The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 16, 1849.

The Express with the English Mail arrived at the Post Office on Thursday night; the Caledonia reached Halifax on Wednesday morning, after a a passage of 11 days.

The Cholera was rapidly decreasing in all parts of the United Kingdom.

Flour had advanced 6d. per bbl. at Liverpool, and now sells at 23s. to 23s. 6d.; new Western, 19 to 21s.; Baltimore 24s.; and Ohio 24s. 6d.; sales of old Western 19 to 21s. per barrel.

The weather during the past week has been generally fine and warm, especially in the Northern parts of the kingdom; so that any fears which may have been entertained about getting in the crops in Scotland are now dissipated, and we may confidently state that the harvest is more productive than the general average of years throughout the whole country.

The main drawback upon this satisfactory state of things is the undeniable mischief which is now developing itself in the potatoes.

The Cotton Market was in a rather languid state. The price of fair cotton was declared by the Committee of Brokers to be—for fair Upland 5¾d.; fair Mobile 5¾d.; and fair Orleans 5¾d. per lb. The sales of the week ending September 28 are 30,020 bales.

The dull tone connected with business affairs, as noted last week, still continues; indeed if any change has taken place, it is for the worse. The produce markets, both here and in London, are well supplied, and notwithstanding the absence of an active demand, prices are steadily maintained. The Grain trade has again become dull; there is only a limited business going forward, and prices have rather a downward tendency.

We wish we could find an excuse for omitting our customary weekly article upon Ireland. It is painful to dwell upon the sad incidents which fill up the history of that unhappy country.

Disturbances of the most unruly kind in the south; secret confederacies, having for their objects plunder and robbery; political agitators, both in the field and in the closet, resorting to the old revolting follies of past times to drive an ignorant peasantry into fatal courses; and, lastly, a revival of the potato disease, which threatens to be of a very serious character, which misfortune is even seized upon by political agitators as a fresh pretext or excuse for invading the rights of property, and thereby adding to the general insecurity which prevails.

Of course, an effective military and police force is now organized in the districts and the confederacy.

Domestic news continues to be of subordinate interest. The Queen and the court have left Scotland and returned to the Isle of Wight. Almost all the Ministers of the crown continue to enjoy themselves at their respective seats in the country.

The overthrow of the designs of the adventurers who meditated revolutionizing the island of Cuba has given great satisfaction to the real friends of peace in England. The decision and promptitude of President Taylor have given a fresh guarantee to the peace of the world. It appears also that a specific treaty exists, to which France, Spain, England and the United States are parties, by which the dependency of Cuba to the mother country of Spain is especially guaranteed.

It has been remarked in London, that no death nor case of cholera had occurred in any of the Gas manufactories. It is presumed therefore, that the coal gas is destructive of the poison in the atmosphere which produces cholera.

A Daughter of Lord Nelson.—A correspondent of the London Times states that the daughter of Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton is now the wife of a cergyman, the Rev. Philip Ward, of Tanterdon vicarage, Kent, and that she has 8 children.

The brother of Macauley, the historian, has been presented with a living worth $5000 a year.

Evictions in Scotland has been commenced to some extent, the tenantry being in as bad a condition as the Irish peasants.

A French loan for forty millions of dollars is spoken of as the only last resource of the Minister; and as Austria is now in the market for a loan, besides Piedmont, Tuscany, and Naples, it seems a case of considerable difficulty to conclude any negotiation unless upon highly disadvantageous terms.

As the period approaches for the re-assembling of the Legislative Chamber, the members are finding their way to Paris, and preparing for a renewal of political strife.

Public opinion is becoming more and more averse to political agitation; and as an instance of the revulsion which had taken place, it is stated that the trees of liberty which were so industriously planted last year by order of Ledru Rollin, were almost all secretly removed one night by order of the Government, and that no one seemed to care for these decayed memorials of the revolution.

The cholera continues to ravage the departments. At Marseilles there were fifty-five deaths on the 18th, up to half-past three in the afternoon.

The Countess of Marguerye, the last of the ladies attached to the person of Mme. Elizabeth, has just died of cholera in Paris, at the age of 84.

From all the imperfect news from Rome, it is clear that the letter of the President to M. Ney has completely disconcerted all the intrigues of the reactionary party. It has been positively stated that the breach between the cardinal administration and the French had reached such a height that a complete non intercource was anticipated.

