The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 9, 1849.

The English Mail of the 22d Sept., per the *Canada*, in 9¾ days to Halifax, was received in this City on Wednesday evening. The Canada brought out 75 passengers, among whom were Hon. Mr. Hincks, of Canada; Rev. Dr. Knox, of New York; Miss Frederika Bremer, the Swedish authoress, &c.

It is now definitely determined that her Majesty will leave Balmoral on Wednesday 26th, on her return to the south. The Royal party will pass the first night at the George Hotel, Perth; on Thursday her Majesty will arrive at Derby, where the whole of Cuff's magnificent establishment, known as the Midland Hotel, has beeen secured for the Royal accommodation. On Friday, her Majesty will leave Derby; and, passing over the Midland, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Gloucester, Great Western and South-Western railways, the Royal party will arrive at Portsmouth the same night, *en route* for Osborne, Isle of Wight, where they will remain for some time previous to returning to London.

The Prince of Wales, clad in the Highland garb, is often seen wandering among the hills in the vicinity of his parents' home, at Balmoral.

The labours of the harvest throughout Great Britain had proceeded satisfactorily and were being brought to a close. As regards the potato in Ireland reports are unfavorable, the disease having made some progress in many districts. Provisions had slightly advanced in price. The amount of Cholera in London and elsewhere, recorded in our last number, appears to have been the highest point reached, and it has since been steadily decreasing. Prayers have been offered up in all parts of England, to entreat the Almighty to stay the plague, and it is remarked that the number of deaths in London was diminished to less than half the amount of the preceding week. From the commencement of the epidemic, the deaths in the metropolis had amounted to 12,837.

The weather during the past week has been variable. In many parts of the country a good deal of rain has fallen, but generally not to such extent as to intefere with harvest operations. The last two or three days have been drier and very considerably colder, whilst in the northern parts of Scotland the weather has been every thing that could be desired. Upon the whole, the interesting labours of the harvest have proceeded satisfactorily, and are now being brought nearer to a close. It will be seen that the late downward tendency of the corn market has been checked, and a slight advance of prices has taken place above the range of last week. The unfavorable reports of the progress of the potato disease in Ireland has been the chief cause of this reaction, Indian corn being also a little dearer. Up to this time no very large supplies of home wheat have found their way to market, but in a week or two the farmers will be more at leisure, and it will then be seen whether the late improvement will be maintained. Everything will depend upon the extent of the injury which may eventually happen to the stock of potatoes in Ireland, which at present cannot be conjectured with any degree of certainty.

In Breadstuffs greater firmness is exhibited, and higher prices have been paid. In Cured Provisions a moderate amount of business is reported at steady prices.

The produce markets are fairly supplied, but the demand for most articles is inactive. The Cotton trade is languid, but although sales are limited, prices have not given way.

There is no change in the money market—Cash continues abundant, and prime Bills cannot be quoted above 2½ per cent.

A most favourable change has taken place in the mortality from Cholera throughout England, and the number of cases has declined about one half.

A frightful Railway accident occurred at Lytham on the 20th. On the afternoon of that day, Lytham had been the scene of an agricultural dinner, at which upwards of 300 gentlemen were present. The dinner party broke up shortly after 9 o'clock, and the company proceeded to the carriages which were to convey them to Preston and the district.—They had barely started, when a collision of a fearful kind took place between the Lytham and the Blackpool trains, the latter running into the former with terrible impetuosity.—Many of the passengers had their teeth knocked out; others were fearfully wounded, limbs were broken, and a scene of the most appalling kind ensued. Several lives are said to have been lost.

On Monday last about £80,000 in gold bars was deposited in the Bank of England, on account of the Russian Government.

The Canada in her passage home made 892 miles in three successive days, a greater speed, we believe, than, was ever maintained for so long a period at one time by any of the line of steamers.

With the exception of the siege of Comorn now regularly established, military operations have ceased throughout all Europe. This garrison still holds out, and it is said that the besieged can defy the besiegers for an entire year. All the influence of Russia and Austria is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian chiefs who have taken refuge in Turkey, but letters from Constantinople to the 5th, state that this has been positively refused by the Porte.

The Pope has quitted Gaeta, and proceeded to Naples, where he has taken up his abode in the Portici palace. His reception at Naples was of the most striking and popular character. The Pope evinces no intention of returning to Rome at present; and, thus far, no real progress seems to be made towards a satisfactory solution of the Italian question.

Russia has recalled her forces from Hungary.

