greater shame that my friend Mrs. Blisset—(laughter)—should pay 200 per cent. for her low congou or bohea. (Cheers and laughter.) I think it is a great shame that I should pay 200 per cent for that sugar, which, with your permission, when I have finished my speech, I shall light; but I think it still more unjust and scandalous that you should pay 1200 per cent. for the cavendish or negrohead, the shag and returns, now steaming from your pipes. (Loud cheers.) In a word, I should desire to bring *the head of our monster tariff* into something of the same order into which the tail has been reduced. In a country like England; a commercial country, I hold that no man understands the true position of that country, if he says that it is not to our advantage that all restrictions and all impediments which interfere with the extension of our markets should be abolished and removed. (Hear, hear.) I want to say a word about protectionists. I know it is fashionable to flatter the farmer—to say that they are their "country's pride," which, "if once destroyed, can never be supplied;" and that they are all and each of them "Village Hampdens." (Laughter.) But it is far better and honester to tell them that they have been asleep for a hundred years—(cheers and laughter)—beneath the opiate of unnatural and enervating protection.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was prorogued by her Majesty in person, on the 23d July.—Her Majesty received the Royal Speech from the Lord Chancellor, and proceeded to read it as follows, in a tone of voice which it is no flattery, but the simplest truth, to state, was alike silvery and audible in the remotest corner of the vast chamber in which it was delivered.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the public interests.

Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief, which a great and unprecedented calamity rendered necessary.

I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial intercourse.

I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and, in some cases, aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my Irish subjects. I have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland. I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to promote the agriculture and develope the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed to such further measures as may be conducive to those salutary purposes.

My relations with foreign powers continue to inspire me with confidence in the maintenance of peace.

It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the measures which, in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal have been attended with success: and that the civil war, which for many months had afflicted that country, has at last been brought to a bloodless termination.

I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country may be settled without an appeal to arms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for your willingness in granting me the necessary supplies; they shall be applied with due care and economy to the public service.

I am happy to inform you that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has up to the present time been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed to this result. The revenue derived from sugar especially has been greatly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.

The various grants which you have made for education in the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I think proper to inform you that it is my intention immediately to dissolve the present Parliament.

I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the throne, and attachment to the free institutions of this country, which animate the great body of my people. I join with them in supplications to Almighty God, that the dearth by which we have been afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted into cheapness and plenty.

The Lord Chancellor then made proclamation by the Queen's command, that the parliament do stand prorogued until Thursday, the 21st day of September next, then to meet for the despatch of business.

Her Majesty and the Prince, attended by the state officers and suite, then retired in the same order as that in which they entered.

On Friday, the 23d ultimo, her Majesty met both houses in the new House of Lords, which, filled as it was by the beauty and splendour of the peerage and the diplomatic corps, presented a most brilliant and imposing spectacle. After the delivery of the royal speech, in the Queen's usual clear, and effective style, the Parliament was prorogued, and on the evening of the same day, the *Gazette* proclaimed the dissolution of the old House of Commons, and required the immediate election of its successors, to be returned not later than the 10th day of September next.

The Elections in the English boroughs have engrossed public attention to the exclusion of almost every other subject. The return of Lord John Russell at the head of the poll for the Metropolis may be considered as a type for the whole. In all the great constituencies, the supporters of a liberal commercial policy, have been returned—and the election of Baron Rothschild as one of the colleagues of the prime minister in the representation of London, is equally indicative of an enlightened recognition of religious equality.

Sir Robert Peel is returned as usual for Tamworth, and it has been confidently affirmed that he will enter into alliance with Lord John Russell, who is to be raised to the peerage, and to conduct the business of government in the upper house, whilst Sir Robert resumes the leadership of the Commons. This is partially confirmed by the appointment of one of Sir Robert's former colleagues—the Earl of Dalhousie to the Governor-generalship of India. The Premier, however, distinctly intimates his intention rather to look on and support a liberal cabinet than to attempt to construct a party, much less to form a coalition which could only impair his ability for public usefulness.

Although three members of the ministry have been by most unlooked for casualties rejected, Mr. Macauley at Edinburgh, Sir John Cam Hobhouse at Nottingham, and Mr. Hawes at Lambeth, yet, thus far there has been a decided gain to the ministerial cause. In the late parliament the protectionists were one fourth and the Peel party another, of the entire members. Now, out of the 350 members elected, the liberals form three-fifths, the Peel liberals another, and the protectionists the remaining fraction. No county elections have yet taken place.

The weather continues highly favourable for the harvest, which promises to equal the most sanguine expectations, notwithstanding, a partial blight in the wheat crop in some districts, and the possible failure of the late potato crop.