At Berlin all is quiet, and the proceedings of the Parliament are quietly going on. A military German union is now under consideration, but of course Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg are no parties thereto.

It was confidently affirmed by some persons at Vienna on the 22d, and was confidently declared premature by others, that Comorn had surrendered to the Austrian troops. No doubt was, however, entertained but that it would very shortly submit, if it had not done so already; for the terms offered by Gen. Nugent were said to be of the most generous character, and highly favorable to the garrison.

It was reported that Bem had died of his wounds in Wallachia.

The *Patrie* gives, simi-officially, the news of the Sultan's refusal to deliver up the Hungarian refugees, and adds that it may lead to serious complications.

Kossuth is rather under the weather. Personal cowardice, bankruptcy, with an impeachment of his integrity, and, above all, the charge that he has remitted a sufficiency to England from his bank note speculation to enable him to live comfortably in his exile, whilst he has left his friends in the lurch, are the main charges alleged against him.

The Russian Government have offered to the Pope a loan of 5 000,000 francs, guaranteed by the King of Naples to be repaid by annuities bearing interest of 2½ per cent. only.

An overland mail from India has arrived, bringing dates from Calcutta to the 16th, from Madras to the 13th, and from Bombay to the 6th August. The news is scanty and uninteresting. The Punjaub remained perfectly tranquil.

From Canton we have dates to the 25th July, where everything was quiet, but the high prices of teas had occasioned the report that the Chinese were working a secret monopoly against the English trade.

The steamship Great Western, arrived at New York on the 9th inst. from Bermuda.

The steam ship Severn left Bermuda for England, on the 5th October, with $1,102,950 in silver and gold, 952 bales cochineal, 92 cases segars, 164 bales tobacco, and 31 turtles.

There was a slight shock of an earthquake felt at Port Spain, Trinidad, on the 13th ult.

The late gales were very severe on the American coast, and in the harbours. Many vessels were wrecked, and others greatly damaged, and a large number of lives lost. The injury sustained on the land was also extensive, in blowing down new houses, chimnies, trees, &c. in New York and various other places.

The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.—Cassidy's Great Panorama of the "Father of Waters," and its beautiful tributary, the Ohio, with the cities and towns on their banks, the scores of islands interspersed through their waters, and innumerable other scenes of interest, presenting a faithful delineation of these majestic rivers, is now exhibiting at the Mechanics' Institute in this City, and will continue open during the present week. We have witnessed this Painting with much pleasure, and can freely recommend it to all as one of the most instructive and interesting exhibitions that has ever visited our city. The great cities of New Orleans, Cincinnati (the Queen of the West,) and Pittsburg; the lovely cities of Natchez, Vicksburg, and Memphis, all built on beautifully elevated lands; also the pretty town of Madison, and others, are all most admirably represented. The beautiful Indian Mounds, the moonlight view of Bloomfieldasset's "almost classic" Island, the Big Bone Licks, the Grand Chain Bluffs, Indian Encampment, Tobacco and Cotton plantations, with slaves at work, Louisiana Lagoon, with panther, deer and white swans, Constitute Cemetery and Church, Mrs. Gaus' plantation, &c.; the burning of the White Rose steamer, off Cairo, the roofs and spires of which town, and the surrounding scenery, are rendered minutely by the flames; the wreck of the Prairie Bird snagged in a narrow channel; the vast number of steamers, flat boats, floating museums, and many other objects of striking attraction, are all depicted to "the life," and rivet the attention of the spectator, while he is for a couple of hours, in imagination, making the tour of those great rivers. We are assured by those who have actually traversed the great valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, that the fidelity of the representation is truly accurate, admirably done, and worthy of liberal patronage. The distance of country compressed in the painting, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, is 2 300 miles, and all the prominent objects on the line being represented, the spectator can form his own estimate of the magnitude of the work, and the labour and cost requisite to produce it. It only requires to be seen to be appreciated; and as it will probably be a long time before another opportunity occurs of seeing so fine a picture of those great Rivers of the West, we would recommend all to embrace the present chance.

Mr. Cassidy's explanations of the different parts of the painting are clear, appropriate and satisfactory—embracing just such information as is necessary to inform the audience of the various scenes as the views is slowly unrolled before them.

