THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, October 7, 1845.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Yesterday morning we received the second September Mail from England, which arrived in Halifax, by the Royal Mail Steamer *Cambria*, on Wednesday last, after a passage of eleven days and a half from Liverpool. Thus, the transportation of the Mail from the latter port to this City, occupied nearly half as long (viz. *five days,*) as its whole voyage across the Atlantic. We earnestly hope, that the contemplated Atlantic and Canadian Railroad will speedily and successfully be carried into operation; and if so, these tedious and annoying delays in the transmission of the English Mails to this Province, will effectually be cured.

The English papers received by this Mail are barren of important intelligence: it is gratifying, however, to perceive, that they present the most favourable accounts of the continuance of general prosperity, and prospects of an ample supply of the most important products of the earth; (with the exception of *Potatoes*, which have experienced, in the old world, the same mysterious and fatal epidemic as in the new;) thus affording a cheering view of the favourable circumstances, under which the population of the Mother Country in general will be prepared to meet the approaching winter. We give, in our columns to-day, copious selections of the most interesting items of news. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, had safely returned to England, after a most delightful and universally gratifying continental tour, of about a months' duration.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times.

Domestic.—The Queen has returned from her German tour; and, to cement still stronger the intimate personal friendship which has sprung up between her and Louis Philippe, she called, on her way home, at the Chateau d'Eu, and passed a night or two under the hospitable roof of the Citizen King. The meeting of the two monarchs on the shore at Treport is set forth with all the wordy minuteness of London letter-writers. A bathing-machine was the only available conveyance at hand for landing Queen Victoria on the dominions of her powerful neighbour, and in this frail thing of planks the "anointed" monarchs embraced, with a becoming sense of the ludicrous.

The Royal family are now snugly domiciled at Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight, and in a few days will return to their permanent quarters at Windsor. The Queen's continental trip occupied a month—one of the most extended periods of self-expatriation which history assigns to an English Sovereign. The personal character of the chief magistrate of a country will always influence, in some degree, the habits and manners of the people. But as education and refinement progress, the tone which society takes from the "fountain of honour" will become "small by degrees and beautifully less." Under the mild influence of female sway, in which Britain at present rejoices, the chief rule is nominal, and the absence of it has not certainly been felt during the excursion from which the Queen has just returned. Her stay is said to have terminated somewhat abruptly, in consequence of unconscious umbrage which a munificence, characterised as stinted, has given to the Plutus-loving Germans. The city of Cologne, to whose cathedral Queen Victoria on her visit contributed liberally is offended with the donation, and talks of returning it. At all events, so hastily did Royalty retrace its steps, that some of the German Princes who had anticipated their resources by a desire to entertain the Queen, were not favored with a visit, and incurred needlessly an outlay which they can ill afford. Indeed the intention of shaking hands with Louis Philippe on the way home was an afterthought, formed only at the moment of starting. It would appear from this that the future excursions of the Court will be more circumscribed—not extending, probably, beyond the limits of the three kingdoms, except for the purpose of enabling the gallant Parisians next year to sit in judgment on the charms of the "Queen of the Isles." A niggardly disposition is not one of the Queen's failings; but the allowance to which she is limited by Parliament, with the many draws upon her purse, does not enable her to pave the streets of German cities with gold, and the imputation upon her liberality seems to be as ungenerous as it is uncalled for. One thing seems tolerably clear—that the visits were unconnected with politics, and had their origin solely in that frank and affectionate disposition which is characteristic of woman in every clime and station.

As one fact is worth a thousand inferences, we give the following, which we have received from our correspondent at Bamburg, Batavia, under date of September 15; merely premising that we place the most implicit faith in his statement. As the London letter-writers, who accompanied the Queen, are silent on the subject, it ought to be recollected that they owed much to the Foreign Minister, and could not travel out of their way to record his unpopularity:—

"You may state, as a fact in your paper, that your Queen was at first received very friendly by the Germans, but that she, and particularly Lord Aberdeen, gave themselves so many airs, that it entirely cooled the affection of the Germans; and, on returning on the Rhine, the Prussians hardly took their hats off. In Bavaria the postillions were miserably paid—not more than an ordinary traveller would give."

Descending from great things to small, from those who rule society to the means by which society lives, the disease amongst the potatoe crop is of far more relative importance than the complimentary visits of crowned heads or the recognition of prescriptive privileges. The discase seems to be universal; it has attacked the esculent simultaneously in Great Britain, and on the European as it did last year on the American continent. Several suggestions have been thrown out for remedying the evil, the most practical of which has been put forth by a farmer of Dusseldorf; he recommends harrowing deeply the earth in which the tuberales are planted. This plan, it is said, will produce evaporation, by which the humidity caused by the fermentation will disappear. Considering how largely the potatoe enters into the food of man, an attack upon its vital properties is a calamity by which the whole human family must suffer in common. As an article of sustenance it even transcends in importance the staff of life—bread. In Ireland it forms the chief food of the people. Some districts have escaped the ravages of the disease, but the injury is too wide spread not to cause alarm. On the European continent the potatoe crop has been all but destroyed, and in Holland, Belgium, and the north of France, the most serious fears of a famine were entertained—so serious that the exportation of food was rigidly prohibited, and all duties on the importation of it rescinded. Amongst ourselves, notwithstanding the fine weather which Providence in his mercy has sent to preserve the grain crops, just as they were on the point of inevitable destruction, the price of every kind of corn has risen—influenced by the calamity which has overtaken the potatoe crop.

