The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, July 6, 1847.

SECOND JUNE MAIL.

The steam ship Caledonia, in 12 days from Liverpool, with the second June Mail, arrived at Halifax at noon on Friday last. She brought out 140 passengers. The mail was received in this city at an early hour on Sunday morning.

There had been a further decline in the price of flour and other bread stuffs in the English markets, with a tendency to recede still further.

The weather had been highly favourable for agricultural purposes and the wheat the length and breadth of the British Islands, and Europe generally, the crops are almost universally stated to have a more vigorous and healthy appearance than they have had for many years past. Large quantities of wheat have continued to arrive in England from Portugal and American ports.

In the Corn Market there is no material variation to note in the prices current.

We subjoin a copious summary of the news.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.

The splendid weather to which we have had occasion to advert as prevailing in this country since the beginning of May, still continues. A long interval of warmth was succeeded, a few days ago, by a cold atmosphere, which brought us back to the temperature of March. This has been again followed by copious showers, combined with heat and sunshine. The crops look most promising—as fine, indeed, and as luxurious, as ever existed in these islands during the memory of man. The same genial weather seems to be general; it pervades the whole of western Europe; and whatever were the drawbacks of the last year, the bounty of nature will, in all probability, amply atone in the present year for previous shortcomings. The potato crop has been less extensively cultivated, and croakers there are who declare that the disease which produced the blight during the last and the previous year is even now at work. It may be so to a limited extent; but the accounts which reach us from all sides show that the evil is rather local than general. Indeed, there are those who deny altogether the existence of the disease. True, the blight in the potato did not appear generally until the middle of July, last season, so that sufficient time has hardly yet elapsed to know whether or not the same causes are at present in operation. But whatever may be the fate of the potato, it has been, as we have said, less extensively cultivated, and should it now fail, farmers will be induced hereafter to forego its cultivation, and the world will be more wise, and probably scarcely less wealthy, by substituting some other article of food.

The Corn markets throughout the United Kingdom have been in a very fluctuating position since the 4th instant—rising and falling according to the nature and extent of the reports circulated respecting the supplies on hand, the aid to be had from foreign countries, the prospects of the growing crops, and the many and unauthenticated rumours afloat touching the potato blight. Comparing our quotations of grain and grain produce to-day with those given on the 4th inst., we find that American Flour is now 4s. to 4s. 6d. per brl. lower, Indian Corn 10s. to 11s., Indian Meal 6s. to 7s. per brl., Canadian Wheat 1s. per bushel, United States do. 9d. to 1s., Canadian Peas 4s. per qr.; the market remaining flat, with a tendency to recede still further. It should be observed that there is a good deal of Indian Corn now arriving in a spoiled condition, and unmarketable; such descriptions are not worth more than 30s. to 31s. per qr. The demand for Indian Corn Meal has completely subsided, and yesterday it was not possible to effect sales at 23s. per brl. Our attention has been directed to the extensive loss which importers of Indian Corn Meal sustain in consequence of the "leakage," as it is termed, which it is impossible to avoid in every stage of shipping, landing, warehousing, &c. It has, therefore, been suggested to use fine canvas bags in place of barrels. Many parties are also in the habit of packing Corn Meal warm from the kiln in green and unseasoned barrels. By such a procedure shippers encounter a heavy loss, inasmuch as the extraction of the sap from the wood deteriorates the whole contents. A remedy for this serious evil would, we think, be found by substituting bags for barrels. With respect to the supplies of Breadstuffs on hand, we are unfortunately in that position which does not enable us to arrive at the truth with any degree of accuracy, as to what we may expect from other countries. Our latest advices from the continent of Europe lead us to expect numerous arrivals of Wheat, Maize, &c.; an immense number of grain laden ships have sailed for this country, and passed the Straits of Gibraltar some time ago. The intelligence brought by the Britannia on the 13th instant is very satisfactory, as it informs us that the stocks of the interior of the United States are reported to be much larger than previously estimated. The weather here is everything that could be desired. Copious and refreshing rains, with pleasant sunshine, are giving to the growing crops a rich and interesting appearance—full of promise that we shall be blessed with a timely and abundant harvest. Respecting the potato disease, of which so much is being written, we do not believe that it exists to anything like the extent put forth by some "interested croakers." That it has become visible in some parts of the country, we do not deny; but our opinion is that its appearance is only partial, and in this view we are borne out by the resolutions adopted by the committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland at their late meeting. Letters from Naples, where the potato disease was so bad last year, speak in the highest terms of the appearance of the crop now; and similar accounts have reached us from Holland, Belgium, and the north of France.

