The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 28, 1848.

The English mail of the 11th instant, per *Cambria*, in 11½ days to Halifax, was received in this city on Friday. The Cambria brought out 64 passengers, 3 of whom landed at Halifax, the remainder, including Baron de Rothschild, Rev. Dr. Simpson, Rev. Dr. Dill, &c. proceeded to New York. She passed the steamer *Niagara* on the 2th, which vessel would arrive at Liverpool in a few hours over 11 days from Boston.

The steam ship *Britannia* had a passage of 17 days from New York to Liverpool, at which port she arrived on the 11th inst.; it will be recollected that she was four days in reaching Halifax from New York, having encountered a heavy gale on the passage.—The Britannia will be the next steamer from England, with the mail of the 18th, due the latter part of this week.

The weather in England had been very disagreeable during the week ending on the 11th inst., rain, snow and frost having prevailed much of the time. A snow storm on the Irish coast had occasioned some disasters.

Vienna, it will be seen, had surrendered unconditionally to the Imperial troops, and the city and environs were placed in a state of siege. It was expected that the principal insurgents would be severely dealt with.

The Timber market remained dull, and prices low.

LIVERPOOL, November 11.

The improvement noticed last week as having taken place in many departments of business has scarcely been maintained during the present, and the reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England has not produced, as was anticipated by some, anything like a spirit of speculation. In the Railway share market there have been fewer transactions, and prices have not been sustained at the same point, a general feeling appearing to prevail that something more than detailed statements of accounts is required to re-establish confidence in these undertakings.

At Manchester the demand for Cotton Goods is not extensive, but prices, on the whole, are well maintained. There is a fine business doing in Woollen Cloths in the Yorkshire markets at about previous prices. The Hardware trade in Birmingham is rather more active.

Trade is at present pretty brisk in Birmingham, owing, in a great measure, to the re-opening to commerce of the River Plate.

With reference to articles of export the *Times* says:—As regards the general exports of the month, the account is apparently far less unfavourable than on any previous occasion since February, the falling off as compared with the corresponding month of 1847 being not more than £63,260. At the same time it is to be remarked, that at this period last year the exports sustained a diminution as compared with October, 1846, of £811,980, so that the reason why the contrast in the present instance does not appear unfavourable, arises, in a great measure, from its being made with a month which, in itself, was a most discouraging one, and which caused the year 1847, which had previously shown an aggregate increase of exports over 1846, to exhibit for the first time a reduction."

The weekly returns of the Bank of France made up to the close of the last week, shows that the progressive prostration of commerce which has been remarked for so many weeks, still continues. The discounts of the Paris Bank are again four millions less; against which there is a small increase of a million and a half in the branches.

Lord Palmerston has just concluded a treaty of peace and alliance with the President of Liberia, who is now in London. The treaty is on the footing of the most favoured nations.

It has been authoritatively announced that the three great English Railways—the London and North Western, the Great Western, and the South Western—are about to become amalgamated into one huge concern, and application is intended to be made in the next session of parliament for powers to give effect to the intention. We have no hesitation in saying that the public should strenuously interfere to prevent any such monopoly.

Events of great importance have transpired at Vienna, where the imperial cause is again triumphant. In the early part of the week vague and confused accounts of the surrender of the city arrived, which have since received confirmation of a most positive character. The attack upon the capital extended from the 28th ult. to the evening of the following day, when a truce was agreed upon, which lasted until the 30th at noon. Then the Hungarians, who had crossed the frontier, made an attack on the Imperial troops, in which they were assisted by a *sortie* of the Viennese, but they were completely defeated. That the struggle can be regarded as ended we do not believe; nor is it likely to be of brief duration if the war becomes—as seems probable—one of races.

In Italy all is confusion; and several parts of Lombardy have arisen gainst the Austrians.

Prince Albert has consented to lay the first stone of the new farm-school for criminal and vagrant boys, which the Philanthropic Society are now establishing at Potter's-bar, near Barnet.

The Chartist trials, fixed to commence at Edinburgh on the 7th, have been postponed.

CHOLERA.—In London and its vicinity the deaths reported last week were 65; whilst the number of fresh cases reported daily varies between 10 and 20. Reports from all the provinces are now collected, and we are happy to state that they are quite inconsiderable compared with the population.

The cholera is making considerable progress in Edinburgh, where 468 cases had occurred up to the 8th inst. of which 243 proved fatal, 54 recovered, whilst 171 were under treatment, or the result not stated.

The cholera has spread from Edinburgh to several of the neighbouring villages. A case is also recorded at Glasgow.

The cholera has broken out at Dunkirk.

The cholera has broken out on board her Majesty's steamer Seaflower, at Jersey.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a letter directing a form of prayer to be used in Churches during the prevalence of the cholera.

