have been informed, that a man in
outh, a respectable Mechanic, dropt
ly down dead on Sunday, while putting
shirt.—*Col.*

URE.—A. Richardson, Esq, we are in-
, made a seizure of contraband Ame-
liquors, on Fairbanks' Wharf, on Mon-
st.—*Ib.*

Potato crops are still looking well—
signs of blight.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The hay as
en expected, is a very poor crop. There
et no appearance of disease, so far as
learn, among the potatoes. The
has not shown itself to much extent
the wheat, the crop generally has a
ealthy colour, and the heads well filled,
the straw will be very short.—*Eastern*
icle.

BY R. M. STEAMER.

the morning of Tuesday last the R. M.
r Hibernia arrived at this port, making a
assage of 9 1-2 days from Liverpool.
give the following items.

GREAT BRITAIN.

e has continued quiet, but very steady
ir last issue. Cotton has been in mode-
mand. The prospects of the harvest, and
ence as yet of disease in the potato crop,
nded to lower the price of bread-stuffs.
tal market is steady, and a fair business
rward. Money is still abundant.
weather continues exceedingly fine, and
ng on the green crops to maturity. Har-
has commenced in the southern districts
and, and will be general in a week or two.
crops promise an abundant yield,
onsiderable increase on the excessive mor-
f last week is reported. The deaths from
in the London District, which in the
ast weeks were 152, 330, 678, rose last
o 783. Diarrhœa and dysentery have
nally prevalent. The mortality of Lon-
d Liverpool and some other large towns
er cent. greater than in their neighbour-
nties. The reports from the South coast
re favourable; and at Bristol, the cases
era have diminished. At Salisbury, and
neighbourhood, it makes serious ravages.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

ament was prorogued by commission on the
The following is the

ROYAL SPEECH.

RDS AND GENTLEMEN,

have it in command from her Majesty to in-
m that the state of the public business ena-
r to dispense with your attendance in Par-
and to close the present session. Her
has directed us to express her satisfaction
e zeal and assiduity with which you have
ged the laborious and anxious duties in the
rance of which you have been occupied.
Majesty has given her assent to the import-
asure you have passed to amend the Navi-
laws, in full confidence that the enterprise,
nd hardihood of her people will assure to
full share of the commerce of the world,
intain upon the seas the ancient renown of
ion.
Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you
friendly character of her relations with
powers afford her a just confidence of

preliminaries of peace between Prussia and
k have been signed, under the mediation
Majesty; and her Majesty trusts that this
ion may prove the forerunner of a defini-
pe minent treaty.
Majesty's efforts will continue to be direct-
romote the restoration of peace in those
Europe in which it has been interrupted.

EMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

re commanded by her Majesty to return
thanks for the provision which you have
r the public service. The public expen-
has undergone considerable reduction with-
resent year, and her Majesty will continue
a watchful economy in every branch of
lic service.

RDS AND GENTLEMEN,

re commanded by her Majesty to congratu-
on the happy termination of the war in
ada. The exertions made by the Govern-
India, and the valour displayed by the ar-
e field, demand her Majesty's warmest ac-
ements.
Majesty has observed with gratification the
obedience to the laws which has been ma-
by her subjects during the period which
sed since her Majesty last addressed her
ent.
the characteristic of our constitution that it
the maintenance of order compatible with
est enjoyment of political and civil liberty.
satisfaction with which her Majesty has
the peaceful progress of her people in arts
ntry has been greatly alloyed by the con-
e of severe distress in one part of the Unit-
gdom. Her Majesty has observed with
e your liberal exertions to mitigate the
of this calamity; and her Majesty com-
es to thank you for your unremitting atten-
measures calculated to improve the general
n of Ireland.

It is her Majesty's fervent hope that it may please the Almighty disposer of events to favour the operation of those laws which have been sanctioned by Parliament, and to grant to her Irish people, as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings, the blessings of an abundant harvest and of internal peace.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

EMBARKATION OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT, AND THE ROYAL PROGRESS.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, embarked on the 1st instant on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G. C. H., at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon; and the different members of the court and household, the servants, attendants, &c., having also embarked, the Victoria and Albert, with the royal standard at the main, proceeded, under a salute from Cowes Castel, *en route* to Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Greenock.