At the annual Fair and Cattle Show in York County, on the 4th inst., the heaviest Wheat weighed 68 lbs. Indian Corn, 64 lbs. Rye, 62 lbs, Barley, 58 lbs. Oats, 45 lbs, Peas, 75 lbs. to the bushel. The 10 heaviest roots of Mangold Wurtzel weighed 93½ lbs, the heaviest Squash, 177 lbs.

The proceedings of the day were closed by an excellent agricultural dinner, furnished by Mrs. Welch, at which the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney General, presided, and after the cloth was removed he delivered an address in even more than his usual happy and eloquent manner. Mr. Kerr, Mr. Bartlett, and several other amateur and practical farmers also addressed the company, and much useful and interesting conversation on agricultural subjects took place during the evening.

It was suggested at the dinner by the Hon. Attorney General that in the absence of a Provincial Agricultural Association, the valley of the Saint John holds out peculiar advantages for an annual fair and exhibition, including Ploughing Matches, open to all agriculturists and manufacturers from the St. Francis to Partridge Island, such a meeting to take place immediately after the respective county exhibitions; and whilst the parish shows test the best farmers in each parish, the county shows carry the competition to the length of testing the best farmers and the best agricultural parishes in each county, and the River St. John show will test the best farmers and the best agricultural county in the valley of the St. John. The details of such an exhibition would be easily arranged by a committee appointed for the purpose, only promising that the premiums should be liberal, the competition general, the situation selected central; and that unsuccessful competitors should be protected from actual pecuniary loss, on its being certified that the articles they exhibited were of a superior description.

We take the following notice of the late Boat Race at Halifax, in which our Sand Cove rowers were the successful competitors, from the Halifax Chronicle:—

The Great Boat Race.—*New Brunswick Victorious!*—Yesterday, this long talked of and really exciting race, came off in our harbour. The two boats and their crews came to the scratch in good condition and excellent spirits at the place appointed. The starting point was from the head of the Narrows, and the distance to be rowed was six miles. At twenty minutes before one P. M., the preliminaries having been adjusted, the boats took their stations; and, at a given signal, the oarsmen bent to their work in right manly style.

The Dockyard, through the courtesy of the noble Commander-in-Chief, and the store-keeper, had been thrown open for the accommodation of the public, and a great concourse of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the race. Swift almost as an arrow, the boats came down past the Flag ship, which, together with the Observatory Hill, were crowded with eager spectators. On they went towards the turning point—the New Brunswick boat gradually drawing away from her antagonist. And here we may observe the race was literally lost and won before it was half ended. The contest was begun in good earnest, and ere the boats had passed the Flag-ship, it was evident the stranger had it all his own way. The struggle finally terminated by New Brunswick coming in about eighty yards in advance of Nova Scotia—both crews, notwithstanding their great exertions, apparently as little fatigued as if they had only pulled a quarter of a mile. The winning boat accomplished the distance, about six miles, in forty-one minutes five seconds.

It gives us great pleasure to observe the progress that the Free Church congregation are making with their building. It seems to us but yesterday since we passed by the lot in Sydney street which they obtained and saw in it only a huge unshapely pile of lumber, and that too in what is destined to become the leading thoroughfare of the city. Now in the centre of that same lot has risen up a large and handsome frame, unequalled we believe by any in St John in point of solidity of material and excellence of workmanship, enclosing a space capable of accommodating about *one thousand sitters*. In the front rises the tower, the lower portion only of which is complete. The whole structure is already nearly boarded in, and the roofing finished; while in the interior the work of lathing is progressing; and should the weather continue open the first coating of plaster will be on ere the season closes. We cannot help admiring the energy and spirit that appear to actuate the Free Church congregation, as well as the prudence by which their movements are characterized. They seem to have adopted as their motto, "Faint, yet pursuing." A short year ago "*they were not*"—*now* they bulk largely in the public eye. It is quite evident that though many of them are old residenters in this city they still retain the "*canny cautiousness*" peculiar to their country. They move along just as the influx of funds into their building treasury allows them—and we express our confident hope that an enterprise like that in which they are engaged will meet with the sympathy and ready aid of all who are not blinded by sectarian prejudices and who are desirous of seeing another ornament speedily added to the many attractions of the Commercial Metropolis of New-Brunswick.—It is we believe the anxious wish of the Committee of Management to open the church free from debt—that the poor and the stranger may always find a truly Free Church, in which appear none of the barriers that separate in too many of our churches the rich from the poor—and that the common practice of *selling* pews may be destroyed. Their wish is truly a laudable one and one that ought to be and will be encourged.—We rejoice to learn that that able and indefatigable champion of Truth, the Rev. Dr. Robert Burns, of Toronto, Canada West, purposes visiting Saint John this week, in their behalf;—and again we express our hope that an undertaking so laudable will be aided by all who have any love for truth and morality, and for the spread of that faith that can alone command them.—*Communicated.*

