant countries the learned class of the Catholics are allowed to read the Bible, that they may prove to you, by some falsified verse the correctness of their creed; but in Europe the mass of the Catholics are totally blind in what they believe; and I think that the world, without public discussion, will be enslaved. (Loud applause.) From what happened in Canada I observe three important points—the principle, the object, and the fact. I did not go there by my own free will, but I was invited by a deputation of Canadians, and not as the *Courrier des Etat Unis* has endeavoured to make out, to collect money; so I affirm that the responsibility of the blood shed does not rest upon me, but on those who knew the brutal class by which they were surrounded; and they should have taken the necessary measures to have prevented such an outrageous transaction.

I respect the laws of every country, but I shall always insist on the freedom of speech. Those who say that I was ambitious of martyrdom mistake me. I am not like those Jesuitical saints of the church, who have lighted candles before their corpses. What I say is this—That I am ready to defend the truth, and the cause of liberty, everywhere, in spite of my attempted Irish murderers, as I did in Bombardo against the Austrians, and in Rome against the French. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Those who insult me by saying, as *La Cronica*, a Spanish monarchical retrograde journal published in New York, I as affirmed, that I am making money, I say they lie. If I were anxious of procuring money I could do it in other countries, without exposing my life. These Jesuitical papers should know that Bishop Hughes, Cardinal Wiseman, Brownson, and other Catholic orators, never deliver lectures without charging high prices while they are speaking on a religion the apostles of which have sold the cross, the sword, and the liberties of all nations. (Applause.) I am glad in having been the first to give a great example that we believers in Christ and missionaries of freedom must go forward, and each drop of blood shed in Canada will fall heavily on the instigators and on the priests of Rome. Before this occurrence, the priests had obtained in the United States a kind of sympathy with the public press, in disapproving of my course of lectures, and the political demagogues, for the sake of a few votes, had favoured their jesuitical complaints. On the contrary, in Canada they took a different course, by falling on the victim. They have shewn that there it was not the English institutions that governed the country but the priests, and I am glad to say that they have been mistaken. My enemies say that it was imprudent in me to go to meet such a fanatical people, and that the Italian Crusader, if he had been told that there was a barrel of powder, would have set fire to it. But who put the powder there? Those who would muzzle the world—the Jesuits—had prepared that powder; then, for the freedom of speech, let it be exploded. *La Cronica* says that the Canadians are not accustomed to such discussions as those had in the United States; but I answer that there is a constitution which allows freedom of speech. I shall not go to Mexico or to Austria, where the laws condemn the liberty of speech, but I shall go to Italy, because there I have some right. In Canada Protestantism is crushed. Look at Brownson, who, after having been a Protestant minister, went into Canada to insult Protestantism in every way, and the Protestants did not raise a voice against him, nor have they armed any mob of assassins. The Catholics like to hear discussions against all other denominations, but if you dare to utter a word against their principles they will oppose you, and prevent you from speaking. But who are you, that you will dictate to all the world? Some Catholic politicians in Canada say—"We respect ourselves;" but this is false. The Protestants respect you. You have your processions; you perform all the ceremonies of your church, and they do not oppose you. The Legislature now sitting in Canada has been awakened by the riots, and discovered that the Irish Canadians are no more subjects to the English Constitution, but to the Jesuits. (Loud applause.) Here Father Gavazzi described the atrocious attempt made by the Irish rioters in Quebec. If, said he, they intended to take my life, it would have been simply a murder; but how shall we call those ferocious monsters who mobbed, in the church, children, women, and inoffensive men? At the door there were cannibals distributing sticks; others money, and one said to his gang before entering the building—"Swear upon this cross, this image of our Lord Jesus Christ, your Saviour and Redeemer, that you will drag the apostate priest from the church, or slay him on the spot." But they mistook me, because I intended to sell my life dearly, as my blood belongs to my Italy, and for her sake alone shall it be shed. (Loud applause.) And what a strange coincidence in my life! On the 6th and 9th of June, 1848, which I shall call the anniversary of the attempted butchery in Quebec and Montreal, I fought at Vicenza and Treviso, where I gained a medal for fighting against the Austrians, and this very medal the Irish barbarians in Canada could not pluck from my breast. (Applause.) The procession of the *corpus christi* in Canada, is carried out with more pagan ceremony than in our country. At the head of it you have twenty young girls dressed in white, with wreaths on their heads, throwing roses on the way; next a very beautiful child, representing Christ, while a fat boy, dressed in sheep-skin, is made to represent St. John. And these same good christians afterwards attempted to murder me and my innocent hearers. Let God give me life and I never will change my opinions under the banner of Christ. I have done my duty in Italy, in Britain, in America, and everywhere, and always will, in spite of jesuitical assassins. (Applause). Now, then, who organized the plot in Canada? Who prepared it? Not the French Canadians, but the Irish Catholics. I have often said that the masses not taught in public schools, are the blind and brutal instruments of the priesthood, and this was clearly proved in Canada by the Irish Catholics. I am not here to speak against the Irish nationality, because there are among them brave hearted men who disapproved of such infamous proceedings; but I speak against their priests, like the one who preached in St. Patrick's Church in Quebec, after my first lecture, who said, in a jesuitical and ironical way, that the good Catholics should not use violence against me when I delivered my second lecture. Placards were posted by the priests on the walls of Quebec, advising the Catholic Irish not to interfere with me. Remember, this was done but half an hour before my lecture, while the mob was already on its way to the church, ready to carry out the work of blood. Had only two Catholic priests placed themselves at the door of the church anxious to prevent bloodshed, they could have stopped by their influence on these blind and ignorant masses, the unfortunate calamity. The Protestants in the church, and the Scotch sergeant, fought bravely, while the policemen where witnessing these attacks without interference. (A Voice—The police were priests or Austrians. Laughter and applause). When the Mayor ordered the troops to fire, he must certainly have lost his senses; because, although he is a Catholic, I do not believe him capable of committing such a fearful butchery against a peaceful congregation. The friends of those who were wounded called upon me and exonerated me from all the blame. As I was going to my lodging a wounded man rose from the ground and offered me his hand, as he had in the morning. The cause of this butchery is with the Irish priests of Canada.