THE EARL OF DURHAM.—The noble Earl, who is now in Scotland, has, we understand, given directions to his agents to celebrate the completion of his minority by a subscription of £500. to be applied to the following objects:—£100 towards finishing a school and building a schoolmaster's house at Lumley (in addition to a former donation): £100 towards erecting a chapel at Newbottle; and £300 to be distributed among the poor and distressed people on his collieries—to whom it will be an infinitely more seasonable and substantial relief, at this particular juncture, than any ordinary "rejoicings," which too often are characterized by dissipation and folly. We recognize in this fact a trait of that princely munificence which his noble father so often exhibited in the course of a life too soon closed for his country: and it affords us inexpressible gratification in being enabled to make an announcement which will so strongly recommend the young peer to the approbation, confidence and esteem of all who feel an interest in his welfare and happiness.—*Durham Chronicle.*

GREAT ARRIVAL OF TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.—On Saturday, 70 tons weight of gold dust from California, and dollars from Valparaiso, were placed in the vaults of the Bank of England, brought by Her Majesty's ship *Calypso*. The specie arrived by special train from Portsmouth, and was removed from the London-bridge terminus in 20 vans, drawn by 80 horses, and escorted by the police. It was contained in 1,400 boxes, valued at £6,000,000 sterling.

The Pictorial Commissioner, deputed from Her Majesty's household to sketch the most beautiful sights of natural scenery and modern cultivation in Ireland, in order that the Queen may make a selection for her visit next year, has been in Limerick on that mission, taking sketches of the delightfully picturesque wood and water scenery of Castle Connell. The gentleman thus engaged is Mr. Bickham Escott, late M. P. for Winchester.

Bishopric of Norwich.—We are informed that Dr. Hind, Dean of Carlisle, has been appointed to the vacant bishopric of Norwich, and the Rev. James Aspinall, M. A., of Althorpe Rectory, Lincolnshire, is to be his successor at the deanery.

The ravages of cholera in the beautiful and healthy town of Clitheroe, have been most painfully distressing.

The cholera had generally subsided in France. The President had recovered his health and was living in retirement at St. Cloud.

The corporation of Edinburgh has voted the freedom or the city to Sir James Duke, the Lord Mayor of London, who has been paying a visit to Scotland. He is a native of Montrose, and indebted to his own indomitable energy for the high position he occupies, having, as he himself stated, sprung from a a very humble condition, and gone to London as a perfect stranger. Honour to the man!

The Pope has retired from Gaeta, and arrived at the King of Naples' palace at Portici, where it is not improbable he may winter.

It was rumored at Vienna that Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians in Wallachia. Gorgey passed through Vienna on the 11th, on his way to Styria, and he was accompanied by his wife and physician, and his escort, the Austrian Major Andrassy. He was still suffering from the wounds in his head, which he received at Comorn.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—On Wednesday the first meeting in connexion with the proceedings of the above body took place at Birmingham, and was most numerously and respectably attended. At half-past one o'clock the retiring President, the Marquis of Northampton, introduced his successor, Professor Robinson, who delivered a very interesting inaugural address, in the course of which he dwelt forcibly on the value arising from the development of the principal of associations of this nature.

MR. LAYARD.—A Constantinople correspondent of the London Times says, under date of August 30th:—"Mr. Layard, author of "Nineveh and its Remains," left this city yesterday in a Turkish steamer for Trebizond, on his way to the scene of his late brilliant discoveries. Mr. Layard is accompanied by an artist, a medical man, and a secretary. He is in excellent health and spirits, and anticipates, I believe, with the resources now at his command, to prosecute his researches with even more success than before.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.

Execution of John Gleeson Wilson, alias Maurice Gleeson.—On Saturday last the curtain dropped on the closing scene of the appalling Leveson-street tragedy. Maurice Gleeson, the most foul and bloody of murderers, and the most obdurate and hardened of criminals, forfeited his life by the hand of the public executioner in front of Kirkdale Gaol. The wretch who wantonly imbrued his hands in the blood of Mrs. Ann Hinrichson, (wife of Capt. Hinrichson,) and her two boys, and her servant maid, and sent them, with a babe "that never saw the sun," without a moment's warning into the presence of their Maker, now occupies a felon's grave. No criminal ever left this world so utterly execrated and abhorred. The perpetration beyond all doubt of a crime the most horrible and unnatural—his guilt proved as never in so serious a case guilt was proved before—he has not even left to society and to him he has so sadly bereaved, that confession of his crime which was the only thing in the way of reparation he could have done, and the greatest proof he could have given of contrition for the offences for which he was condemned to die.—*Mercury.*

CAPTAIN HINRICHSON.—We are glad to state that Captain Hinrichson continues convalescent, and perfectly collected in his mind. He converses frequently with those about him, and appears to derive much satisfaction and pleasure from occasional intercourse with those kind relatives and friends who have been unremitting in their attentions to him during his afflicting bereavement. On one or two occasions allusion has been made to the wretch who was the author of his misfortunes, but no expression of revenge ever escaped his lips. Arrangements are making for giving up the house in Leveson-street, after which Captain Hinrichson will leave the town to reside for a time amongst his relatives in Hull.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

IRELAND.

