The Observer.

SAINT JOHN. OCTOBER 30, 1849.

The R. M. S. Europa, 11½ days from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning, with 137 passengers, 9 of whom were landed at that place.

The Europa passed the Hibernia, on the 13th, off the Bell Buoy, going into Liverpool. She was fourteen days from New York.

The Revenue.—The Revenue returns continue to indicate an increase in the trade and general expenditure of the country. The aggregate result is that on the total ordinary revenue there is an increase of £276,093 on the quarter ending 5th inst., and £222,367 on the year; showing an increase ratio of improvement.

State of Trade.—If we except the great excitement which has prevailed in the Cotton Market, business during the past week has not been active.

The Produce Markets, both here and in London, continue to receive large supplies, and for most descriptions of goods there has been a moderate enquiry.

The Corn Markets are firmer, and prices, if any thing, have an advancing tendency; nevertheless the transactions going forward are by no means extensive.

In cured provisions a moderate amount of business has been transacted, prices of most articles being firm.

There is considerable steadiness in the Iron Trade.

From the manufacturing districts we have accounts which state that in and around Manchester, a healthy trade prevails.

The Money Market is liberally supplied, and the rate of interest easy.

Cotton Market.—Throughout the week the Cotton Market has been much excited.

On Monday when the Europa's advices were known, prices immediately advanced ½d. per lb., and both spinners and speculators purchased to a large extent.

Tuesday was a holiday at all the public offices; and on Wednesday when the market re-opened, the buying was as brisk as ever, 30,000 bales having changed hands.

On Thursday the sales were 20,000, and yesterday a large business was transacted at very full prices, which are now ¾d. to ½d. per lb. dearer than on this day week.

The sales of the week extend to 116,770 bales, of which speculators have taken 48,000 and exporters 17,000 bales, leaving the trade 66,000 bales.

Flour Market.—Flour is not much altered in value, being quoted at 23s. 6d. for Western Canal and Philadelphia, 19s. to 21s. for New Western, 24s. for Baltimore, and 25s. per barrel for Ohio.

Old Sour Flour is worth 21s. to 21s. 6d. per barrel.

Wheat is held at 4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. per bush.

At present there is no Indian Meal on the market.

A great meeting had been held in London denouncing the proposed Austrian Loan of £7,000,000.

The Evangelical Alliance have concluded their sittings in Glasgow.

Sir John Franklin.—The cheering news which we communicated last week respecting the probable safety of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions, who have been ice bound for years in the Arctic seas has been every where productive of delight. Whatever may be thought of the practical benefit likely to result from the many attempts which have been made to explore the north-west passage, the deepest interest and the highest admiration must ever attach to the conduct of men who peril life in the pursuit of science, and endure excessive privations even when most successful.

There seems to be something stronger than presumption—almost a moral certainty that our gallant countrymen still survive in the inhospitable precincts of Prince Regent's Inlet.

Cotton Trade.—It is much to be regretted, that every succeeding account from the United States gives stronger indications of a short crop of cotton, an abundance of which is so essential to the prosperity of the manufactories of this country and the well-being of the numerous hands they give employment to; should, however, our worst fears be realised, it is fortunate that we have plenty of cheap food, which will considerably mitigate the evil we anticipate.

So great has been the increase in the consumption of American cotton, that with a crop of 2,726,000 bales, there is a decrease in the stocks in this country, in the United States, and on the continent of Europe.

France and the rest of Europe have, including the exports from this country, taken upwards of 850,000 bales. The United States have consumed 520,000 bales, besides 110,000 bales not included in their computation of crop, being cotton which never entered their ports of receipt, but was forwarded from the plantations to the mills in the interior: this, added to the computed crop, would show an actual production of 2,840,000 bales; yet more than this quantity has been really consumed. What then will be our situation, should the coming crop prove as small as anticipated? Consumption must from necessity be very much reduced; though not materially, in all probability, until a further advance in price has taken place.

The stock of cotton now in this port is 499,843 bales, of which 348,734 are American. Last year, it was 565,258 bales, of which 399,657 were American; and the imports from the United States, from the 13th of October to the close of the year, were 130,000. This year, they do not promise to be half that quantity; so that, with very moderate outgoings, we must commence next year with an unusually small stock.

During the period from the year 1829 to 1848, there has been an increase in the production of cotton in the United States, of 173 per cent. During the same period there has been an increase in the consumption of cotton in the United States, of 347 per cent., and in Great Britain an increase of 144 per cent. In the import of other descriptions of cotton into Great Britain, there is a decrease in 30 years of 3 per cent., and an increase in the consumption of 15 per cent.—*Liverpool Journal.*

The Queen Dowager.—We regret to state that the report of Queen Adelaide's improved health is totally unfounded, as her Majesty is still suffering from severe illness.—*Globe.*

On Wednesday, the Queen and the royal family left Osborne House for Windsor Castle.