A Voice—And those of the U. S.

I (continued he) answer to my enemies, that without freedom of speech, there is no life, no liberty, no true religion, but slavery and [illegible]. We must destroy popedom, for the sake of humanity. All Italians pant for civil and religious freedom, which will regenerate their country; and the day is not far distant when their most sanguine expectations will be realized, at which time we will send as a present his holiness the Pope of Rome to his beloved children of Ireland, and there build a vatican for him.

The lecturer concluded by stating that he did not entertain any hatred against his Irish assailants in Canada, and he trusted that God would pardon them. Those feeling were entertained by his friend Paoli, who was dangerously wounded, and whose recovery was doubtful, and by Messrs. Palmieri and Gallerati.

The Chronicle.

Saint John, June 21, 1853.

The visit paid to our City and Province last week, by his Excellency Vice Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, commanding the naval force on the North American station, (the Address of the Corporation to whom we have subjoined,) is a subject of gratification to the loyal inhabitants of New Brunswick, who cannot but be pleased that a naval officer of such distinction should have had an opportunity of personally inspecting the capabilities of our noble harbour and magnificent river, and becoming acquainted with the navigation and true character of the Bay of Fundy. It has been heretofore too much the fashion with our Nova Scotian neighbours, especially those of Halifax, from motives of interest and jealousy, to disparage the maritime advantages of New Brunswick, and to clothe the navigation of the Bay of Fundy with all sorts of imaginary terrors, with a view to prevent the too frequent resort of Her Majesty's ships to the noble harbour of St. John. Hence it is, that whenever troops are moved to or from this colony, Halifax is generally made the port of arrival and departure for the transport ships; and the troops are conveyed between that port and this in steamers, causing an unnecessary double embarkation and great inconvenience. We trust, however, that the personal inspection of Admiral Seymour of the Bay of Fundy and the harbour of St. John, and the admiration excited in his mind and verbally expressed by him, on seeing things as they really are, will go far to remove former prejudices and errors, and to prevent our interests from being in future injured by jealousy or misrepresentation. Admiral Seymour has now had an opportunity of witnessing the superior advantages and capabilities, the mercantile bustle and activity, of the port and harbour of St. John; he has also become personally acquainted with the navigation of the Bay of Fundy; a navigation *open throughout the year*, and which from natural causes *never can* be impeded by ice; a navigation as free, safe, and easy to skilful mariners as that of any other aqueous portion of the globe; and we cherish the hope, therefore, that the knowledge he has thus acquired will be fully made known to authorities and others on the other side of the Atlantic, to the removal of unfounded prejudice and ignorance, and the promotion of our local and mercantile interests. This official visit also afforded our Corporate authorities, as representing the community at large, an opportunity formally to present our thanks to the gallant Admiral and his subordinate officers, for their efficient protection of our Provincial fisheries during last year, and to express our hope and expectation that their valuable services will be rendered with equal, if not even greater efficiency, the present season; an expression of public opinion to which, it will be seen, his Excellency responded in the most satisfactory manner. This opportune occurrence will serve to convince the gallant Admiral, and through him the superior powers and the public of the mother country, that we are fully alive to our own interests; that we thoroughly estimate the importance of that great natural source of wealth, our coast fisheries; that we are grateful for the valuable protection afforded us last year by the naval forces of the empire, and are earnestly desirous of its effectual continuance; that we are perfectly aware of our exclusive indefeasible right and property in those natural resources, so bountifully bestowed upon us by the hand of Providence; and that we are determined, at all hazards, and under every circumstance, to maintain that right, and to preserve that property to our Provincial community and their descendants. We hope that the recent interview between his Excellency Admiral Seymour and our Provincial Government had especial reference to this all important subject of the fisheries; and that a combination of judicious measures and action, between all these Provinces and the naval authorities, will be effectually arranged and maintained, to protect our interests from further foreign aggression. The following is the Address:—