With the Victoria and Albert were the following steam-vessels, under the command of Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence:—The Stromboli, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Lord A. W. Beauclerk; the Sphinx, 6, steam-sloop, Commander Hewlett; the Black Eagle, Admiralty sream yacht, Master Commander Cook; and the Vivid, steam-packet, Master Commander Smithett. One of the men-of-war sloops proceeded ahead of the royal yacht, and the other followed astern, the smaller vessels being stationed on the quarters of the stately Victoria and Albert.

The royal squadron got into regular order soon after starting, and proceeded at a very good speed towards the Needles, betokening a fair, happy, and prosperous passage for our beloved Sovereign in this her Majesty's first visit to the Emerald Isle.

It was arranged that the royal squadron should bring up for the night in Yarmouth roads or at Weymouth, and would then proceed direct for Cork.

The most perfect arrangements have been made for the safe conduct of the royal voyagers, and pilots of experience are specially placed off the ports likely to be visited. As before stated, the first port of destination will be Cork, afterwards Dublin, though provision has been made to put in at Waterford, if it is thought desirable. After her Majesty's visit in Dublin is completed, the squadron will go on to Belfast, and thence to Greenock; and after the debarkation of her Majesty and Prince Albert, the royal yacht, with the Fairy, Stromboli, and Sphinx, will return to Portsmouth; the Lucifer and Trident to Cork; the Banshee to Holyhead; the Vivid to Dover; and the Black Eagle to Devonport, to await the orders of the Admiralty.

THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.—"*Buckingham Palace, June* 29, 1849.—The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Commander William Winniett, of the Royal Navy, Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast."

No Officer has deserved better of his country than Sir William Winniett. His services on the pestilential Coast of Africa have been those from which many men would have never survived. As a Naval Officer, he is of some standing in the Service, having entered the navy so early as June, 1807. In his first ship, the *Cleopatra*, he assisted at the capture of the *Topaze* from under the batteries of Guadaloupe, and the reduction of Martinique, in 1809.—Commander W. is a native of Nova Scotia.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—The only topic of worth connected with this part of the United Kingdom relates to the Queen's visit to her Irish subjects.—Cork, Dublin, and Belfast are to be illuminated.—The preparations for the Royal visit have given full employment to the operatives and laboring classes. The lord-lieutenants of counties are to come up to Dublin with addresses.

Dublin has become much crowded, and there are many English and Scotch visitors, with a fair sprinkling of foreigners. The streets, from the universality of the preparations for the Queen's reception, have been described as resembling a vast workshop.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN IRELAND.—If there be faith in chemistry and the O'Gorman Mahon, a discovery has been made in Ireland which is likely to be of more importance to this country than the discovery of gold in California will be to the United States of America. According to the statement of the gentleman in question, the peat or "turf" of the Irish bogs is capable of being converted by a cheap and simple process into a variety of matters of the utmost value. One fourth of Ireland is bog: therefore, one-fourth of Ireland is composed, on the showing of chemistry and the O'Gorman Mahon, of carbon of ammonia, soda, vinegar, naptha, candles, camphine oil, common oil, gas, and ashes. Only think of fifty square miles of candles lying under the feet for the picking up, the ocean of oil of that dimensions, or the volume of gas—to say nothing of the vinegar.

The interest of this discussion was derived from the fact that Lord Ashley bore testimony to the integrity of the patentee—a Mr. Owen: but it is singular, to say the least of it, that the patentee and the discoverer should be both Welshmen—Mr Owen and Mr Rhys. It is, however a discovery which, if it be truly represented, must open to the United Kingdom mines of wealth worth a thousand Californias, having these extraordinary properties, that all the cost of exploiting them will be *clear gain to the people*, while the place from which the treasure is to be withdrawn will be enriched by its removal.