In Ireland the unfavourable rumours as to the wheat are dying away, and great difference of opinion exists among farmers as to the presence or absence of disease in potatoes. One thing is certain, that the excellent is too uncertain for the supply of food to the millions of Ireland, and the exclusive dependance on it ceases the better. The Irish elections commenced on Monday, and will extend over the next fortnight. The late conservative members will be permitted to represent the city and county of Dublin. The principal novelties worth note are the probable unopposed return of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon for Ennis, and the return of Mr. Smith O'Brien to be nominated along with Mr. Powell repealer or Mr. Monsell conservative for Limerick.—*Charles Willmer's European Mail.*

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The whole arrangements for the royal visit to Scotland may be said to be complete. The Duke of Norfolk has been selected as chief officer on this occasion, and the arrangements have been made by his Grace's instructions. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Royal Consort and the two elder children, will sail from Cowes on the 10th of August; the grouse shooting commencing on the 12th of the month. The Royal *cortege* will consist of the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, Earl Grey, two equerries, and one maid of honour. The carriages, horses, and domestics will proceed in one of the Inverness steamers from Woolwich. The Royal yacht will sail direct from Cowes to the Caledonian Canal, entering Scotland at Loch Ryan, and proceed to Fort-William, where they will disembark, and travel by land to Ardverikie, the lodge of the Marquess of Abercorn on Loch Laggan, about thirty-two miles distant. This "shooting box" is calculated to afford but small accommodation, so that in order to procure what more can be necessary, a small inn adjoining has been secured, and besides some tents will be erected. Prince Leiningen will join the party soon after their arrival, and Earl Grey, after remaining ten days, will be relieved by Lord Palmerston. The grouse shooting in the locality is considered the best in Scotland, and on an average 3000 are killed annually. There is also excellent fish upon the lake of Laggan. It is understood that the Royal party will visit Lord M'Donald at the ancient residence of his family on the Isle of Skye, Lord Panmure at the castle of Brechin, and several others of the nobility and gentry. This Royal visit to Scotland will extend from one month to six weeks.—*Daily News.*

IRELAND.—The week's rent at the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on the 19th, was announced to be £59 19s. 4d. On the succeeding weekly meeting it amounted to £60. Mr. Collett, the late member, and present candidate for Athlone, was present, and, with Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, addressed the meeting. All the speakers expressed a confidence that the Repeal movement would regain strength, and that the next Parliament would grant a Repeal of the Union.

An immense number of tenantry have been evicted at Charleville, on the Earl of Cork's estate, and it was represented to have been effected under circumstances of considerable harshness. This, however, has been contradicted, and although no acts of cruelty have been perpetrated by the agent, still the eviction of the tenantry seems to have been on a large scale.

The remains of Mr. O'Connell having been brought by way of France to Southampton, were carried by railroad to London, and thence transferred to Chester, where they arrived on Monday evening, and were laid in the Roman Catholic Chapel of that city. Mr. Gardner of Chester, had received orders to make a new coffin, as that in which the body was encased, and which was made at Genoa, was of rather common workmanship. High mass was celebrated in the chapel on Sunday, and in the evening a procession accompanied the remains to the railway station. On Monday, the 2d, they were placed on board a steamer specially engaged, and by it conveyed to Dublin. The funeral will take place on the 5th of August, and, from the programme published in the Irish papers, the procession on the occasion will be the largest that, perhaps, ever followed a great man to the grave. The associated trades will head it, and will be followed by O'Connell's triumphal car in mourning, his arms emblazoned thereon, drawn by six horses. After the coffin and the members of the O'Connell family, Mr. O'Connell's coach, blinds up, will follow. Then will succeed the archbishops and bishops, the nobility and gentry, the judges and members of the bar, the members of the House of Commons, the High-sheriff of the city of Dublin, the Mayor, aldermen, and town-councillors of Dublin and many of the cities and towns in Ireland. The funeral obsequies will take place in the Church of the Conception, every part of which will be hung with black, and it is expected that 1500 ecclesiastics will assist at the last rites.

MORE AMERICAN BOUNTY.—The Reliance, laden with 5,000 barrels of breadstuffs, is now lying at Haulbowline. Her cargo is the free gift of the Boston Relief Committee to the country.—*Cork Examiner.*

Another.—Arrived in port this (Saturday) morning, the James, from New York, with a cargo of "bread stuffs"—a free gift to the suffering poor, and consisting of 114 barrels Indian meal, 143 barrels flour, 2,031 barrels of meal and flour, 4 barrels bread, 2 barrels provisions, 3 boxes and 39 bags peas—consigned to the central relief committee, Dublin.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Sir William Somerville has succeeded Mr. Labouchere in the Irish Secretaryship.

