

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 19, 1848.

The steam ship *Europa*, Capt. Lott, with the mail of the 21 September, arrived at Halifax on Tuesday last, in 9 days from Liverpool. The mail was received in this city on Wednesday evening.

The *Europa* arrived at New York, at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, having made her trip (says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser) including three hours stoppage at Halifax, in something over *eleven days and a half*, being the quickest voyage ever made from Liverpool to New York. The passage from Halifax was made in *forty-seven hours*. The news is of little interest except in its commercial aspect. The price of breadstuffs has fallen, probably in consequence of the improvement in the state of the grain crops, and the better condition in Ireland of the potato crop. The latter had become more favorable for the harvest.

The House of Commons have granted £4,040 for the civil establishment of the Bermudas; £3,670 for the establishment of the same at St. John's; £2,400 for the establishment of the same at St. John's; £1,578 for the relief of shipwrecked persons; £11,578 for the ecclesiastical establishment of British North America; and £130,965 in aid of the expense incurred in British North America, in account of the sick and destitute Irish emigrants.

Liverpool, Sept. 2. When we last wrote, business was generally in a very depressed condition, and much despondency prevailed as regarded the future. The causes chiefly operating to produce this, were the unsettled state of the weather, and the doubts which existed in reference to the dispute between Prussia and Denmark, and the fears that hostilities would at no very distant period be renewed between the two powers. As regards the weather, we now report a most favorable and seasonable change, and as to the latter, there is no cause for uneasiness. An Armistice was signed at Malmo, on the 26th ult., and has been sent to Berlin for ratification.

Consequent upon the change in the weather, which has since this day week, been most favorable for securing the harvest, the reports from the different parts of the country, as regards the yield, are much more promising than had been previously represented, but not more so than we anticipated. It is now generally admitted that the grain crop will be a full return for the season. In the West of Ireland in reference to the potato, tend to show that notwithstanding all the alarm, and the loss of a considerable portion from rot, the amount saved, will considerably exceed the crop of any year since 1845.

At the Liverpool grain market yesterday the amount of business done was very limited, and prices were almost nominal, at a decline of 6d. per barrel on Flour and 4s. per 20 lbs. in Wheat. Western Canal Flour, duty paid, is quoted at 33s. 6d. per 20 lbs. Flour, 28s. 6d. to 30s. 3d. per 20 lbs. Indian Corn Meal, 10s. to 12s. 6d. per quarter, is being the present quotation. The duty on wheat is now 7s. per quarter and on flour 4s. 2d. per barrel.

Our advices from Manchester received last night report a much improved feeling amongst spinners and dealers, to which the armistice above alluded to has contributed to a considerable degree, as it is expected that large orders for the German market, which have for some time been suspended, will now be executed.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The favorable prospects of some improvement in the market for wood, referred to in our last, has been in some measure checked by the present precarious state of the weather, causing apprehension as to the realization of a productive harvest, upon which consumption of wood, naturally, goes on steadily, and the only pressure on the market arises from a continued excess of the supplies of Spruce Planks, which are still offered at the very low prices—14s. per Timber.—The sales of the week, at the Western Cargoes of Quebec, on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, were as follows:—One cargo of St. John, of 184 inches average, at 10s. per foot, a cargo of Miramichi at 12 1/2d. per foot, and one of Restigouche at 14 1/4d. per foot.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—With the exception of the very gratifying announcement that the weather continues fine and dry, and that the agricultural reports from the provinces are becoming more favorable under the influence of the recent change from incessant rains to a bright sun, and a brisk gale, there is no intelligence of the least interest, but in the present instance the release has been succeeded by a downright lethargy or prostration of the whole system.