THE CHOLERA.—The *Times*, at the conclusion of a long article on the subject of the cholera, says—"There is little more reason for believing the cholera to be an Asiatic production than a Baltic importation. It is but a modification of the ordinary results of impurity and want, and should be met with the ordinary appliances of cleanliness and care."

THE COURT.—Her Majesty is still at Windsor. On Wednesday, the Queen Dowager and suite arrived at the Castle from Bently Priory, in three carriages and four.—The birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was celebrated on Thursday, when the troops in garrison at Windsor passed in review before her Majesty and the royal family, after which they fired a *feu-de-joie*. The event was also celebrated by a grand dinner in the evening. The Rev. Dr. Philpotts preached before the Queen on Sunday last.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Lord Gambier Captain Hill, a whaler, which arrived at Stromness on Monday, brings intelligence four days later than any previously received from Sir James Ross. The Lord Gambier spoke Sir James in lat. 74 deg. 20 min. near a point called the Devil's Thumb, on the east side of Baffin's Bay. The Lord Gambier got across the bay to the west side on the 4th of August, and Captain Hill expected that the expedition would cross about the middle of the same month. The wind was blowing from the S W. No news of Sir John Franklin.—*Nautical Standard.*

THE INDIAN MAILS.—The Southampton correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that Messrs. Cunard and Co. have tendered, in opposition to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of the Indian mails from Southampton on the 20th of each month.

The three old steamers of the Cunard line—the Acadia, Britannia, and Caledonia—are to be sold, and to be replaced by three new vessels of equal speed and splendour to those last built.

The Avon steamer, arrived at Southampton, brings 900,000 dollars on merchants' account. Throughout the West India islands rain had fallen heavily; and there was every prospect of an excellent sugar crop.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The much vexed postal differences which existed between the United States and our Government is finally arranged to the satisfaction of both Governments. The arrangement has yet to go before the American Congress for formal sanction.

Sir Robert Gardiner has been appointed governor of Gibraltar, in the place of Sir Robert Wilson, whose period of service has expired. The new governor is an artillery officer, who served with much distinction throughout the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo.

Lord Middleton, a healthful man, in the prime of life, but rather eccentric in manner, has committed suicide, by inhaling the fumes of burning charcoal.

The Rev. F. Close told a public meeting, the other day, that the people of England, indulging in a vile German habit, puffed out of their mouths annually a sum that would suffice to maintain all the charities in England!

The Stowe Estate will, ere long, be deprived of the whole of its timber. A further and far more extensive sale than the last one is to take place shortly. Persons are now employed in marking the various lots ready for the auctioneer's hammer.

THE DOCKS OF LIVERPOOL.—A map, showing the entire range of the docks, existing and intended, has just been published, and affords a magnificent idea of the extent of the commerce of the port. The extreme length of the river wall, which fronts the line of the docks, is within a few yards of four miles. The total water area now available amounts to upwards of 195 acres, and the total quay space to more than fourteen miles. There are in all twenty-one docks in operation, exclusive of graving docks, half-tide docks, and basins. Of these, five, comprising about thirty-three acres of water area and nearly two miles of quay space, have been opened within the last few weeks. Two others, and a half-tide dock, will yield together twenty-one acres of water area and one mile of quay space, are in a state of great forwardness; and when all are brought into play, together with the contemplated increase in the neighbourhood of Wapping, the data of which we have not at present before us, Liverpool will be possessed of a vast and unrivalled extent of dock accommodation, which nevertheless, gigantic as it may appear, will, we trust, be found, at no distant date, not more than commensurate with the augmented acquirements of her trade.

EMIGRATION FROM PLYMOUTH.—During the past week the port of Plymouth has presented an unusually busy aspect down in the neighbourhood of the emigration depot, where a very large number of emigrants had assembled from Cornwall and other parts of the West of England, to await the arrival of the different ships which were to carry them to their destination in Australia. Many of the ships were detained, being wind-bound, in some of the ports eastward; but on Sunday, about half a dozen of them came into the Sound, where they dropped anchor, and awaited the embarkation of their passengers. The Inchinnan, 560 tons, Captain Pearse, with one hundred and sixty-four Irish girls, sailed on Saturday for Sydney. The Marion, 684 tons, Charles M'Kellie, commander, sails for Adelaide to-day. The Labuan, 574 tons, Captain George Thomas, for Port Philip, will sail to-day. The Athenain, 673 tons, Captain J. Poyntz, for Adelaide and Port Philip, sailed yesterday. The Lord Hungerford, 726 tons, Captain John Patterson, for Port Philip, sailed yesterday afternoon. The St. Vincent is expected to day, and will take passengers for Sydney.—*Plymouth Journal.*

On Monday night, the Britannia, of 600 tons, left the London docks with a large number of emigrants, English, French, German and Irish, for Australia. There is almost a fleet of vessels lying off the jetty, and in the basin, preparing to start for that distant colony of the British empire.