THE CROPS.—The grain crops are nearly all saved, and a few more fine days would, it is supposed, suffice for the gathering the portion which remains on the ground. Wheat, as far as regards quantity, is considered to be rather above the average of the past four years; but the quality in some parts is not so good as the farmer was led to expect it would be while standing. The heavy rains at that period inflicted injury upon all the ripening crops, as well as the wheat. Oats are plentiful, and very good. On the whole, there is every reason to be thankful to Providence for the produce of the harvest, now nearly gathered in.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF CORN.—On Wednesday last no less than twenty-six vessels, laden with corn of every kind, arrived at Queenstown. Some of the captains report that numerous other ships similarly freighted are on their way to the same port.

It is gratifying to state, that cholera has not only abated, but entirely ceased in Dublin.

On Sunday, the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy was consecrated as Roman Catholic Bishop of the United dioceses of Cloyne and Ross

An emeute on a small scale had taken place at Coppoquin, county of Waterford; a police barrack was attacked, and one of the storming party killed—44 pikes were left on the battle-field.

EVICTIONS.—No less than eighty or eighty-two human beings have been evicted, and their houses annihilated, from the property of Lord Ross, in the King's County. He is said to have an income of £34,000 a year. But rich or poor, indebted or unembarrassed, the landlords seem resolved to prosecute mercilessly the war of extermination Thirty other families, or one hundred and fifty souls have, or are to be, thrown out; and yet not for them is a stipendiary or policeman ordered to interfere. —*Limerick and Clare Examiner.*

CONSPIRACY OF THE SOVEREIGNS.—A vast movement is now taking place—half covertly, half openly—throughout Germany. It is a movement of reaction—suppressive of the revolutionary or democratic spirit. The conspirators are the Sovereigns; and an arrangement seems to have been made as to the Imperial command of the confederation; supreme authority being shared as equally as possible between Prussia and Austria—Austria as the representative of the non-federative states, Prussia as the representative of the federative states.

Meanwhile the Austrian army is concentrating at Vorardberg, so as to restore its influence from the most central point, and to offer at the same time aid to Bavaria and Wurtemburg, in the event of any popular movement. Prussia, we have already observed, pouring her troops into Baden and Saxony with a like intention; and Russia, the ubiquitous impersonation and ally of despotism, is simultaneously pushing her forces in a westerly direction.

While the Cabinets are thus preparing the way for the ulterior designs of Absolutism, the crowned heads are holding conferences in different quarters. Already there have been, or will be, the following conferences:—

I. A conference at Toplitz, in Bohemia.
II. A conference at Pilnitz, in Saxony.
III. A conference at Frankfort, the Imperial Centre.
IV. A conference at Laybach, in Carniola.

On the *first* mentioned occasion there was a meeting between the King of Prussia and the Austrian Emperor. On the *second*, their Imperial and Royal Majesties were joined by the King of Saxony. On the *third*, the Archduke John was joined by the Prince of Prussia and the chiefs of the minor principalities. On the *fourth* occasion, namely, at the Congress of Laybach, which is to come, and will take place, it is generally supposed, on the 15th of this present September, there will be collected together—The Emperor of Austria, the King of Naples, the Crown Prince of Tuscany, Field-Marshal Radetzky, Prince Schwartzenburg, and possibly the representative of the Sovereign Pontiff, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the King of Sardinia.—*Sun.*

General Haynau published a proclamation on the 5th, at Pesth, in which he declares that "the Hungarian revolution is at an end," and summons all Imperial officers, military and civil *employes*, members of the late Hungarian Diet, members of the Committee of Defence, after the 8th of October, 1848, and a host of others, to appear before the Military Court of the district in which they may happen to be. Several executions have recently taken place at Pesth, and among the sufferers was a priest.

Letters from Naples of the 8th contain an account of the ceremonies which attended the Pope's removal from Gaeta to Portici, and of the festival of the Pio de Grotto, at which the King made his first appearance in public since the attempted revolution of last year. Both of these events passed over in the most satisfactory manner. The reception of the Pope and the King was most enthusiastic.