The present excited state of affairs in the United States, arising out of the Mexican dispute, and the feeling which, for no wise or pacific purpose, has been evoked there to prevent a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the Oregon question—these combined causes are said to have determined the Government to increase materially our force in Canada and the North American colonies. Such is the current rumour of the day.

Mr. O'Connell is still rusticating at Derrynane, from whence he issues his weekly missives to the Repealers in Conciliation-hall. He is about emerging from his mountain home, to attend "monster" demonstrations in Kerry, Mayo, and Tipperary. In the meantime he is exerting his powerful influence — a god-like work — in obliterating the wretched distinctions of caste and creed, by which his country is torn; he wishes the Repealers to become enamoured of the "Boyne water," and the other party tunes, which, from time immemorial, have marked the triumph of the dominant party. But his advances towards good fellowship are far from being received in a corresponding spirit. The Orange party will not "listen to the voice of the charmer, charm he ever so sweetly."

At Killeshandra, in the county Cavan, the other day, a collision between the two races was only prevented by the presence of a powerful military force. The philanthropist, it is feared, will sigh in vain for the time when the sons of the same soil will sit in peace and brotherly love under their own fig-tree. O'Connell deserves credit—be his motives what they may—in hastening the consummation; and if to his other exploits he can succeed in fusing elements so discordant into harmony, he will have achieved the greatest of his triumphs—earned the noblest of his laurels.

At the very moment that the leader of the Irish people is putting forth his power to heal old sores, the Orange leaders are doing their utmost to make them bleed afresh. Under the Tory Governments of a former day, the Orange party were always screened in the performance of any atrocities which they chose to inflict on the people. But the present Government, with a dignified impartiality that reflects on them the highest credit, have given a new reading to the old version of ascendancy, and have superceded—and disgraced, by taking from them the commission of the peace—two or three magistrates who figured conspicuously in the late Orange demonstrations, of which the north of Ireland has been the scene. An English nobleman, the Earl of Winchelsea, whose blood is a libel on his brains, scandalised at the independence of the Government in this matter, has requested them to place him in the same category—and they have done so. He has been solicitous of the honours of martyrdom; but alas! so oblivious is the world of his merits, that his resignation of the deputy-lieutenantship of three English counties has produced no social convulsion—has been marked by no derangement of the state machinery.—*lb.*

Commercial.—The fine weather which prevailed at the date of our last publication continued uninterruptedly until Tuesday last. Since then the elements have changed, rain has fallen in torrents, and the mercury is still low. But the beautiful weather which has prevailed during the last two or three weeks has, in a great measure, saved the crops; weather more propitious for harvest operations cannot be imagined, and in all directions the farmers have been taking advantage of it. A great deal of outstanding wheat and oats have been secured, and if the unfavourable change should continue, it cannot be productive of much serious injury. But the long-continued wet, and the absence of warmth, have operated injuriously upon the quality as well as the quantity of the new crops. The yield of the grain which has been thrashed out is light and of inferior quality, and the accounts from all parts of the country on this head are nearly uniform. We have passed through the ordeal better than could have been expected a month ago; but, owing to the inferiority of the present crops, and the almost general failure of the potatoe crops here and elsewhere, the grain markets all over the kingdom have been rising of late. This state of things has been influenced, to some extent, by the failure of the rice crop in Carolina, and by the drought which has injured more or less the crops in the Northern States; but mainly it is attributable to the general failure of the potatoe crop here and on the Continent, and to the inferiority of the present as compared with former years' grain. A glance at our market returns will show how far these combined causes have operated. The probability is, that good, if not high prices will be obtained, during the ensuing winter, for most descriptions of food; and although matters would have been much worse if our home harvest had been less productive, a number of other circumstances—amongst them, the floods which have destroyed the wheat in the great corn fields of Northern Europe, the valleys of the Vistula and the Elbe—will operate to prevent cheap food during the next twelve months.