The Queen has appointed the Bishop of Chester, Clerk of the Closet in ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the late Bishop of Norwich.

The Queen Dowager has forwarded a donation of £200 to the Association for Promoting the Relief of Destitution in the Metropolis, to be applied towards the relief of the widows of those who have died of cholera.

A cabinet council (the third within a week,) was held at the Foreign office, on Monday afternoon. It is rumoured that the Russian and Turkish question has led to these repeated re-unions of the cabinet.

Lady Franklin is now in Edinburgh, on her way to London.

The wounded of the Punjaub were landed at Chatham last week; and it was a mournful sight to see the number of poor fellows that were maimed of their limbs. Twenty of the men have each lost an arm, and eight men have each lost a leg.

Admiral Sir Edward Owen, G. C. B., G. C. H., died on Sunday, aged 83.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has contributed £100 to the Lambeth anti-cholera and dwellings' improvement committee.

Death of Mr G. E. Anson.—This gentleman, who was with the court during the recent sojourn in Scotland, died suddenly on Monday morning, at Needwood, in Staffordshire. This event has caused deep affliction to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to whom he had been for nearly ten years a confidential and attached servant. By the demise of this lamented gentleman, the following lucrative appointments become vacant about the court:—keeper of Her Majesty's privy purse (salary £2,000 per annum); treasurer of the household, and secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; treasurer and comptroller to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and member of the Prince's council for the duchy of Cornwall. Mr. Anson was private secretary to the late Viscount Melbourne, during part of the tenure of office as premier of that nobleman. In October, 1837, he married the Hon. Georgiana Mary Harbourd, eldest daughter of the third Lord Suffield, by whom he leaves a youthful family to lament his loss.

Resignation of the Bishop of Madras.—The Right Rev. Dr. T. G. Spencer, one of our oldest colonial bishops, has intimated his intention of no longer presiding over the diocese of Madras, in consequence of his impaired health. The duties connected with the administration of the spiritual affairs of this diocese are of a most laborious character, converts to Christianity having been made by thousands, more especially at Tinevelly and Tanjore. The Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry, who has spent a large portion of his life as a missionary in India, and who for some years held the Archdeaconry of Calcutta, has been nominated as his successor.

The Lord Mayor of London has invited the Edinburgh Town Council to dine with him at the Mansion-house before his retirement from office. The invitation has arisen, we believe, out of the honour conferred a few weeks ago on Sir James Duke, in making him a burgess of the city of Edinburgh.

Plays at Windsor Castle.—The preliminary arrangements for a series of theatrical performances at Windsor Castle during the last week of December and first week of January, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Charles Kean, have just been completed. The eminent tragedian had the honour of an interview last week with Prince Albert, when the details were discussed, and her Majesty's royal pleasure communicated to Mr. Kean.

Prince Albert a Judge of Cattle.—The first prize in bulls was gained by an animal named Boatswain, at the recent meeting of the North Lancashire Agricultural Society at Lytham. When this animal was exhibited among the short horns at the Royal Agricultural Society of England, held at York in 1848, Prince Albert was so struck with his beauties that he walked up, and patting him, said that however the prize might be allotted, that was his favourite.

Aberdeen Cattle Trade.—There were exported from Aberdeen in 1828, 150 head of cattle. In 1848-9 the number was 18,300. If we estimate the return for these at £20 a-head, the gross receipts from the London and Yorkshire markets are shown to have been £3,300,000. Fifty years ago, £3,000 would have paid for all the cattle sold to the southern drovers. Twenty years ago, perhaps, £10,000 was the value of the surplus stock of the country; but what prodigious advances have been made since a direct communication with London was opened up.

Proposed New Town of Perth.—The foundation stone of the first building of the proposed new town to be erected on the grounds of St. Leonard's Hall, belonging to the Glover Incorporation, was laid with masonic honors, on Thursday the 27th ultimo, by Robert Martin, Esq., Right Worshipful Master of the Royal Arch Lodge, Perth.

Expenses of Her Majesty's Visit to Glasgow.—At a meeting of Glasgow Town Council last week, the clerk read a minute of the Magistrates with regard to the expenses on her Majesty's visit, which showed that the total sum for pulisading the streets amounted to £339 1s. 5d.; the triumphal arch, £399 6s.; the dinner on the occasion, £117; and the total expenses for the whole arrangements amounted to £1876 3s. 2d.

The premises of Messrs. Gooche and Cousins, London-wall, London, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last, and property was destroyed of the value of nearly £100,000.

Since 1839, 64,058 new houses have been built in London, and 1,652 new streets have been made in the same time, representing 200 miles in length. During the same period the population has increased by 325,904 souls.

On Wednesday, the first stone of the great city prison at Holloway was laid by the Lord Mayor. On the stone, which weighs 4½ tons, the following sentence is inscribed:—"May God preserve the city of London, and make this place 'a terror to evil-doers.'"

