The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 17, 1848.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The steam ship *Britannia*, 14½ days from Liverpool, with the mail of the 30th Sept., arrived at Halifax on Saturday night. The letter mail was received in this City at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.—We are indebted to Payson's Express for a copy of Charles Willmer's European Mail of the 30th, which was handed to us shortly after the arrival of the letters.

The European *Times* says—"An improved feeling has prevailed in business affairs during the past week, and there are hopes that it will not only continue but increase, as Money continues cheap and plentiful. This is no doubt caused in a great degree by the termination of harvest operations under rather more favourable auspices than was expected, the comparatively tranquil state of Ireland, and additional orders arriving from the continent. The Produce markets are in a more healthy state, a greater amount of business being transacted.

"The potato disease is apparently stayed, and although considerable damage has no doubt been committed by its ravages, still we are inclined to believe that it has not been either as destructive or extensive as interested writers had publicly declared. The general tone of our Corn markets during the past week has been steady. The value of American Flour remained nominal at 28s. to 32s., and Canadian sweet at 28s. to 31s. per barrel."—These statements vary somewhat from those of the European *Mail*, given below.

From the European Mail.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—The general aspect of trade has not undergone any improvement since this day week, and a disinclination to enter into engagements calculated to involve liabilities at a future day are steadily avoided. The Cotton market closed last night in the same dull and depressed state as on Friday last. Notwithstanding the steady demand throughout the week from the trade and for export, prices have a downward tendency. The sales for the week amount to 26,270 bales, of which exporters have taken 4450 and speculators 800 bales. The stock of Cotton is 540,000 bales, of which 403,000 are American; the total stock at this period last year was 406,000, that of American Cotton 307,000 bales.

The Corn markets continue without material change, and the accounts of the condition of the late Potato crop differ widely. On the whole they are perhaps less satisfactory from Ireland the last ten days, and we have an increased demand for Indian Corn at 35s. to 36s. 6d., and the best yellow is held at 37s. per quarter. Indian Meal 17s. 6d. per barrel. Flour, duty paid, is steady at 33s. to 34s. per barrel, and in bond 2s. 6d. less, that being the present duty. Sour 29s. to 30s. per barrel. The harvest may now be considered as terminated, and the Grain better secured in the late than the early districts, from the more favourable weather for a month past. The Wheat crop is universally spoken of as below an average; the extent of the deficiency time alone can show. The Oats will make up for a good deal of it.

The accounts received from Manchester, on Tuesday, reported a favourable tone in the market held on that day. The improvement was chiefly caused by the more favourable complexion of the published accounts, then just received, by the Overland Mail from India and China. Our letters, however, received last night report, that the improved tone has not been sustained, and business generally has relapsed into the same dull and inanimate state previously reported. The unfavourable reaction is said to have been produced by the contents of the private letters from Calcutta, which report a much less favourable state of things existing there than was reported in the published accounts. The failure of Messrs. Scott, Alison, Coward and Co., merchants of London, will be much felt in Manchester, their liabilities in that city amounting to about £30,000. The losses will fall chiefly upon parties engaged in the printing business.

Considerable sales have been made in East India Rice, in some instances at 6d. advance. Carolina is dull and rather lower.

The Government Contract for Beef and Pork, for the Supply of the Navy, was taken yesterday, at an advance of 7s. 1d. per tierce on Beef, and a decline of 25s 5d. per tierce on Pork, as compared with the prices of this time last year.

The Bank of England proprietors have determined to accept of a sure dividend of 3½ per cent. with a security for its continuance, rather than take 4½, with the risk of receiving only a half in future. The ballot was taken on Wednesday, and resulted in a majority of 15 in favour of the proposition of the directors.

The decree of the Prussian Government in the name of the Zollverein, increasing the duties on foreign worsted and other mixed fabrics, which we published last week, has excited a considerable degree of alarm in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where its results will be chiefly felt. The increase is put forth professedly as a measure of retaliation against France, but the validity of this plea may reasonably be doubted, since it is obvious that on English manufacturers the loss will mainly fall. The Bradford manufacturers have taken the lead in opposing it, as their staple commodities would be the first to suffer; and a meeting was held in that town on Thursday last, at which an influential deputation was appointed to urge upon the British cabinet the policy of protesting with promptitude against this new act of commercial aggression.

The directors of the Bank of France have decided not to resume cash payments, as had been demanded by several bankers, although it is certain that the stock of specie in the Bank bears a sufficient proportion to the circulation to justify such a measure, the amount of specie being 228 millions, against 372 millions of notes.