Railway speculation continues, nay, increases daily. Every twenty-four hours give birth to some new monstrosity, and every scheme, however absurb, finds patrons. In the projected lines, there is of course, most speculation, for it answers not the purposes of the parties that dabble in every thing new, to hold for investment. Rumour, with her hundred tongues, makes free with the names of parties in every town who clear their thousands, daily or weekly, as the case may be, by a fortunate move or lucky guess; but the names of those who *suffer* are studiously withheld, no doubt, by the operations of that feelings which prompts men, in the most desperate condition, to screen their circumstances until they become patent through the instrumentality of that organ for which the prudent in every class have rooted aversion—the *London Gazette*. Nevertheless, the Queen's printer is destined to record hereafter the names of myrids who are at present up to the eyes and gears in iron rails. But much good in the meantime will be done; lines of speedy communication will be made where otherwise none would have existed, and in this sense the national resources will be developed, and the general prosperity increased. Every public benefit is attended with some amount of individual suffering.

The Queen of England, in returning from Antwerp, dropped in, in a friendly way, at the Chateau d'Eu, to ask Louis Philippe and his Queen how they did. The visit, if anything at all, was complimentary to the French nation; but some of the newspapers, in their stupid hostility to England, declare that it was almost insulting to pay a friendly visit of a day or two to the French King, after having accepted the pompous hospitality of the Prussian monarch. By marvellous inconsistency, they had previously declared that it would have been an insult for the Queen not to have visited his Majesty of the French.

In the Discount market there is no insufficiency of money, at the current rates of 2½ to 2¾, the brokers have their wants well supplied.

The Price of many descriptions of Railway Shares has fallen. The Jamaica lines have been so well received, that attention is now bestowed upon those announced in Trinidad, Barbadoes, and Demarara—the latter under the auspicies of the great house of Messrs. Gladstone & Co. If ever the West Indies could expect to introduce locomotion successfully through the length and breadth of their possessions, the present is the time. Any project that is at all feasible, is immediately nibbled at.

The railway mania does not at all abate in intensity. Of the extent to which it has gone up to the present day the following estimate is furnished by a correspondent:—

71 railways completed, or in course of completion, for which bills had been obtained previous to last session	£103,166,220
Branches projected by the foregoing companies requiring a further outlay of	35,000,000
707 new companies, including those who obtained acts in the last session and all others in the United Kingdom, projected up to this date	464,698,656
Capital	£602,864,876

This is independent of the enormous sum which it is proposed to invest in foreign and colonial railways.

The foreign news of the last fortnight presents nothing very striking. The visit of Louis Philippe's heroic son, the Prince de Joinville, to view the breakwater at Brighton, the other day, is regarded as an act of impertinence on the part of a portion of the public. It would have been looked upon by the liege as a very small affair, if the Prince had not immortalized himself by a pamphlet, the gist of which was to show how easily John Bull's throat could be cut some fine morning, by his opposite neighbour, before he got out of bed. As such reminiscences contribute not to good digestion, and engender the nightmare, the Brightonians are correspondingly angry at the peeping propensities of Louis Philippe's naval hero. But, as a set off, his brothers, the Duc de Nemours and the Duc de Aumale, have taken a pleasing and pacific trip into Spain; the latter, it is believed, with an eye to matrimony. If the young Queen is already disposed of, there is the Infanta Louisa, who may find favour in the sight of the young Bourbon; and if courtship is to be accelerated by the pastime of killing bulls, that royal sport of Spain was introduced on the occasion. The brothers have returned.

The brave Circassians have again been measuring lances with their old enemies, the Russians. A battle in their mountain fastnesses has taken place, where both sides fought with indomitable courage. The slaughter, it will be seen, was terrific, and terminated without much advantage on either side; for the hardy mountaineers fought until their ammunition was exhausted, and the Russians were afraid of following up the pursuit. These brave fellows prefer the independence of the grave to the grinding tyranny of the Czar. Their patriotism is a sad cut to the Emperor's vanity; as his will is law, it must gall his pride that he is unable to make them feel it.

The Income and Property Tax.—It is stated that in consequence of the flourishing condition of the revenue, it is the intention of the Government, if the peace of Europe should continue undisturbed, not to renew the Property Tax at the expiration of the three years for which it has been enacted.

Importation of Foreign Grain.—It is stated that orders have been sent out from this country within the last two months, to the amount of three millions sterling, for the importation of foreign grain, under the expectation that it will be required before the harvest of 1846, either to be mixed with English grain, or to be used separately.

A Sounding Electric Telegraph.—At the meeting of the Academy of Science on Thursday last, M. Laborde laid before the Academy a description of a new electric telegraph, the signals of which are made by sounds. A system of electric telegraph was also presented by M. Garnier, which, however, has one remarkable feature—viz., a double dial-plate for letters or signals, arranged in such a way as to prevent some of the confusion that exists in the present system.