The Pope in his appearance is much changed during the three years of his agitated reign. His hair has become nearly gray, and his countenance, though still retaining all its saintly placidity, is marked by some lines of care. In fact, the expression of his face is the exact reflection of his mind, which, whilst resigned devoutly to the dispensation of Providence, cannot avoid suffering for the sorrows it undergoes, and the infliction which weighs so heavily on the people. The common plaster busts of Pio Nono are excellent likenesses, and those who wish to study the combined expression of unaffected devotion, unbounded philanthropy, and saintly philosophy, will find them there united. Besides those religious qualities for which the Pope is so justly esteemed, and all who have access to him are loud in praising the courteous and noble bearing with which he receives them. He is a gentleman and a priest, and never was the Roman Catholic Church more worthily represented than by him. Unles on great occasions, the Pope's costume is particularly simple.—*Times Corresp.*

Letters from Toulon, of the 10th instant, state that the Government has ordered an expedition to Tangier to support the representative of the French Republic in his claims on the Emperor of Morocco. Five companies of the 3rd Regiment of Marines and a company of Marine Artillery are preparing for embarkation. The steam-frigates Mogador and Cacique and the corvette Cato were ready to weigh anchor. The expedition will be composed of six vessels, including two ships of the line. The expedition was expected to sail on the 12th instant. The same letters mention that the Army of Italy will be increased by the third battalion of each regiment now forming that army.

HOLLAND.—The King of Holland opened the States-General on the 16th instant. His Majesty congratulated the members on the favourable situation of their internal and external affairs, the absence of all convulsions which had disturbed other countries, and the amicable relations which continued to exist with foreign nations. His Majesty then proceeded to notice that the harvest had proved abundant, and that commerce had resumed its activity.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—After thirty four years of comparative prosperity, and we may say profound peace, but little has been done to diminish the enormous load of debt which had accumulated at the close of the war. In 1793 the whole amount of the national debt, funded and unfunded, was £261,735,059; in 1802 it had increased to £637,000,000; and in 1816 to no less than £885,186,323. In *twenty three* years, therefore, the sum of £613,451,264 was added to the amount of our national debt. On the 5th of January, in the present year, the amount of the funded debt of the United Kingdom was £774,022,638, and the unfunded debt, on the same day, amounted to £23,770,211, making a total of £797,792,849. So that while the debt increased during *twenty-three* years of war by £613,451,264, it has been reduced, in *thirty-four* years of peace, by only £87,383,474: even including all the terminable annuities which have fallen in during that period. It seems to have been laid down as a *principle* that *the national debt shall only increase; that during the best of times we must think ourselves lucky if we can make both ends meet*, and that when great and unforeseen demands are made upon us, we must resort to borrowing and increasing the amount of the debt. That such a course must, if persevered in, ultimately lead a nation to bankruptcy there can be no doubt. It may be a question when that time will arrive, but, notwithstanding the failure of all similar predictions in the past, and the extraordinary resources which this country has shown in meeting the increased charges upon it, it is certain that, if on every emergency we add to the amount of the debt, without reducing it in periods of peace and prosperity, such a catastrophe must arrive some day.—*Economist.*

FORM OF PRAYER.—The following is a Special Form of Prayer to be used in all churches and chapels throughout those parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, instead of the prayer used during any time of common plague or sickness, on Sunday, the 16th of September; and to be continued during the prevalence of the cholera in this country; for obtaining pardon of our sins; and, particularly, for beseeching God to remove from us that grievous disease with which many places in this kingdom are now visited:—

"O Almighty God and Father, whose power no creature is able to resist, and in whose hand are the issues of life and death: look down, we beseech thee from Heaven, thy dwelling-place, upon us thine unworthy servants, who turn to thee, their only refuge, in this season of sickness and great mortality. We confess, O Lord, that we have not deserved to be free from that visitation of thy wrath, which has afflicted other nations of the earth. We acknowledge with shame and contrition that we have shown ourselves unthankful for many special mercies vouchsafed to us, and have not made that return for our national blessings, which thou mightest justly require at our hands. We have departed from thy commandments; we have followed too much the things of this present world; and in our prosperity we have not sufficiently honoured Thee, the Author and Giver of it all. If thou wert to deal with us after our sins, or reward us according to our iniquities, we could not stand in Thy sight.

"But Thou hast revealed Thyself unto us as a God of mercy and forgiveness, towards those who confess their unworthiness, and turn to Thee in repentance and prayer. When Israel had provoked Thee to wrath, and thousands fell by the destroying pestilence, Thou didst stay the sword of the avenging angel, when the purpose of Thy judgment was fulfilled. When the men of Nineveh repented of their iniquity, thou didst lay aside the fierceness of thine anger, and sparedst the guilty city, when thou sawest that they turned from their evil way.

"And now, O Lord, we entreat thee after thy rich mercy to grant unto us thine afflicted servants the like spirit of repentance, that thou mayest withdraw thy chastisements from our land, and stay the plague and grievous sickness which is abroad, making many desolate. May the judgments which thou has sent, work in us a more lively faith, a more entire obedience, a more earnest endeavour to conform to thy will, and to advance thy glory. Make us duly sensible of thy goodness, in maintaining the domestic tranquillity of our land, in preserving us from intestine commotions, and in granting a plentiful return to the labours of our husbandmen. Teach us to show our thankfulness for these mercies, by an increasing desire to relieve distress, to remove all occasions of discontent and murmurings, and to promote goodwill and concord amongst ourselves. And may the frequent instances of mortality which we have beheld, remind us all of the nearness of death, and dispose us so to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom; that, whether living or dying, we may be found faithful disciples of Him who has taken away the sting of death, and opened the gate of everlasting life to all believers.