The period intervening between the sailing of the Cambria on the 4th instant, and the departure of the Caledonia to-day, has not been one of activity as regards commercial affairs. Nevertheless, favourable symptoms of improvement have manifested themselves in the manufacturing districts. This has, no doubt, been caused in a great degree by the favourable state of the weather and the continued promising appearance of the growing crops. The money market is easier, and cash can now be had on better terms. Taking every thing into account the prospects of trade are encouraging. Should the weather continue so seasonable, an abundant harvest we may reasonably expect will be the result. The transactions in foreign and colonial produce have been to a considerable extent, and, as holders have evinced a strong desire to realise, prices have declined below our last quotations. The depression alluded to has been chiefly on Raw Sugar and Coffee.

The Cotton market has been steady, and a fair amount of business has been transacted during the fortnight. The sales for the two weeks ending June 18, amount to 53,530 bales. The imports this year as compared with that of 1846, is about 8325 bales deficient, and the estimated stock 238,280 bales less than at the corresponding period last year.

TRADE.—Trade in the manufacturing districts is without much improvement. Our latest arrivals from Manchester, state that the feeling, on the 14th instant, might be considered healthy, and it was only because a higher range of prices was endeavoured to be established that a large business was not done in both Cloth and Yarn. As it was, higher prices were paid, though the business was limited. Subsequently more has been doing, particularly in Cloth, and prices have an upward tendency.

The 10th of July has been named for the dissolution of Parliament, but whether it will take place on that particular day, must depend mainly on the state of the public business, and other circumstances which cannot be foreseen.

In Ireland the fever still continues to make sad ravages. The accounts which come to hand from the principal cities, more especially from those in the south and south-western parts of the island, are painfully distressing. The mortality is, of course, principally confined to the humbler classes, but others higher in the scale of society are occasionally the victims of the infection. Public attention is more immediately concentrated on the existence of the malady when one of the middling or upper classes falls a prey to it. The Irish papers mention numerous cases of robbery and murder.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.—In a supplement to the *London Gazette*, her Majesty has been pleased to issue letters patent, referring to letters patent under the Great Seal, bearing date the 14th of April, 1847, and ordaining that the Order shall henceforth be known and described as the "Most Honorable Order of the Bath," which shall consist of the Sovereign and a Great Master, and of 950 companions, divided into three classes,—viz., Knights Grand Cross, Knights Companions, and Companions; that his Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be Great Master; and that each of the three classes shall contain two sub-divisions, military and civil.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, K.C.B.—We regret to have to announce the demise of the above gallant General, the late Governor and Commander in Chief of Ceylon, who expired between four and five o'clock, on the 13th instant, at his temporary residence in King's street, St. James's. After holding the home appointment of Governor of Portsmouth, and the command of the south west district, he was appointed Lieut.-gov. Governor and Commander of the Forces in Nova Scotia. On his return from North America he was promoted to Governor of Ceylon, to which colony he proceeded in 1841, and remained there up to Viscount Torrington being appointed Governor a few months ago.

FUNERAL OF DR. CHALMERS. The funeral of this distinguished man took place on Friday week, when his remains were committed to the earth in the Cemetery at Grange, near Edinburgh, in the presence of many thousand persons, the funeral procession, consisting of the civic authorities, the gentry, the magistracy, and numbers of ministers, not only of the Free Church, but of the Established Church of Scotland, and various dissenting congregations, who, together with other mourners, amounted to nearly 2,000 persons.

MR. O'CONNELL.—Letters from Rome dated the 27th ult., announce that the Rev. Dr. Miley and Mr. Daniel O'Connell had arrived there, bearing with them the heart of Mr. O'Connell, inclosed in a silver urn. "No words can describe," say those letters, "the grief and disappointment that was experienced at the announcement of Mr. O'Connell's death. A triumphal entry was prepared for him. The compartments of the arch under which he was to pass were ready, and every other arrangement made to receive him rather as a prince than as a pilgrim. The stroke which crushed all our hearts has deranged all this, and the glowing enthusiasm which busied itself about his triumphal entry is sorrowfully but earnestly engaged in preparing for the grand requiem which is to be celebrated for his eternal repose on the 15th June in one of the chief basilicas of Rome. Padre Ventura, the brightest ornament of the pulpit in Italy, is preparing the funeral oration. An audience is to be granted to the Rev. Dr. Miley and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, immediately on the return of Pius IX. from Subiaco.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent embarked at Woolwich, on Tuesday morning, on board the Garland, steam packet, and proceeded directly for Ostend, on a visit to the Continent.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Liverpool anniversary meeting of this society was held at the Baptist Chapel, Pembroke-place, on Monday evening. The Rev. Mr. Lister presided. The Rev. Mr. Birrell gave an interesting sketch of the operations of the society at the different missionary stations on the continent of Europe and in distant lands, from which it appeared that, in the face of many discouragements, it was progressing satisfactorily,—that it numbered at present 31,000 members, and that the receipts for the past year were upwards of £28,000.