A large oyster bed, supposed to be two miles long, has been discovered near the South Scroby, off Yarmouth, or rather Bury. The "diggings" in this new California have already been extensive.

A very large quantity of preserved meat, contained in 46,602 canisters, has arrived in London, from Russia.

Lord Brougham completed his seventy-first year on Wednesday week.

The *Herald* says that during the last three months more than 50,000 persons have died of the prevailing epidemic.

The county of Hereford, and the towns of Stafford, Stourport, Bewdley, Stourbridge, and Congleton, have not been visited by the prevailing scourge.

A Sheffield paper estimates that 18,000 elephants must be killed every year, in order to supply the ivory used by the cutlers of that town.

Professor Buckland, the geologist, at the late meeting of the British Association, declared Birmingham to be built upon one of the most salubrious rocks in the world.

The vessel Jane Frances, arrived from Launceston, Van Dieman's land, has brought 1494 bags of wheat as a portion of her cargo, the produce of that distant colony.

At present, German goods are regularly imported into Birmingham, and re-sold to the factors there for distribution throughout England.

Mr. Elihu Burritt left in the royal mail steamer Niagara, for America, on Saturday last, after a sojourn in this country of upwards of three years.

The return of the Pope to Rome it is stated was fixed for the 15th inst.

Mr. J. F. Neilson, for many years at the head of the reporting department of the *Times*, has become the editor of the *Glasgow Constitutional.*

Lord J. Russell Awakening.—We learn from a source on which we can rely, that Lord John Russell has fully resolved on introducing, in the ensuing session of Parliament, a variety of important financial reforms. The aggregate saving to the country will, we are told, be great.—[Morning Advertiser.

A letter from Beyrout of the 31st August, says—"Sir Moses Montefiore has founded at Damascus a large hospital and two primary schools for indigent Jews, among whom he has also distributed 160,000 Turkish piastres (about 10,000l.) The Jews of Damascus, in order to testify their gratitude to Sir Moses Montefiore for these acts of benevolence, have bestowed on him the title of Nassi (Prince) of the Israelites of Damascus."

The celebrated Humboldt completed his eightieth year on the 14th September.

On Wednesday week some gentlemen dined at Spalding, Lincolnshire, off some corned beef, which had been inclosed in a tin case in March 1840, and which was pronounced to be very good, though a little too salt.

The Duke of Northumberland is at present expending £50,000 in improving the cottages of the tenantry on his estates—a noble investment; a most rare sanitary reformer.

Gutta Percha has been applied for the conveyance of water into Birmingham, and found well adapted for the purpose.

The Austrian fleet consists at present of 4 frigates, 6 corvettes, 12 brigs, 4 galleys, 9 steam vessels, and 115 small craft, such as gun boats, piroques, &c.

About 100 individuals are reported to have been sent to Siberia, in consequence of the lately discovered conspiracy against the Russian government.

Russia has thirty ships of the line in the Baltic, and fifteen in the Black Sea, with as many frigates.

Ireland.—It would seem, from passing events in Ireland, that the political excitement of that country is reviving. Conciliation hall has once more been opened: letters of adhesion, as of old, have been read from the chair, and £25 5s. of "rent" has been collected.

As the grain throughout Ireland seems now to be completely gathered in, we have fewer reports of the system of corn plundering; but the origin of the evil continues, and until dealt with in some spirit of inexorable justice to both the antagonistic parties, binding each to the strict performance of their duties as well as their rights we cannot hope that these predial disturbances will cease and be banished altogether from the land.

The long expected blow has been struck at last. Lord Roden has been dismissed from the commission of the peace, and similar justice has been dealt out to Messrs. Francis and William Beers. Lord Roden has published a letter in reply to the Lord Chancellor, justifying his conduct, and bowing to the decision of the government. It is firmly but temperately written. The *Newry Telegraph* contains a long report of the proceedings at Castlewellan petty sessions, on Tuesday last, when the Magistrates again refused to receive informations against the Orange party. There were sixteen magistrates on the bench, fifteen of whom, including the Marquis of Downshire, voted against bringing the Orangemen to justice.

Ireland.—The harvest, in Ireland, having now been generally gathered in, sold, or carried away, the battles with bailiffs have become less numerous; in general, landlords are reducing rents, forgiving arrears, and acting considerately and prudently, but those who will have the "pound of flesh" are still numerous enough to render an adjustment of the landlord and tenant question urgent and imperative. Fortunately, the potato rot is not so fatal in many districts as reported; and, although prices are low, the potato is a security against absolute hunger. In that assurance, politics again attract notice, and the vacancy in the representation of Cork has discovered legislative ambition ardent in a crowd of aspiring statesmen. Repeal candidates are the favourites; and the result will show whether the desire for local legislation is dormant or abiding.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the City of Dublin Regiment of Militia being distinguished by the name of "the Queen's Own Regiment of the Militia of the City of Dublin."