The average daily number of persons employed on public works in Ireland, for the week ending the 10th of July last, was 36,952 and the total expense £12,556. In the preceding week the number was 40,705, and the expense £19,127.

THE O'CONOR DON.—The Right Hon. Dennis O'Conor, commonly called the O'Conor Don, one of her Majesty's Lords of the Treasury, died on the 9th ultimo. He had occupied his seat in the House of Commons as representative of the county of Roscommon since 1831. As a politician the O'Conor Don was an ardent and consistent Liberal; the moral and social advancement of Ireland was among his most fervent and perpetual aspirations; as a Roman Catholic, he was an advocate for a more generalised system of church endowment; as a philantropist, he was solicitous for the removal of the more rigorous enactments from our criminal jurisprudence; as an Irishman, he was a Repealer. The O'Conor Don was regarded as the chief of the ancient family of the O'Conors, as his title indicated.

Fifteen vessels freighted with Indian corn, which is now a mere drug in the market, arrived in port since our last, an interval of three days.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The *Cork Examiner* mentions the failure of six houses in the corn trade, at Limerick, whose united liabilities amount to £300,000.

BELFAST, July 30.—The weather continues highly favourable for the growing crops, which are coming fast to maturity, and in some of the early districts harvest has already partially commenced, and the yield is well spoken of. The reports, as to disease in the Potato and Wheat crops, are not confirmed, to any important extent; and it is therefore to be hoped, that, with good weather, we shall have an average crop per acre.

The Caledonia has brought considerably more orders for goods than might have been expected at this season, and has thus somewhat relieved the discouragement which the news by the two last India Mails had inflicted on the Manchester trade.

In the Money Market high rates of discount for the best paper continues to be demanded and paid, as considerable competition exists from powerful railway companies, who bid high for loans to complete their works, and great caution is excited by the rapid fall of the grain markets. In other respects the fairness of the weather exercises a cheerful influence on public securities, which show an upward tendency.

On Thursday, fifty-three railway bills received the royal assent; these, with the 136 previously sanctioned, making 189 railway bills which have, during the present session, received the royal assent.

THE INCOME-TAX.—It is designed at the meeting of the new parliament to propose an *augmentation of the Property and Income tax to five per cent.*—*Standard.*

Dr. Griffiths, Roman Catholic bishop of London, is lying dangerously ill. On Tuesday prayers for his "spiritual comfort and speedy recovery" were offered in the Roman Catholic chapels throughout the metropolis.

GOOD PROSPECTS.—Private letters from Evora (Portugal) state, that never in the memory of man was the province of Alemtejo, the principal agricultural district of Portugal, blessed with so abundant a harvest as the present. The crop lately saved is sufficient to support the entire population of the kingdom for one year. The accounts of the harvest received in Paris from all the departments of France, and from Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Africa, are of the most consolatory kind. Of the prospects from the vintage the letters received in Paris speak with expectations even beyond those entertained of that of last year as respects quality, differing from it, however, in quantity. "The vintage of the present year," say those letters, "will be memorable from its superabundance."

The harvest in the empire of Morocco is ended, and the produce has been so abundant that corn has fallen to one-half of the price at which it was previously sold.

The accounts of the harvest received in Paris from all the departments of France, and from Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Africa, are of the most favourable description.

On Monday, 115 ships entered the port of London, the whole of which were, with a few trifling exceptions, either partially or wholly laden with grain and provisions.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—Just as we were going to press, a gentleman, who is leaving per the Cambria, called at our office and stated, that such was the abundant crop on the Continent, that at Havre, he was informed, the flour which had been shipped from the United States, had been re-shipped for London, and was obliged to be sold at a reduced price to meet a sale at all.—*Charles Willmer.*

Liverpool, the second city in importance in the kingdom, has returned two Free-traders, Mr. Cardwell and Sir Thomas Birch, by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Cobden has been returned for Stockport, and Mr. Bright unopposed for Manchester.

Friday's *Gazette* contains the official notification that the right hon. Henry Labouchere has been appointed President of the Board of Trade.

The Earl of Dalhousie will, it is stated, proceed to the government of India at the expiration of Lord Hardinge's services as Governor-General. Sir Henry Pottinger will assume the government of Madras; and the government of the Cape of Good Hope will probably be the reward conferred upon the gallant Sir Harry Smith.

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by Princess Mary, took their departure for Germany on Sunday week.

Mr. Richard Cobden arrived at Berlin on the 28th July. He proposes to visit St. Petersburgh before he returns to the duties of the new Parliament, to which his former constituents have, during his absence, returned him.