The two Steamers from America.—The arrival of the last two steam ships from the United States to England was watched with considerable interest. The Britannia left Boston, calling at Halifax, on the 1st instant, and the Washington left New York for Cowes and Bremen on the same day. On the evening of the 13th, the Britannia arrived at Liverpool, and at noon on the 15th, the Washington arrived off Calshot Castle, Isle of Wight; the latter was short of coal to take her to Bremen, and did not leave Southampton till the following day, Wednesday.

The Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin.—The party of Royal Sappers and Miners who are to form the "searching" party to be dispatched on a boat expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his party, in case no intelligence of them should reach England before next spring, embarked on the 7th inst. on board the Prince Rupert and Westminster. The detachment consists of 1 corporal, 2 lance corporals, and 12 privates, all of whom have been examined by Sir John Richardson, and have been selected from Woolwich, Chatham, and Sandhurst, out of a large number who volunteered for the expedition. The instructions to the party are, to land at Fort Jack, and proceed to the company's station on the M'Kenzie River, where they are to winter, and in the event of an unfortunate doubt still hanging over the fate of the intrepid Arctic voyageurs they will be joined by Sir John Richardson in the spring of 1848. The men are all to be teetotallers, that is, no grog or spirits will be served out to them, but they will receive double pay and rations, and will have an abundant supply of pemmican, or the dried flesh, of the buffalo. Winter dresses, prepared from the skin of the moose deer, are also provided for them, and every provision has been made to enable them to meet the rigours of the terrible climate they will have to endure. The men are all accustomed to the use of boats, which they will have in continual use on the M'Kenzie, and have been selected from the trades of carpenters, smiths, &c.

Dr. King has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, volunteering to go out for the relief of Sir John Franklin's exploring party. He was the medical officer of an expedition in search of Sir John Ross, in 1823-4, and for some time commanded that expedition.

MR. COBDEN IN ITALY.—Mr. Cobden was entertained at a dinner in Turin, on the 24th of May, by some of the most influential persons there. He made a brief but animated speech in French. He declared that the thing which struck him most in Italy was, not their pictures, their monuments, or their ruins—for those he was prepared; nor their eminent men, whose fame had reached England; but it was the great interest shown everywhere for commercial reform. On the 26th Mr. Cobden had an audience of the King, who received him most graciously, and entered at once upon the subject of Free Trade, saying he highly approved of the principles which Mr. Cobden had advocated, and that it was his wish and intention to make reductions in the tariff as soon as possible; a promise which the Minister of Finance corroborated in the evening at the English Minister's, where Mr. Cobden dined.

WEST INDIAN PRODUCE.—A vessel arrived in the St. Katharine's Docks, London, from Bermuda, has brought a cargo possessing a considerable degree of novelty and interest at the present time, including 251 packages of arrowroot, 8 barrels of yams, 10 hogsheads of hams, 772 casks of lard, 82 barrels of beef, and 100 barrels of potatoes, the produce of that place. This large importation of lard and of beef would appear to be particularly remarkable, and the importation of potatoes, on account of the place of growth, is also not without interest and importance. A vessel has arrived from St. Kitt's and Eustatius, having the large quantity of 100 barrels of yams on board.

Departure of the Sarah Sands.—This superb and successful screw steamer left this port on Tuesday for New York. She carried with her 120 first and second class passengers.

The draughts of mackerel within the past week have been unprecedentedly abundant; upwards of 300,000 have been landed on the beach between Portland and Burton.

The Duke of Norfolk has directed that the labourers on his Arundel estate should have that given to them which they will probably like better than the largest supply of curry-powder—namely, wages corresponding with the present high price of bread.

The materials already used in building the new Houses of Parliament, include eight or nine hundred thousand tons of stone, twenty-four millions of bricks, and five thousand tons of iron.

All the domestic servants of the royal household are instructed in psalmody, under the care of Mr. Hullah, and assist at Divine service in the Queen's private chapels.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.—The accounts throughout all parts of the kingdom are most favorable and encouraging. The seasonable change which took place in the weather has given to vegetation a new vigour, and forced forward the growing crops with an astonishing rapidity. In Hertfordshire the wheat crop is expected to start into ear the coming week; the potato crop looks luxuriant. The above remarks apply to nearly all the Counties.

SCOTLAND.—Although the harvest does not promise to be so forward as in England, the temperature has been above the average seasons. Fallow and all early-sown autumn wheats are looking very luxuriant, and, with the present beautiful weather, will be in ear in the course of three weeks, which is earlier than the generality of seasons, and more so than could have been expected from the backward spring. The potato crop generally is looking well. In Galloway it is growing delightfully in gardens and fields.

IRELAND.—The intelligence received from Ireland relative to the harvest prospects in that country is of the most cheering nature. The Dublin Freeman, a paper well informed upon the subject, contains the following encouraging intelligence:—"Summer never gave more glorious promise of abundance. Over all parts, description is smiling forth with a strength and vigour which delight the heart and convince the hopes of the husbandman. Wheat, oats, and other heavy and most productive crops are in danger, and unless the rest of the summer should prove more than ordinarily fine, rapid rain, and no season remarkable with prolonged rain, is a contingency as destructive as it is remote from probability—the coming crop will be one of the richest in yield that ever blessed the industry of the cultivator."