The chief news of interest is from France, the capital of which continues in a frightful state of agitation owing to the authoritativeness of the Legation of another attempt at revolution. The Legation and Socialists are respectively pointed at as sources of the anticipated danger, the probable occurrence of which is proved by the measures taken to have been taken by the government. The debate in the National Assembly, on the evidence taken before the committee appointed to inquire as to the origin, cause, and authors of the insurrections of May and June, has taken place, and has resulted in the impeachment of Louis Blanc and Cavaignac. The Attorney-General, through the medium of the President of the Assembly, demanded of the Legation, that it should institute legal proceedings against the Minister of Labour, and the ex-rector of Police. The sitting lasted an unprecedented time, but General Cavaignac firmly resisted every attempt at postponement. The resolution of the Attorney-General was at last allowed by an immense majority. Both parties have absconded—it is said with the tacit connivance of the Government. Louis Blanc has, it is reported, reached this country, but has published his intention of surrendering on the day of trial. Cavaignac is supposed to be in Paris, ready to originate, or take part in, another insurrection. Society is uneasy. An immense popular demonstration has been made by the Executive. The trials will probably be pushed forward with all speed, and the reckless firebrands of the Republic will be quenched.

The intelligence from other continental countries is of a chequer character. The belligerents in Northern Europe have, it seems, actually concluded an armistice through the good offices of the French and English Governments. But the mediation of the two powers for the settlement of the Italian question does not proceed with much celerity. The despatch of a special envoy to Vienna by General Cavaignac, with preeminent instructions to demand a definite reply to the proposals of the mediating powers, would indicate an unwillingness on the part of the Austrian Government to accede to the terms of the proffered intervention. This delay is no doubt unfavorable to a pacific settlement of the question, especially as the French Government find it no easy matter to stem the popular feeling in favor of armed interference for the preservation of Italy.—Happily for the peace of Europe, General Cavaignac is not the man to yield to unreasoning clamor, and his manly and straightforward declaration in the National Assembly is a pledge that he will not have recourse to the same measures until the utmost extremity. Three of the capital cities of Germany—Vienna, Berlin, and Munich—have been the scenes of riot and excitement, which was repressed in each case.

LIVERPOOL.—On Monday last the county coroner held an inquest at Holyoke, on the bodies of 14 of the passengers washed up from the Ocean Monarch. The inquest was adjourned until Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict that the vessel was abandoned and wrecked through the burning of the Ocean Monarch. The jury also expressed their approbation of the exertions made by the captain and crew, in endeavoring to rescue the passengers. On Monday last the county coroner held an inquest at Holyoke for the purpose of identifying the bodies lying at that place. Several of the bodies were identified, amongst which was a woman, in whose hands were found several inquests have been held, in all of

which the jury have spoken in high terms of Capt. Murdoch and crew.

The Mayor of Liverpool has received a communication from Lord John Russell, informing him that the sum of fifty pounds should be paid to Frederick Jerome, (a seaman on board the New York packet ship "New World") from the Royal Bounty Fund, in consequence of his gallant conduct in saving the lives of so many of the passengers of the Ocean Monarch. Jerome is a native of Portsmouth, England.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert have also contributed £100 as a joint contribution to the relief of the sufferers at Liverpool for the sufferers are very liberal.

The splendid gold medals of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humanities Society, executed by Wynn, of the mint, were presented to the Mayor of Liverpool, the owner of the vessel *Queen of the Ocean*, Admiral Grenfell, the Brazilian consul-general at this port; Captain Lishon, the officer in command of the *Albatross*, (Brazilian steam frigate), and to Jerome, the courageous seaman of the *New World*. A sum of money was also voted to the crew of Mr. Littleale's yacht.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.—The Exchequer Bill, before mentioned, proposed a loan of two millions sterling. Mr. Hume, in the course of the debate, objected, first, on the ground that this bill was a measure for the creation of a loan of £2,000,000 or £7,000,000 of interest of the debt, and, secondly, on the ground that it sanctioned a very impolitic mode of borrowing money for the country. Early in the session he had urged the propriety of either diminishing the expenditure within the revenue, which then showed a deficiency of £2,900,000, or providing by taxation to meet the excess of our expenses. He had urged the propriety of either diminishing the expenditure within the revenue, which then showed a deficiency of £2,900,000, or providing by taxation to meet the excess of our expenses. He had urged the propriety of either diminishing the expenditure within the revenue, which then showed a deficiency of £2,900,000, or providing by taxation to meet the excess of our expenses.

When we look to the items of the year's estimate, we feel that we have paid for many things that we did not want, and not paid for others as we ought to have done. What business have we to be paying £1,100,000 for the Calibre War? One million of our money is being expended in the purchase of a vessel of our own, and extending as far as from Keils to Dunbarton.