The first stone of a new church, to contain 1000 sittings, all free, built and endowed by Miss Burdett Coutts, was laid on Tuesday week, by the lady herself, the Lord Bishop of London officiating.

The *Atlas*, speaking of the reported marriage of the Duke of Wellington and Miss Burdett Coutts, says, "There is no longer any doubt that the preliminary arrangements are nearly completed."

Mr. George Granville Harcourt, M.P., eldest son of the Archbishop of York, is about to marry the Countess Dowager of Waldgrave, widow of the late earl, and daughter of Mr. Braham, the celebrated vocalist.

The annual gathering of the Clans at Inverness is fixed to take place on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September.

The number of Presbyterian ministers in the Scotch establishment is 936. Their income is made up by parliament to £260,000; that is £278 each, exclusive of the glebes.

Passengers may now leave Glasgow by an express railway train at twenty minutes past five o'clock in the morning, and reach London at nine o'clock on the evening of the same day. In the year 1810, the shortest time this distance could be performed by ordinary coaching was seventy-eight hours.

A Scottish paper mentions that a large golden eagle was caught by the leg in an iron trap, on the shores of Loch Ness, but flew away with the trap and chain, which weighed five pounds and a half. A month afterwards, it was found dead, with the trap still attached to its leg, in the hills, at a distance of sixteen miles from the place where it had been ensnared.

There is now residing at Wick, an old man, who has been for fifty-six years a fisherman, nineteen a soldier, and forty-two a shoemaker; and yet he never travelled further than Clyth to the south, Thurso to the west, and Huna to the north.

The number of men now engaged upon the works of the new houses of parliament amounts to 1,276, of whom 708 are employed at the building, 147 at the quarries, 228 upon the joiners' fittings and wood carvings, and 193 upon miscellaneous works.

Some of the London papers state it quite certain that Jenny Lind is to do the connubial at the end of the year, with a gentleman a relative of Mrs. Grote.

The sums granted by Parliament for Irish Fisheries in 1846, amounted to £50,000, and for British Fisheries to £11,000.

The quantities of unrefined sugar imported into the United Kingdom last year, from the British possessions in the East Indies amounted to 2,313,726 cwt; of molasses, 50,418 cwt., of rum, 837,937 gallons, and of coffee, 20,547,466 lbs.

In a few years travellers will be able to proceed by railway from Moscow and St. Petersburg to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

It is remarkable that there is not in the world such a thing as a railway in any country where the Spanish language is spoken, with the exception of the short one in Cuba, which owes its existence to American enterprise.

A Normal School and a university are now being built at Constantinople, and although French has hitherto been the only European tongue taught in the medical, military, and naval schools of the Turkish Government, it has been resolved to appoint a professor of the English language in the new university.

A palace is building for the Pacha of Egypt, at Beycos, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, which is expected to be one of the finest buildings in the Turkish Empire. It is to be of the finest stone, but adorned with 150 columns of marble. The cost will be £240,000.

Much curiosity has been excited at Gravesend by the presence of a small Russian squadron, consisting of a frigate, a sloop, and a war steamer, which has arrived in order to convey the Grand Duke Constantine to St. Petersburgh.

CATTLE BONES.—A vessel from New York has arrived in London with 91,400 cattle bones. We are not aware that any previous importation of that article from that quarter has ever before taken place.

So strict are the precautions taken to guard the person of the King of the French, that 55 attendants, armed with double-barrelled guns, mount guard every night in the royal apartments; and from 500 to 600 soldiers and national guards are posted in the other parts of the Tuileries.

COTTON.—On Thursday, last week, Dr. John Udny had an interview with the vice-president and directors of the Manchester chamber of commerce. The doctor's object was to direct their attention to his project to form a company to promote the cultivation of cotton on the Pacific coast of Australia, from the 30th parallel of latitude to the tropic of Capricorn. After a lengthened conference, the chairman, in the name of his colleagues, declared they would give the subject their best consideration.

The Sovereign steamer, proceeding from Brisbane to Sydney, N. S. Wales, was wrecked off Amity Point, Moreton Bay, on the 11th March, and forty-four souls perished.

OBITUARY.—Admiral of the Red, John Erskine Douglas, died at Watford, at the advanced age of 69 years. This gallant officer was the oldest lieutenant on the flag list, with the exception of Admiral Bullen, who was made a month earlier.—Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G. C. B., Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and second in seniority on the list of Admirals of the Red, expired at his residence in Berkeley square, aged 83.—At Fingal, Lieut. Col. Edward Knight, one of the brave officers who, after the battle of Corunna, attended to the grave the remains of Sir John Moore.—The Rev. Dr. Shepherd, an indefatigable promoter of liberal institutions and the education of the people, and one of the founders of the Liverpool Athenæum.