In Ireland attention is centred on the State Trials, now progressing, Lord John Russell is in attendance, but few suppose he will be put into the witness box, whilst the Dublin Government organ declares that the legal advisers of Smith O'Brien have had nothing to do with requiring his attendance. An English Judge, Baron Parke, is in attendance, not of course in open court, for the purpose, it is supposed of rendering advice upon any knotty point that may be raised. The excitement attendant upon the trials is very trifling, and a general feeling prevails that the Government will prove their case, and secure verdicts, in all the more important cases. With regard to Mr. Charles Gavin Duffy, the leader of the band, it is reported that he has determined to throw himself upon the mercy of the Government, and plead guilty to whatever indictment may be preferred against him. Should such a report prove to be true, it cannot fail to exercise considerable influence on the fate of the other prisoners, whilst it may be the means of saving Government a great deal of trouble, and the country considerable anxiety and expense.

The Chartist trials in London have not been concluded, but are still progressing. The circumstances which have been brought to light are of a very extraordinary character, and deserve the especial attention of that class of persons who think that seditious and treasonable harangues, and even actions should be regarded with considerable leniency. The character, and position, of those who had in contemplation to overthrow the Crown, and establish a Republic, appear to be in strict accordance with the means which it was intended should be had recourse to. A chosen band of the conspirators were to act as "fire" men. Each delegate was required to provide a few men, who could be depended upon to do "anything and everything." The work being rather perilous, and such as required considerable expertness and tact, no very large number of individuals appear to have been induced to undertake it. Forty-six men, however, were found willing to engage in it; and these men were placed under a distinct leader. Combustible materials were prepared for firing the houses; and a specified hour and minute appointed for setting London in a blaze.

The designs of these gentlemen were destined, however to be frustrated; and in a manner, too, which reads a potent lesson to all conspirators and criminal confederates. A person named Powell—Thomas Powell—was a leading man at their meetings and counsellings; and as they advanced, step by step, so did he, day by day, keep the authorities regularly apprised of what had occurred; so that, just when they were mustered in a batch, with the evidences of their purposes about them, they were quietly surrounded and coolly captured by those police whose assassination they had been contriving. Powell's evidence is an instructive chapter in the history of spies.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER TRADE.—*Review for the month ending 28th September.*—Since the 1st Feb. the supplies to this port of N. A. Colonial Wood (including Railway Sleepers) have been brought in 177 vessels, viz.—53 from Quebec, 64 from St. John, N. B., and 60 from other Ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 104,396; during the same time last year there arrived 157 vessels, the tonnage being 78,954. The average amount for the like time in the four years previous to this has been 97,845 tons. *Pine Timber.*—Four cargoes of St. John Pine, of the respective average of 19 3-4, 19¼, 19 and 18¼ inches, brought, 18d, 19d, 17 3-4d, and 17 1-4 per foot. One cargo of Miramichi has been sold at 13½d per foot, and two cargoes of Buctouche, at 13 per foot. *Pine and Spruce Planks.*—Two cargoes of St. John Spruce Deals and Battens have been sold at £7 and £7 5s. per standard, and part of a cargo, consisting of Pine and Spruce, at £10 for the former and £7 per standard for the latter; a cargo of Richibucto Yellow at £8 5s., with Spruce at £7 per standard. *Railway Sleepers.*—Two cargoes of Quebec Hacmatac have been disposed of, the 9 by 10 by 5 at 3s 9d and 3s 11½d each, and 9 by 9 by 4½ at 2s 3d each, with an abatement on those under the latter dimension.

THE LATE LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—His Lordship's history presents, probably, a more strange contrast than can be found in the history of any previous statesmen. For twenty years he was a member of the House of Commons, occupying a seat on the back benches, and his voice was scarcely heard, when suddenly he was found in the front rows, the powerful leader of a very powerful party. The circumstances which brought him so prominently forward are of too recent occurrence, and too well known to require notice here. Since his demise, his friends will have no cause to complain of the encomiums which have been passed upon his labours. The organs of Lord G. Bentinck's party dwell at length on the many noble qualities of their lost leader. The *Morning Herald* considers that "the remarkable talents" of his lordship proved singularly valuable to his party." "In another respect, Lord George claimed a still higher praise"—in the unremitting labour which he devoted to the performance of his parliamentary duties. The *Post* thinks that "he was, of all public men of his age, the most practical statesman." "He understood by politics the art of making a nation great, a people happy."

The funeral of Lord George Bentinck took place at London on the 29th ult. at the Old Church, Marylebone, in which sacred edifice the remains of several of his lordship's relatives, members of the noble house of Portland, are deposited.

By his death, a vacancy has been produced in the representation of Lynn Regis, for which Lord John Manners has been requested to offer himself, and with every prospect of success.

In Aberdeen, in a population not probably exceeding seventy-five thousand, there are said to be nearly five thousand persons out of employment.

The new docks at Leith are progressing rapidly, and before winter sets in Mr. Barry, the contractor, expects to have the whole space inclosed with the outer wall, so that operations may be carried on inside during the winter.

The *Standard* of Friday evening says, that on the Stock Exchange that day, long odds were laid that Louis Napoleon will be Emperor of France in a week's time.