CONTINENT.—The accounts from various quarters of the Continent of the appearance of the wheat and other crops continue to be very cheering.

All the accounts from France are very favourable.

The wheat crops in Prussia and Poland are very good.

The wheat harvest in Van Diemen's Land has been very plentiful.

Some curious roots, from Prince Edward's Island, where they are called *sam gaubon* by the Indians, were exhibited at the last meeting of the Liverpool Horticultural Society. It is proposed that these roots, which are said to form good and nourishing food, should be grown instead of potatoes.

The money market has continued to improve slowly, but steadily. Discounts are more easily obtained; the bank has been taking bills due in September at 5 per cent., and the discount houses at about 5½. The supply of bills, however, is not large, owing to the severe depression that prevails in business generally, and the disinclination that still exists on the part of many prudent people to enter into new engagements at present.

On the subject of Freights, Messrs. Fecke & Boult thus write:—The export of dry goods continues to a considerable extent, chiefly, however, by the packet ships, while of iron, hardware, and earthenware, the quantity is by no means in the same proportion. The supply of tonnage having been limited, and passengers tolerably abundant, vessels have been readily placed on fair terms, though we can make little alteration in rates. For New York—dead weight pays 8s. to 10s per ton; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 15s.; earthenware, 6s. To New Orleans—dead weight 15s.; fine goods, 25s.; earthenware, 8s. to 10s.

In the House of Peers, Lord Stanley proposed a vote of censure on the Ministry for interfering in the affairs of Portugal, but it was lost.

On the same day, in the Commons, a similar vote was brought forward by Mr. Hume, which was defeated by members walking out, till there was not a quorum, and the House adjourned.

The Ten Hours Factory Bill received the royal assent, by commission, on the 8th instant.

This season no fewer than fourteen Irish railway bills have already passed the committees upon merits in the Commons.

The charming Jenny Lind is supposed to have been the cause of the last two countings out of the House of Commons.

A general meeting of Teachers from all parts of Scotland is to be held at Edinburgh on the 19th inst. for the purpose of formally instituting an Educational Association.

The Insurance offices will have to pay £47,000, the amount of the policies effected on the life of Mr. O'Connell; but little of this large sum goes to his family, the insurance having been principally effected by third parties.

The Government, at the instance of Mr. Shell, have increased the sum payable to the Catholic Bishop of Newfoundland from £75 to £300 a-year.

A correspondent of Herapath's Journal estimates the amount of railway calls for June, at £3,896,756, viz., English £1,998,678, Irish £193,750, Scotch £154,328, and Foreign £1,550,000. The calls already advertised for July amount to £3,000,000.

The Admiralty have officially announced that Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., is to command a squadron of exercise during the ensuing summer, the ship to consist of the St. Vincent, 120; Howe, 120; Caledonia, 120; and Queen, 110.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon has declined the principalship of the new college at Glasgow, vacant by the death of Dr. Chalmers, and the Free Church Assembly have postponed any further arrangements in the matter till the meeting of the Commission in August.

Measures are being taken at Edinburgh, for the erection of a statue of the late Dr. Chalmers, which is to be placed within the new college.

PHRENOLOGY: DR. CHALMERS' BRAIN.—A correspondent of the Daily News writes as follows:—"Phrenology is rather at fault regarding Dr. Chalmers. From the largeness of his head externally, and the peculiarity of his mental temperament, the leading craniologists have long spoken of him as of necessity possessing a large brain; but the *post mortem* inspection of the encephalon has disabused this idea. Thus, the weight of brain in Dupuytren was 64 oz., in Cuvier 63, in Abercrombie 63, in Chalmers 54; the average weight in persons from fifty to sixty years of age being 50 oz. 2 drachms."

The Socrates, arrived from Calcutta, has brought, beside 6408 bags of rice in the husk (now free of duty), 50 bags of wheat. This latter is a novel importation from the East Indies.

The Oxford Chronicle says that a Roman Catholic monastery is about to be established at Ragley Hall, close to the palace of the Archbishop of York.

The Mathesis, arrived from Batavia, has brought, among other productions, 25,650 Malacca canes.

About 70 "bottlenose" whales were driven ashore last week at Stronsay, in the breakers.

The Wilderspin tribute amounts to £1800. This, with the pension of £100 from the Queen, will render this worthy man's old age comfortable.

Removal of the Great Britain.—Operations are to be immediately commenced preparatory to floating off the Great Britain into deep water. The contrivances for raising her stupendous bulk are at once simple and ingenious, and so far as we can judge, certain to prove effectual.