It is worthy of observation, that upon Lord Stanley's departure from visiting his estates in this county, he was recognized at the railway junction near Tipperary, and vociferously cheered by a large assembly. This is but one of the many acts of gratitude evinced towards his lordship for his kindness to the tenantry of his locality.—*Clonmel Chron.*

Liverpool, October 13.

The condition of the fugitive Poles and Hungarians is told impressively in the following letter of Kossuth to Lord Palmerston. The base Turks, unable to defend them, suggested that there was safety in apostacy; and we learn with pain that Bem and about twenty officers have forfeited their fame by becoming Mahometans! The men are revealed in the act, and in contemplating their degradation, we cease to wonder that the Magyar camp wanted moral elevation. Bem may repudiate Heaven in hatred to Russia, but he is not the general to pluck laurels from the brow of Paskiewitch.

Kossuth gained the national confidence, but yet he did not impress himself on the business in hand. This spirit did not pervade the government, and he did not appreciate the difficulty, and of course failed in the means of meeting it. There was, in truth, no lack of soldiers, no deplorable deficiency of material, but there was no general, no discipline, no predominant mind to prepare for and win victory. Bem, as it turns out, was a political fanatic, or mercenary trooper, without moral dignity or military skill. Dembenski was a mere soldier, brave and honest; and Georgey, though not deficient in strategy, had no proper ambition, no true love of glory, and of course was no general. The vast renown of triumphing, as Washington did, had less charms for him than Russian gold, and the base fellow, though offered a crown, preferred eternal opprobrium,—with permission to live rich and despised.—In selecting him, Kossuth showed a want of that appreciation in which Napoleon excelled. Bonaparte knew that men were born to be generals and poets, and could not be made. Discipline and ordinary tactics are within the intelligence of military men of due experience; but nearly all great generals have betrayed the martial instinct in their first campaign;—Napoleon and Wellington early in life; Cromwell and Frederick the Great, late in life; Clive passed at once from the desk to the tent—from the counting-house to victory; and Kossuth should, therefore, have sought the instinct, not the experience. If this were better known, there would be no want of generals, when great generals are wanted.

Bem, it is said, assumes the name of Amurath, and becomes a three-tailed pasha with the Turks.

There has not been time to know the decision of the Czar on the refusal of Turkey to surrender the fugitives; but the prevailing opinion is, that Nicholas will own discomfiture, and refuse to encounter the anger of England and France. A different opinion, however, prevails in well-informed quarters, but unless the man be demented, he will remain quiet.—*Journal.*

KOSSUTH'S LETTER TO LORD PALMERSTON.

A letter, dated Widdin, September 20th, from Kossuth to Lord Palmerston, has been published. It establishes some facts, which the public were slow to believe. The writes says:—

"Hungary has deserved from her kings the historical epithet of 'generous nation,' for she never allowed herself to be surpassed in loyalty and faithful adherence to her sovereigns by any nation in the world.

"Nothing but the most revolting treachery, the most tyrannical oppression, and cruelties unheard of in the words of history—nothing but the infernal doom of annihilation to her national existence, preserved through a thousand years, through adversities so numerous, were able to rouse her to oppose the fatal sucke aimed at her life, to enable her to repulse the tyrannical assault of the ungrateful Hapsburghs, or to accept the struggle for life, honour, and liberty forced upon her. And she has nobly fought that holy battle, in which, with the aid of Almighty God, she prevailed against Austria, whom we crushed to the earth, standing firm even when attacked by the Russian giant, in the consciousness of justice, in our hope in God, and in our hope, my lord, in the generous feeling of your great and glorious nation, the natural supporter of justice and humanity throughout the world. But this is over; what tyranny began has been by treachery concluded: on all sides abandoned, my poor country has fallen, not through the overwhelming power of two great empires, but by the faults, and I may say the treason, of her own sons.

"Russia only has gained at this sanguinary game; she has extended and strengthened her influence in the east of Europe, and threatens already, in a fearful manner, with outstreaching arms, not only the integrity, but the moral basis of the Turkish empire.

"May it please you, my lord, to allow me to communicate to your Excellency a most revolting condition which the Turkish government, at the suggestion of Russia, is about to impose upon us poor homeless exiles.

"Many of my brethren in misfortune had preceded me on the Turkish territory. I followed thither in the hope that I should be permitted to pass to England, and there, under the protection of the English people—a protection never yet denied to persecuted man—allowed to repose for awhile my weary head on the hospitable shores of your happy island.

"But even with these views I would rather have surrendered myself to my deadliest enemy than to cause any difficulties to the Turkish government, whose situation I well knew how to appreciate, and therefore did not intrude on the Turkish territories, without previously inquiring whether I and my companions in misfortune would be willingly received, and the protection of the Sultan granted to us.

"We received the assurance that we were welcome guests.

"Even the ambassadors of England and France, to whom I ventured in the name of humanity to appeal, were so kind as to assure me of their full sympathy.