The *Newspaper* mentions that Joseph Brotherton, Esq. M. P., has abstained from flesh diet for thirty years. The *Cholera* was still making great ravages in the Ottoman empire. It had reappeared at Trebizond, and such was the fear of the inhabitants that the destruction of both of the islands of Sicily, and the belief given ground, that a large portion of the potatoes will be available for consumption.

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IRLAND.—Irish affairs are regarded by the majority of the people with little interest as at any period with the exception of the late rebellion. The accounts of the harvest prospects in the counties of Cork, Tipperary, and the North generally are highly satisfactory, as showing a gradual recovery from the effects of the late famine, and the belief given ground, that a large portion of the potatoes will be available for consumption.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the 30th of August, Mr. John O'Connell intimated his intention of supporting the bill for the relief of the poor, and pointed out to the House, and some laughter, a novel policy, which would render it unnecessary. The expenditure of Ireland could be diminished and her resources increased, by the relief of the distress of England. The ordinary expense of keeping Ireland down by force was a million a year, and this year would amount to £1,500,000 or £1,600,000. Now, if Ireland could be made a self-sufficient country by half. He trusted that if Parliament should meet in November next, it would be allowed to meet in Dublin, in order that its members might obtain a knowledge of that country, and so be enabled to legislate in conformity with its wishes.

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty will certainly prorogue Parliament in person, immediately after which the Queen and Prince Albert will proceed to Scotland, in the royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, by way of Aberdeen. The chief object of the royal visit, which will be short and private, is to inspect the military establishments, and to witness the execution of the military exercises of which Prince Albert has taken a lease from the Earl of Aberdeen. Sir George Grey will be the Secretary of State in attendance on Her Majesty.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE TO IRELAND.—Lord and Lady John Russell will not leave town for Ireland until the more important business of the House of Commons is concluded, at which it may be expected by Thursday, or at the very latest, by Friday of the week. His Lordship will be accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. R. W. Grey, M. P., and will first proceed to visit Lord Clarendon, at the residence of the Lord in Dublin. After a stay of ten or twelve days in Ireland, it is his Lordship's intention to go to Scotland, on a visit to the Earl of Minto.—*Observer*.

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London, Sept. 1.—The announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the loan of £2,000,000 will be effected by moderate sales of stocks, containing with the proceeds some amount, caused the English funds to open this morning at an advance of half per cent.

JOURNAL OF LOUIS BLANC IN ENGLAND.—Louis Blanc landed on Tuesday at Dover, an exile from the country of his birth. He is a Frenchman, and the constitutional monarch of 1830 and the Provisional Government of 1848 have equally sought shelter on the English shores. Exactly six months after his own expulsion from France he has the satisfaction of seeing the English flag flying over the man upon whose theories the revolution was professedly founded, compelled to follow him in his exile.

The *Chinese Junk*.—The Count and Countess de Witt, the King and Queen of the French, the Prince de Joinville, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aniane, and a large party accompanying them, visited the Chinese junk yesterday, and being recognized on the Brunswick Pier at Blackwall just as several steamboats arrived, a great number of spectators assembled around them. Three cheers were given on the pier leaving the Brunswick Pier in one of the Woolwich Company's boats. The Count de Witt rose and took off his hat, respectfully bowed, and thanked the spectators in a most cordial manner. The prince and the duke and duchess also appeared to be much gratified with the respect paid to them.

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The Trinity school lately erected on Jennings' estate in the outgrowth of the house of the rest of Liverpool, was £145,000. It was owned by Messrs. Train & Co., of Boston, and is represented as having been a truly noble specimen of marine architecture of 1300 tons burthen. She was built at East Boston, about a year ago, by Messrs. E. C. Key, a Nova Scotian by birth, from Shelburne, in which place she served his apprenticeship, but who is now pursuing his business successfully at Boston, in which city he is one of the principal ship-builders.

The Hon. Alexander Keith, of Halifax, unfortunately had one of his legs broken by the breaking down of the eastern porch, near the breaking of the 8th instant. He was conveyed back to that place for medical assistance, and the Halifax Guardian states that at the last accounts he was doing well.

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