A RELIC OF THE FAMINE OF 1800.—On Monday week two pieces of bread, made during the famine of 1800, when flour was 7s. a peck, and preserved by their owner, were shown to us at our office. One is a penny loaf, the other a roll. The loaf, which is in good preservation, is about two inches square, and even when unshrivelled by time could not have made more than two decent mouthfuls. The roll is partially decayed, but so far as we can judge, it could not, when fresh, have exceeded the dimensions of a finger biscuit, to which in shape it bears a resemblance. Both have a hungry, famine-like aspect, especially when compared with a roll and loaf of 1835, which the owner of these relics has also preserved. Bad as the present times are, a sight of such mementos of a bygone famine reconciles us to what it is sincerely to be hoped, will be a temporary privation.—*Birmingham Journal.*

The market tolls, &c., of Manchester, were, in 1570, purchased for £3000, by Mr. John Lacy, of London; sold by him in 1596 to Sir Edward Mosley for £3500, and by a descendant of the latter the other day to the Manchester Corporation, for £200,000.

RUSSIAN GRAIN.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Riga, June 1, received by a Liverpool house:—"It is almost impossible to pass through the ships in this river; there are at present fifteen hundred ships in this port, and this only the month of June; more ships than ever were in Riga before in a year."

The Jews of Offenbach have, in imitation of those of Kœnigsburg, transferred the celebration of the Sabbath from Saturday to Sunday.

The directors of the Ceylon Railway have called a meeting of the shareholders for the 18th June. This is the first Asiatic railway.

A great fire occurred in a granary at Moscow, about the middle of last month, and nearly 18,000 quarters of corn were destroyed.

A unicorn sheep, from Port Philip, has recently arrived in the ship Arab, Captain Scott, now lying in the St. Katharine Docks. On the forehead is a round horn, about two feet in length. The animal is two years old, and the owner has been offered £50 for it.

Coal mines have been found in the Jalander Doab, the province lately ceded by the Sikhs to the British Government.

The French Government has ordered that scientific men in all the departments shall examine microscopically, every fortnight, the growing potatoes in the several districts, with a view to discover if the plant be again tainted, and the cause of the disease, if it should again appear.

On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, last week, the weather in Paris was nearly as hot as during the hottest part of last summer; and on Sunday, the thermometer stood at 85 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale.

The quantity of corn imported into France amounted, on the 31st of April last, to 4,000,000 of hectolitres, about one-half of that imported into England.

The free importation of all sorts of grain into France has been extended to the 31st January, 1848.

Marshal Grouchy, who commanded the French *corps d'armee*, which was destined to employ the Prussian army, while Napoleon attacked the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, died lately, at St. Etienne, on the Loire, in his 82d year.

The accounts from Spain state that all attempts recently made to reconcile the differences between the Queen and her husband have been fruitless. The high price of provisions had led to some disturbances in different parts of the country. The "Prince of Peace," Don Manuel Godoy, who has been living in France for many years in obscurity, is, by a decree in the *Gazette*, to have compensation for his losses, which extend as far back, it appears, as 1808.

The King of Sweden has conferred the order of the Polar Star upon Sir Roderick Murchison, as an acknowledgment of the services which he has rendered to geology.

The Norwegian silver mines at Kongsberg have lately become more productive, and their produce during the first three months of this year has been sold for more than £22,000.

In a destructive fire that occurred lately, in the large village of Branitz, Silesia, more than 230 houses were destroyed, and three persons burnt to death.

A dreadful storm of wind, lightning, and rain, occurred on the 21st ult., at the mouth of the Danube. Nearly all the ships in the river were driven ashore, and several were capsized.

Gas lighting in Rome has been awarded to a French company, and five leading streets appropriated for their experimental operations.

The king of Belgium is reported to be in a very precarious state of health; this untoward circumstance, combined with the critical position of the ministry, in consequence of the recent elections, and the advanced age of the King of the French, create considerable uneasiness in political and monetary circles.

The Turkish Government proposes raising 10,000 Christian seamen, to serve in the navy, in conjunction with Mussulman mariners.

The Egyptian Government has decided that the inhabitants of each village shall be bound to deliver every month to the collector of taxes, an account of all the children born amongst the inhabitants since his last visit, in order that measures may be taken to establish a regular census in the country.

A letter from China, says the *Breton* of Nantes, has been received in that town, stating that several captains of French, English, and American vessels have had audiences with the Emperor of Japan, soliciting the opening of his ports to the commerce of their respective countries.

MAURITIUS.—The accounts from the Mauritius extend to the 17th of March. The sugar crop for the year had proved most abundant, and the shipment of the produce was nearly completed. 107,043,213lbs. had been shipped up the 28th of February, against 78,764,000 lbs in 1846. The weather also continued favourable in the extreme for the plantations, and the reports from most parts of the island were exceedingly satisfactory. It is remarked that vegetation in every respect looked well, and that the estates were better cultivated, as the crop had been made much earlier than usual.