"His Majesty, the Sultan, was also so gracious as to give a decided negative to the inhuman pretensions of our extradition demanded by Russia and Austria.

"But a fresh letter from his Majesty the Czar arrived in Constantinople, and its consequences was the suggestion sent to us by an express messenger of the Turkish Government, that the Poles and Hungarians, and particularly myself, Count Casimir Bathiany, minister of Foreign affairs of Hungary under my government, and the Generals Messaros and Perezel, (all present here) would be surrendered unless we chose to abjure the faith of our forefathers in the religion of Christ, and become Mussulmans. And thus five thousand Christians are placed in the terrible alternative either of facing the scaffold or of purchasing their lives by abandoning their faith. So low is already fallen the once mighty Turkey, that she can devise no other means to answer or evade the demands of Russia.

My answer does not admit of hesitation. Between death and shame the choice can be neither dubious nor difficult. . . . . God's will be done. I am prepared to die; but as I think this measure dishonorable and injurious to Turkey, whose interests I sincerely have at heart, and as I feel it a duty to save my companions in exile, if I can, from a degrading alternative, I have replied to the Grand Vizier in a conciliatory manner, and took also the liberty to apply to Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupich for their generous aid against this tyrannic act.

"I am informed that the whole matter is a cabal against the ministry of Reschid Pasha, whose enemies would wish to force him to our extradition in order to lower it in public estimation and render impossible its continuance in office. It is certain, that in the grand council held on the 9th and 10th of September, after a tumultuous debate, the majority of the council declared in favour of our extradition, the majority of the ministry against it. No decision was come to, in consequence of the altercation which took place; but, notwithstanding, the ministry thought fit to make us the revolting suggestion I have named.

"As to my native country, Turkey does, I believe, already feel the loss of the neglected opportunity of having given at least some moral help to enable it to check the advance of the common enemy.

"No friends to the Turkish government would spring up from my blood shed by her broken faith, but many deadly foes.

"What steps it may be expedient that you should take, what we have a right to expect from the well known generosity of England, it would be hardly fitting for me to enter on. I place my own and my companions' fate in your hands, my lord, and in the name of humanity throw myself under the protection of England.

"Time presses—our doom may in a few days be sealed. Allow me to make an humble personal request. I am a man, my lord, prepared to face the worst; and I can die with a free look at heaven, as I have lived. But I am also, my lord, a husband, son, and father; my poor, true-hearted wife, my children, and my noble old mother, are wandering about Hungary. They will probably soon fall into the hands of those Austrians who delight in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecutions. I conjure your Excellency, in the name of the Most High, to put a stop to these cruelties by your powerful mediation, and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the soil of the generous English people.

"As to my poor—my loved and noble country—must she, too, perish for ever? Shall she, unaided, abandoned to her fate, and unavenged, be doomed to annihilation by her tyrants? Will England, once her hope, not become her consolation?"

Russia and Turkey.—Although the Porte persists in refusing the extradition of the Hungarian and Polish refugees, it has still refused to remove any of them from Widdin, except in the case of some French and English subjects, reclaimed by their respective ambassadors. The liberation of General Guyon and Messrs. Longworthy and Macdonald, has been demanded by Sir Stratford Canning, and these gentlemen will be set free.

The *Journal de Constantinople* has the following on the subject of the Hungarian refugees:—"Nothing new has taken place relative to the question of the extradition of the political refugees who are at Widdin. Things remain *in status quo* until the return of Faud Effendi, who has proceeded to St. Petersburgh with the reply of the Porte."

The Hungarian generals who had submitted at Arad had already been sentenced (it is said) to the extreme penalty of death, and the sentences had been transmitted to Vienna for confirmation. The fatal list included the names of Generals Aulich, Nagy-Sandor, Leingen, Damjanich, and the poet Augustus Bayer. The papers teem with heart-rending accounts of the desolation of Hungary.