Jenny Lind will remain in England through the winter and coming spring.

Large quantities of potatoes are being exported from Scotland to Ireland.

The Emperor of Russia has, it is said, made peace with Circassia.

The Free Church of Scotland has increased its income last year by £20,000. All its churches are free from debt. The total raised during the year is £350,000! The total number of free churches is 701.

IRISH CLERGYMEN AT LIVERPOOL.—The *Standard* says:—"In answer to an inquiry that has been made of us, as to the number of Irish clergymen officiating in and about Liverpool, we have examined the clergy list for 1848, and find that in the parish of Liverpool, and the surrounding ones of Sefton, Walton, and Childwall, there is a total of 63 incumbents and 24 curates. Of these 12 incumbents and five curates are Irish."

One of the most dangerous operations in surgery, the removal of the collar bone in the female, was dexterously performed by Mr. Henry Potter, on Tuesday, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, whilst the patient was under the influence of chloroform.

Mr. Dent, the eminent chronometer-maker, has got the contract for making the great clock for the Victoria tower of the Houses of Parliament; price £1600. It is to strike the hours on a bell of from eight to ten tons weight, chime the quarters on eight bells, and show time on four dials of thirty feet in diameter.

Within the last twenty-three years 1,737,597 persons have emigrated from the British dominions; 480,000 within the last three years. During the last year 142,134 persons emigrated to the United States, and 109,680 to the North American colonies.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.—The trial of Mr. Dalton Williams concluded on Friday evening, the result being a verdict of "acquittal," as the jury could not be persuaded to convict on any but the third count—that is, guilty only so far as being the publisher of the newspaper, without intent to depose or levy war, &c. Mr. Williams was then discharged from custody. Mr. Kevin O'Doherty, his less fortunate partner, was sentenced to be transported for ten years; and, after an unsuccessful application, that an order should be made by the Court to release Mr. Duffy by proclamation, the commission was adjourned to Tuesday, the 12th of December.

There are some doubts of the validity of the above sentence, for, in the opinion of lawyers, treason must be punished with death, or the sentence remitted, as the law does not define or consider any intervenient measure of justice or clemency regarding such an offence against its power.

A meeting has been held in Dublin, for the purpose of raising funds to enable Mr. O'Donohue to avail himself of the writ of error.

Mr. Smith O'Brien, it is reported, is filling up his dreary leisure by framing articles of impeachment against his prosecutors, ministerial and judicial, which he expects to submit to the assembled Commons of England before the next session is many weeks old.

There was a report in Clonmel this week, of an attempt to rescue Mr. Smith O'Brien from gaol; of course there was no truth in it.

Conciliation Hall, Dublin, with the library, is advertised for sale, in the middle of November. The debts are about £1000; but the building may probably realise £700; and it has been examined in order to see if it would answer as a Roman Catholic chapel.

Mr. John O'Connell has addressed, through the *Freeman*, a long letter to the repealers of Glasgow. It would appear that this body had addressed to him a communication calling on him to renew the Conciliation-hall. He states his reason for abstaining to comply with their request. First, because it would affect the fate of the unfortunate gentlemen now under the rod of the law; secondly, because it would exasperate the English mind against Ireland; and thirdly, because the misery of the country from which he looks to English dispositions for relief would be in the midst of that exasperation without solace or resource.

LIBERATION OF STATE PRISONERS.—The Lord Justices held a meeting of the Privy Council last Saturday, at which leave was granted to take bail for the appearance of such political prisoners as are still confined in Dublin and elsewhere for treasonable practices.

On Thursday, as Major Phibbs was riding in a gig, near Roscrea, with his servant, they were stopped by six ruffians, who demanded their money. The servant hesitating, was immediately shot. The major then delivered his cash-box, containing £180, to the miscreants, who decamped.

The buildings of the new colleges in Cork, Belfast, and Galway, are proceeding, and there will not be the slightest interruption in the arrangements, notwithstanding the recent rescript from Rome.—The presidents and vice-presidents have been appointed for a considerable time past, but none of the professors or other officers have yet been chosen.

On the 14th inst. a great Orange demonstration is to be held in Dublin. A deputation from the Ulster Orangemen is to attend.

Mrs. Doheny, according to the *Cork Examiner*, is selling out all her property at Cashel, as she intends to join her husband in Paris. They are, it appears, going to America. He had a fine new house and a good piece of land near Cashel.

The Belfast papers of Saturday announce the death, on Thursday night, of the Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore, in his 73d year.

The troops now in Ireland amount in all to about 38,000 men. A large force will remain contiguous to the County of Tipperary, until the Commission at Clonmel is finally closed. Some of the regiments will shortly go on foreign duty, so that a considerable decrease of the military stationed in Ireland must follow. To counteract this, it is expected, that there will be a considerable increase of constabulary, a force which, for discipline and accoutrements, is considered by military authors to be equal to any regiment of the line.