Lord Ashley's statement of the amount of valuable materials into which 100 tons of peat was converted, 100 tons of peat, which cost £5, and the labour of converting it also at £8 more, contained—

Carbon of ammonia	2602 lb.,	value	£12 10 0
Soda	[illegible]	"	8 15 0
Vinegar	4000 lb.,	"	7 10 0
Naptha	30 gals.,	"	7 10 0
Candles	600 lb.,	"	17 10 0
Camphine Oil	600 lb.,	"	5 0 0
Common Oil	800 lb.,	"	3 6 8
Gas	—	"	8 0 0
Ashes	—	"	1 13 4
Total			£91 16 8

Mr. Owen, he said, had tried this experiment not merely on 100 tons, but on thousands of tons of peat, during the whole of the last twelve months. He had expended his capital on it, and received his remuneration, and was ready to stake his character and fortune on the issue. He (Lord Ashley) wished to add, that after the peat was cleared away the soil beneath was found fruitful beyond all description, because it was absolutely saturated with ammonia; and consequently, not only would the country be enriched by the conversion of the peat into valuable materials, but the soil itself would afterwards be found in a far more cultivatible condition.

The introduction of steam navigation, railroads, agricultural chemistry, the application of the electrical fluid (itself unknown 200 years ago) to uses unimagined 20 years ago, and in many other new applications of physical powers, afford pregnant proof of the inexhaustible resources of *material nature.*

THE CROPS.—The late rains have done considerable good to the spring-sown crops, and the grass lands have been greatly benefited. The potatoes are as sound as they were in 1844. We hear of no complaints from any parts of the country, and should the next six weeks set in fair, with dry, warm weather, we shall have, not only in Ireland, but throughout the whole United Kinndom, a most bountiful crop of both cereal produce and potatoes.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

In France a general state of tranquility prevails, the whole attention of the people being passively directed towards some fresh organic change in the form of government; each day the necessity for some such modification of the new constitution becoming more and more acknowledged. Under pretence of assisting at the inauguration of a railway between Tours and Nantes, the President has proceeded to those towns, visiting Saumur, Orleans, Blois, and Angers on his tour. The enthusiasm of the people in his favour seems to be on the increase. At a future period he will proceed southwards, and visit Bordeaux and Lyons, and perhaps Marseilles, taking the great intervening towns on his route.

We regret to learn that the cholera has broken out again in the provinces of the Tarn, the Tarn et Garronne, the Haute Garrone, the Cote d'Or, the Nievre, and the Yonne. The opening of the Tannerre railroad has been postponed, in consequence of the disease raging in that neighbourhood.

Business was somewhat active yesterday on the Bourse, and prices improved, but the cause of which is not stated.

ITALY.

From Rome and Italy we learn nothing further than that the Pope has made an arrangement to carry on the Government by a commission, and that his return to his capital is indefinitely postponed. Garibaldi has wandered over the Papal States; when last heard of he was at San Sepulcro, moving towards Rimini. He meditates, it is said, joining the Venetians, or, crossing the Adriatic, to raise an insurrection in Croatia. He appears to have an army of about 4000 men with him. An Austrian division is moving down from Bologna towards Rimini with a view to intercept him. Some doubt has been cast upon the authenticity of the statement we gave last week, upon the authority of the French Telegraph, that peace was actually signed between Piedmont and Austria; but the French journals again repeat the same story, with particulars of the reduction of the pecuniary demands of Austria from 75 millions of francs to 20 millions paid down, and the remainder in annual sums of 11 millions. This, however, needs confirmation, as the relations of the King of Sardinia and his Parliament are by no means satisfactory.—There is still a powerful war party in Piedmont, and in Genoa also.

DEATH OF THE EX-KING CHARLES ALBERT.—By the arrival of the mail-packet Montrose, with advices from Lisbon to the 29th of July, we learn that the ex-King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, died, after intense suffering, on the 28th of July. His body was embalmed, and placed in the cathedral, to await the arrival of a steamer appointed to take his remains to Genoa. On his death becoming known, the church-bells of Oporto were tolled, minute guns were fired, and the public offices were ordered to be closed for three days. A general mourning was likewise directed, to last for eight days, as an additional mark of respect to the deceased.

HUNGARY.