May it please Your Excellency,—

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Saint John, approach Your Excellency to welcome you to this commercial City, which we represent.

We gratefully recognize in your Excellency's presence in this portion of your command, a zealous continuation of those energetic and successful services which you, and the officers of your squadron, have lately rendered, in giving effect to the protection that our beloved Queen has most graciously afforded to us, from the foreign aggression upon our extensive and valuable fisheries, which so long was a source of just complaint from Her Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province.

We rejoice to find that our Sovereign has signified to your Excellency Her Majesty's highest appreciation of these services; and on behalf of our inhabitants who successfully follow the pursuits which have been deeply benefited by your Excellency's zealous and active execution of the Royal commands, we assure you they feel every confidence that under the effective protection of your Excellency they will continue to enjoy the rights secured to them by treaty, without molestation from foreign intrusion.

To this Address, His Excellency made the following reply:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—

I have to acknowledge your welcome, and the expression of good will with which you have honoured me on my arrival in this City.

It has been gratifying to me to find that the manner in which the officers and seamen employed in the protection of the Fisheries executed their duties during the last year, has been appreciated by those who are well qualified to judge of their conduct. Their steadiness and moderation were acknowledged; and it will be my endeavour to give such instructions as will combine the maintenance of privileges reserved by treaty for Her Majesty's subjects, with the regard due to the rights of foreign nations.

My visit to St. John has been to me highly satisfactory. I have had an opportunity of admiring the great advantages, that its situation at the mouth of the magnificent river on which it is placed, affords for the development of the industry and great resources of the Country; and I have felt a pride in observing the noble specimens of naval architecture which surround your City, and are destined to carry our flag to every part of the world, and to contribute whenever they are seen, to the reputation of their builders.

I beg to thank you, Gentlemen, for the opportunity you have been so good as to afford me of making your acquaintance, which I regret the necessary shortness of my stay will not permit me to improve; and I desire too add my sincere good wishes for the prosperity of New-Brunswick.

We copy the following timely warning from the *Montreal Transcript*, of June 11th. The imposition therein mentioned is at this moment being actively practised in this City, and we have heard of individuals who have already been grievously victimized. We can scarcely pity [illegible] they reap only the penalty of their own cupidity and folly. They must well know that the articles thus pretended by these peddling impostors to be sold so greatly below their value, must either have been dishonestly obtained, or must be mere spurious imitations of the genuine article; in either case there must be fraud of some kind; and those therefore, who are either unprincipled or foolish enough to encourage fraud, by dealing with the perpetrators of it, must take the natural consequences of their doings. The only safe mode of purchasing really valuable goods, is by procuring them at a fair price at respectable establishments, where the proprietors have a character and credit to maintain, and who are responsible for remedying mistakes or accidental defects; but the vagrant pedlar who imposes on the buyer a lot of spurious trash, quietly decamps from the scene of his clever exploits, and leaves his sorrowing victims without remedy or compensation:

Caution.—The Toronto papers mention that there are pedlars in that city, offering Canton crape shawls, and silk dresses, at prices far below those charged for similar articles in respectable stores. Those persons are evidently the same characters who have so successfully imposed similar articles of wearing apparel upon many of our ladies here, and which have since been discovered to be trashy imitations of the genuine manufactures. The manner in which they introduced themselves into houses, and other circumstances connected with their "bargains," induced many to suppose that they were sailors, disposing of smuggled goods; but such was not the case, as too many have ere this discovered to their cost.