The Murder of Eliza Grimwood.—Hall, the private who accused himself, at Dublin, of the murder of Eliza Grimwood, in London, has since recanted, alleging the tale to be merely a *ruse* to escape from the army. He attempted to escape before leaving Dublin. The car upset, and in the confusion, he attempted to make off. The prisoner bore a very indifferent character in the regiment, although he was considered a young man of superior attainments, and spoke the French and Italian languages fluently. He had been raised to the rank of corporal, but was reduced for misconduct. The prisoner was brought up at the Southwark Police-court on Saturday, inquiries having in the interim been made relative to his history at the time of the murder. Various witnesses were called. One, the cabman who drove the murdered woman immediately before her death, stated that Hall was not the man. He was therefore discharged. Amongst those who had assembled on the occasion was the wife of the accused, a genteel looking woman, who was accompanied by her daughter, an interesting-looking child, apparently about five or six years of age.

A treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals, similar to that in force between England and the United States, has just been concluded between France and Prussia.

Prospects of the Crops.—With the exception of a few partial showers in different parts of the country, the weather has continued uninterruptedly fine; harvest operations have consequently been rapidly proceeded with, and in most of the southern counties the bulk of the corn has been carried. In the north of England there is still a considerable quantity of grain abroad; but the lately experienced sunny days have brought the crops forward amazingly, and in situations where a month back it was feared the corn would never arrive at maturity, the sickle has lately been actively employed. On the whole our prospects as to the future have undergone an immense improvement since the 20th of August, but to suppose that the evil effects of a decidedly wet summer have been entirely remedied would be altogether unreasonable.

We regret to have to state that we have had communications from more than one well-informed correspondent, announcing the fact of the appearance of what is called "cholera" in potatoes in Ireland, especially in the north. In one instance the party had been digging potatoes—the finest he had ever seen—from a particular field, and a particular ridge of that field, up to Monday last. On digging in the same ridge on Tuesday he found the tubers all blasted, and unfit for the use of man or beast. We are most anxious to receive information as to the state of the potato crop in all parts, for the purpose either of allaying unnecessary alarm, or giving timely warning. All through Final serious damage has been already sustained.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

The malady which has attacked the potatoe crop in Belgium has also made some ravages, though nothing like so extensive, in the northern provinces of this country. The authorities of some of the departments have, in consequence, forbidden the sale of potatoes; and in some towns, even, the mayors have given strict directions to the hotel keepers and eating-house keepers, on no account whatever to serve up potatoes to their guests.

The Potatoe Crop in Ireland.—There is no ground for any apprehensions in Ireland. There may have been partial failures in some localities, but we believe that there never was a more abundant potatoe crop in Ireland than there is at present, and none which will be more likely to secure.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

The Iron Trade.—During the present week, several of the largest houses in South Staffordshire issued circulars on the 11th instant, quoting the prices of bars at 20s. and pigs 10s. in advance of the former prices. Under these rates no further orders will be executed by the leading firms. The effect of that rise will be injurious to the manufacturers of heavy goods, whose trade suffered severely during the rapid advance about nine months ago, and was but just recovering the shock it then received. There is every probability, however, that the present rates will be maintained, as the demand for the rails for the new companies is very great, and likely to continue so for some time. The colliers have given notice of another advance of 6d. a-day, but whether they will succeed in their present movement, the policy of which is very questionable, after the late concessions on the part of the masters, remains to be seen.—*Birmingham Journal.*

Interesting Naval Notes.—During the past week the greatest activity has prevailed in the different departments of the Admiralty. The dockyards are being increased in number of artisans and quantities of stores of all descriptions. The Lords of the Admiralty, now that they have put the ordinary into the most efficient state, are concentrating their attention on the conversation of the old line of battle ships and frigates into steam gaurd ships, to be propelled by the screw. These steam guard ships are to be brought forward immeidiately; in fact, some of them have already been taken in hand.

The Experimental Squadron at Cork.—The Experimental Squadron, after a cruize of six weeks, during which the sailing qualities of the ships have been tested, have put into Cove, where they will remain for a few weeks, before they proceed again to sea.

The ships are daily visited by the citizens of Cork, and by crowds of fashionables from every part of the County. The boatmen of Cove are making a rich harvest of their visit to the harbour, and we have heard, much to their credit, that they are neither exorbitant in their demands or discourteous in their conduct to those who employ them.—*Cork Reporter.*

East India and American Cotton.—Some influential parties in London, connected with the Anti-Slavery Association, are urging Sir Robert Peel to stimulate and give extra encouragement to the growth of Cotton and Sugar in our Indian possessions: with this view they have presented a long and well-written memorial to the Minister who has promised, through his secretary, Mr. Arbuthnot, to give it his consideration and careful attention.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle may now be viewed free of charge, by command of her Majesty.

The Pope has severely reprehended the laxity of the discipline and exertions of the Catholic priests in Westphalia.

Russia.—St. Petersburg, September 4.—The Empress of Russia will make a lengthened stay in Italy for the benefit of her health, which has long been in a declining stote. During her absence, the Emperor will visit different parts of the empire.