The Hungarian war rages with unrelenting fury. During the past week we are more in the dark than ever respecting the military operations going on. It seems, nevertheless, certain that Georgey has quitted the line of the Danube, after having cut through the Russian lines, and he entered Kashau on the 21st ultimo. Three corps of Russians were at Gyongos, on the road from Hatvan to Miskolcz, on the 22nd. Prince Paskiewitch had his head quarters, on the 23th, at Gyongos, and some of his advanced party had proceeded in the direction between Kashau and Tokay. Dembinski, it is said, has taken up his position on the banks of the Theiss, along the line of railroad from Szegled to Szolnok, stretching to the south-west of Jass Berenyi. The town of Czigy Kata is the pivot of his operations; threatening to attack the flank of the Russians, while Bem is in a position equally to assail the Austrians. The account of the defeat of Jellachich is confirmed. The commander who drove him into Syrmia appears to be Guyon. Of Bem we know little or nothing; he appears to be in Transylvania, but in what precise spot we are not correctly informed. From the latest accounts the Hungarian forces are computed at 160,000 men, with 250 guns; the Landstrum is not included.—There are four divisions; the first under Georgey, the second under Dembinski, the third under Vetter, and the fourth, the least numerous but best disciplined, under Bem. The Russian reserves are now moving to the eastwards. The grand reserve of 80,000 men left in Gallicia is advancing towards the seat of war, and we believe that in a very short time a serious battle will take place. It is scarcely to be wondered that the Hungarians and Poles should carry the war into the enemy's country.—Accordingly we are told that another grand conspiracy has been discovered at St. Petersburg; and it is said, that no fewer than 289 persons have been arrested in the Russian capital as implicated in the plot, which had for its object the overthrow of the present dynasty and the erection of a Republic.—Its ramifications were spread over the whole of the empire.

☞ The Article prepared on the Industrial School, Muncy, W. C. has been unavoidably crowded out.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Since our last, Letters have been received from Rev. W. Smith, Rev. G. O. Huestis, Rev. R. Knight, Rev. E. Botterall, Rev. A. McNutt, Rev. J. Narraway, Rev. W. C. Beals (with remittance), Rev. W. McCarty (with remittance), Rev. R. E. Crane, (with remittance); with subscribers and amended lists. Also, one from the Rev. W. Faulkener, St. John's, N. F. (his request will be attended to by first Steamer), and one from Mr. Nathan Lockhart, Horton, (whose papers have been regularly mailed here, addressed to the care of Mr, James Pitts, per request of the Rev. R. Weddall.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Sheffield: The back numbers have not reached us. We have none of the date required to supply without breaking sets, we have sent the rest.

Cornwallis: Cannot our Agent supply the back numbers to the subscriber whose name he has sent, as he has been receiving one extra copy from the beginning of the new Series?

St. John., N. B.: Parcels are sent by this mail to Rev. H. Daniel, and Rev. H. Busby.

Article from Charlottetown, and "Clara," in our next.

☞ We must again call attention to our "Standi[illegible] Post Off[illegible] written [illegible] not be [illegible] received [illegible] it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to decipher them.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, 2d instant, at Coverdale, County of Albert, by the Rev. Wm. Allan, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Isaac Turner, Jun. of Harvey, to Miss Elizabeth Steves, of Coverdale.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. F. Smallwood, Mr. Francis Ross, to Miss Ann Ellison—both of Halifax.

DEATHS.

On Saturday night last, after a protracted illness, Jemima, wife of Mr. Geo. Drake, senr., aged 58 years, a native of Devonport, Eng.

On the 12th August, 1849, at the Gore, Douglas, Mary Eliza, Daughter of Mr. Henry Blois, in the 16th year of her age.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Monday—Schr. Union, Marshall, St. Thomas; schr. J G Archibald, Martell, 10 days from Salem, schr. Guide, Thomas, Plymouth, U. S.

Tuesday—Steamer Hibernia, Stone, Liverpool, G. B., 9¼ days.

Wednesday—New Brig Minerva, Broad Cove, Lunenburgh; brigt. William & Mary, Beamsn, 25 days from St. Kitts; steamer Falcon, Corbin, 4 days from Newfoundland.

Thursday—Brigt Transit, St. Vincent, 26 days.

MEMORANDA.

The Admiral was at Newfoundland, and would sail first fair wind.