Sugar has been more in demand, with rather an upward tendency. The state of our relations with China, appears also to enhance, to a slight extent, the value of Tea.

Father Mathew, who is now in London, on embarking at Kingstown, for Liverpool, was presented by the Directors of the Dublin Steam-packet Company with a free passage in their vessels, at all times, as a mark of admiration for his services in the promotion of temperance.

The last of the clan Macgregor, named Margaret, died on the 22d June, aged one hundred and one years, in Perthshire. A younger sister died on the 19th, three days previously, at the age of ninety-five. Margaret in her youth had her skull severely fractured, and part of her skull bone was removed, and, in place of the bone taken out a piece of cork was inserted.

It is the intention of government to include the English Catholic and Congregational Dissenters in all future grants for educational purposes.

The population of Paris is 980,000, besides seventy thousand foreigners, of whom twenty-five thousand are English.

The French papers announce the death, at the village of Batignolles, near Paris, of General Brou de Bailly, the last survivor of the generals of the army of Egypt.

The King of Holland has strongly recommended the Emperor of Japan to throw open his country to Europeans so as not to run the risk of being bombarded into civilization like the Chinese.

Frightful Loss of Life in a Belgian Coal Mine.—BRUSSELS, July 19.—On the night of the 16th inst., a destructive fire broke out on the premises connected with the Marihaye Coal Works, near Seraing. It originated in the engine-room near the mouth of the pit, and rapidly spread, catching in its progress, and burning the ladders and ropes which served for descending into the coal pit, and thus cutting off for the time all means of escape for 464 workmen who were at work therein. Forty-one dead bodies were taken out of the pit, and thirty-one alive, but most of them badly wounded. Search was being made for the remainder.

SPAIN.—The Queen of Spain having left Madrid for her summer residence at St. Ildefonso, her consort, contrary to her expressed wishes, manifested so strong a determination to take possession of the vacated palace at the capital as to render it necessary for the Minister of War to forbid his entrance. He gratifies himself by riding into Madrid daily. The welfare of the kingdom renders it imperative that this unhappy state of things should be terminated.

CHINA.—Two overland mails have been received from India. The latest dates are from Canton to the 23d of May, and from Calcutta to the 8th of June.

The state of affairs in China was still unsatisfactory. Up to the 23d May, when the last accounts left Canton, all business remained suspended, and fresh disturbances were anticipated. The mob had menaced the Governor, Keying, for his recent concessions to foreigners, and threatened to burn his palace if he attempted to give effect to the terms of the late treaty; especially in so far as regarded a concession to the English of adequate land for dwellings, warehouses, &c., on the Honan side of the river, a site for the erection of a church in the vicinity of the present factories, and space for the formation of a cemetery at Whampoa. Mr. Pope, who had been appointed to inspect the grounds for these purposes had been obliged to abandon the attempt. Under these circumstances a fresh expedition against Canton was expected. The Pluto was stationed opposite the British factory, and the Scout was ordered to approach as near as possible to the city.

The Observer.

ST. JOHN, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1847.

FIRST AUGUST MAIL.—The English mail, with dates to the 4th inst., brought to Halifax by the *Cambria*, was received in this city on Thursday morning last.

Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 23d of July, and dissolved on the same day by royal proclamation, and a new election ordered. The elections had already taken place in several of the principal places. Of the members composing the last House of Commons, 144 had not offered themselves for re-election.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Princess Royal and Prince of Wales, were to leave their marine residence at the Isle of Wight for Scotland, on the 10th of August, to be absent about a month. They were to land from the "Victoria and Albert" royal steamer, at Fort William, Inverness-shire, whence they would proceed to the lodge of the Marquis of Abercorn on Loch Laggan.

The accounts of the grain crops throughout the United Kingdom, and all parts of Europe, continued to be of the most gratifying and encouraging nature, both as regards quantity and quality. The price of bread stuffs had consequently greatly declined in the English markets; the best flour is quoted in the London and Liverpool sales of latest date, at 27s. to 27s. 6d. per barrel.—There were statements of the potato crop being partially injured in some districts by the blight, but the reports were contradictory.

There appears to have been some increase of trade in the manufacturing districts, with prospects of further improvement.

The demand for timber we regret to learn continued limited, and there had been no advance in prices.

The funeral of the late Mr. O'Connell was to take place in Dublin on the 5th instant, and it was expected that it would be one of the largest funeral processions ever witnessed.

The English residents at Shanghae have resolved to erect a church, which will be the first protestant place of worship ever built within the dominion of the Emperor of China.

Extracts are given in preceding columns.