Emigration from Ireland.—The "Cork Examiner" says—Some idea may be formed of the extent of emigration from this port, when it is stated that no less than 700 persons sailed together in the Liverpool steamer on her last voyage. These are of course independent of the numbers who leave direct for America. It is observed that the emigrants of this year, unlike those of the past, are of the more substantial class of peasantry. Not singly, but by whole villages and townlands, people are leaving. In fact the movement partakes of the character of an absolute flight."

FRANCE.—The porpentous fall in the French funds will convey to our distant readers a more certain indication of the approaching convulsion in France, than even the admonitions of such an event which we have found ourselves compelled weekly to place upon record. The constitution of France has now received the final sanction of the National Assembly; the *Moniteur* has published it officially in its entire form; to-morrow, in every department throughout France, it will be promulgated with becoming solemnities; but whilst the partial cries of *Vive la Republique* will ratify this new compact of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, there is not a reflecting man in all Europe who does not look upon its very first working results with distrust and alarm. The Presidential election will be a fierce contest. Every day brings a fresh confirmation of the fact that the struggle will be between General Cavaignac and Prince Louis Bonaparte only.

The solemnity for the proclamation of the republic is fixed for to-morrow in Paris, and for the succeeding Sunday in the departments. The committee appointed to regulate the ceremonies of the proclamation of the constitution have provided the following programme:—A gigantic altar will be erected in the middle of the Place de la Concorde. The Archbishop of Paris will officiate there, with the Bishops who are representatives in the assembly. After which a *Te Deum* will be chanted by 500 clergymen and 500 professional singers. At the National Assembly will be convened there, as well as deputations from all the national guards of France. The poor of Paris will receive 200,000f. and those of the provinces, 80,000. To cover the expenses of the banquet only, the representatives of the people will each give up four days' salary, amounting to 90,000f.

Various other *fêtes* are to be given in commemoration of the inauguration of the constitution.

According to the *Patrie*, General Cavaignac will publish his manifesto, as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, on Sunday next, at the same time that the Constitution will be promulgated. The manifesto of M. Ledru Rollin, as the candidate of the Mountain, is announced for to-morrow. M. Louis Bonaparte will not publish his manifesto until after those of his competitors.

M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is about to issue a manifesto, in which he declares himself a sincere republican. He bases his foreign policy on the great plan for the organisation laid down by Napoleon at St. Helena.

The Archbishop of Paris, Monseigneur Sibour, recently elevated to that dignity, intends to issue a circular to the clergy of France, enjoining them to support the candidateship of General Cavaignac.—The announcement of this intention has excited many unfavourable comments.

Articles repeated by several journals during the last few days tend to create a belief that a serious misunderstanding exists between the army and the Garde Mobile.

Letters from Paris, in speaking of the great change which has taken place in the general appearance of the city since the revolution of February last, refer to the unmistakeable evidence of universal distress which meets the eye in every direction. It is stated that employment for great numbers of the labouring classes will, however, be found on the railroads during the winter.

The *Moniteur* publishes an article on the commercial and manufacturing situation of France, in which it endeavours to prove that France is recovering from effects of the revolution of February. In Paris the improvement was particularly visible in the branches of industry connected with articles of fancy and luxury, and in the new impulse given to the conveyance of merchandise, which had assumed of late a considerable development. That amelioration likewise extended to the entire country, and particularly to the great commercial and manufacturing centres.

It is self-evident that if France continues to enjoy the tranquility that has prevailed for the past few months, all business will have regained its usual activity, so indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

General Dejean, one of the Generals of the old Republic, has just died at Brunoy, aged 83. He entered the army as a volunteer in 1791, and gained all his grades by his conduct on the field of battle.

AUSTRIA.—*Capitulation of Vienna.*—Vienna has at length surrendered to the Imperial troops after eight days seige.

It appears that on the 30th of October the most violent disunion manifested itself between the citizens and the students and workmen, which ended in a determination on the part of the citizens to submit, but this was stopped by news of the approach of 18,000 Hungarians. Of that number, however, only 900 were regular troops, and these having at once deserted to the imperial generals, the rout of the remainder became complete and vast numbers were driven into the Danube. All further contest against the wishes of the moderate party in Vienna then ceased, and arms were hastily given up in every quarter. Taking all things into consideration, it is said that the sacrifice of life and property has been very slight. Large bodies of troops are now preparing to move towards Hungary, the understanding being that that country is to be treated as a conquered province, and unconditionally incorporated with the hereditary Duchy, or Austria Proper—a step which would modify in a considerable degree the relations of Austria with the central government at Frankfort.