A new steam frigate, of 1400 tons burthen, named the Vlademir, has just been completed for the Emperor of Russia, built by Mr. Mare, at Blackwall. She is fitted with engines of 500-horse power.

There were no fewer than 110 candidate for the appointment of clerk to the Wellington Board of Guardians. The salary is 100 a year.

It is calculated that the London pleasure-goers spend on Sundays through the year in the adjacent villages the enormous sum of *one million three hundred* thousand pounds.

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Charles Lyell, late President of the Geological Society.

Out of 104 emigrants who leave Liverpool, 100 go to the United States.

King's College, Aberdeen, following the example of Oxford and Edinburgh Universities, has conferred the degree of LL.D. on Prince Albert.

LORD BROUGHAM ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—We find is stated that Lord Brougham is about publishing a letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne on the French revolution and French affairs. We have reason to know that this rumour is correct, and that the letter will appear in a few weeks.

Accouchement of the Duchess de Montpensier.—The French government has received a telegraphic despatch, from Bayonne, announcing the accouchement of the Duchess of Montpensier, at Seville, of a daughter.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.—On Friday the jury found true bills against Francis Meagher and Patrick O'Donoghue. The prisoners were furnished with a copy of the indictment, and were also informed that the court would allow them each two counsel for their defence. Mr. Francis Maher, one of the two counsel for T. F. Meagher, then read an affidavit from Mr. Kirwan, his attorney, stating that he had received information that many persons had been omitted from the panel, who had for many years been in the habit of serving on juries with credit and honour, and that many persons had been placed upon it greatly their inferiors in station and education, and therefore prayed the court that he might be furnished with a copy of the panel, in order that he might produce evidence of what he had stated. After a few words from the Attorney-General, the court refused the application. The bearing of the prisoner was firm and collected, and Mr. Meagher nodded cheerfully to one or two acquaintances in the court.

Saturday, at a quarter past one, the judges having arrived, the foreman of the grand jury, Lord Suirdale, reported that they had found true bills for high treason against Edmund Egan, William Peart, John Cormick, David Cunningham, G. Brennan, J. Preston, and Thos. Stacy. The prisoners appeared in the dock, were informed of the finding of the jury, and received a copy of the indictment. The business of the commission was then adjourned till Thursday last.

CLONMEL, Sept. 28.—The Court opened at eleven this morning.—Baron Parke not present as expected. Mr. S. O'Brien was placed at the bar. His aspect and demeanour perfectly cool and collected. Counsel for the Crown: the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Messrs. Sausse, Scott, and Lynch; for the defence Messrs. Whiteside and Fitzgerald, and Sir Colman O'Loughlan. Before the indictment was read, Mr. Whiteside rose and applied for the postponement of the trial, on the ground that his client had not been supplied with the jury panel and list of witnesses, and he handed in an affidavit to that effect. He quoted various acts of Parliament relative to the conducting of trials for high treason in England, which required that the prisoner should be supplied with copies of the indictment, and of the jury panel, and list of witnesses. He referred in support to the case of Frost, at Monmouth. He further contended that from a recent act of Parliament, the same privileges were extended to Ireland, and claimed the postponement of the trial, as his client had not stated in his affadavit that he had received them. After argument the Court decided against the application. Mr. O'Brien pleaded "not guilty"—Mr. Whiteside then applied for the panel for a few hours, that it might be examined, which was opposed by the Attorney-General, and refused by the Court. The panel being then called over by the Clerk of the Crown, the whole array was challenged by the prisoner's counsel, as unfairly and illegally chosen; after investigation, the challange was not sustained. The Court then adjourned to the following day.

In reference to these trials, the *Times* correspondent writes:—On Thursday last, in the broad glare of a morning sun, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Meagher were marched as ordinary felons through the street from the gaol to the Court-house of Clonmel, guarded by a few turnkeys and policemen, as though their crime did not exceed a charge of petty larceny, and without the remotest attempt at disturbance, or even an angry word or gesture, from the melancholy few whom curiosity had attracted to witness the sad and degrading spectacle.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—We have learned that the counsel for the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien have disavowed all knowledge of the summoning of Lord John Russell as a witness, and that these gentlemen were not consulted upon the subject.—The counsel for Mr. O'Brien were to have held a consultation, in town, on Saturday last, when a copy of the indictment will be placed before them. Unless sufficient ground should be shown, for the examination of the Premier, his attendance will not be required. The result of the consultation is, we understand to be communicated to Mr. Reddington, the Under-Secretary, in order that Lord John Russell might be prepared to act according to circumstances.—[Dublin Evening Post.

A letter in the *Freeman*, dated Clonmel, 23rd September, says, "That Lord John Russell has arranged to be at Knocklofty, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Lieutenant of the county, on Tuesday evening next. The Lord Chief Justice (Blackburne) and Chief Justice Doherty are gone to Knocklofty, this evening, to remain until the court again sits for the trial of the prisoners."