IRELAND.—Requisitions are pouring in from the several provinces of Ireland to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, calling upon him to convene a national meeting to take into consideration the most appropriate means by which the memory of Mr. O'Connell could be perpetuated in a moment.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Maurice O'Connell, which has been the subject of much conversation. It was rumoured that it was the wish of Mr. O'Connell's family that the Young Irelanders should take no part, as a body, in the public funeral to be accorded their late father. Mr Smith O'Brien, in order to test the rumour, addressed a letter to Mr. John O'Connell, in which he inquires "whether it is their (the family's) wish that those who dissented from the policy adopted by the Repeal Association during the last twelve months should attend the funeral." The duty of replying was devolved by Mr. John O'Connell upon his brother, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, who replied that "the arrangements for the funeral having been intrusted to the Glasnevin Cemetery committee and the Rev. Dr. Miley, the family leaves it entirely in their hands." Mr. O'Brien interpreted this into an intimation that "he should not attend the funeral;" and it seems indeed pretty plainly to bear that construction.

The Repeal Association have not given up the usual weekly meetings. On the 7th, a large number of members met in Conciliation Hall. Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P., eldest son of Mr. O'Connell, deceased, and Mr. John O'Connell were present. Several addresses and resolutions from various bodies of the Roman Catholic clergy, from several corporations, and other public bodies, were read, proclaiming adhesion to the political conduct and teachings of the late Mr. O'Connell, and promising that they would confide in his son, Mr. John O'Connell, as the expounder of that conduct and policy. Mr. John O'Connell stated that he would not presume to accept of any leadership, but that, with the advantage of his brother's counsel and experience, he would endeavour to walk in the paths of his father. It would seem, therefore, that the two brothers will, for the present at least, assume to guide the movement of the Repealers. The funds of the association have been placed in the guardianship of trustees, that of Aldermen M'Loghlin and Keshan. The rent acknowledged was nearly £50.

The state of the country is not improved. Crime and outrage still stalk throughout that unhappy land. A Limerick Chronicle of a late date has the following:—"A most daring attack was made last evening upon Ballycunneen House, the residence of Peter O'Halloran, Esq., in the neighbourhood of Clonmoney, when, by the extraordinary bravery and determination of one young gentleman, 11 armed ruffians were repelled, and one at least of the gang must be desperately wounded. About nine o'clock Mr. O'Halloran was sitting at the parlour window, in company with Mr. Jeremiah Canny, when they heard a crash at the kitchen door down stairs, which was burst open by six fellows, who rushed into the servants' room, and, being disappointed at not finding the gun, they ran out immediately. At the same moment, others of the party went round to the front, and one ruffian walked deliberately up to the window, and fired at the two gentlemen. A ball grazed Mr. Canny's cheek, and the powder scorched his face, and from the same discharge three bullets perforated the opposite wall. Mr. Canny seized a gun (the only one in the house), and fired both barrels at the fellow outside, no doubt with effect, as this morning blood was traced from the spot in great profusion for a long distance. He immediately reloaded, and dashed out among the fellows, who dispersed at the moment, and he pursued three of them until they turned round and fired two shots at him; he returned the fire with one barrel, when one of the three staggered, but the other detonating cap fell off. They then ran away, and the police went immediately in pursuit."

It would seem as if frauds on the relief funds were being perpetrated. A circular has been issued from the Relief-office to the several inspecting officers, which indicates the existence of shameful frauds. The Relief Commissioners state that various abuses exist, "some involving a mere misjudging to fraud;" and others to "an abstraction of the food provided on the presence of families that are entirely destitute." The inspectors are recommended to endeavour to fix the culpability on individuals, that they may be punished or exposed, to prevent an opinion gaining ground that such practices acquire an impunity from being common in the country.

The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland held a meeting on the 16th instant, and after reading a considerable number of letters from all parts of Ireland, drew up a report to the effect that there are no grounds for apprehending a recurrence of the potato disease of the previous years. Out of several hundred communications, but two went the length of saying the true disease had appeared. The council reported accordingly.

A return, moved for by Mr. T. M. Gibson, shows that the gross total quantity of grain and meal landed in Ireland during the ten weeks preceding the 22nd of May last amounted to 1,298,074 quarters, of which 900,176 quarters came from foreign countries and British possessions, and 397,898 quarters from Great Britain.

During the last eight months more recruits have been enlisted for the army at Skibbereen, Cork, where distress has been extremely great, than during the previous twenty years.

The members of the corporation of Kilkenny have resolved to wear crape during six weeks, as a token of respect to the memory of Mr. O'Connell.