Holland.—Brussels, September 15.—The new Bourse at Amsterdam was opened with great ceremony, on the 10th instant, by the King and royal family of the Netherlands.

The eldest son of the late Mrs. Hemans has been appointed engineer to the Irish Great Western Railway.

According to an article in the Medical Times, dry air is prejudicial, and humidity beneficial to consumptive patients.

The private banking accounts of Cromwell are in the possession of the ancient London banking-house of Messrs. Childs and Co.

A company is about to be established at Edinburgh, with a capital of £20,000, to prosecute the business of taking fish in the German Ocean.

The iron ship builders, Messrs Hodgson and Co., of Liverpool, are building an iron ship of 1200 tons burden, the first of a line of steamers between New York and Liverpool.

Notwithstanding the immense importation of North American and Baltic timber into Belfast this season, the price of the article is rising, and is likely to rule high throughout the year, from the great demand occasioned by the large number of new buildings in progress. Scottish and Irish larch is also in extensive request for railway purposes.

Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, that masters of vessels have been fined several hundred pounds at the Cape of Good Hope, because the Christian names of the seamen were not all signed in full, as required by the new act.

A mixture of metals possessing qualities anti-frictional, and cheaper, yet more durable than brass, has been accomplished in France.

Six of the Sisters of Mercy have arrived in Liverpool from Dublin, en route for Western Australia.

Free sickness on the use of hydrated tritoxide of iron, it is stated, procures the recovery of persons who have taken arsenic.

The warm and general execration excited by the Dahra massacre has prevented a repetition of the act in a late siege of the Shichos grottos.

Four new Roman Catholic bishoprics are about to be established in China, in the cities thrown open to Europeans by the treaty of Nankin.

Prince Woronzoff now persecutes the Circassians by burning the forests to which they fly for shelter.

The Maine and the Danube have been at length united by a canal. This great work was designed by Charlemagne, and has been finished by the King of Bavaria.

The newspapers reporters, who followed the Queen's route in Germany, were furnished by the Duke of Saxe Coburg with a house, carriages, opera boxes, servants, a splendid table, and all other requisites!!!

The expense of the fetes given upon the occasion of the Queen's visit to the Rhine is stated, in the German papers to amount to 5,000,000 francs, (£200,000 sterling.) The musicians alone were paid 400,000 francs.

Liverpool Timber Market.—Since the commencement of the month, the arrivals from British North America have been very large, say—

21 vessels,	10,233 tons,	from St. John and other ports.
43 "	25,295 "	from Quebec.
Tot. 69	35,530	

The larger proportion having arrived within the last week. With the earlier arrivals, the quays having been comparatively cleared, more regularity prevailed, and firmer prices and more agreeable business has been the result. It is much to be feared, however, that confusion will again take place, unless the rules formerly spoken of be adopted. Rules which have received the sanction of the trade, simple and self-evidently just, namely, that the space opposite to each ship shall be allotted to her, and the quays regulated by efficient survey. In the absence of these regulations, sudden depression in the value of wood, with its train of confusion, must continue to be the character of the North American Timber Trade in Liverpool. To the memorial, addressed by all the trade, to the Customs, on the subject of measuring each day's delivery from each ship, immediate compliance was given by the collector and other custom-house authorities. The country demand has been good and a large business doing.

American Pine Timber.—Of St. John, one cargo of 19 inches average, was sold at 19d. Another of same average (20 M feet averaging 23 inches, and 20 M. feet 15 inches) was sold also at 19d. One of 20 5-16 inches (without any advantage in stowage) at fully 20 29-32d; and one of 20¾ inches, at 20½d, with small sizes 16d, and a large allowance off, and one, the last sale, 21¾ inches average, and 21d per foot, with low rates for the other portions of the cargo.

Birch.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 15½d to 17d per foot, and by auction at 18¾d to 19 per foot.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.—With cargo, St. John Spruce Deals have been sold at 2d to 2½d per foot, and by auction at £10 10s. per standard; a cargo of St. John Planks, Boards, and Scantling, at 2¾d; a cargo of St. Stephen's Yellow Deals, said to be first quality, at £11 12s. 6d, and a cargo of Richibucto Spruce at £10 10s. per standard.

Spars.—Some Saint John Spruce have been sold, with cargo, at 12d per foot, and apart at 15½d per foot.

Lathwood.—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 40s. per fathom, and Quebec at 50s to 70s per fathom; St. John, by auction, at £5 10s. per fathom, and, with cargo, two parcels of St. John Saw Laths at 10s per M., and another parcel at 17s per M.