The Field-Marshal, on the afternoon of the 31st of October, ordered his troops to advance by three suburbs. When they appeared on the glacis a brisk fire was opened upon them from the bastions of the inner city, into which all the insurgents had retreated. It was closely surrounded by troops. On the same evening the strongly barricaded Burgthor was forced open by the volleys of the impetuous cuirassiers; it was then stormed, and eight guns taken. The Proletarians had set fire to the building of the imperial library, the roof of which burnt down, but the rest of the building and the whole castle were saved by the entrance of our troops.

In subsequent accounts the most important facts are that the imperial troops have met with no further opposition since the evening of the 1st: that the damage done to the city is comparatively trifling. The fires at the palace and library were extinguished without injuring any of their valuable contents. Some private habitations have been burned and others injured, but the loss, considering the circumstances, is less than could have been anticipated. In the suburbs, however, it is otherwise; there the destruction has been great, in proportion to the desperate nature of the resistance, and the duration of the combat. The students have vanished. Bem, also, it is said, has succeeded in escaping. The Hungarians have decamped. In the meantime, although the conditions of the state of seige, and of Windischgratz's proclamation, will be strictly maintained, it is publicly known, and will be publicly proclaimed, that this state of seige will not weigh upon the general liberties of the land, and that the people will not be deprived of any of the advantages obtained by them in March. Soon as the ringleaders are punished a general amnesty will be proclaimed. Messenhauser, chief of the national guard of Vienna, who was accused of issuing the treacherous order to violate the truce, and to recommence the combat, whilst the white flags were waving from the bastions, has published a denial.

The struggle in the streets of Vienna was of short duration—the whole city was in possession of the Imperial troops on the 1st November.

It was on the evening of the 31st that the Imperial troops made their first entrance into the inner town, after having taken all the faubourgs.

The students fought like madmen, and when the rest of the city had given in, still defended themselves in the vicinity of the Aula, supported by a portion of the workmen. On the 1st November they still held out in the Salzgries barracks. The Aula was taken by the Imperial troops, and at noon the barracks were carried by storm.

On the 31st, 500 prisoners were made. On the same day the Hungarians recrossed the Leitha, and withdrew. Their conduct still remains an enigma.

Intelligence from Vienna to the 4th instant has been received. At that time the city was perfectly tranquil; the disarming was going on rapidly, and the barricades had been nearly all removed.

The following proclamation has been issued by Prince Windischgratz:—

"PROCLAMATION.

"To the Inhabitants of Upper and Lower Austria.

"The prolonged resistance opposed to my troops by the insurgents of the city of Vienna, after I had vainly exerted every effort to obtain peaceful submission, and after the accepted capitulation had been faithlessly and treacherously broken, compelled me to have recourse to the most stringent military measures, which will now be carried out to full effect. The city of Vienna, and its environs to the distance of two miles (nine English), is from this day placed in a state of siege, whereby all the local authorities are placed under the superintendence of the military power. Whilst I announce this publicly, I express my confident expectation, that the Austrian provinces, above and below the Ennus, will continue to exhibit their previous unshaken fidelity to the Imperial house and constitutional monarchy—that they will turn a deaf ear to the evil counsels of incendiaries, and save me from the painful necessity of extending the state of siege to any other places in which an evil spirit may be manifested. I earnestly warn the inhabitants of all these lands to be upon their guard against all seductive emissaries, whose deceitful representations only tend to the dissolution of the law and public tranquility, whose machinations lead to irreparable misfortunes, and are totally opposed to the development of all real liberty.

(Signed) "WINDISCHGRATZ.

"Helzendorf, Nov. 1."

PRUSSIA.—Berlin has narrowly escaped a catastrophe similar to that of Vienna, in consequence of the resolute opposition of the King of Prussia to the new order of things. The capital has been the scene of agitation and disturbance, which has terminated in the resignation of General Pfuel. The King has appointed Count Brandenburg, a reactionary and unpopular nobleman, to the head of the Ministry. The National Assembly has almost unanimously refused to sanction the appointment, but the King perseveres—but, it would seem, on provoking a collision, and encouraged probably by the issue of the Vienna insurrection. An imposing military force is collected in the vicinity of the capital, ready for any emergency which may arise.

A bulletin, issued by the provisional government of Venice, on the 27th ult. states that the Croats had been defeated by the Italians, the former having 200 men killed or wounded, and 500 taken prisoners.

SPAIN.—The *Gaceta* contains an official announcement of the shooting in cold blood of eighteen prisoners belonging to the Progressista band at Alicant, and of eight Carlist prisoners at Fornuete. Should the Progressistas and the Carlists retaliate, we shall have a renewal of those scenes of atrocity which so disgraced Spain during the last civil war.