ST. JOHN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The semi-annual Examination of this establishment took place last Tuesday, before His Honor the Chief Justice and John H. Gray, Esquire, Members of the Board, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, the Rev. Mr. Irvine, the Rev. Mr. Stavely, Major Poyntz, Dr. Boyd, Henry Bowyer Smith, Esquire, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs, Geo. Blatch, Esquire, and Mr. Doak, an Alumnus of King's College, Fredericton. The Rev. Gentlemen, along with Mr. Gray, conducted the Examination, which in Greek, embraced the translation and parsing of passages, taken *ad aperturam*, in the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, the 1st Oration of Demosthenes against Philip, and Xenophon's Cyropædia; in Latin, Cicero's Orations against Catiline, Andria of Terence, Virgil, Cæsar, Eutropius, and Stodhart's Preparatory Book; in French, Porquet's Traducteur Parisien and 1st French Reading Book; and in Euclid, the demonstration of Propositions selected from the 2d, 3d, and 6th books of the Elements. At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Gray, after stating, by direction of His Honor the Chief Justice, that the Examination had given the most entire satisfaction, and that the uniform conduct of the Young Gentlemen had reflected the greatest credit upon the whole establishment, announced the following young gentlemen, as those, in whose favour His Honor and the Examiners adjudged the Prizes of merit in the Classical Department.

J. F. Clinton Boyle, and Charles H. Barker, of the 1st Greek and 1st Latin Class, *Pares*.
Henry B. Nichols and George B. K. Blatch, of the 2d Greek and 1st Latin Class, *Pares*.
George Sidney Smith, of the 2d Latin Class.
Edward Boyd, of the 3d Latin Class.
Robert Boyle, of the 4th Latin Class.
Edward Allison and Henry Poyntz, of the 5th Latin Class, *Pares*.
John Irish, of the 6th Latin Class.
Alfred Fairweather, of the 7th Latin Class.
John Poyntz, of the 8th Latin Class.

According to a Programme laid before the Board by Dr. Paterson, the Principal of the School, the studies prosecuted at this seminary, embrace, besides Greek, Latin, French, and Mathematics,—Natural Philosophy, Natural History, English Grammar, English Composition, the Histories of Greece, Rome, and England, Geography and the Use of the Globes, Arithmetic and Writing. And such have been the good conduct and meritorious efforts of all the Pupils, almost without an exception, during the past term, that the Principal has been induced to bestow a great many rewards, as tokens of his own satisfaction with them, and as earnests, that no pupil, who will truly even himself in any department, shall pass unrewarded. It gives us pleasure to publish the following list of successful candidates:—

For French, 1st Class—J. F. Clinton Boyle.
2d Class—George Sidney Smith.
For Mathematics, 1st Class—Charles H. Barker, of Sheffield.
2d Class—George A. Hamilton, of Sheffield.
3d Class—Alfred Fairweather and William Berton.
4th Class—Charles McGregor.
For Natural Philosophy—George A. Hamilton and Henry McLardy.
For Natural History—Henry Allison and A. Barnet L. Street.
For History of Greece—Charles H. Barker.
Rome—George A. Hamilton.
England—George Irish, and Frederick H. Fowler, of Cross.
For Geography—Charles H. Barker, Henry B. Nichols, J. F. Clinton Boyle, Julian Fairweather, and Henry Boyd.
For English Grammar—Charles Forster.
For repeating, at once, without a mistake, the Latin Prosody Rules—Charles H. Barker.
For saying best, at once, the Latin Syntax Rules—George A. Hamilton.
For best Latin Verse Exercises—Charles H. Barker and Henry B. Nichols.
For best Greek Prose Exercises—Charles H. Barker.
For best Latin Prose Exercises, in the higher classes—J. F. Clinton Boyle and C. H. Barker.
For do. do. do. in the lower classes—Charles D. Fowler, of Cuba.
For polite and amiable behaviour and attention to his studies—Malcolm Rainey.

The following Pupils obtained printed certificates of good conduct and scholarship during the term, and received premiums in consequence—Charles H. Barker, J. F. Clinton Boyle, Charles Raymond, Edward Boyd, Robert Boyle, Alfred Fairweather, Charles Forster, Henry B. Nichols, George B. K. Blatch, George Sidney Smith, William Donald, Thomas Allan, A. Barnet L. Street, W. S. Brown, Edward Allison, John Irish, Charles W. Brown, Frederick H. Fowler, Charles D. Fowler, George A. Hamilton, Henry Poyntz, Gray Merritt, Robert Sneden, Geo. Fairweather, Julian Fairweather, Daniel McLaughlin, Brunswick Irish, Patrick Forster, Thomas Crozier, Gilbert Waterbury, James Reid, Charles F. Hathaway, Robert Crozier, William Poyntz, Courtenay Ranney.

In the evening of the day on which the Examination took place the Pupils met again at the School House, and with evident joy and delight, received their Prizes from the hands of the Principal. They were then dismissed to enter upon those scenes of relaxation and amusement, to which the Summer Holidays invite them.

The duties of the School will be resumed on Monday the 2d of August next.