FLOUR AND CORN.—The quantity of flour and wheat received at Albany from the interior, from the commencement of canal navigation to the 14th August, was 2,189,031 barrels of flour, and 2,375,884 bushels wheat—being an increase of 788,367 brls. flour, and 1,689,818 bushels wheat over the amount received at the corresponding period of last year.—The amount of corn received to the same period this year, was 4,052,876 bushels,—being an increase of 3,120,014 bushels over the amount received to 14th August last year.

SINGING SCHOOL.—Mr. Bennison purposes opening singing classes for the instruction of Masters and Misses in Vocal Music, upon a new and improved plan of teaching, in the Mechanics' Institute on Monday next, at 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M. As Mr. B's. stay in the city will be very limited, (in consequence of engagements in Nova Scotia, from which Province he has just returned with testimonials in favour of his new system,) those who wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity would do well to make early applicat on.

THE NEW COMMON CLERK.—We have much pleasure in announcing that at the meeting of the Executive Council, last week, the provisional appointment made by the Common Council, of James William Boyd, Esquire, to be Common Clerk, Clerk of the Peace, &c., for this City and County, in the room of the late James Peters, Jr. Esq., was fully confirmed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council.—We trust that Mr. Boyd may long continue to enjoy the honors and emoluments of the office.

The potato blight is stated to have made its appearance in several parts of this Province and Nova Scotia, but it is not at present expected that the crop will be very extensively affected, as the season is now far advanced.

Capt. Williams, of bark Royal Mint, has been fined £10 by His Worship the Mayor, for having thrown over ballast at a less distance than three miles outside of Partridge Island, of this harbour, contrary to law.

Upwards of eight thousand Salmon have been taken in the harbour of St. John during the present summer.

RAILWAY FROM ST. JOHN TO SHEDIAC.—We learn with much satisfaction, (says the *Acadian* of this morning,) that an application has been made to Government by M. H. Perley, Esq. for the survey of the line of Country between this City and the Port of Shediac, by way of Hampton Ferry, Sussex Vale, and the Bend of Petitcodiac; and that if Military Officers can be spared for the purpose, an exploratory survey or reconnoissance, will take place the present season, with the view of ascertaining what engineering difficulties, if any, exist on the proposed route, and the facilities it offers for the construction of a line of Railway.—There is no route from the City of Saint John which would lead through so fine a line of country, which is already well settled, and abounding in resources of every description. We wish every success to this spirited undertaking, which we understand is to be called the GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

Peter G. Stuyvesant, Esq. of New York, died at Niagara Falls on the 17th inst. Mr. S. was the lineal descendant of Gov. Stuyvesant, and the inheritor of a large portion of the family fortune. Next to Mr. Aster, he was the wealthiest individual in New York. His possessions in that city are vast indeed, principally in real estate, in the Eleventh, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards. It is difficult to state how large an estate he has left, but it will amount to several millions. He has left a wife but no children. There will be a good deal of anxiety to know how he has disposed of his large estate. He was a gentleman of strict business habits, and attended with great fidelity to his vast domain. He was a courteous, gentlemanly man, always moving in the most respectable circles. He was 75 years of age.

Five vessels cleared at Quebec on the 6th instant, with 23,817 barrels flour, and 1550 barrels oatmeal. Three of those were for Liverpool, one for London, and one for Glasgow.

The Montreal papers say, the Bank of British North America is about to erect a building for their accommodation in Hamilton. The architect has arrived from England with plans, &c., and it is stated he will also superintend the erection of similar buildings in Quebec, Bytown, and St. John, N. B.

At the recent commencement of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, (Connecticut,) the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rev. Matthew Richey, A. M., Wesleyan Missionary, of Montreal.

A fearful Railroad accident occurred on the 16th inst. near Carlisle, Pa. Some villains had thrown a piece of iron of 400 pounds across the track near a curve, so that the engineer did not discover it in time. The locomotive was dashed to atoms against a stone embankment and a tender thrown of the track. One fireman was fatally injured, and two others seriously. The passenger cars were not injured.

The report that General Scott had obtained possession of the city of Mexico, proves to be untrue. He was still at Puebla on the 30th ult.

☞ The Address of the Minister, Elders, and Trustees of St. Paul's Church, Fredericton, to the Deputation from the Established Church of Scotland, with the Rev. Mr. Stevenson's reply will be found in the first page of this paper.