Staves.—Considerable sales have been made, chiefly by auction. Quebec standard have been sold at £47 to £51 10s per standard. W. O. Puncheon at £11 10s per M. for inferior to £15 10s for fair quality, and £17 5s for very good quality. W. O. Barrel at from £3 15s per M. for inferior to £5 7s 6d for midling quality. Some very inferior U. states Hhds at £10 per M. and Wine Pipe at £13 10s to £3 12 6d per M. Some rough Texian Pipe at £18 per M. and some United States Saw Pipe, 3 inches thick, at £80 per M. Danzig Pipe, of middling quality, were sold at £90 to £95 per M.

The Cathedral.—We have seen a *Circular* from His Lordship, the Bishop of Fredericton, announcing that the Foundation Stone of the Cathedral will be laid, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon; and inviting the presence, on that occasion, of all who feel an interest in promoting so great and good a work.

Juvenile Concert.—We understand that in compliance with the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen, the Juvenile Concert of Mr. Bennison's pupils will be repeated on the evening of Monday the 13th instant, when several alterations in the programme will be made.

New Steamer.—A fine new steamer called the *Reindeer* arrived at Indian Town on Tuesday from Fredericton, where she was built and entirely fitted out, we are informed that she is owned by Mr. Pickard, of Fredericton, and that her engines are built upon a plan of Mr. Tibbets, to whom much credit is due for projecting and carrying it out. She has two engines, the one a high pressure and the other a low—the latter taking the steam from a receiver after it has performed its office in the former; but we have not as yet been informed whether the estimated combined powers of the engines have, or are, likely to produce the same effect as an engine of either high or low pressure of the same power. One thing is certain, that her consumption of fuel is extremely small; and we suppose that like all other new inventions, the projector will see in his practice many trifling alterations that will be required to give his plain full effect, and thus obtain the requisite degree of speed.—*Chronicle.*

We understand that a small steamer named the *Shamrock*, has been purchased in Liverpool by John Mackay, Esq. of this City, and was expected to leave that port for Saint John about the 6th of September, touching at Halifax to land passengers and goods. She is to be employed on the Bay of Fundy.

Valuable Discovery.—An invaluable discovery for preventing the ignition of wood and preserving it from dry rot, has recently been made in England, and communicated, by order of the Home Government, to the authorities in these Provinces. The communications on the subject were called forth from the recent destructives fires in Quebec, and are published at length in the *Royal Gazette*, of Wednesday last. The application seems particularly suited to the wood of New Brunswick.—The following are extracts from the communications alluded to:

In solution of 1 lb. of chloride of lime, to 1½ gallons of water, and do. to 2 do., it was found that certain Woods, when exposed to the immediate contact of Iron, heated to a blood red heat, did not at all ignite into flames; whereas unprepared wood of the same kind, burst into flames immediately.

The following are the Woods:—

1 lb. to 1½ gals. of Water.—Dantzic, Spruce, Polish Larch, Scotch, Yellow Pine.

1 lb. to 2 gals. of Water.—Spruce Deal, Polish Larch, Riga Fur, Yellow Pine.

The same kinds of Woods were boiled in solutions of 1 lb. chloride to 2 gallons of water, and do. to 3 do., and in both cases the prepared Woods successfully resisted ignition into flame, while the unprepared burst instantly into flame.

The cost of preparing timber for building purposes, if it be desired to preserve it from dry rot only, will be from 9s. to 13s. 6d. per load, according to the greater or lesser absorbent properties of the wood. But if the timber is intended to be rendered uninflamable, the cost will vary from 25s. to 35s. per load; and it may be well to mention that unseasoned Timber is even more readily and effectually prepared than that which has been cut, the sap in the green wood being firmly set by the process.

Mackenzie the Canadian rebel is again before the public, and as usual, in no enviable light. On his flight from Canada, after his unsuccessful attempt to create a rebellion, he took refuge in the U. States, and, notwithstanding he was demanded by the government of Canada as a fugitive criminal, charged with the crimes of murder, arson, and mail robbery, his person was protected and his surrender refused, on the ground that his offences were *political*. Having thus secured an asylum here, he speedily became acquainted with many leaders of the Democratic party, and at last obtained an appointment in the New York Custom House, under Col. Van Ness, the late collector, and went out of office with the latter.

During the period that Mackenzie held his appointment in the Custom House, he performed his duties in a room in which a box of private papers had been left by Mr. Jesse Hoyt, a former collector. These papers were chiefly private letters, addressed to Mr. Hoyt from various political friends, such as Mr. Butler, Mr. Cambreling, Mr. Thaddeus Phelps, and others. The letters were entirely private, although for the most part written on public affairs. That they were private and strictly confidential is evident from their contents, for many of them do most certainly lay open the "secrets of the prison house." Now these letters Mr. Mackenzie has, by some means, obtained copies of, and given them publicity under the following title:—