CHARLES G. DUFFY.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Daily News* says, writing on the 27th, a most startling and significant conclusion arrived at by one of the parties accused of high treason, and not on trial at the commision, has come to my knowledge to-day. It is of so extraordinary a nature that I should not alone hesitate to state it, but should meet it with positive disbelief, if my authority was not such as to leave no room for doubt.—My information is this. Formal notice has been this forenoon given to the government that the great literary leader of the confederate movement—the great concoctor of its plans—the great architect of its organisation—he who was the life and soul of the party—the organiser of the clubs, the suggester of ambassadorships and of solicitations of foreign aid—in fact, the head and front of the *Nation* has this day caused it to be announced to the government, through his solicitor, that he does not intend to put the government to the labour of a prosecution in his case, but that he is prepared to plead guilty to whatever indictment the crown may prefer against him, throwing himself on the mercy of the executive to dispose of him as may seem fitting in the case of one who does not question its authority, much less offer any opposition to its paramount operation.

CLONMEL, TUESDAY EVENING.—*State of the Country.*—There was some little excitement created here this morning by the march of a considerable force of military and police in the direction of Carrick-on-Suir. Some nervous people would have it that another "real rebellion" had arisen, and that the "boys" were one more one the mountains prepared to attack and take possession of Carrick, and thence mayhap, to march to Clonmel. But a few hours dispelled all fears on the subject. It turned out that the array of military and police was not called for to encounter the insurgents, but merely to escort to the gaol of Clonmel some prisoners who had been arrested in Carrick and the neighbourhood.

Accounts from Clonmel up to Thursday state, that though on the eve of the commencement of these important trials there is but little stir or excitement in town, it was expected that on this day at least it would begin to wear a different appearance, and that the crowds passing in and the interest and excitement created would indicate that important proceedings were about to take place, but in no way is there as yet much to bear out this expectation. Some jurors are, of course, coming in, but it has been remarked that the number is much smaller than might have been anticipated.

More Committals.—Mr. Killilea, proprietor and editor of the *Waterford Chronicle*, and Miss Mary Power, were this day committed to the county gaol here. The former is committed for high treason, charged with having appeared in arms during the late movements, and with having arms and ammunition in his possession. The lady is charged with having harboured Mr. O'Mahony, and also with having in her possession some munitions of war.

Five o'Clock.—We have just heard that twenty-five persons, armed with weapons of different sorts, were arrested last night, between Carrick and Kilmacthomas. The object they had in view does not appear; but some will have it that they, with others, had formed the daring and audacious design of capturing the judges, and running off with their lordships into the mountain fastnesses!

Those prisoners have not been yet brought in here; but their arrest, with arms in their hands, is positively asserted.

John O'Mahoney.—A proclamation has been issued offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the above rebel.

FRANCE.—A passing cloud darkens the prospects of the French Republic. Prince Louis Napoleon has been elected for Paris, and for several of the departments, a member of the National Assembly. General Cavaignac is embarrassed—and Ledru Rollin, by an intemperate speech, breathing the worst principles of the first revolution, adds to his perplexity. French statesmen, we fear, are wanting in faith—faith in rightness. The best thing they can do with the young Napoleon, is to let him appear at the tribune, and climb to the station within reach of his talents. A few speeches would reveal him, and probably render him powerless. It is persecution which exalts him into importance. His election, however, is not to be taken as any true index of the popular will. In most places, it results from a combination of heterogeneous parties, and a most unwise division of republican strength. The Assembly still rallies round General Cavaignac, and probably, as soon as the discussion on the constitution has gone far enough, will elect him first President of the Republic. France, unlike Germany, has deemed a debate on the relations of Church and State almost superfluous. The endowment of all sects has been voted, after little more than a brief conversation. This, alas! is but too characteristic of the people. Religion, as such, is an affair of very minor interest to them; and the past, in this matter, is deemed a safe precedent for the future.

On Friday, the National Assembly passed a vote of confidence in General Cavaignac and the Cabinet, by an immense majority.

Prince Louis Napoleon arrived in Paris on Sunday. On Tuesday the Prince took his seat in the Assembly. Soon after the chair was taken by the President, he entered the chamber, unobserved, by one of the side doors placed behind the highest benches on the left of the Chamber, and took his seat between his former tutor, M. Veillard, and the other member for the department of La Manche. In delivering an address, he hesitated a little in the first sentences, obviously on occount of the emotion produced by the occasion; but he immediately recovered himself, and delivered the remainder of the address with much dignity. Immediately after the conclusion of his address, and when he was in the act of receiving the felicitations of several of the members of the Assembly who surrounded him as he descended from the tribune, some individual member shouted, in a stentorian voice, "*Vive la Republique.*"

In the National Assembly, on Friday, interpellations were addressed to General Cavaignac upon the situation of the country, and as to the conduct he would pursue in certain eventualities. The General, in answer, observed that, in case of any attempt at disorder, he would be prepared to repress it.