Masonic.—On Wednesday last several of our "brethren of the mystic tie," principally members of the Albion and Carleton Union Lodges of this City, proceeded to Norton for the purpose of installing a Masonic Lodge in that delightful locality. Brother Henry P. Otty, was installed as Master, and after the ceremony the visiting brethren joined the members of "*Corinthian*" the name of the new Lodge, at an elegant cold collation. After a few masonic and loyal sentiments had met with a due response the company separated and returned to their respective homes. We cordially tender to our Corinthian brethren the right hand of fellowship, and our best wishes for their masonic and individual prosperity.

The Post Office.—We were sorry to perceive, recently, in the *Courier*, a somewhat splenetic reflection upon our Post Office Department, attributing incivility to some of the Clerks, and indirectly reflecting on our Postmaster General, with regard to the hours of closing the Office, &c. We have made careful enquiries into this matter, because the public have a perfect right to be assured, that the conduct of all public functionaries is effectually watched, and all abuses exposed; and we are convinced that in this case, the grumbling has arisen from individual private pique, and is by no means sustained by public opinion. On the contrary we believe the community at large will agree with us, when we say, that of late years we have always experienced the greatest courtesy and attention from all persons engaged in the Post Office; and that its indefatigable and obliging chief, John Howe, Esq., is one of the most efficient public functionaries in St. John. If the public at large require the office hours to be extended, provision should be made for employing and paying additional Clerks; for we are well aware that those now in the establishment have a sufficiently laborious time of it, and have little time for recreation or rest throughout the week. If the *Courier* wishes to increase the duty, let their be means found to employ additional persons to perform it.

Steam to Hampton.—One of the most useful and agreeable of steam-boat routes has just been opened, by the enterprise of two individuals, Lelburon Drury and G. G. Gilbert, Junr., Esqrs., who have purchased the Steamer *Woodstock*, for the purpose of establishing an easy communication between this City, Hampton, and Sussex Vale. At present (as will be seen by advertisment), the boat runs daily to and fro between St. John and Hampton (being unable to proceed further up the Kennebecasis River, until an alteration is made in the bridge at Hampton), and making *two* trips each way on Wednesdays. The Steamer starts from Drury's Cove, a sunny little harbour on the Kennebecasis, about three quarters of a mile from Winthrop Robinson's "Five Mile House" on the Marsh Road; and a line of omnibusses conveys passengers from Faglor's Hotel, near King Square, to the steamer, a distance of five miles, for the small charge of 1s. 3d. each; bringing also passengers from the boat to the City at the same rate. This route will not only afford great convenience for the conveyance of agricultural produce and merchandise between St. John and King's County, but also offers a most desirable opportunity to our citizens and their families, for indulging in an occasional pleasure trip at a cheap rate, and enjoying the refreshing stimulus of a rural atmosphere, without an inconvenient absence from ordinary avocations. Those who avail themselves of this opportunity, will find Capt. Fuller an exceedingly attentive and obliging man, taking every care of his passengers, and ready to land them at any point on the route; while the beautiful scenery of the Kennebecasis is of itself a sufficient inducement for patronizing the boat. It is to be hoped that measures will promptly be taken to secure the construction of a *draw* in the bridge at Hampton, which would enable the steamer to proceed fifteen miles further up the river, and thus continue the navigation very nearly to Sussex Vale; which would prove an immense accommodation to the inhabitants of that populous portion of King's County.

By Telegraph to the News Room.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived at Halifax on Wednesday at 7 o'clock, A. M., bringing Liverpool dates to the 11th inst. She brought 110 passengers. The Cambria arrived at Liverpool early on Monday morning the 6th. The steamer *Baltic* was off Holyhead on Tuesday forenoon the 7th.

The Crops throughout British and Ireland are healthy, notwithstanding the lateness of the spring and deficiency of rain.—The weather is now settled and seasonable.

The price of ships continue to advance, and they are now eagerly sought after; every description of vessels being in great demand.

Liverpool Markets.—Cotton Market dull. The demand for Corn continues good. Wheat has advanced 2d.; Flour advanced 6d; Indian Corn in large supply, and declined 6d. Continued fine weather, and settlement of Turkish question, might cause a reduction in Breadstuffs generally. U. S. Prime Mess Pork, 92s. to 105s.; ordinary 80s. to 90s. Pork—Western Prime Mess 75s. to 80s. to 87s. 6d.

At Glasgow, Wheat was 1s. dearer for 210 lbs.