COLONIAL REFORM.—The Colonial office is to be "bombarded with good measures" during the approaching session. The east and the west, both the Indies, Australia, America—in fact, every square mile of our foreign dependencies, cries out against Downing-street and its machinery; and here is no one in this country—not even the most hardened disciples of the Stephens' school of red tapery—who can be found to maintain that the bureaucracy of the department has not wholly outlived all pretensions to efficiency for the functions it assumes to discharge.

An organic change in the entire system of colonial administration would be demanded by the general public in a voice loud enough to effect that object were there even no party to give a specific form to the complainings of the community. The opinions enunciated by Sir W. Molesworth, in his admirable speech towards the end of the session—are ready to take the initiative the moment parliament assembles. The veteran Hume is fast familiarising the public with the more immediate object of the forthcoming crusade, through the medium of a letter, which he has published, in answer to an application that he would join an association which seeks, by influencing public opinion, to cause our colonies to be governed practically and nationally, not politically and theoretically. The following is an extract from that document, and we have much pleasure in giving it the benefit of our circulation—not less from respect to the writer than because of the excellence of the principle he vindicates in this instance:—

"I would urge self-government in any case in every colony to which you propose to send Englishmen. Nothing in history can exceed or equal the mis-government of the British colonies by the colonial office; and, therefore, parliament must fix limit to the interference of that office, and also give power to the colonists in all cases to legislate for themselves, and then the magnificent colonial possessions of Great Britain would afford an outlet for our crowded population, and a field for the employment of the immense capital that exists in these kingdoms ready for employment. Whilst, under a liberal and wise system of emigration to those colonies, those who remained to work in these kingdoms would be relieved from the pressure of unemployed; and the emigrants would provide amply for themselves by the supply of raw materials for the mother country, that would again give employment there; and in return would receive the manufactures of British produce for the benefit of the colonists as well as of this country. We can see the means of great improvement to all classes in this extensive empire, by the course I have suggested, and proper application of waste lands is all that is wanted. For such a system I am prepared to give all possible aid; but unless we make these remarks against the government and all colonial ministers who undertake to govern and superintend forty-two colonies; to do that such a distance for one half the number, I hold to be impossible."

The spirit of emigration which now so largely pervades the United Kingdom, has been the means of making the whole country acquainted with the subject of colonial mismanagement to a degree that renders the much longer continuance of the present system impossible. People, before going to one of our colonies, enquire not only into the prospects of acquiring a competence there, but into the political government they are about to live under; and in proportion to the extension of these inquiries, so has been the growth of the conviction to which Mr. Hume has given utterance.—*Liverpool Journal, 11th inst.*

The Executive Council are to meet to-morrow at Fredericton, when it is expected that the long talked of appointments to the Legislative Council will be made, and the time for the meeting of the Legislature agreed upon. Some other important matters may also come under consideration.

☞ We would invite the attention of the public to the draft of a Law in another part of this paper, for the amendment of the City Charter. That "ancient and venerable document" certainly requires great and salutary changes to meet the requirements and altered circumstances of the city; which improvements will probably be effected at no very distant day.

Our readers will also find in our columns a new Ferry Law, by which it will be seen that the rates of ferriage between St. John and Carleton have been considerably reduced; thus, while the public will be accommodated at a cheaper rate, we think the Corporation funds will be also benefitted from the increased number of persons who will cross in the steamers for recreation; besides vehicles, articles of freight, &c.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Rev. Mr. Wisheart delivered an interesting lecture on the *Influence of Avocation*, last evening, in which he noticed the peculiarities incident to the various professions, trades, &c.

Winter appears to have commenced in Canada and some parts of the United States, earlier than usual. At Quebec and Montreal there had been falls of snow, with very cold weather; the Beauharnois canal was blocked up with ice.

The Chicago Journal of the 15th inst. states that the Illinois canal was closed with ice of several inches in thickness, and some of the boats were much injured in cutting through it.—Snow fell at Buffalo on the 15th, in places where it had not drifted, to the depth of *twenty six* inches, being the greatest fall of snow recollected since 1836.—On Sunday night, 19th, a great snow storm swept over the whole of the New England States, at Worcester and other places it was 15 inches deep. The railroads were so much clogged with the snow, that communication was greatly impeded; locomotives, without cars attached, despatched to break the road, were four hours in going from Springfield to Hartford, 28 miles.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The "JUBILEE" dinner of the St. Andrew's Society, being the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the Society in 1798, is to be celebrated on Thursday evening next, by the Society dining together at the St. John Hotel. A large party (we learn upwards of 100) are expected to set down to dinner, and an anniversary of much more than ordinary interest is anticipated.

The steam ship *America*, 59 hours from New York, with 56 passengers for England, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, and sailed again in a few hours for Liverpool.

The steam ship *Washington* left New York on the 20th, for Southampton and Bremen, with 24 passengers, and $85,000 in specie.