It was announced in the *National*, of Tuesday, that government have received intelligence of the arrival of four French frigates, having on board 4000 troops, at Venice.

Notwithstanding the external appearance of tranquillity in the capital, the Government is far from being at ease. A meeting of the commanders of the several legions of the National Guard was convoked a few days since, by General Cavaignac, to obtain information as to the spirit which prevailed in the several legions. A second meeting has taken place, at which the colonels accidentally absent from the first were present. The commanders in general expressed their opinion, that if the *rappel* should be beaten, the National Guard would come out in considerable numbers; but some of them expressed much apprehension in the event of any Bonapartist movement, and felt but little reliance on any cordial co-operation with the Government in such an event.

The question of the presidency will come under discussion in the course of next week. The moderate party have resolved to support the principle of the election by universal suffrage. The Government, who will be joined by the ultra-democrats on this occasion, will vote that the first president shall be elected by the chamber. If the former should prevail, and the election be immediate, which probably will be the case, Prince Louis will certainly be elected. If the latter principle be adopted, the result would be very doubtful, it being now certain that General Cavaignac would not obtain a majority in the chamber.

GERMANY.—German nationality has sustained a temporary reverse in the deplorable conflict which has lately disgraced the city of Frankfort. The outbreak was probably the most causeless of any that has occurred upon the continent since the commencement of the year. It was not a rising of the oppressed against the tyranny of authority—not of poverty and distress against rank and wealth, but a sudden outburst of ungovernable passion on the part of a turbulent faction whose notions of freedom are limited, first to their own ascendancy, and secondly the ascendancy of their own nation. In Prussia, however, matters wear a more serious aspect. The King is playing a dangerous game, in which the odds are that he will lose his Crown. Unmindful of all that has occurred, he is acting the old part of the irresponsible sovereign. He has refused to appoint even a moderately liberal ministry, because he will not consent to make the concessions on which their tenure of office must be based. He has reduced the National Assembly to a nullity, by calling to office men who do not enjoy the confidence of a majority of that body. It is scarcely probable that a nation which has on the whole, exhibited so just an appreciation of the blessings of constitutional freedom will tamely submit to be robbed of their hard-earned rights at the caprice of their faithless sovereign. It is to be feared that Frederick William is copying the example of Louis Philippe, and probably it will turn out with a like success.

From other parts of the Continent intelligence is of a chequered character. In Austria the reactionary party, which have always surrounded the feeble Emperor, are again busy with mischievous intrigues. The would-be Kingdom of Hungary, reduced to extremity by the successes of the Croats, goes down on its knees as a suppliant to its recently slighted King. The carnival of war and horrors of which Sicily has been the theatre, has been suspended by the mediation of France and England; whilst Northern Italy awaits in suspense the issue of the negotiations affecting her independence. One encouraging fact may be mentioned in connexion with the continental news—the cholera seems to be dying out in its progress westward from Germany.

INDIA.—The Overland Mail has arrived, with dates from Calcutta to the 7th August, Bombay the 15th, and Madras the 12th.

The intelligence with respect to the state of affairs in Moultan continues to be of the most encouraging kind. Lieutenant Edwardes and his gallant brothers in arms, Lieutenant Lake and General Cortlandt, in conjunction with the Sikh forces, under the Sheikh Emamoodeen, had been attacked on the 1st of July, at Dewan Moodraj. A small action ensued at the village of Sadoosam, by the whole available force, which lasted upwards of six hours, and resulted, like that of the 18th of June, in the total discomfiture of the Moultanees.

Lahore itself was perfectly tranquil. Two native soldiers implicated in the late conspiracy had been hanged, and considerable progress had been made in tracing the ramifications of the plot, to which it was ascertained that the Dewan Moolraj had been privy for a great length of time.

CEYLON.—From Ceylon we hear of an insurrection of a somewhat formidable character, having broken out among the Kandians. Private letters, written at the latest date, express apprehension as to what might yet occur, though the revolt had, by the energy of Viscount Torrington, and by the united efforts of the military and police, been suppressed for the time. The rebels elected a king, and the origin of the disturbances was an impression that heavy taxes was to be levied.

CHINA.—General quiet prevailed at Canton, and at the other ports. A prevailing sickness had been general amongst the garrison of the 95th regiment. Hong Kong dates to July 25.