Parliamentary.—On Tuesday the 7th, there was no House; Wednesday, no business interesting; Thursday, Government of India Bill again discussed, and leave given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. Layard has a motion on the book, to call the attention of the House to the menacing attitude of Russia towards Turkey; a power of which the independence and stability have been repeatedly declared by Her Majesty and her royal predecessors. In addressing Parliament, Mr. Layard did not put the motion to an early day.

Members for Clare and Durham unseated for Bribery.

Mrs. Seo[illegible] the patroness of distressed needlewo[illegible]

Dr. Bailey, [illegible] in Medical Literature, committed suicide at London.

The Bank of British North America has declared 6 per cent. dividend.

Immense hostility has been excited in Ireland against the proposed bill for inspecting nunneries.

Prussia.—Napoleon keeps his own council respecting his intentions in Eastern affairs. The opinion is that war will be avoided. The funds are on the decline.

The *Moniteur* announces that French and English fleets have been formally offered to aid the Porte.

Abdel Kader wishes to return to France.

Prussia.—Special mission sent to Constantinople.

The Prussians in the Turkish service have been officially recalled.

Austria.—At Vienna no one doubts that the Turkish, Swiss, and Sardinian difficulties will be all settled peacably. Austrian camps forming at Arsamas Mutsenia. Several citizens of Pesth have been arrested for corresponding with Kossuth.

Turkey.—The attitude taken by the Sultan is much approved of by both Turks and Greeks in Syria as well as in Turkey. A military subscription is being made towards the expenses of arming. The latest accounts were less favorable for the maintenance of peace. The messenger sent from St. Petersburgh is said to have no discretionary power. He merely carries a demand from the Czar that the Porte shall, within eight days, accede to Menshikoff's ultimatum or take the consequences. Count Nesselrode, *Jr.*, is not charged with any authoritative mission to the Western Courts that can alter the position of affairs. Meantime the Porte prepares bravely for defence. Orders given to Namik Pasha, formerly Governor of Arabia, a man of much energy, to attack the Russians with his 40,000 men, if they attempt to cross the River Pruth. Abbas Pacha's force of 40,000 Egyptians is commanded by Soliman Pacha.

Latest News.—*London, Saturday*, 10 A. M. Accounts have been received of the advance of the Russians. Porte has addressed a note to the great powers, defending its course towards Russia, and setting forth certain concessions it will make to the Christians, to remove all just grounds of complaint.

Married.

On Wednesday evening, 15th inst., by the Rev. S. Robinson, Mr. Charles E. Burnham, of this City, to Miss Pamela, eldest daughter of the late Wm. B. Turnbull, Esq., of Hillsburgh, N. S.

On the 21st inst., at St. John's Church, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Mr. F. Secord, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Mr. Robert Lawton, of this City.

At Portland, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. Harrison, Rector, Mr. Thomas D. Ruddock, to Catherine, only daughter of Francis Smith, Esq.

At Fredericton, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. Patrick Gaynor to Elizabeth Mary Davis, both of this City.

At Woodstock, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. McNutt, Mr. W. S. Shea, Merchant, to Isabel, youngest daughter of A. B. Sharp, Esq.

At Halifax, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Matthew Ritchie, D. D., Mr. John Starr, to Miss Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Crosscombe, Wesleyan Minister.

Died.

On Friday morning, Charles, third son of Mr. Robert Leonard, aged 6 years and 8 months.

On Friday evening, Edward Murry, aged four years and eight months, son of Mr. George Cooke.

On Saturday morning, Mr. John Seely, Branch Pilot of this port, aged 39 years.

Yesterday morning, Mr. John Nichols, after a short illness aged 31 years.

On the 19th inst. Mr. George Cox, aged 75 years.

In Portland of scarlatenna, on Saturday night last, Mary Alice, aged 5 years and 7 months, third daughter of Mr. Charles Humphreys.

In Portland, on Sunday, 12th, Mary Jane, only daughter of James Bowes, aged three years and 10 months.

At Fredericton, on Sunday morning last, Frank Baron, only son of Mr. Timothy S. Robinson, of the "Barker House," aged 18 years.

At Oromocto, on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., Frank Albert, infant son of G. Clowes, Esq., aged ten months.

At Canning, Q.C., at his father's residence on Friday, 27th ult., Edward V. Vandien, aged 25 years. His end was peace.

At the same place, at her father's residence on Thursday 2d inst., Mary Amelia, youngest daughter of Moses Denton, aged 24 years. She was resigned to the Divine will.