"The lives and opinios of Benjamin Franklin Butler, and Jesse Hoyt, with Anecdotes or Biographical sketches of Stephen Allen, George P. Barker, Jacob Barker, James Gordon Bennett, Samuel R. Betts, Isaac W. Bishop, F. P. Blair, Walter Bowne, C. C. Cambreling, Moses L. Cantine, J. I. Coddington, Wm. H. Crawford, Edwin Croswell, Isaac Kible, Cornelius W. Lawrence, Isaac Q. Leake, Charles L. Livingston, Edward Livingston, Wm. L. Marcy, M. M. Noah, Thaddeus Phelps, Elijah F. Purdy, Roger Skinner, Peter W. Spicer, Samuel Swartwout, John T. Throop, Henry Ulshoeffer, John Van Buren, Martin Van Buren, Prosper M. Wetmore Campbell, P. White, Levi Woodbury, Silas Wright, Samuel Young, and their friends and political associates, by William L. Mackenzie.—Cook & Co. publishers, Boston.

The book is somewhat bulky and contains a great number of letters interspersed with observations and connected with explanatory remarks. The labour of copying, indeed, must have been very considerable, so much so as to induce a belief that Mackenzie had coadjutors. This may or may not have been the case; but Mr. Mackenzie is not a man to be detered from any purpose by labour, for he is the most industrious and indomitable person in a matter of this sort that ever wore the semblance of a man. Had he devoted his extraordinary talents to good purposes, he would have been an extraordinary person—but his delight is in mischief, and his whole career has been one of disreputable practices and manœuvres.

But there is a deep and impressive moral to be drawn from this transaction. Why was such a person taken up and patronized by American politicians? Why was such a man entrusted with an office? It is useless to talk of "foreigners," when the lowest of them, coming to this country under such circumstances, are put into respectable places of public trust and benefit. It is notorious that he fled from Canada charged with murder, arson, and mail robbery, as above stated, and that the proofs of his guilt were sent after him; yet, instead of being sent back from whence he came, to suffer the penalty of the law, he is rewarded with a public office. We say it is unfair to reproach foreigners with the misdeeds of Mackenzie, when such rewards are held out to men of his class.

To the act of publishing private and confidential letters, obtained, too, by fraudulent means, we have nothing to say, but to reiterate the unqualified condemnation of such baseness, which has just burst forth from the whole community.—*New York Albion.*

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK.

Deposited in September, - - -	£1,622 7 6
Withdrawn in do. - - -	605 19 3

Acting Trustee for October—James Kirk, Esq.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Captain Charles Allen Bulyea, of the Brig *Cynthia Ann*, to Miss Murray Ann Segee, of the Parish of Portland.

On Tuesday last, by the Very Rev. J. Dumphy, V. G. Mr. Henry W. Williams, to Miss Helen McCann, both of Portland.

By the Rev. J. Bunting, on the 22d of Sept. last, Mr. Michael Yeamans, to Miss Mary Jane Grigory, both of the Parish of Hampton, County of King's.

At Belleisle, on Wednesday the 24th September, by the Rev. Mr. Cookson, Mr. George Murray, of the Parish of Johnston, Queen's County, to Miss Harriet M'Kenzie, third daughter of Mr. John M'Kenzie, of the Parish of Kingston, King's County.

At Westfield, K. C. on the 23d ult., by the Rev. C. Milner, Rector, Mr. James E. Hamm, to Amelia H., daughter of the late Mr. William Harding, all of that place.

At Ingersoll, Canada West, on the 18th Sept. by the Rev. Henry Revel, Charles Merritt, Esquire, of Saint John, New-Brunswick, to Susan, third daughter of the late Charles Ingersoll, Esquire, M. P. P.; and at the same time, Nehemiah Merritt, Esquire, of Saint John, New-Brunswick, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Charles Ingersoll, Esquire, M. P. P.

DIED.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Thomas Fitzpatrick, aged 30 years, leaving a wife and a numerous family to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and parent.

On Thursday morning, Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. Charles Adams, aged ten months.

On Thursday last, of consumption, aged 49 years, Mr. John Pickett, Commissariat Issuer in this Garrison, and formerly colour-sergeant, in the Rifle Brigade.

On Friday afternoon, after a long and tedious illness, Mr. Joseph Hopley, in the 57th year of his age, leaving a wife and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and kind parent.

At Fredericton, on Sunday morning last, 28th September, Emily Myers Head, youngest daughter of the late John Head, Esquire, M. D., aged 23 years.

At Peterborough, Canada, on the 13th ult., the Rev. John S. Marsden, Wesleyan Minister, at the early age of 33 years.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Wednesday—Ship James White, Vogler, Belfast, 32—John Haws, ballast.

Brig Venus, Soule, Philadelphia, 10—Geo. Thomas, assorted cargo.

Brigt. Splendid, Shackford, Eastport, 1—George Thomas, assorted cargo.

Schr. Ferdinand, Lincoln, New-York, 7—Geo. F. Gove, assorted cargo.

Thursday—Schooner Jane, Crowell, Halifax, 2—Allison & Spurr, rum, &c.