SAWDUST IN THE HARBOUR.—The Grand Jury at the August Sittings of the Supreme Court, finding that all their representations on the subject of the injury received by this harbour from the quantity of sawdust thrown out by the numerous Steam Mills, forwarded a presentment to the Executive. In consequence Thomas Leavitt and Nathan S. Demill, Esquires, have been appointed Commissioners to report on the subject, and we are happy to learn that those gentlemen have performed their duty very ably and in a most careful manner. The amount of damage already sustained by the deposit of sawdust in this harbour has been ascertained to be much greater than was even supposed. And we trust measures will be adopted to check the nuisance without delay.—*New-Br.*

We are informed that at the Militia Inspection tomorrow, the Companies of Artillery in this District will practice with round shot for a medal, to be presented to the most fortunate marksman. As this is a sight not often witnessed these peaceable times, and is very interesting and exciting to the performers, it will no doubt have the effect of attaching many of our young men to that important branch of the Militia service.

ANNAPOLIS IRON WORKS.—The Halifax Times and Courier states that the gentleman who has for some time past been the sole proprietor of the *Annapolis Iron Works*, has sold them to an American, for the sum of *forty-five thousand dollars*, and pronounces the fortunate purchaser of these future invaluable sources of wealth to be one of the most fortunate speculators that has ever operated on this continent.

Mr. Collamore, of Boston, who lately arrived at Halifax in his splendid yacht, left that port last week for Quebec; "thence we learn (says the Halifax Times and Courier) it is his intention to ascend the St. Lawrence, and up through the Lakes of Canada to the far West. We are happy to hear that he was received in Halifax with great courtesy, and he also dined we believe on board the flag ship," Mr. Collamore has his family with him.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—As at this season of the year and throughout the winter months, coughs and colds are the most prevalent of all the various ills that flesh is heir to, we would advise such of our readers and others who may be thus afflicted, to avail themselves of that excellent medicine, "*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*," which, judging from our own experience, and that of others, we consider as being one of the safest and most effectual remedies that has ever been concocted for the above complaints, and which meets with the cordial approval of many of the best physicians. And as delays are dangerous, and coughs and colds frequently terminate in consumption, this efficacious and agreeable remedy should at once be resorted to.—Mr. S. L. TILLEY is the agent in this City, who can enumerate many instances in which the most pleasing results have followed from the use of "Wistar's Balsam."

The steam ship *America*, 60 hours from New York, arrived at Halifax on Friday night. She had 85 passengers for England, and 16 for Halifax, and left again in a few hours for Liverpool.

The British steamer Trent arrived at Ship Island, below New Orleans, 26th ult., from Tampico and Mexico. The Trent brought from Vera Cruz and Tampico $1,502,000 in specie, of which $102,587, was consigned to merchants in New Orleans, the remainder goes to England.

Sixty vessels cleared at the Boston Custom House on the 7th inst. the largest number that ever cleared at that port in one day. Twenty-six were for foreign ports.

Steamer Severn, 67 hours from Bermuda, arrived at New York on the 12th inst. reports that Sir William Colebrooke, the new Governor General of the Windward Islands, had arrived at Barbadoes.

NEW-BRUNSWICK BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS' FUND.—The Loan Meeting of this Society for this Month was held at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday evening, when the Directors disposed of the money on hand amongst the members whose names were drawn from the Ballot Box.

The amount of advances granted,	£720	0	0
Less discount allowed to the Society,	343	7	0
Actual amount of Cash advanced,	£376	13	0

Twenty-two new and additional Shares have been taken this month—the steady Monthly increase of Shares sold by this Society certainly shows the public generally are becoming more alive to the benefits which it offers as well as to the perfect security of the institution.—*Courier.*

COMMON COUNCIL.—At a special meeting of the Common Council on Wednesday, the contemplated improvements at Reed's Point were brought under consideration, and it was finally agreed that a Committee be appointed to confer with the Trustees on the subject of the Steamboat Landings. In order to raise the necessary funds, it is proposed to sell the Corporation property held under perpetual leases, the interest of which amounts to £600 per annum, and which would more than cover the cost of the proposed Landings.—*N. Br.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VICINITY OF THIS CITY.—On Tuesday afternoon we paid a visit to the Milling establishment of Messrs. J. & R. Reed, at the head of Little River, and were quite unprepared to witness the improvements which have been introduced in that establishment, combining all the recent inventions for cleaning, grinding and cooling grain, which have been so successfully adopted in the United States. An excellent road leads to the spot, constructed principally at the expense of the Messrs. Reed, who deserve much credit for their enterprise.—*Ib.*

We have been informed by a Gentleman who has lately visited the Northeastern counties of Kent, Restigouche, and Gloucester, that the grain crops in those counties are exceedingly good—that the wheat fields are numerous, large, and productive, and in fact, that with the aid of labour, enough of wheat might be raised in those parts, to supply the whole Province.—*Fred. Reporter.*

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning about 8 o'clock while Mr. Wm. Tatton was edging deal in the Steam Mill, his right hand came in contact with the saw, and we are sorry to add, his four fingers and principal part of his hand were sawed off.—*St. Andrews Standard.*

Distinguished Settlers at Quebec.—Late Canadian papers state that the Rev. Father de Vico, a jesuit recently Director of the Observatory at Rome, and one of the greatest astronomers of the age, accompanied by the Rev. Father Cicaterri, superior of the Jesuits of Verous, have arrived at Quebec, to settle.—They passed through the United States, but determined on proceeding to Canada.