CIRCUIT COURT.—On Wednesday last the trial of David Nice, Henry Harding, and Richard Seely, for the murder of an elderly man, named James White, at Carleton on the night of the 31 July last, was brought to a close, after a tedious investigation of three days. The evidence was contradictory, and merely established the fact that a violent and unprovoked murder had been committed upon an inoffensive old man, with a wife and ten children, in the presence of a number of persons, without the possibility of finding evidence to convict the murderer. The Jury having returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, the prisoners, who are all young men belonging to Carleton, were immediately discharged. The Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Solicitor-General, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and the Hon. R. L. Hazen, and W. J. Ritchie and Judah H. Hartt, Esquires, were Counsel for the prisoners.—*Courier.*

The Court was adjourned yesterday, to the 22d of November next. Previous to adjournment, His Honor Judge Parker passed sentence upon the following prisoners, convicted during the sittings of the Court:—

John Dixon, for Forgery—one year in the Provincial Penitentiary, with hard labour.

Eliza Quigley, for Larceny—one year in the Provincial Penitentiary, with hard labour.

Solomon Gildart, misdemeanor—eight months in the Common Gaol, and to pay a fine of £20, or imprisoned until paid.—*N. Br.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that James Ray, a youth about 12 or 13 years of age, son of Robert Ray, Esq., of this city, was unfortunately lost overboard from the ship *Lesmahagow*, on her passage from London to this port. He had gone to England for the benefit of his health, and at the moment when his parents fondly expected his return, in the full enjoyment of youthful vigour and vivacity, they heard the melancholy news that the boundless ocean had closed over him forever.—*New Brunswicker.*

Conviction under the Passengers' Act.—On Wednesday last, before B. L. Peters and Daniel Ansley, Esquires, upon the complaint of Mr. Perley, H. M. Emigration Agent, Patrick Beegan, Master of the Brigantine *Bloomfield*, from Galway, was convicted in the full penalty of Fifty Pounds sterling, and costs, for not supplying the passengers by that vessel with sufficient water and provisions as required by the Passengers' Act. It will be remembered that the Bloomfield was driven on shore in the gale of the 6th inst and that the passengers were found in a destitute and starving state.—[Courier.

NEW SHIPS.—Launched on Saturday 14th inst. from the well known Building establishment of the Messrs. Olive, in Carleton, a fine Ship of about 670 tons, named the *Olive*—She is owned by the builder, Mr. Isaac Olive, of Carleton, and Mr. George Thomas, of this City.

Launched on the 18th inst. from the building yard of Mr. Alexander Sime, a superior copper-fastened Ship of 749 tons, built for Messrs. Allison & Spurr and J. W. Craig.—For model, fastening and finish, this vessel is well calculated to sustain the character of St. John ships.—[Ib.

POTATOES were retailed in the market, to-day, at 5d. a half-peck—a decline of 50 per cent. in the price the article commanded last Saturday.—*Halifax Recorder.*

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.—Mr. Ellis, of Granville Street, has just completed a very curious machine for the carriage of passengers and luggage, without the aid of horse or steam power. The conveyance is composed of three or four rows of seats supported by thin shafts of iron which are connected with the axels of five wheels, propelled by the rotatory motion backwards and forwards of the passengers,—the movement must of course be regular, but is not attended with much exertion. The driver or guide is seated behind a model horse, which is entirely useless. The course of the carriage is directed by a single guide wheel moved by a strong cord.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

The steam ship *Missouri*, Capt. Morin, one of the French line of Packets from Cherbourg to New York, arrived in our harbour on Monday afternoon, having been fallen in with, out of coal, off Sable Island, by Capt. Darby, of the Revenue schr. Daring, through whose assistance she was brought into port. After obtaining a supply of coals and other necessaries, she left again, on Wednesday afternoon, for her original destination.—*Halifax Guardian.*

BOSTON, August 17.—*Appalling Collision at Sea—One Hundred and Seventy-two Lives Lost!*—Ship Shanunga, at this port last evening from Liverpool, reports that on Monday morning the 9th instant, at one o'clock, in latitude 44, 25, longitude 58, 30, the weather being foggy, she came in contact with the Swedish bark Idona, from Hamburg for New York, with two hundred and six persons on board. The Idona sunk in about half an hour. Immediately after the collision, the Shanunga's boats were put out, and with one boat from the bark picked up thirty-four persons only. One hundred and seventy-two persons, including the master, Capt. [illegible] Roberg, were lost.—[Daily Adv.

Captain Patten, of the Shanunga, [illegible] this morning. He is wholly incapacitated, from the depth of his feelings, from entering into any details of [illegible] relative to this melancholy event. He says that no [illegible] could exaggerate the horrors of that awful [illegible]

All the survivors that were saved were picked up from the surface of the water.

It is estimated that something like [illegible] in specie, belonging to the [illegible] went down in the vessel, or on the bodies of the [illegible] individual lost $14,000. It is supposed that Capt. Monnighed

$1400 in gold about his person. The vessel had a full freight for New York.