Will Russia Fight?—The Irish organ of Lord Clarendon thus speaks of the probability of a war; "One fact seems to be certain, that the English government first, and subsequently the French, despatched each of them energetic notes to the cabinet of St. Petersburg. It is not so certain that they also sent a *joint note*—perhaps this might be considered too menacing—the object of the Great Western cabinets being to preserve peace, not to provoke war. The Emperor of Russia is hot and heady, and he is to be coaxed out of his arrogant humour if possible. All right, doubtless, if one can suppose him to be swayed by diplomacy—all right, if we can imagine that the demand he has made for the blood of the exiles, has been the mere result of an ungovernable pride and hasty temper—likely to be mollified or diverted from its purpose by justice, reason, or even the most vulgar policy. Is the Czar this sort of man? The history of his life would warrant us to conclude the very reverse. There is not a single trait in his character, not a solitary event in his life, which would justify the inference that he is open to the most respectful and deferential remonstrance, if he have the power, or he imagines that he has, of successful resistance. It will altogether depend upon his opinion, and not upon ours, whether he really possesses the power, without any serious or ulterior detriment to himself, of plunging Europe into a general war. Now, suppose he should resolve to make the desperate plunge. Are we, is France, is England, quite sure that he will enter the field against us, that he will embark on the waters—without an ally?—that he will fight the Combined Powers *single-handed?*—For our own parts, we are not inclined to come to any such comfortable conclusion. We believe he may reckon on Austria, such as she is. We believe he may calculate for some time on the neutrality of Prussia—the prate of the English flunkies on the continent, and the Prussian newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding. Suppose, then, this to be the case, how is *France* to reach him, should he declare war against that country, as well as against England? Why, France can only come at the Czar *by conquering Austria*—by invading Italy, and sending an army into Hungary. But then, Prussia will be called into the field whether she will or no. What then? Oudinot must go to the Rhine. He must throw himself into the disaffected provinces. In short, there must be, in such a concatenation of events, a general war. We have not put any question with regard to our 'action' in the premises. We shall blow the Russian fleet, if we catch it, out of the water. And it is not clear to us but that we may seize Cronstadt, and blockade St. Petersburgh. But the war, if there should be one, will not be decided on the seas."

Mr. Cobden on Teetotalism.—At a recent temperance meeting in Exeter-hall, a letter was read from Mr. Cobden, who said:—"Put my name down for a guinea to your excellent project. I don't know how it is that I have never made the plunge, and joined the teetotallers. Nobody has more faith than I in the truth of your doctrine, both in a physical and moral point of view. I have acted upon the principle that fermented and distilled drinks are useless for sustaining our strength; for the more work I have had to do, the more I have resorted to the pump and the tea-pot (laughter). As for the moral bearings of the question, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that all other reforms together would fail to confer as great blessings upon the masses as that of weaning them from intoxicating drinks."

Abstinence Tea Party.—On Thursday evening a highly respectable company of the friends of Temperance took tea together at the Temperance Hall, Bond-street. The object of the meeting was to present a testimonial of respect, from the Liverpool Sons of Temperance, to Captain G. King, of Pugwash, Nova Scotia, for his kindness and attention to the cause since his arrival in England. The chair was occupied by James Fisher, Esq., of St. John, N. B. The room was well filled, and a great number of ladies were present.—*Liverpool Journal, Oct. 13.*

Sir John Franklin.—The Halifax Recorder of Saturday 1st says—The R. M. Steamer Caledonia arrived yesterday morning from Boston. Among her passengers was Sir John Richardson, returning to England, from an unsuccessful journey overland to the Arctic regions in quest of Sir John Franklin.

An American whaler, arrived at New Bedford from Davis's Straits, corroborates the accounts which have been received in England of Sir John Franklin's safety.

The heavy thunder storm of Wednesday morning last was even more severely felt in Halifax than in this city, or than was there remembered for several years past.

Last night and to-day we have been visited with a strong Southerly gale, which since noon to-day has been accompanied by heavy rain.

New System of Vocal Music.—We attended Mr. Bennison's Lecture last evening, in St. Stephen's Hall, and we cannot but express our satisfaction of the very lucid manner in which the Lecturer brought his intended plan of instruction before the audience, and explained its many advantages over the method at present in use. The science of vocal music, hitherto deemed so difficult, is by this system so simplified, that its acquisition is no longer the work of a life-time; but a few short lessons will enable the pupil to read and sing with ease the most difficult tunes.—Mr. Bennison proposes opening for the season on Tuesday evening next, in St Stephen's Hall, when those who wish to learn to sing easily and speedily will do well to attend.—*Com.*

Panorama.—The splendid Panorama of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, which has attracted such universal admiration, will remain on view during the remainder of *this week only*, after which it will finally close in this City, previous to its departure from the Province. We therefore advise all, who have not yet witnessed this truly attractive and instructive work of art, to embrace this last opportunity without delay.

Benefit at the Mechanics' Institute.—Last evening, the ever welcome and entertaining Signor Blitz, with his accustomed generous liberality, gave a gratuitous performance at the Mechanics' Institute, for the benefit of the Library of that meritorious institution. As was naturally to be expected, our citizens heartily responded to the call, and the Hall was filled, long before the announced hour of commencement, by a brilliant assembly of the beauty and respectability of the City. The necromantic exercitations of the wonderfully dexterous Signor were more than usually displayed, a variety of novel and astonishing feats being introduced on this occasion; which kept the crowded assembly in a state of continual excitement and delight, most unequivocally demonstrated. At the conclusion of the entertainment, Signor Blitz announced, that the receipts of the evening amounted to about £21, and, we are informed, that after deducting the few expenses, the Institute will realize a net profit of about £19, which will afford an important addition to the Library, and will constitute a debt of sincere gratitude from the Institute to the generous, talented and popular Performer, whose liberal exertions have added it to their funds.