Charlotte, Vaughan, New-York, 7—Master, assorted cargo.

Steamer Herald, Brown, Eastport—Jas. Whitney, passengers and merchandise.

Friday—Barque Pandora, White, Liverpool, 30—John Mackay, ballast.

Brig Alexander Wise, Coulthard, Ayr, 31—James Kirk, ballast.

Brigantine Vestal, Walker, Dublin, 39—Jas. Kirk, ballast.

Dauntless, Broderick, Belfast, 49—Wm. Davidson, ballast.

Schr. Rival, Brown, Philadelphia, 14—Geo. Thomas, assorted cargo.

Saturday—Schr. Dolphin, Price, Boston, 2—Master, assorted cargo.

CLEARED.

Oct. 2d—Barque Alfred, Thompson, Leith, timber and deals—Jas. Barber; Brig Leviathan, Roycroft, Skibbereen, timber and deals—R. Rankin & Co.; Schooner Joseph, Crowell, Alexandria, plaster—Master.

3d—Brigt. Pianet, Clark, Eastport, corn; Brookline, Spates, Eastport, plaster.

4th—Barque Forager, Sleightholm, Hull, timber & deals—S. Wiggins & Son; Canmore, Cudlip, Whaling Voyage—Master.

6th—Brig Splendid, Shackford, Eastport, grind stones—Jardine & Co; Lucy Ellen, Scabury, Boston, molasses & rum—T. Nicholson & Co.

The barque Pearl, Chalmers, at Quebec on 22d ult. spoke on the 5th, the ship Sir Robert Peel, of and from St. John, N. B. bound to London, with her mizen and main topmasts gone: reported having been on her beam ends on the 1st inst. and had to cut them away—required no assistance, as she expected to be on end the next day.

Arrived at Quebec, 24th ult. barque Royalist, Price, from Liverpool.

Arrivals from St. John, N. B.—Sept 24, Ry, at Cork; Mary Caroline, off Cork; Belmont, ditto; 4th, New Zealand, at Liverpool; 5th, Jane, at Cork; Harriet, at Shields; William & Ann, off Crookhaven; 11th, Equivalent, Hull; 13th, Glasgow, at Liverpool; Caroline & Alice, at Newport; 14th, Severn, at Liverpool; John, at Dublin; James, at Waterford; Mary Jane, at Cork; 15th, Fergus, at Hull; Tyne, at Limerick; William & Ann, at Beaumaris; Shaw, at Maryport; 16th, Perseverance, at Liverpool; Britannia, at Deal; Albion, at Ditto; Duke of Wellington, at Ditto; Minerva, at The Clyde; Woodstock, at Pill; Addington, at Dublin; 17th, Martin, at Deal; St. Andrew, at Ditto; Urania, at Lynn; England, at Liverpool; Caledonia, at Ditto; Speed, at Ditto.

Vessels sailed for St. John, N. B.—Sept 1st, Bruce, from Sligo; Canton, from Hull; 2d, Argo, from Harrington; Isabella, from Wexford; 5th, Rasdiana, from Liverpool; Sophia, from Ditto; Hillsborough, from Lytham; 7th, Britannia, from Deal; 8th, Harmony, from Liverpool; Sarah, from The Clyde; 10th, Ann, Johnston, from Liverpool; Shamrock, (steamer) from Cork; Thomas, from Warren Point; 11th, Liddell, from Belfast; 15th Woodhouse, from Hull.

Cleared for St. John, N. B.—At Liverpool, Sept. 19—Ann Hall, Avon, and New Zealand.

Loading at London, Marshall Bennett, for St. St. John, N. B.

Loading at The Clyde—Emmanuel, and Robertson, for St. John.

COMMISSARIAT.

THE Deputy Commissary General will receive TENDERS, at noon, on Wednesday the 15th instant, of British Silver or Mexican Dollars in exchange for Bills drawn by him at 30 days sight, in sums not less than £100 Sterling, on the Right Honble. the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury, to the extent of £6,000, payable into the Commissariat Chests at Halifax, and St. John, New-Brunswick.

The Tender of British Silver to state the rate of premium per cent. on the Bills to be received in exchange, and those of Mexican Dollars to specify the number of pence Sterling per Dollar.

Commissariat, Halifax, October 3d, 1845. } Morn. News.

Whale Fishing Company.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the *St. John Mechanics Whale Fishing Company* will be held in the St. John Hotel on Tuesday the 11th day of November next at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of taking into Consideration the expediency of closing the affairs of the said Company

By order of the Board of Directors
THOMAS NISBET, *President.*

St. John, 7th October, 1845. [Cour.]

Freight or Passage for Boston.

THE First Class American schooner RIVAL, H. E. Brown, Master, will be dispatched for Boston on or about 10th instant. Can take a few Cabin Passengers, having good accommodations.

Also—A few Tons Freight—Part of the Cargo already