Arrival of Sir John Richardson.—A correspondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer writes from the Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, on the 25th Sept. that the propeller Napoleon, (in which he was a passenger) had arrived from Isle Royale with the passengers who it was feared had been lost in her during the late severe tempest. The writer adds:—"Among others on board, we name Sir John Richardson, on his return from the Arctic regions. He has found no trace of Franklin's expedition. Sir John left England in April, 1848, and from the Sault St. Marie, has made the voyage in canoes and boats and overland, a distance of three thousand five hundred miles, and back by way of Lake of the Woods, Mackenzie's River, &c. After reaching the Arctic Ocean, they travelled five hundred miles along the coast. He speaks confidently of the existence of a northern passage; its practicability, he says, is another question, the summers being only from thirty to sixty days long. He goes by way of Toronto and Montreal to Boston, and thence to England."

It is stated as a singular fact, that since the establishment of Life Insurance Companies, 180 years since, there has not been a single instance of the failure of an Institution, which confined its operations *exclusively* to Life Insurance.

The splendid new steamer Tennessee, belonging to the Savannah line, has been sold to Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, for the California trade, between Panama and San Francisco, for $200,000 in cash, to be paid on delivery to the purchasers after the present voyage. She cost $165,000.

New Police.—In Common Council, on Wednesday last, on motion of Mr. Fairweather, seconded by Mr. Keans, it was resolved that the Board do now go into consideration of the subject of the payment of the Police force.

Mr. Vanhorne moved, seconded by Mr. Hagerty, that the standing orders be dispensed with during the discussion of this subject. Carried.

The accounts for the Salaries of the Police Magistrate and Clerk, and for the wages of the Policemen, made up to 30th ult. were submitted, with certificates accompanying them.

Whereupon, Mr. Vanhorne submitted a resolution, directing the Chamberlain to pay the Salaries of the Magistrate and Clerk, according to the respective amounts determined upon by the Government, for these officers, and referring the subject of the wages of the Policemen to a Committee for their report;—Mr. Vanhorne contending that the right of fixing the rates of these wages was not taken away from the Common Council by the recent Charter amendment act.

An amendment moved by Mr. Fairweather, seconded by Mr. Keans, providing for the payment of all the accounts, as well the wages of the men as the Salaries of the Magistrate and Clerk, was sustained on a division. *Yeas*—Messrs. Fairweather, Smith, Keans, Hagerty, McAvity, Lutchfield, Bond and Beatteay; *Nays*—Messrs. Vanhorne and Wetmore.

The amounts to be paid under this order are as follows: To the Magistrate, B. L. Peters, Esq., at the rate of £300 per annum, £17 10s. 8d.; to the Clerk, B. L. Peters, Jun., Esq., at £150 per annum, £25 15s. 10d.; and to the men for one month to 21st Sept. last, £123 2s. 2d. The last sum is distributed in twenty-six persons—the Captain, Peter Burns, at £12 10s. per month; five Sergeants, at £6 each per month, and twenty men at £5 each per month.

The gross proceeds of the Police Office, paid by Mr Peters to the Chamberlain, from 7th Aug to 30th Sept., amount to £165 15s. 10d., and this sum is applicable, as far as it will go, to meet the order now passed,—the balance is borne upon the March assessment.

A resolution was then passed, appointing a Committee to take into consideration the subject of the wages of the Policemen, and to report to the Board; the Committee to consist of Messrs. Vanhorne, Smith, Fairweather, Keans and McAvity.