Philadelphia, 11th—Ar. Euphrates, Halifax.

Baltimore, 11th—Ar. Relief, Halifax.

New York, 11th—Ar. Neapolcon, Windsor.

Providence, 11th—Ar. Mazeppa, Pictou.

Boston, 13th—Ar. Exile, Weymouth, N. S.; Villager, Liverpool, N. S.; Eagle, Yarmouth, N. S.; Albion, Cunningham, La Have, N. S.; British Hero, Laurence, Cumberland, N. S.

NOTICE.

JOHN D. NASH

WOULD give notice to his friends and the public, that he still continues in the AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION Business, and will be glad, particularly, to attend to sales on the wharfs, or out-door & Household Sales of Furniture, &c. &c.; Also to attend to the *buying* and *selling* of *Stocks, Bills of Exchange* and every description of Goods for parties at a very moderate BROKAGE, (*and would take this opportunity to say to all who may have demands against the firm of Tremain & Nash, that he will attend to sales of any descriptions for such and allow four fifths of the commission to go to the Credit of the firm.*)

He will still continue at the old Stand No. 12, DUKE STREET, having 2 large Lofts, and a good Cellar, he will be glad to take in Storage at a moderate rent; could take in a few Tons Screwed Hay, for a short time.

☞ Parties sending goods to him for Sale may depend upon the proceeds being paid over without any unnecessary delay. W 2m.

ACADIA from London, ADELAIDE & CORSAIR from Liverpool.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the above arrivals, his usual supply of Spring Goods, among which are, Gold Leaver WATCHES, Gilt, Silver and Steel Ornaments in great variety, China Vases, Fancy Stationery, Fishing Tackles, Ladies' superior Dressing Cases, Paper Machie and Rose Wood Ladies' Desks and Work Boxes, Fancy Soap, Hair, Tooth and Nail BRUSHES, superior Table Cutlery, Pocket & Pen Knives, with a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention.

— ALSO —

74 Pieces of Superior quality and newest pattern

FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

Which will be sold at reduced prices from this date Sheep Skin and Cocoa Fancy Grass Mats.

May 18. PETER NORDBECK.

3rd AUGUST, 1849.

NEW PUBLICATION

ON THE

Industrial Resources

OF

NOVA SCOTIA.

BY A. GESNER, ESQ.,

SURGEON AND FELLOW OF THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at the Book Stores of A. & W. McKinlay, 16 Granville Street, and Wm Grant, junr., the above work, comprehending the Physical Geography, Topography,

August 11. 4i

"Star Life Assurance Company,

OF LONDON.

THE AGENCY of this Company has been established in this [illegible] since about three [illegible] and has made some progress, and up to the present time, without a claim being made upon it. The Directors have recently instructed the Agent to allow persons insuring for the whole term of Life, to pay one half the premium for the first five years, and give a note bearing Interest, for the remaining half, upon the same condition as the National Loan Fund Association. As the proportion of profits divided among the Policy holders, with participations, is greater in this than any other Company—being 90 per cent.—it therefore recommends itself to the favourable consideration of all persons intending to insure, the rates being as low as in any other Company. If persons would [illegible] the subject of Life Assurance their serious consideration, they would be convinced that it is the very best investment to be found for a moderate annual sum of money, for the benefit of their families after they are taken from them. The attention of heads of families in this Province generally, and those of *Wesleyans* in particular, is earnestly invited to this subject, and while the blessing of Health is enjoyed, to call upon the Agent of the "STAR" Association for admission into the Society; who will furnish all necessary blanks and give every information requisite at his office in Jerusalem Warehouse, Hollis Street.

DANIEL STARR.

Card.

THE Subscriber conceives it but due to his friends to thank them for past encouragement and presumes to solicit the continuance of their favours. He expects shortly to receive his usual stock of London Paints, which he warrants Brandrams No. 1. Orders left at his shop No 30, Jacob Street, or (for the convenience of residence in the north end of the city) at his dwelling, opposite the east front of the Round Church, Brunswick street, will receive his best attention.

☞ A man and two boys wanted.

April 20, 1849. JOHN F SMYTH.