With much regret we announce the sudden death of Colonel de Latre, of Niagara. The deceased was returning home from this City, on Friday morning last, by the steamer *Chief Justice Robinson*, and we understand that when he went on board the vessel, he complained of having been driven rather fast in a cab to the wharf, and lay down on one of the sofas, where he was found dead in a short time afterwards. The deceased was father-in-law of the Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan.—*Toronto Colonist.*

A MAN OVER THE FALLS.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser gives a thrilling account of the unavailing struggles of a man in a boat to escape from the mighty current of the Niagara, as in its irresistible progress it swept him to the falls. Both boat and man were carried over the falls and had not been heard of since. His name was Richard Leedom, of Buffalo, a shoemaker, about 25 years of age, without family.

DARCY MCGEE IN PHILADELPHIA.—We learn from the "Spirit of the Times" that Thomas Darcy McGee, one of the Irish patriots upon whose head the British Government had set a large price, arrived in Philadelphia on Tuesday, a refugee from the land of his birth.—*Boston Mail.*

The ship Valparaiso sailed from New York on the 9th inst. for Canton, having on board several Missionaries, male and female, for China.

Steamer Sunk.—A letter from Brockville, (Canada,) under date of Oct. 2d, says that the steamer Comet had sunk in the Galouss Rapids; she had on board three thousand barrels of flour.

THE BENEFITS OF BANKING.—Banking promotes the prosperity of a country, chiefly by increasing the amount and efficiency of its capital. In the history of commerce, we find no principle more firmly established than this: that as the capital of a country is increased, agriculture, manufactures, and industry will flourish; and when capital is diminished, these will decline. The man who attempts to annihilate any portion of the capital of the country in which he dwells, is as forgetful of his own advantage as the miller who should endeavor to dry up the mountain stream which turns the wheels of his machinery, or the farmer who should desire to intercept the sun and the showers, which fertilize his fields. The Phœnicians are said to have been the first inventors of coin, though some writers have attributed this honor to the Lydians.—The "Money current with the merchants," in the time of Abraham, consisted of bars, or pieces of silver, bearing some stamp or mark denoting the quality and weight, and that this mark or stamp was placed on them by Phœnician merchants. It was no great transition to cut these bars into smaller pieces, and to place on them a stamp denoting their value, and the country by which they were issued. The issue of such coins would soon fall into the hands of the government, who would fix the value at which they should pass current. There are both silver and copper coins of Tyre now extant in the British Museum. They bear the head or figure of their god Melkart, or Hercules, the same denoted in Scripture by the name of Baal, and supposed to represent the sun. Some of the Phœnician coins bear the figure of the fish which supplied the celebrated purple. It is said that at Carthage leather money was issued by the state, and passed current. It would be interesting, and might be instructive to know under what circumstances this money was issued—by what rules the amount was regulated—and whether, in its properties and effects, it bore any resemblance to the paper money of modern times. When capital has accumulated in any country, it gives rise to the trade or business of money-lending. Other persons, besides bankers, who have money, make profit, not by going into trade themselves, but by lending it to those who are in trade. The Carthagenians are said to have introduced one branch of this business—that of lending money on bottomry; that is, upon the security of shipping. A person who had a ship, and wanted money to purchase a cargo, might borrow from one of these money-lenders, upon the security of the bottom of the ship; when the ship returned the money was repaid. The lender had no interest in the cargo; but the ship was pledged to him whether the adventure were successful or not. This kind of business is carried on in the present day. A ship may be mortgaged like an estate, and the sum advanced is entered on the registry.—*Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.*

TRANSLATION OF MR. FORRESTER.—The Presbytery of Paisley, we are happy to be able to state, have agreed to Mr. Forrester's translation to St. John's Church, Halifax, and have loosed him from his present charge.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE PIGEON EXPRESS.—We stated some weeks since, that the news which mysteriously made its appearance in this city, and was despatched to the South, for the benefit of operators in advance of the arrival of the Cunard steamers, was obtained by means of carrier pigeons, which had been for some time in course of training for this purpose. The plan has been for two men to go on board the steamers at Halifax, with a small hand case of types, and a box of pigeons. Having selected the news, it has been set in their state rooms and printed off on very thin paper, in the manner in which proofs are usually taken in a newspaper office; these proofs were then attached to the pigeons, which were let loose from the window of the state room. The captains of these steamers to Boston have had their suspicions awakened as to the *modus operandi*, for some time, and had received instructions from the Cunard directors to break up this News monopoly, by a prohibitory charge for the passage of the pigeons. On the passage of the Cambria from Halifax, the suspicions of Captain Harrison were confirmed by the discovery of a box of pigeons, which were brought on board at Halifax, and which were seized on the refusal of the person having them in charge to pay the price demanded for their passage.—[Boston Traveller, Oct. 6.