Moved by Mr. Vanhorne, seconded by Mr. Hagerty, that a Committee be appointed to prepare and submit to this Board a draft of petition to the Legislature, praying them to alter and amend the Act passed at the last Session for the amendment of the City Charter. Carried. *Yeas*—Messrs. Vanhorne, Hagerty, McAvity, Lutchfield, Beateay and Bond; *Nays*—Messrs. Smith, Wetmore, Fairweather and Keans. The Committee named are Messrs. Vanhorne, Bond and Hagerty.—*Report in Courier.*

Provincial Lunatic Asylum.—James W. Chandler, Esquire, Barrister at Law, of St. Andrews, and Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Charlotte County, arrived in town some days since to execute a Special Commission to which he had been appointed by the Executive of the Province, for the investigation of charges preferred by the late Keeper of the Lunatic Asylum, against Dr. G. P Peters, Physician of the establishment. The following, we understand, is an outline of the course adopted by Mr. Chandler, in conducting the delicate commission with which he had been entrusted.

He appointed Wednesday the 10th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in this City, as the time and place for hearing the parties and their witnesses.

At the time and place the parties attended.—Mr. Chandler remarked that if both parties had retained Counsel he would allow Counsel to conduct the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses; but unless both were assisted by Counsel, he would not allow Counsel on either side. One of the parties not having retained Counsel, the Counsel for the other withdrew.

The mode of proceeding adopted by Mr. Chandler was this:—the Prosecutor produced and examined his witnesses; Dr. Peters cross examined them. The Prosecutor then re-examined them; after which Mr. Chandler interrogated the witnesses to such parts of the charges as he deemed relevant. In this way all the knowledge of the witnesses was exhausted.—After the testimony in support of the charges had been gone through, Dr. Peters produced and examined his witnesses, who were cross-examined by the Prosecutor and re-examined by Dr. Peters.—Mr. Chandler afterwards addressing to each of them such questions as he considered necessary to elicit the whole facts.

The evidence has been gone through with on both sides, and Mr. Chandler will make a report upon the whole case to the Executive, and furnish them with his minutes of the evidence. They will then be enabled to decide in the matter.

We understand that the business has been conducted with the utmost fairness and impartiality.—*Courier.*

We regret to learn that one of the crew of the steamer *Maid of Erin*, in bringing a box of specie on shore last Wednesday night, accidentally slipped, and the box was broken by the fall, and one of the bags, containing $5000 in gold, fell between the steamer and the wharf. Exertions were made to obtain it on Thursday by means of grappling, but without success; on Friday, however, Mr. J. H. Bartlett went down in a diving apparatus, and succeeded in recovering a portion of the gold, which he found scattered on the bottom—the bag having been torn either by the grappling irons or the fall. Mr. B. was again at work at tide time on Saturday, and we trust he will eventually succeed in recovering the whole amount.—[Ib.

The steam ship America, 44 hours from Boston, arrived at Halifax on Friday morning, and left in a few hours for Liverpool. She had 94 passengers from Boston.

Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday the 10th inst, Mr. Charles Oulton, of Bay Verte, while attending his grist mill, lost his balance and fell into the wheel, and was immediately killed. He has left a numerous connection to lament his untimely death.—*New Bruns.*

Robbery.—On Friday night, the shop of Mr. James Olson, Water-street, was broken open and several pounds abstracted by the robbers.—*Ib.*

The ship Cornelia at New York, from Liverpool, with 354 passengers, reports 36 deaths by cholera during the passage.

The New York papers mention that the British troop ship Apollo, bound for China, had put into Rio Janeiro, in the Brazils, whith cholera on board. No mention is made of the regiments or detachments of regiments that were on board.

Electric Telegraph.—The posts of this *provincial* undertaking are now set up, with the insulators attached, in Barrack Street, from the foot of the way leading to the Citadel to the corner of Prince Street. Only three or four more at most, if any, are now required to finish the line to the office, which will be kept in Studley's house, corner of Prince and Granville streets, facing the south end of the Province Building.—*Halifax Recorder.*

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser, Oct. 12.]

Canada.—The views of the moderate and the extreme parties, in Canada, with regard to separation from England, and annexation to this country, are beginning to attract very general attention here. One article in particular, from the *Montreal Herald*, which actually goes so far as to prescribe lines for the division of Canada into States, has been extensively copied as a document bearing the stamp and authority of a statesman. The following article, from the *Montreal Gazette* of the 8th inst., gives another view of the subject:—

The Present Political Position of Canada.—This is a subject deserving of some attention on the part of the people of England, as a mere paragraph in the current history of the time, even if they have made up their minds to look upon this country as one in which they have no peculiar interest.