At Dorchester, on the 17th inst., of consumption, in the 25th year of his age, John D., third son of Robert Godfrey, Esq.

At Hull, England, on the 29th May, very suddenly, in his 47th year, Robert Fowler Garbutt, Esq., Merchant of that place, and eldest brother of Henery Garbutt, Esq., of the Lancaster Mills, Musquash.

Marine List.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN—Arrived.

Friday—Barque Lord Mulgrave, Cordingly, New-York, 8—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brig Indus, Richan, Providence, 7—C. McLauchlan, ballast.

Brigt. Isaiah, Fitzgerald, New York, 5—Master, general cargo.

Schr. Pearl, McLean, Boston, 3—Geo. Easton, gen. cargo.

Ivy Green, Johnson, New Haven, 3—Master, ballast.

Barque Patience, Strand, Londonderry, 47—W. & G. Carvill, passengers and iron.

Caster, Josephson, New York, 5—Charles Brown, ballast.

Chance, Illingworth, New York, 7—Chas. Brown, ballast.

Nairns, Harrison, New York, 9—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

Saturday—Ship Julia, Rosenkrang, New York, 11—J. Hamilton, ballast.

Barque Sarah Ann, Orr, New York, 5—John Robertson, ballast.

Schr. Sarah Catch, Smith, Yarmouth, N. S.—John McGrath, oatmeal and barley.

Sunday—Ship Norman, Holmes, Boston, 2—E. Allison, ballast.

Ella, Edman, New York, 7—Chas. Brown, ballast.

Eastern State, Kibun, New York, 4—G. Thomas, ballast.

Brig Sylph, Smith, New York, 9—J. Robertson, ballast.

Jarlen, Larsen, Boston, 3—S. Wiggins & Son, ballast.

James Freeman, Cooper, New York, 12—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Jos Ed Grosse, Wigman, New York, 6—R. Rankin & Co.,

Hertha, ——, New York, 8—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Brigt. Juverna, Cunningham, New York, 6—R. McCarthy, gen. cargo.

Robert M. Charlton, Lightbrown, Savannah, 20—Roberts & Co.

Schr. Neptune, Pangburn, 1—T. Hanford, calcined plaster.

Steamer Eastern City, Winchester, Boston—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., passengers, &c.

Monday—Barque Perseverance, Finnie, New York, W. & G. Carvill, ballast.

Schr. Granville, Greenwood, Baltimore, 14—corn and cornmeal.

Wednesday—Ship Chimborazo, Webb 4—New York, Crane & Co., ballast.

Kate Howe, Norcross, Boston, 3—W. Thomson, ballast.

Schr. Mary, Mahony, Eatn, 2—Master, do.

Josephene, Fritz, Alexandria, 9—J. & R. Reed, wheat, &c.

CLEARED.

17th—Ship Eastern City, Dell, Liverpool, deals; Barque Clymene, Stevens, Glasgow, deals &c.; Cadet, Hall, Dublin, deals; Admiral Moorsom, Sykes, Hull, timber and deals.

18th—Ship Geo Hunter, Pitts, London, deals; Rover's Prize, Larsen, Sharpness Point, deals; Barque Snowdon, Brown, Liverpool, timber and deals; Brig Albert, Rosmann, Greenock, timber and boards; Florence, Bradley, Guadaloupe, deals; Schr. Martha Greenow, Wheaton, Boston, ale-wives; Moses, Ward, Boston, lumber; Eliza, Richardson, Boston, boards and plank; Cutlas, Brennan, Boston, clapboards; Trial Lefflanc, Pictou, ballast—Master.

20th—Ship Montrose, Rae, Liverpool, timber and deals; Barque Sussex, Crosby, London, timber; Hebron, Kilby, Dublin, do.; Cecilia, Cann, Glasgow, timber and deals; Mary Adelia, Sears, Bristol, deals; Conway, Hermen, Coleraine, do.; Harfrauen, Schroeder, Dublin, do.

21th—Ship Speed, Boston, Liverpool, timber and deals; Amide, Lingley, Liverpool, deals; brig Aden, Frizel, Cork, deals, &c.; Ellen Pincent, Babes, Limerick, deals and laths; Silurian, Evans, Gloucester, timber and deals; schr. Mountaineer, Killin Eastport, palings and shingles.

23th—Ship Oxenbridge, Taylor, Liverpool, deals; Superior, Mason, Londonderry, timber and deals; brig Fawcett, Maryport, timber and deals.

[illegible] Forbes, Esq., Mr. Lewis, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ritchie