"Hear us, O Lord, for Thy goodness is great; and according to the multitude of Thy mercies receive these our petitions, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

THE JEWISH FORM OF PRAYER.—A form of prayer was issued on Friday, by the Chief Rabbi, to be used in all the synagogues of the united congregations in the British empire, on account of the mortality caused by the cholera. After reading the penitential Psalms of David, the 22d, 91st, and 103d, by the reader and congregation, the following prayer is to be read:—

"Lord Almighty! gracious and full of compassion, who hast created the universe by Thy wisdom, Thine eyes are upon the earth from the beginning of the year even unto the end thereof. Thou formedst the light and the darkness; Thou spreadest peace and raiseth calamity. To Thee, O Lord, we approach now, when our souls are overwhelmed by amazement and affliction. Thou hast visited the inhabitants of this country by sending forth among them a raging disease, a dreadful destruction, so that every nerve trembles, every heart palpitates thereat. Verily, we know, O God! Thy judgments are just, for no evil can issue from Thee, the source of all goodness and mercy; but Thou chasteneth us for our sins, because our iniquities and transgressions are heavy upon us, and our hearts froward and perverse. We beseech Thee, O Lord! to let our penitential prayers ascend unto Thee like incense. In Thy mercy attend not to our wickedness, but cause us to return unto Thee by a perfect repentance. Let Thy countenance shine upon us, Thy servants. Withdraw this plague from our land. Be, as heretofore, our rock and our shelter, and deliver not the beings of Thine hand unto this destroying visitation. Be Thou, O Lord! at the right hand of the physicians; enlighten their spirits and guide their counsels, for Thou alone art the merciful, the mighty healer. Father! full of all grace, heal the hearts which are broken, bind up the wounds which are bleeding, soothe the souls which are afflicted, and grant that we may turn even the afflictions which befal us into a corrective to our souls. Bless us, and bless our children. Pour out Thy Divine Spirit upon all men, and restore unto us a year of life and plenty, a year of peace and redemption. Amen."

☞ Thursday next, the 11th instant, it will be recollected, is the day set apart by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to ALMIGHTY GOD, the bountiful Giver of all Good, for the abundant harvest with which HE has been pleased to bless this Province the present year; a blessing for which all should indeed return thanks with truly grateful hearts. The people of this Province will, we feel confident, gladly assemble themselves together in their usual places of worship, on the above day, and offer up their tribute of sincere gratitude and praise for the invaluable benefits and blessings thus bountifully bestowed.

A General Meeting of the New-Brunswick Colonial Association was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Tuesday, and by adjournment on Wednesday last. The report from the Committee of Management was adopted.

The following Resolutions were afterwards carried:—

Resolved, That a Deputation consisting of two Members of the Association, be immediately appointed, and sent forthwith to Montreal, to confer with the British American League upon matters relating to our Colonial interests, and amelioration.

Resolved, That the Hon. Charles Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson, be requested to act as a deputation, and that the Treasurer be instructed to place funds at their disposal for that purpose.

Resolved, That Messrs. S. L. Tilley, Edmund Kaye, James A. Harding, Joseph W. Lawrence, and Humphrey T. Gilbert, be a special Committee, to take into consideration the best method of carrying out the following clause of the Report of the General Committee. "To agitate a reduction on the Salaries of our public functionaries, commensurate with our population and resources, the placing "Schools and Bye Roads under Municipal management, and the necessity of rigid economy in the future expenditures of our local Government," and to submit their views to the next General Meeting of the Association.

The Hon. Charles Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson, the deputation appointed by the Association to proceed to Montreal to confer with the Canadian League which is to meet in that city on the 12th inst., left town on Saturday morning for Canada, via Boston. These gentlemen are understood to be pledged to no particular course, but will make themselves acquainted with the views of the League, and report the same to the Association.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—On Saturday evening last, the ever-popular Signor Blitz concluded his performances in this City, after a most successful career during the whole week; which included *six evening* and *two afternoon* exhibitions. On every occasion, the wonderful and mirth raising Operator was greeted by crowded audiences, who testified unqualified delight and approbation. The attraction of Signor Blitz's astonishing feats has indeed suffered no decline in our community; his surprising dexterity, quiet but exciting humour and gentlemanly deportment rendering him universally popular.—Last evening, the renowned Wizard performed at Carleton, to an overflowing house; this evening he gives an entertainment in Portland, and to-morrow evening at Indian Town; after which, we believe, he will visit Fredericton and other places; and a few weeks hence, previous to his final departure for the United States, he will afford our citizens a *final* opportunity of enjoying his delightful performances, by giving one or two farewell entertainments in this City.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, accompanied by his Aides-de-camp, Lt. Colonels Hayne and Drury, left this City on Thursday, the 27th ult., on a tour through King's and Westmoreland Counties. At Kingston, the Shire Town of King's County, His Excellency was received in the most enthusiastic and gratifying manner. He was met at the confines of the County by a number of the Magistrates and other inhabitants, and welcomed with a salute of thirteen guns. While at Kingston, His Excellency was presented with the following Address, which had been previously agreed upon at a Public Meeting of the inhabitants, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the subjoined reply. His Excellency returned to this City yesterday, highly gratified, it is stated, with his visit, and left in the steamer last evening for Fredericton.