A subscription for the benefit of the survivors has been opened at the Merchant's Exchange. $700 were [illegible] last evening.—[Traveller

The passengers in the above vessel were composed of industrious Swedes, who were coming to this country with considerable sums of money in their possession, for the purpose of settling at the West. The collision was so sudden and unexpected, and the vessel sunk so soon afterwards, that none had time to dress themselves. The captain and crew of the Shanunga done every thing in their power for the comfort of the survivors, furnishing them spare clothing, &c.; sheets and bunting were converted into garments. One girl, 12 years old, among those saved, lost father, mother, brothers and sisters, and is thus left entirely alone in a strange land. The survivors are entitled to and we trust will receive the sympathies and aid of our fellow citizens.

We learn that a good watch was kept on board the Shanunga; but at the time of the collision the fog was so dense that the bow of the ship could not be seen from the quarter deck. If both these vessels had had lanterns burning brilliantly at their bows, this dreadful accident might not have occurred.—[Boston Journal.

INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS.—A short time since we met a heavily loaded team a little distance from town, carrying chestnut sleepers to the depot. Being of a peculiar shape, we inquired to what use they were to be appropriated. The teamster replied that they were engaged by a contractor, and were to be shipped to Havana, to build a railroad in the island of Cuba! Concord chestnut, once nearly worthless, now bringing a high price, and shipped 2,000 miles to build railroads! We believe the teamster's load was worth about $50, all clear gain through the magic influence of railroads.

A respectable citizen of our town, once resident in Springfield, on the dreary height of land between the Merrimack and the Connecticut, near which the Northern Railroad is to pass, lately informed us he had tried long and earnestly to sell a lot of timber land for $4 per acre, but all in vain. Not long since some gentleman called upon him, and offered $16 per acre, which he accepted, though he might have done better by waiting.—[Congregational Journal, Concord, N. H.

BREAD STUFFS.—The uninterrupted fineness of the weather during the last fortnight still holds out the assurance that our harvest of grain will be a full average one. From all quarters of Europe there is also a general concurrent opinion that the yield will be abundant in the chief grain producing spots. On the 19th May the price of best American Flour in Liverpool was 48 to 49s. Yesterday a considerable sale took place of the same description of Flour at 27s. to 27s. 6d. The highest market price of best Wheat at Mark-lane on Monday the 2nd, when a further reduction again took place of from 8s. to 10s. per quarter below the currency of the previous Monday, was 70s. per quarter. Considerable supplies were brought to market, and sales were with the greatest difficulty effected. The quality of the new Corn exhibited, "rubbed out," was excellent. We regret to state some failures have taken place in the Corn trade, and the rumours that have reached us respecting the credit of some of the London dealers are very unsatisfactory. The harvest is nearly over in France, and has commenced in some of the southern counties of England. With regard to the potato crop, although it may be admitted that partial failures may have taken place, we still entertain the opinion that in general throughout England and Ireland the crop has not suffered.

TRADE.—The state of trade in the manufacturing districts is, on the whole, of a satisfactory character. The "short time" system, as it has been termed, is gradually decreasing, and both in the cotton and woollen districts more extensive orders from abroad are coming forward. This gratifying fact, coupled with the fact of the encouraging prospects before us in consequence of the state of the crops, warrants us to anticipate, ere long, a good and prosperous trade in both cotton and woollen fabrics.—*Willmer & Smith, Aug. 4.*

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The arrivals of Timber from British America consist in July of 19 vessels, 7549 tons. Since the 1st of February the arrivals amount to 58 vessels, 28,382 tons, which compared with those to the same date last year, 100 vessels, 54,335 tons, show a falling off to the extent of 42 vessels, 25,953 tons. The stocks of yellow Pine in the yards are still very large, and the consumptive demand is limited.—*American Pine Timber:* Of St. John, the sales consist of 150 logs (of a cargo offered by auction) at 16½d to 18¾d per foot, and 150 logs, remainder of a parcel, at 15½d to 18d. The latest sales, in cargoes in the yard, have been one of 18 inches average at 16d. per foot; one of 19½ inches at 16½d, and one of 22½ inches at 18½d per foot; by auction, a cargo at 16½d to 17½d per foot, and a parcel of Miramichi at 15½d to 13½d per foot.—*Red Pine:* Two parcels, with cargo, have been sold at 23d per foot.—*Birch*, by auction, 99 logs St. John at 16½d per foot, and 4000 planks at 2½d to 2d 7-10ths per foot.—*New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards:* By auction, a cargo of St. John, at 2½d to 2d 3-10ths, with boards at 1½d; and by private sale several cargoes of St. John at 2½d