☞ The Examination of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, took place on the 21st June. The particulars will be given in our next paper.

QUARANTINE.—The number of deaths in the Hospital at the quarantine station, from the 7th of May to the 2d instant, amounted to 174, principally of typhus fever and dysentery. The total number of sick landed at the station up to the 2d instant, was 881. We learn that the orders of the Health Officer for the necessary supplies for the sick have been promptly rendered by the proper authorities.

In this Province, the weather and the crops progress very harmoniously this summer—the former being splendid, and the latter looking most luxuriant. Farmers from some parts of the Province say that if they are away from home a week, they scarcely know their own fields when they return, so rapid is the vegetation. These things should make the heart of man rejoice and be grateful to a kind and beneficent Providence.

FIRE.—About two o'clock on Monday morning, a fire broke out in a small house at the south end of Carmarthen street, near the Barrack Gate, which, with two adjoining buildings, were wholly consumed. One of the houses, owned by a Mr. Cochrane, is stated to have been insured for £200. The other two belonged to Mr. W. Dougan.

Her Majesty's Brig *Daring*, commanded by a son of Sir Robert Peel, arrived in our harbour on Friday, from Halifax.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Burns delivered a lecture on Temperance at Halifax last week, to a numerous and respectable audience. The discourse, which (says the Guardian) entered at considerable length into the merits of the question, was interesting throughout, and was listened to with great attention by the audience. Dr. B. is to lecture again on the subject.

LOSS OF LIFE.—Four persons, named Hector Leland, John Cameron, Margaret Hagarty, and Jane McVicar, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat while crossing St. Andrews Bay, on the 28th ult. One man named Peter Cameron was saved. It is stated that the unruly conduct of Leland, who was intoxicated, was the cause of the catastrophe.

On the 25th ult. a young man, named Edward Spittle, a carpenter, was unfortunately drowned in the Musquash River, near the Lancaster Mills, while bathing. His body was found next morning.

We learn from the St. Andrew's Standard that Mrs. Libbey, who was reported to have died in consequence of wounds inflicted by her husband, is alive and pronounced out of danger.

The Halifax Post states that it is definitely settled that the Halifax and Quebec Railway shall receive the support of the Home Government.

PRESIDENT POLK is on a tour through the Middle and Eastern States of the Union, and is every where received with the highest honors. He is accompanied by the Hon. James Buchanan, Secretary of State, the Hon. N. Clifford, Attorney General of the United States, and several other official gentlemen from Washington. He was to be in the State of Maine on Friday and Saturday last.

INDIAN CORN.—The prospect of the growing crops in the Southern States is, that there will be a surplus sufficient to feed all Ireland next year—if it is wanted, and ships can be found capable of transporting it.

The WHEAT crop in nearly all parts of the United States, is now generally allowed to be more abundant than in any former year—there will be bread enough and to spare.

It is with deep regret we announce to-day the death of Dr. Collins, which took place on Friday afternoon at the Quarantine Station at this port. This young gentleman having recently returned from Europe, after completing his Medical studies, commenced the practice of his profession in this City last summer, and was much respected by the community generally for his talents, and gentlemanly deportment. In company with Dr. W. S. Harding, he proceeded a few weeks ago to Partridge Island, for the purpose of assisting the resident Health Officer, Dr. G. J. Harding, in the discharge of his onerous duties, and in the exercise of this most benevolent determination, contracted Typhus fever, which, proving fatal in his case, has deprived the City of a promising member of the Medical profession, and his young wife and many relatives of a loving husband and sincere friend.

Dr. W. S. Harding who was also attacked with fever, is now, happily, recovering.—*Courier.*

The remains of Dr. Collins were interred on Sunday, numerously and respectably attended.

Our esteemed friend, Oliver Goldsmith, Esquire, now resident at Hong Kong, has presented to the Museum of the Mechanics' Institute in this City, a very valuable and curious collection of specimens in Natural History, consisting of Insects and Fishes of that Country, prepared by the Chinese. These articles are now being arranged for exhibition, and will, we have no doubt, be found well worth the attention of the public.—*Ib.*

NEW VESSEL.—The Steamer *Maid of Erin*, Capt. Leavitt, towed into our Harbour on Saturday last, a splendid copper-fastened Ship of 950 tons register, named the *Boadicea*, built by James Malcolm, Esq., of St. Mary's Bay, for Messrs. A. Perkins and J. & R. Reed, of this city. Great care has been taken in the Modelling and Building of this Ship, by Mr. G. F. Smith, the superintendant.—*New Brun.*

AFFAIRS AT THE QUARANTINE STATION, MILLIDGEVILLE.—We understand that twenty-one deaths have occurred on Middle Island during the past week. The Mate of the Looshtauk is very ill, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.—Capt. Thain, of the same vessel, was reported sick on Friday, attended by Dr. Key. He was removed to the island yesterday.—The passengers are not in such a forward