To His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, Magistrates and other Inhabitants of King's County, gladly embrace the occasion of Your Excellency's first visit to the Shire-Town of our County to welcome among us the Representative of our beloved Queen, and to express the gratification we feel at the kindly interest which is evinced by a personal inspection of this part of your Excellency's Government.

We are anxious to avail ourselves of the opportunity thus afforded us of renewing the assurances of our continued attachment to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and our steady adherence to, and our anxious desire to continue our connection with, the Mother Country, that great and powerful Nation to whom, through the working of her glorious Constitution, it may be truly said, that the people of all lands owe much of whatever liberties or freedom they possess—a Constitution, of which it has been emphatically said, that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty.

Having every confidence that Your Excellency will continue to administer the affairs of this Colony with honor to yourself, and for the general welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants, by promoting all those privileges which a free and loyal people can constitutionally enjoy, we conclude with begging that Your Excellency will accept our best wishes for the continued health and happiness of Lady HEAD, yourself and family.

WM. McLEOD, *Chairman.*

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I last year regretted that I was unable to pay a visit to Kingston; I now rejoice that the delay has occurred, since it enables me to congratulate the inhabitants of King's County on the abundant crops which I see around me

I listen to your sincere professions of attachment to our most Gracious Queen and to the British Constitution, with a satisfaction increased by the conviction that the Loyalty and Laws of our Country have, in the course of the last year, proved themselves in the midst of trouble and revolution in the old world. I believe that they are equally adapted to the wants of our race on this side of the Atlantic, and I rely with far more confidence on your steadfastness and on the sentiments which I have heard this day, than on the loose speculation which seems occasionally to float around us.

For your confidence in me, and for your kind wishes on behalf of myself and my family, I thank you most sincerely.

EDMUND HEAD,
Lieutenant Governor.

To the Magistrates and Inhabitants of King's County.

MR. PERLEY'S MISSION.—This gentleman arrived here on Saturday morning, after more than a month's absence to the North. We are informed that, during his absence, he visited and thoroughly examined the whole coast as far as Restigouche, and from thence down to New Carlisle, on the Canada side of the Bay de Chaleur, and has made himself intimately acquainted with the extensive fishing grounds and establishments around the coast, and will be enabled to give information of great importance to the Government, as to the capabilities and immense wealth from that source alone that these northern counties are to the Province at large. Mr. Perley has also examined the River Fisheries, in order to ascertain the present decay in the Salmon Fishery, and the causes that have led to it; and from personal inspection and from a mass of testimony taken on the spot, he will be enabled to propound some scheme upon which the Legislature will be enabled to deliberate, and by wholesome enactments preserve this branch of industry and provincial wealth from total ruin. Mr. Perley has remained in Miramichi for a few days, to elicit information from experienced individuals on the state of our River Fisheries.—We hope he may be enabled to trace out the evils, and propound remedies. During the last week, we are credibly informed, quantities of black salmon have been vended through our settlements; that nets are actually set for the express purpose of taking them; and that the Bartibogue is set from side to side with nets for that purpose. This reckless violation of the law should be visited by our authorities with the most active and condign punishment, as we feel assured that the great quantities of salmon taken out of season is one of the means which has led to the present decay in the Salmon Fishery.—*Miramichi Gleaner, Oct. 2.*

Mr. Perley returned to this City yesterday, after an absence of about two months in the North Eastern Counties, engaged in collecting information and statistics relating to the Fisheries on the Shores and Rivers of those Counties, the Bay de Chaleur, &c. He has visited the whole coast from Bay Verte to the Restigouche, and an interesting Report, containing much valuable information on the subject of the Fisheries may be expected from Mr. Perley's pen; and which valuable resource of the Province will, it is hoped, receive proper attention and encouragement at the next Session of the Legislature.

[From the Fredericton Reporter, Oct. 5]

At a Public Meeting held in the County Court House on the evening of Thursday the 30th of August, and continued by adjournment on the evening of Monday last the 1st inst., Robert Chestnut, Esq., being called to the Chair, and Mr. James Hogg appointed Secretary, the following Resolutions were moved, seconded, and adopted, by large majorities; D. S. Kerr, Esq., taking the lead, as the propounder of the Resolutions, and several of the gentlemen present taking an active part in the discussion.