They may not, perhaps, take the trouble to read anything on the subject,—they may not, perhaps, believe it after they have read it. We, however, as Colonists, do think that there is something of importance in the present condition of affairs; and as yet being subjects of their Queen, we consider it our duty to endeavour to attract some notice to it.

The present state of matters here, then, we consider critical in the extreme, and should nothing occur to interrupt their present progress, they soon will be alarming.

The causes of the present state of feeling are clear enough. The first and chief of them is the complete annihilation of every tie of *interest* between us and the people of England. We are foreigners to them, and they are foreigners to us. And so far as our efforts may avail anything, we must henceforth remain so. We are not only foreigners, but must become of necessity more estranged from them every year. Nature settles that matter.

On the other hand, as we recede from all social alliance or commercial intercourse with England, we rapidly advance in forming and cementing those connexions with the United States. The course of nature being uncontrolled, we readily fall into that which nature has appointed for us, and we cannot help it. England might, but she tells us she will not go back upon her steps; she tells us in plain words that if we consider her connexion with us of as little benefit to us, as she considers it has been to her, we had better put a final end to it at once; and she wonders we do not.

So much for *money interest*,—a tie without which no community of men ever yet were peaceably united to another, nor never will be.

As to affection. There *was* in both Canadas a large body of men, who looked on Great Britain in this world, as they still do to Heaven in the next. Their loyalty had perhaps too little reflection in it; Great Britain has by her leading statesmen, and her leading journals, frequently complained of it as exceedingly troublesome. The complaint is evidence at least of belief in the real existence of the feeling; we forbear giving an opinion as to the wisdom of making it, lest our own judgment should be called in question. In opposition to them was, and is, a large class of men in the Colony, whose feelings have always been towards republican institutions, and an amalgamation with the United States. These are men speaking the English language, partly of American, partly of Canadian, and partly of Irish origin. These occupy principally the Upper Province, but there is also a very large sprinkling of them in the Lower. The French Canadians, forming almost two thirds of the population of the Lower Province, have never concealed their intense hatred of England, except in official documents for Imperial perusal. They are not republican, nor are they fitted for a republic in any way, but they style the English their "natural enemies," and they have longed for complete emancipation from English Government.

In 1837 and 1838 they attempted to throw it off, but after a short struggle and some loss, they were put down by the loyalist English. The recollection of their failure has never left them, nor the thirst for revenge ceased to actuate them.

It is to them that the Rebellion Losses Act owes its existence. They looked upon it as a "crowning mercy." It not only was an Act of Indemnification to those of their countrymen who had suffered loss, for the part they had taken in the Rebellion, but it was an act of revenge against those at whose hands, by command of their Sovereign, the loss had been inflicted. The bill was resisted in the Assembly almost to bloodshed, it passed almost in the midst of conflagration. It was sanctioned in England with circumstances of contumely and insult to the loyal population, which can only be explained by the supposition, that the mother country had become wearied of the Colony, and was determined to throw aside the only party that had ever been friendly to her in it.

But we are not going to discuss. It is possible that the opponents of the measure were wrong in their opposition, and ignorant of the nature, tendency, and object of the Bill. Delusions sometimes have more power on the human mind, and on human action, than realities. However that may be, there is no doubt as to the effects.

From that date a great portion of the loyalists ceased to consider themselves bound by their allegiance. Their connexion with England thenceforth became a matter of calculation. Interest and a balance of advantages took the place of old feelings. A revolution which years of hardship could not have effected, was accomplished in a week.

The true state of opinion in Canada now is directly hostile to British connexion. It is of no use to disguise it from ourselves, nor to conceal it from the British public.

In Lower Canada both English and French are ripe for a change. In Upper Canada, we believe, that there is still a majority of the population pretending to be desirous of continuing connected with England; but the inhabitants of the towns along the Lakes are fast changing their opinions, and in a short time the old feeling—the *loyal* feeling—will be confined to old country settlers in the back townships. But it is not difficult to foresee the approach of the time, when the difference of fifteen pence a bushel on wheat will have changed *their* opinions also.

Such we believe to be the correct statement of the position of matters here at present. If there is any party in England that desires the Colony to be retained, we tell them seriously that they have no time to lose, in making an effort to save it. In two years they will have no party here through which to act.