At a Common Council held on Wednesday last, a communication was directed to be made by the Common Clerk to the Commissioners of Light-Houses, representing the unsafe condition of the embankment at Reed's Point, and asking their aid towards the building of a sufficient abutment, for the purpose of securing the foundation of the Harbour Light erected there, and to prevent the further abrasion of the bank.

A correspondent of the Miramichi Gleaner, writing from Sheldiac, says—"Private letters received here since your last publication, state that the body of the murdered man lately found at Sussex Vale, has been identified as being that of a Mr. Thompson, generally known here as a travelling pedlar, and brother to the late Mr. Joseph Thompson, merchant, Chatham."

A man named *Edward McLoughlin*, against whom the Coroner's Jury at Sussex Vale had found a verdict for the above murder, was recently committed to Kingston Gaol for trial.

Fire.—The dwelling-house of the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, at Loch Lomond, was destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon, with a great part of the clothing of the family, and furniture, provisions, &c. The flames were discovered bursting through the roof shortly after the chimney had been on fire, and were so rapid in their progress that but little could be saved from the upper part of the building. The house, we understand, was insured for £300. Mr. Disbrow's loss is estimated at about £300.—*Cour.*

Dreadful Accident.—A most dreadful accident occurred at Dorchester, on Wednesday the 17th inst. A son of the Hon. E. B. Chandler, a fine lad of about seven years of age, was amusing himself, by looking on at a pile of burning brush, about forty rods from the dwelling house, when his clothes took fire, and he was so dreadfully burnt that he died in a few hours afterwards. He suffered the most excruciating agony until within two hours of his death, when the pain suddenly left him, and he became quite rational and sensible that his end was approaching. We sincerely deplore the calamity which the parents have sustained in the loss of a child under such dreadful circumstances.—*News.*

Melancholy Accident.—A young man named Morgan, a stone-cutter, from Fredericton, fell overboard from the steamer *Maid of Erin*, on Wednesday last, on her passage to Eastport. Every exertion was made to save him, but without success, as he sank almost immediately.—*New Brunz.*

Early Closing.—We observe with pleasure that the "good old custom" of closing the Dry Goods Establishments in this City at 7 o'clock, P. M., during the winter months, has been commenced already; and we hope the community, the Ladies especially, will not be backward in seconding this kind act of the employers toward the employed, by abstaining from late purchases; thus giving an opportunity for usefulness to the many excellent young men connected with such establishments.—*Ib.*

Provincial Appointments.—John Ward, William Jack, Frederick A. Wiggins, William Olive, Esquires, The Honorable L. A. Wilmot, The Honorable William M'Lod, and James W. Chandler, John Simpson, and Alexander Campbell, Esquires, to be the Board of Commissioners for the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the Commission Gazetted under date of the 17th September last having been superseded.

Robert Fraser Hazen, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of King's County.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 24th Oct. 1849.

The Season.—Our weather during the past week has been extremely fine, and the farmers have availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered, to dig their potatoes and turnips. There is no complaints of rot in the former esculent, which is reported to be a most abundant crop.—[Miramichi Gleaner.

Vice Admiral the Rt. Hon. Earl of Dundonald, having embarked on board H. M. S. Wellesley, sailed for Bermuda, this morning. Passing close by the wharves, the magnificent ship, with her sails all gracefully bent, presented an admirable sight, as she majestically moved down the harbour, yet the multitude who paused to give a farewell gaze, seemed to regard her departure with deep sadness.—*Halifax Recorder, of Saturday.*

The Beef Contract.—Messrs. W. & J. Rodgers, of Halifax, have obtained the Government Contract for supplying the Troops in the Garrison with Beef, for the ensuing year, at the unprecedented low rate of 1Bs. 11½d. sterling, about one pound three shillings and eight pence, currency, per hundred pounds. Not only is beef in course of exportation from Nova Scotia to the American markets just now, but we are informed on good authority, that beef properly cut and cured, might be profitably exported from this Province to Great Britain.—*Ib.*

Quinces are very plenty and very fine this season. They are selling cheaper than apples in the market—a thing which has not occurred since the market was made.—*Boston Bee.*

From the Montreal Pilot.

Protest against the Annexation Manifesto.—It was not to be expected that a proposal to throw off our allegiance and join the neighbouring States would be suffered to pursue its course uncontradicted. A counter movement has been commenced, which promises to be well sustained.

A protest against annexation was prepared and put in circulation on Saturday. The following is a copy:

"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of the city of Montreal, owing and acknowledging allegiance to her Majesty the Queen, having read a certain address to the people of Canada, in which separation from British connection, and a union with the United States of America, are recommended as presenting the only practicable remedy for the evils which affect this province, do hereby solemnly and deliberately record our dissent from the precipitate and ill advised conclusions which the authors and signers of that address have arrived at.