Agreeably to an addition moved by John A. Beckwith, Esq., to the 9th Resolution, the following gentlemen were named, in order to frame a constitution to give effect to the Resolutions carried, and to submit such plan to a meeting to be held on the 31st of December next in the same place: viz—Robert Chestnut, Thomas R. Baker, the Hon. Attorney General, John A. Beckwith, Dr. Hartt, John T. Smith, David S. Kerr, William Cadwallader, James S. Beek, Denis O'Leary, Jas. Hogg, Charles A. Harding, T. R. Estey, John Davis, and William Watts, Senr.; with power to add to their numbers.

It was also Resolved, that Dugald Stewart, Esq., of Restigouche; the Rev. James McDonald, of Gloucester; James Cale, Esq., of Northumberland; the Hon. William Crane, of Westmorland; Wm. H. Steves, Esq., of Albert; David Wark, Esq., of Kent; Thomas Allan and Robert Jardine, Esqrs., of Saint John; C. L. Hatheway, Esq., of Sunbury; William Foshay, Esq., of Queen's; Hon. Colonel McLeod, of King's; Jas. Brown, Esq., of Charlotte; and Charles Perley, Esq., of Carleton, be corresponded with in relation to the Constitution to be adopted. R. CHESTNUT, Chairman.

JAMES HOGG, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the members who compose this meeting, deeply deploring the low and impoverished state of this Province, and that pressure which seems so heavily weighing upon almost all classes of its inhabitants, are earnestly desirous of tracing out the true causes of the evils, and suggesting a practical remedy therefor.

1st. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the habits of the people of New Brunswick generally, in relation to the exigencies of a new Province, and as compared with those in thriving countries are at fault, and call for reform in point of industry and economy.

2nd. That the unjust method of crying down the soil, the climate, and general capabilities of this highly favoured Province, have largely succeeded in blasting its character at home and abroad, and of consequence checking the energies and dissatisfying the minds of the inhabitants, and inducing large bodies of them to leave, as well as dissuading emigrants of capital and respectability from embarking for our shores, is one great cause of the backward state of this Province; whereas such slander should be rigorously checked, and it be made extensively known, that in point of capabilities, this Province is not surpassed by any of the six North Eastern States, nor by any Province in British North America.

3rd. That the business of Agriculture, which is greater in importance than any other interest, and the station of the farmer, have been hitherto so much looked down upon and neglected by the inhabitants generally, as to have deterred, in a great degree, the youth of the country and many other classes, with their means of advantage, from choosing it as an occupation of life, and thereby contributed to the present low state in farming pursuits; and in the opinion of this meeting, reform in this particular, by endeavouring to elevate to their proper position, the paramount interests of farming and the honorable station of the farmer, would greatly tend to improve the condition of the Province.

4th. That the great want of science, skill, and knowledge in the business of farming, and the neglect of agriculture generally, is so conspicuous in every section of this Province as to lead at once to the conviction that no country, how fertile soever, could possibly flourish under so objective a system so badly carried out, and largely accounts for the agricultural depression which so extensively prevails; and effective action, towards reform in this particular, would largely contribute to increase the wealth and general advancement of this country.

5th. That the lamentable neglect of home manufactures in New Brunswick, and the importation, by a ruinous mode of payment, of almost every manufactured article in use, from British and Foreign markets, has done more than can be described to divert the flow of capital and emigration to other countries—to cripple the operations of the farmer—to retard the advancement of the Province—to occasion that backwardness, poverty and distress displayed in every part of it, and to place it in so disparaging a light especially when compared with the adjoining States, that in the opinion of this meeting, the energies of the Legislature and of the people of this Province generally, should be immediately directed to a thorough change in this particular, and that, taking into account the policy lately pursued by the Parliament of England towards her Colonies, it is further the opinion of this meeting, that the importation and use of British and Foreign manufactures should be discountenanced, and a spirited, effective and uniform encouragement afforded to the establishment of domestic manufactures, and to the protection, preference and general use of home productions.

6th. That the commerce in lumbering, called by some "our staple export," as hitherto encouraged and indiscriminately engaged in to the neglect of all other interests, has proved sadly destructive to a large body of our farmers—injurious in its results, to the great majority of the people, and a prominent cause of that embarrassment and ruin which now extensively exists throughout the Province, and that in future the employment in this commodity should be restrained within narrow limits, and the farming, the mining, the fishing, and the manufacturing interests put forward, protected, and encouraged, as offering far more healthy and profitable sources of wealth and commerce to the mercantile and other interests throughout the Province.