The Halifax *Morning Courier* says—"Her Majesty's Steam Sloop *Scourge* has circumnavigated the Island of Cape Breton, with the red flag at the fore. She is the first ship of war that ever entered the Bras d'Or; and thus after carrying a Vice Admiral's flag where certainly such had never been seen before, returned to Halifax almost laden with the splendid specimens of the mineral wealth of that remarkable portion of America, the future importance of which in a political and maritime point of view, it would be impossible to estimate. In a few days the Scourge will again take her leave of Halifax to visit the spicy climes of the south."

The extensive stables of Mr. Murphy, the great Omnibus owner, in 28th street, New York, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 18 h inst. with 118 horses, twenty-six omnibuses, and sixteen sleighs.—St. Barnabas' (Episcopal) Church, a Methodist Church, a public school house, and several dwellings were also consumed—the work of an incendiary.

Another fire also occurred on the same night at the corner of Broome street and the Bowery. Several wooden buildings were burnt, and the Rev. Dr. Cone's Church was damaged. Loss from $8000 to $10,000.

☞ Within the last twelve days the Revenue Officers at this port have made seizure of thirty-six casks of Rum, illicitly landed from vessels in this harbour and its vicinity.

Lieut Duvernet, 67th Regt. left town on Tuesday last, in the *Senator* for Boston, whence he will take his departure to-morrow in the steam ship *Arcadia*, for Liverpool, to join the depot at the Isle of Wight, the Regiment being now at Gibraltar.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Fredericton Head Quarters of Wednesday last states that a melancholy accident occurred on the St. John River, opposite Sugar Island, about ten miles above Fredericton, on the previous Sunday. It appears that a man named Darcas, was amusing himself by skating, with his sister's son, a child about seven years of age, named O'Hara, in his arms, when the ice suddenly gave way, and both were plunged into the river to rise no more! The bodies were found in about an hour after they sunk—that of the child being firmly clasped in his uncle's arms.

TRADE WITH THE PROVINCES.—A glance at our weekly table of exports will give our readers some idea of the extent of the trade which within a few years past has sprung up between Boston and the British Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Of the brigs which arrived here last week from foreign ports, nineteen out of twenty-four were from the Provinces; and of the schooners which arrived here from foreign ports, twenty-seven out of twenty-eight were from the same quarter. These vessels come to this port freighted with wood, coal, potatoes, and in some instances fish, and in return take back principally flour, meal, and other articles for consumption. The quantity of flour exported to the Provinces during the past four weeks has been 9211 bbls; of meal 1880 bbls. and 200 bushels; and of corn 6728 bushels. Other articles for domestic use go to make up their cargoes, which, though generally small, in the aggregate form no small item in the business of Boston.—*Boston Journal.*

From May to December, 1847, there landed at New York, 120,082 emigrants, and from the 1st of January to August, 1848, 110,404 were landed, making 230,486 in fifteen months; of these 52,180 were Germans, and 53,496 Irish.

The amount of travel in Western New-York is almost incredible. At Syracuse one thousand persons nightly arrive, remain to Breakfast, and are off by half-past six. In one hour after a second breakfast is prepared at these hotels for another thousand, and yet a third thousand takes a later breakfast. At the Syracuse Hotel, over six hundred persons took breakfast one morning lately, and probably as many at the Empire House, to say nothing of four or five other hotels, all of which seem to be doing a good business.

About nineteen years ago Mr. Hait, of Wilton, Conn., then a remarkably good student in his Collegiate course, was suddenly deprived of his reason and memory. In those circumstances, his father, Rev. Mr. Hait, sent him to Hartford; but finding no relief he sent him to Dr. Chaplin, of Cambridge, Mass. The doctor said there was no relief for him at that time, but at the age of thirty-six or seven, there would be a change; that the brain was too much expanded for the cranium, and there would at that age be a contraction, which would enable it to act healthfully. His anxious father and family thus saw their hopes peremptorily deferred for nineteen years. That time has recently expired, and to their great joy, the prophecy is fulfilled. The man began to inquire for his books, as if he had just laid them down, and resumed his mathematical studies where he had left them. There was no trace on his mind of this long blank in his life or of anything which has occurred in it, and he did not know that he was almost forty years of age.

Of the 6109 sailors who man the American navy, 960 are native Americans; the rest are chiefly composed of Irish and English emigrants.

A petition to Sir Harry Smith, from the Mahomedan inhabitants of Cape Town, concludes—"And your memorialists further pray that your Excellency may see the present earthly blindness of your ways, and become a candidate for admission into the bosom of the sublime Mahomedan Church."

The "Brussels Herald" mentions the death, at Tocqueville, of a rich old maid, in whose repositories were found—500 pairs of stockings, nearly 600 chemises, 100 dozens of napkins, 12 dozen sheets, an innumerable quantity of caps, handkerchiefs, &c.; and, lastly, linen cloth sufficient to provide for the wants of 500 persons.