"We believe there is nothing in the present depressed condition of Canada which may not be promptly and effectually remedied by the adoption of a well considered system of legislation, without having resort to a measure, revolting to our feelings, revolutionary in its character, and tending to the dismemberment of the British empire. These views we are prepared to maintain by all constitutional means.—Anxiously alive to the importance of promoting the material interests of this our native or adopted country, and of preserving unanimity and good will amongst all classes of our fellow citizens, we cannot but express an earnest hope that means may be devised, without delay, to restore prosperity to this province, cement the ties which have so long existed with the mother country, and allay an agitation which may otherwise prove formidable."

We are happy to inform our readers that this document has already received the signatures of upwards of 500 persons, including gentlemen of the various policical opinions held in this country, and of the different races inhabiting it.

Another protest has been issued, signed by members of the Legislature now resident in Montreal. A copy is subjoined:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Provincial Legislature residing in the city of Montreal and its vicinity, have read with astonishment and regret a certain address to the people of Canada, recently published by divers persons, with the avowed intention of exciting in the midst of our population a movement in favor of the separation of this province from Great Britain, and of its annexation to the United States of America.

"Sincerely attached to the institutions which the mother country has acknowledged, and convinced that those institutions suffice, through a system of wise and judicious legislation, to secure prompt and efficient remedies for all the evils which this province can complain of, we consider ourselves urgently bound to protest publicly and solemnly against the opinions enunciated in that document.

"We deem it our duty, at the same time and without awaiting the concurrence of the other members of the Legislature—upon the approval of whom, with few exceptions, we may, however, confidently rely—to appeal to the wisdom, the love of order, and the honor of the inhabitants of this country, and to call upon them to oppose, by every means in their power, an agitation tending to subvert a constitution which after having been long and earnestly sought for, was received with feelings of deep gratitude towards the metropolitan Government—an agitation, moreover, which can result in nothing beyond the continuation of the scene from which this city has already so severely suffered, the disturbance of social order, and a renewal of the troubles, commotions and disasters which we have to deplore in times now past.

Montreal, 15th Oct. 1849.

J. Leslie, M. L. C.; Jos. Bourret, M. L. C.; A. N. Morin, M. P. P., Comte de Bellechasse; L. M. Viger, M. P. P., County of Terrebonne; Malcom Cameron, M. P. P., County of Kent; J. H. Price, M. P. P., South Riding of York; Louis T. Drummond, M. P. P., County of Shefford; N. Dumas, M. P. P., do. Leinster; Geo. E. Cartier, M. P. P., do. Verchères; Pierre Davidson, M. P. P., do. Rouville; L. Lacoste, M. P. P., do. Chambly; Wolf Nelson, M. P. P., do. Richelieu; A. Jobin, M. P. P., do. Montreal.

Montreal, Oct 22.—The removal of the seat of government from Montreal, which has been so long threatening, is now confirmed. A circular has been issued to the several departments of the government, directing them to prepare immediately for removal. The circular has caused the greatest excitement, and there are rumors of ministerial resignation afloat. It is reported that the Receiver General (Viger,) and Provincial Secretary (Leslie,) have resigned.

In Toronto, we learn from the *Colonist*, the Montreal Manifesto has created some stir, and steps are already in progress for holding a Public Meeting, either of the inhabitants of the city, or those of the city and district combined, "to be forthwith convened by the proper authorities, for the purpose of enabling all good subjects of Her Majesty, without reference to local politics, to express their firm adherence to British connection, and their hostility to any attempt to effect a union with the United States." The Requisition is already numerously signed by men of all parties, and when given in, the list will present a rather formidable front to commence with.—[Quebec Gazette.

The Montreal Courier says, a rumour prevailed in town yesterday afternoon, to the effect, that Lord Elgin has been recalled, and that Colonel Bruce has arrived in Montreal, for the purpose of winding up His Lordship's affairs, and packing up his traps. We were told yesterday morning that His Lordship's private papers, &c., in the rooms, at Government House, were being packed up.—[Ib.

The protest against the Annexation Address is now signed by upwards of 600 names in Montreal, comprising professional men, merchants, traders and others.

British and American Reciprocity.—A correspondent of the Baltimore American explains how far coasting trade is to be affected by the British Navigation Act, which goes into operation on the 1st of January next, and the Act of Congress passed in 1847. Under the joint operation of the two acts, British vessels may after the 1st of January next, share not only in our direct but in our indirect foreign trade; and on the other hand, American vessels may participate not only in the direct but in the indirect foreign trade of Great Britain. Our vessels may also carry cargoes from any part of the world to any port in any British Colony, and there unload and take in a fresh cargo, and proceed with it thence to any port in any other colony, or to any other country; thus enjoying the full benefit of the inter-colonial trade. But there is no mutual participation or reciprocity in the coasting trade of this country and the united kingdom—that is to say, our vessels cannot engage in carrying from port to port in Great Britain or Ireland, nor can British vessels engage in carrying from port to port in the United States. With the consent of the Queen in Council, however, any British colony may open its coasting trade to American v