Annexation of Canada.—*Montreal, Oct.* 10.—A declaration in favor of annexation to the United States, has been drawn up, and in the space of five hours it received the signatures of three hundred of our first merchants, land holders and professional men, including two members of the Canadian Parliament, and two of the Queen's Counsel.

A meeting was held here on the 8th, in opposition to seignorial tenures. Delegates from 220 parishes determined to support candidates in favor of their abolition.

Courtney, known as Oliver Cromwell, from his having carried off the Speaker's mace at the sack and burning of the Parliament House, has died of cholera.—He was under bail for the offence.

Lord Elgin has arrived in Toronto, where he was very well received.

The Annexation Address.—The Montreal Courier of Tuesday, says of this document:

"We hear that a manifesto, or address, on this subject, is about to be issued, and that a number of our influential citizens have affixed their names to it; their motives are good, without doubt, and we should be sorry to sow the seeds of division among those who are laboring to the same end, but we cannot avoid stating our belief that the issuing of such a document is beginning just where we ought to end.

"That such a document is at best but the expression of the opinion of a few, and that before such a publication, an opportunity should be given to obtain the opinion of the masses. An organization should take place first, and then the declaration of opinion. We have to consider what Upper Canada and the other provinces will do; at present, the wish for annexation is not positively known to have made much way in those provinces, and the people of Lower Canada, even if they were known to be unanimous, cannot presume to lead or dictate to the great majority, and an association once formed and organized, will always have it in its power to make a declaration of its opinions."

The Montreal Gazette has propounded a scheme for the division of Canada into three States, each as large as any of the first class American States, having from half a million to a million of inhabitants each, as follows:—

1. The State of Canada West, to include the whole of Upper Canada down to the foot of Lake Ontario. The population of this would be exclusively English, with the exception of some fifty or sixty thousand French, scattered over it or settled near Detroit.

2. The State of Canada East, to include districts of Quebec and Three Rivers, with the exception of some of the Southern Townships. Population chiefly French.

3. The State of Central Canada, to consist of the Ottawa District, and of that portion of Upper Canada which lies between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and the districts of Montreal and St. Francis.

The Quebec Chronicle hints that the contemplated removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal may be at the bottom of the present "movement" in that city.

The Fisheries.—The Halifax Colonist of Sept. 20th says, "It is currently reported and generally believed throughout the city that, at the late conference held by the delegates of Canada, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, with the Executive Council of this Province, the propriety of granting to the United States an equal participation with our own people in the fisheries upon our coast was gravely considered and finally determined upon as a government measure."

This rumor, should it turn out to be true, in connexion with the question concerning the establishment of reciprocity of intercourse between the United States and the British Northern possessions, is perhaps of as much real consequence as any fact in our foreign intercourse that has come to light since the commencement of the administration of President Taylor.—[Washington National Intel.

From Jamaica.—We have dates by the Empire City, to Oct. 2d, having brought there the latest European intelligence via Chagres. The Empire City brings many letters from Jamaica to go via New York to England in the Cunard steamer, thus enabling the Jamaica people in twenty days to communicate with England via New York and Halifax.

The papers contain an account of the opening of the Legislature on the 29th of September. The speech of the Governor General is contained in full. It recommends a compromise of the long dispute in relation to the Revenue and retrenchments of the expenses of the Government. On the lower house the Governor General urges the necessity of an appropriation, as unless this were done on the 2d inst. the Colony would be without a revenue and without a police of any kind. The Import duty bill, the theme of all the discussion of the last session, was then revived, and having been read the first time, a motion was made to fix the 4th inst. for its second reading. A division having been had on the motion, it was decided in the negative. The reply to the address was civil but entirely non-committal. From this, it will be seen that there is scarcely more promise of harmony in the present than in the two preceding sessions. The greater portion of the other Legislative intelligence is merely of routine.

Among the bills before the House of Representatives was one to establish a general police and constabulary force; another, redefining the duties of the Coroner, a more important officer there than in this country, excited much attention. A dispute in relation to the Fitchburg Free School, bade fair to agitate the whole island. The question in discussion involved the rights of the master and his duties. As a means of increasing the revenues, all kinds of export and import duties are urged in communications to the papers.

The Morning Journal of the 2d states, that the brigantine "Selim," from Halifax, on her passage picked up the captain and crew of the schooner Voyager, of Halifax, last from Turks Island, with a cargo of salt, which having been abandoned at sea, the crew were forced to take to their boats. Strange to say the captains of the Selim and Voyager, named Doane, were brothers.