Cholera Belts.—On Wednesday last, the troops in this garrison received orders to wear the "cholera belts" for the future. They are composed of flannel, and cost 2s.—[Athlone Independent.

Charcoal and Cholera.—It has been noticed that all porters engaged in loading or unloading charcoal, at Malta, and other parts of the Mediterranean, have escaped the cholera. The power of charcoal to absorb atmospheric impurities, is thus rendered highly deserving of scientific investigation.

Wholesale Kissing in Russia.—In Russia, on Easter day morning, every man literally kisses every man; and the Emperor is represented to have at one time performed 3500 such amiable operations before breakfast.

In South Australia, many clerks are said to have resigned situations worth £100 a year, in order to become waggon-drivers, as the scarcity of waggoners to convey copper ore from the mines to Adelaide causes carters to receive wages higher than the salaries paid to clerks.

It was a beautiful idea of the infant astronomer who said the stars were "holes in the sky for the glory of God to shine through." Another admirable answer, also of a child, was, when asked if there was any place in the universe where God is not, he unexpectedly replied, "Yes, God is not in the thoughts of the wicked."

NEW YORK MARKETS, Nov. 22.—Flour—Common State and round hoop Ohio at $5,31a37; good Western $5.31a44; Southern common $5.50, and good $5 62.—Corn Meal at 3.19 for yellow Jersey. 600 bbls. Canadian flour at $5 25.

Grain—Sold 2700 bush. prime Genesee Wheat at 137c; 16,000 bush. mixed Corn at 66a69c.

Freights to England dull; flour 2s. a 2s. 3d. to Liverpool, and corn in bulk, about 7d.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 15.—Freights brisk to Liverpool at 7-16d. A vessel reported taken up at 12-32d. A ¼d has been refused to the Clyde.

MOBILE, Nov. 1.—Freights to Liverpool 1-2d. A ship taken up for Glasgow at 9-16d.

SAINT JOHN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Monthly Meeting of this Society will be held at the Office of Mr. PERLEY, on THURSDAY NEXT at 12 o'clock. Nov. 28.

☞ GARRETT & SKILLEN have now completed their Fall and Winter STOCK—*Call and see*—Beautiful Beaver Top COATS, lined with Cloaking, only from 30s. to 40s. Oct. 31.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Quebec, July 24, 1848.

To all who are afflicted with Asthma:

I have at different times been afflicted with severe colds, which produces in my case the Asthma. I have on these occasions used *Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY*. Two years ago I was quite sick so much so that I could not rest at nights. I procured of the agent in this city, a bottle of this Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken the whole of it I felt relieved. I continued taking it, until I had used three or four bottles, which completely cured me. The present season I took another severe cold and immediately resorted to this Balsam and a part of one bottle had the desired effect. I therefore cheerfully recommend my friends and all others who need it, to try this medicine for their coughs and cold, particularly the Asthma.

Respectfully yours, WM. MCGRATH.

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.—For sale by S. D. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, N. B.

HALSEY'S FOREST WINE.

Mr. David Marvin, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly, that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtues than fifty of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla.—Messrs. S S. Lampman & Co., the largest and most respectable Druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, say:—"From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine, it is an excellent and good medicine, and will, undoubtedly, become the leading medicine of the day." Dr. Mott, of New York, also subscribes to the virtues of Halsey's Forest Wine, by recommending it to many of his patients. Sold by H. G. KINNEAR, St. John.—[*See Advertisement in another column.*]

MARRIED.

On the 28th October, by the Very Rev. James Murphy, V. G., Mr. Thomas Beaman, Jun. of Digby, N. S., to Elizabeth Lyons, of this City, formerly of Crofton-street, Dublin, Ireland.

On the 17th instant, by the same, Mr. William McCallister, of Shediac, to Miss Mary McCarron, of the City.

On Thursday evening last by the same, Mr. John Fitzpatrick, to Miss Catherine Stafford, both of this City.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. William W. Kenny, to Miss Mary Jane Mitchell, of this City.

At Fredericton, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. John M. Brooke, Mr. George T. Peters, of St. John, to Miss Catherine M. Charleton, of the Parish of St. Mary.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. James McConaghy, of Fredericton, to Miss Maria Speirs, of St. John.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, Emma Carleton, wife of J. William Boyd, Esq. and fourth daughter of Her Majesty's late Attorney General.

Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Mary, relict of the late William Fairweather, Esq. in the 68th year of her age, leaving eight children, with a numerous circle of friends to lament their loss.—Funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at half-past 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, near the Stone Church, when friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

Suddenly, on Thursday morning, at Red Head, Jane, daughter of Mr. Thomas Bean, Jun. aged two years and