7th. That this meeting respectfully submits, if the suggestions contained in the foregoing Resolutions, with sentiments of a kindred order, be undertaken by New Brunswickers, and acted on with spirit and determination, it will not only in a short time relieve them from present embarrassments, but lay a permanent foundation for future wealth and prosperous advancement.

8th. That this meeting will cheerfully co-operate with their fellow subjects of Saint John, and elsewhere, in any constitutional and practical measure which may tend to improve the condition of this Province.

9th. That for the better carrying out of the foregoing objects, it is the opinion of this meeting that a body to be called "A Provincial Society for the encouragement and general promotion of Agriculture, Home Manufactures, and Commerce throughout the Province," should be formed at Fredericton, and incorporated by Legislative enactment, with sufficient power and reasonable means at command for the efficient working of the Society.

FREDERICTON CATHEDRAL.—The *Head Quarters* says, that this edifice is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. The walls of the Chancel are nearly finished. The splendid group of arches of cut stone, on which the tower rests, were completed last week, and have an exceedingly imposing effect. Mr. Otis Small, the contractor, is superintending the erection of the Cathedral.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.—We learn that James W. Chandler, Esq., Barrister at Law, of Saint Andrews, has been specially appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to investigate and report upon the charges preferred against Dr. G. P. Peters, the Medical Officer in charge of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. The official letter to Mr. Chandler, conferring the appointment, informs that gentlemen that he is selected by reason of his residence at a distance from local excitement, and that His Excellency is also influenced in conferring the authority, in consequence of his confidence in Mr. C.'s ability and integrity; qualities so necessary to ensure the faithful performance of a delicate and important duty.

Mr. Chandler is now in town, and we understand that the investigation, which will be public, will be conducted at the Court House, and commence to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.—*New Brunsw., this morning.*

SHIPWRECK AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE!—We have been kindly favoured with a copy of a telegraphic despatch received yesterday by Messrs. Allison & Spurr, of this City, which states that the brig *St. John*, Oliver, Master, 30 days from Galway, for Boston, with Passengers, was broken in pieces on Sunday in Boston Bay; and *one hundred and thirty passengers were drowned!* The master and part of the crew were saved.—*Ib.*

COLOURED SETTLEMENT, LOCH LOMOND.—For several years past, this settlement has been without a day School, but in November last one was established. The Legislature made a special grant on account of the poverty of the people. By the liberality of a few friends in this City, aided by some contributions from England, a very neat and commodious building has been erected, in which the children are instructed. On Thursday last, a public examination of the children took place, which was conducted by the Master, Mr. James F. Goulding, Rev. S. Robinson, and Mr. D. B. Duval. The pupils, about forty in number, acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner; at the close, reward books were distributed. At the same time, Premiums which had been offered to the inhabitants for the best crops of turnips, carrots, parsnips, &c. were given. Mr. Robert Jardine, who had kindly paid several visits to the settlement during the summer, to assist them by his advice, awarded the prizes. A stimulus has been thus given to the energies of the people, who, to do them justice, have exhibited a laudable amount of rivalry. The season, too, has been favourable, so that in the opinion of those well acquainted with the settlement, such crops were never seen there before. The seeds were gratuitously supplied to the people. The Premiums were given through the liberality of a gentleman in England. A Total Abstinence Society was also formed, thirty-six persons enrolling themselves as members. The proceedings of the day were closed by religious services, by the Rev. S. Robinson. There was a large attendance of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, both white and coloured, who evidently felt a deep interest in the engagements of the day.—*Courier.*

ABUNDANT PRODUCE.—Mr. William Pickard, of Douglas, has raised from 10 quarts of the old or grey buckwheat seed, the extraordinary quantity of 38 bushels; averaging the yet more extraordinary weight of 57lbs. to the bushel.—*Fred. Rep.*

THE REV. ERNEST HAWKINS, B. D.—We daily expect the arrival of the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, the learned and indefatigable Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. No man has more deeply interested himself for the Church in the Colonies than Mr. Hawkins, who is the historian of several of its sees, and whose knowledge has greatly aided the missionary body, of which he is the active agent, in its pious and charitable designs. To increase this knowledge and to render himself more essentially useful to the Society, Mr. Hawkins has undertaken his present tour at his own instance and at his own cost; and we have no doubt the practical acquaintance with the Church and her missions will be of incalculable benefit to the Board. It will enable him to point out with readiness every locality and to understand every relative claim, and he will find that he has learned more from once passing in person through the land, than he could have gathered from a thousand letters illustrated by a thousand maps.—[Halifax Church Times.

LIGHTING THE CITY.—The last *Gazette* contains the ordinance, or bye-law, relative to lighting the city of Halifax with Gas—as approved or allowed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. And so we are to have the old city lighted at last. Well, we congratulate our citizens generally on having arrived thus far on the journey of improvement. It is an important point gained. With plenty