Lost overboard from Schr. Two Sisters, on the passage from ——, N. S., to this port, when about 4 miles N. E. of Monhegan, 11th inst., Wm. McDonald, seaman, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, aged 18 years. The deceased lately came over to this country in a ship belonging in Scotland, and bound to St. John N. B. From thence he proceeded to Quebec, and from there accomplished a journey to this city on foot. Here, he shipped on board of the Two Sisters, and thus met an untimely end.—[Portland Umpire.

AN ANCIENT PRINTING PRESS.—But few of our readers are aware we expect, that the press upon which our little sheet is printed, is the oldest now in use in the Un ted States, and probably in the world. Yet such is the fact. The press now used by us has been in almost constant service for more than a *hundred years*. Upon it was printed "The Maryland Gazette," the earliest paper published in the Province of Maryland, and among the very first in America. Upon it, also, was printed the first volume of the laws of Maryland that ever appeared. It is constructed somewhat on the Ramage principle, and requires three pulls, though two were originally sufficient to produce a good impression. It is truly a venerable object.—[St. Mary's (Md.) Gazette.

NEW-ORLEANS.—The weather hereabouts is as cold as charity, and our streets are as dusty as the desert when the monsoon is as its stiffest. There is one comfort in our uncomfortable thoroughfares—there are no hearses to frighten the timid, or funeral processions to alarm the unacclimated. The city has got rid of the yellow fever, and business is improving. Quite a stir prevails upon the levee, and more animation characterizes the mart. The cotton crop is coming in handsomely, and there is every indication that the business season is at hand. In a week or so our absentees will be pouring in upon us, when we shall see the town make an early start upon a winter career.—*New Orleans paper.*

Mr. Corcoran has completed his negotiations in England and France, and has written that he will return in the steamer of the 30th September. His arrangements are for the sale of $3,750,000 of the new United States Loan, and for borrowing $2,000,000 more on the security of deposits of the stock. The purchasers are Messrs. Baring Brothers, Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., Messrs. Denistoun & Co., and as many others in London, and Messrs. Hottinguer, of Paris. It is understood that these houses do not intend to retain much of this stock themselves, or to put it into market, but to transfer it to various other parties, whom they represent, for permanent investment.—*N. Y. Journal Commerce.*

OPPOSITION TELEGRAPH.—Mr. O'Reilly, says the N. Y. Journal of Com., has made arrangements with Mr. Bain, of England, who has recently exhibited his instrument in this city, for the use of his telegraph throughout the United States. Mr. O'Reilly is now engaged in getting up another line, between this city and Boston, with the design of extending it to Halifax; he contemplates a connection with his western lines, by means of House's line to Philadelphia.

The export of provisions from the port of Boston to the British North American provinces, have been unusually large this season, and it is asserted that there are more provisions exported from Boston to those provinces than to any other foreign country.

The British schooner Hebe, cleared last week at Boston for St. John's, N. F., had, as part of her cargo, 400 barrels of flour and 16,000 lbs of butter, in all valued at $8 000.

It is estimated that upwards of 500,000 hogs will be slaughtered in Cincinnati and vicinity during the coming pork harvest.

A Turkish brig, the first of the flag which ever crossed the American waters, entered the port of Boston last week, with a national cargo. The vessel is manned by Mahommedans, and is said to be a curiosity in her way.

A bottle of Brandy fell into the hands of a child at Rondout, N. Y. last week, and the little creature having drank freely, was seized with congestion of the brain. Doctor Wales found it insensible, but relieved it by opening and bleeding the jugular vein. It eventually recovered.

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.—A five dollar bill of the Fulton Bank passed through the hands of the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce last week, on the back of which was the following inscription:—

"This is the last of three thousand dollars left to me by my mother at her death, on the 27th day of August, 1846. Would to God she had never left it to me, and that I had been learned to work to have earned my living. I would not now be what I am."

How to answer a Petition.—An exchange paper says that a deputation waited upon the Pacha of Egypt, and requested a mitigation of certain grievances. The Pacha hung the whole delegation.

The King of Appollonia, an African Monarch, who had a habit of eating (!) the ambassadors who were sent to him, has been 'put down,' by a British regiment, aided by several of his subjects.

ROYAL RIVALS.—*The Queen and Prince Albert.*—During the sale at Stowe, a beautiful statue of "Venus rising from the sea," which stood in an alcove built on purpose for its reception, was hotly bid for by two rival agents, until it was knocked down at a considerably higher price than its value. The report is that the agents represented the Queen and Prince Albert, who each wanted it to present to the other. Prince Albert was the purchaser.—*The Builder.*

A FACT.—Somebody says "blessed are they that do not advertise, for they shall rarely be troubled with customers