Several estates and landed investments are advertised for sale in various parts of the island, and a large portion of the papers are occupied by documents in relation to contested seats in the present Legislature.—[N. Y. Express.

Later from San Domingo.—*Philadelphia. Oct.* 10.—By an arrival at this port from Port-au-Prince, with dates to Sept. 20, we learn that Soulouque had sent to France for a throne for himself and Empress, which was to exceed in cost and grandeur the most aristocratic courts of Europe. Two orders of knighthood had been established for the honor of the newly-created nobility—that is, the imperial title of St. Faustean and the Legion of Honor.

Solouque, after being declared emperor by an obsequious legislature, has had his salary allowance, or civil list, or whatever it may be, fixed at $150,000 per annum, with $50,000 for pin money for the empress. This is an enormous amount, when the population of the empire and its capacity for paying, are taken into consideration.

Business affairs continue extremely dull, occasioned principally by the enforcement of the monopoly laws. There was no coffee to be had, and logwood was very scarce at $10, Haytien currency, per M. The ports were to be closed in 30 days against all imports and exports in foreign vessels.

Later from California.—By the arrival at New York of the steamer "Empire City," from Chagres, we have full accounts from California up to August 31st. The dates are from San Francisco to Sept. 1; Panama Sept. 28; Valparaiso Aug. 29; Jamaica Oct. 2d. The Empire City brings 74 passengers and about $450,000 in gold. The news from San Francisco was received at Panama by the steamer "Panama," which arrived there on the 22d of September, with 132 passengers. She brought $500,000 in gold, consigned to Panama houses, and it was supposed that there was as much more in the hands of passengers.

The United States steamer "Edith," Lieut McCormick, commanding, on her passage from San Francisco to Santa Barbara, went ashore on the 26th of August, on Point Concession, and was lost.

Panama, Sept. 14.—I hasten to advise you of the safe arrival of the steamer Senator at this port, this day. All well, with the exception of the first mate, who will leave her here in order to return home. The principal cause of our greatly protracted voyage was the shortness of fuel, which detained us some 55 days in the Straits of Magellan, and inland passage, cutting wood. We left St. Catharines (Brazil) on the 3rd of June; arrived at Port Famons on the 13th; passed through the Straits of Magellan, through the inland passage, between the islands and mainland on the Pacific; through the Gulf of Penas, Archipelago of Chonos, the narrows inside of the island of Chiloe, and arrived at San Carlos on the 8th of August. Left there, after obtaining a supply of wood, on the 14th; arrived at Valparaiso on the 17th of August; left on the 24th, and arrived at Callao on the 31st; left the 6th of September, and arrived here as above. The vessel has sustained no damage. She will leave for San Francisco on the 1st October.—*Cor. N. York Herald.*

The steamship Unicorn, from New York, arrived in safety at Panama on the 17th Sept., and would leave for San Francisco on the 8th October.

The Convention for forming a State Constitution assembled at Monterey on the 30th August—the day before the Panama sailed.

We learn by the *Alta Californian*, that in the month ending Aug. 20th, 3,806 males, and 87 females, arrived at that port by sea.

On the 30th Aug. there were 61,585 tons of shipping in the harbour of San Francisco, exclusive of about sixty small river craft.

The fine ship Mermon, 1001 tons, Capt. Gordon, arrived at San Francisco, after a passage of only 120 days from New York.

The general health of San Francisco remains good, notwithstanding the arrival every day of unacclimated strangers. A virulent form of diarrhœa has occasioned much suffering within the past month, but its severity is now slowly diminishing.

There was much sickness at the mines at last accounts. The "sickly season" comprises the months of July, August and September.

The mornings and evenings are cool and delightful, the middle of the day hot and dry, when the thermometer ranges from 90 to 115 Farenheit.

J. B. Taylor, who went to San Francisco about two years since, as agent for a company in New York, is about returning to the States for apparatuses to work the quicksilver mines he purchased.

The accounts from the Placers are very good. The Californian says, we have no prodigious gold stories to relate, but confining ourselves to the simple assurance of good luck to those who labor, we trust not to defeat the expectations of the most visionary.

All accounts however agree that it requires the severest toil, hardship and deprivation in the mines to realize any considerable amount of the golden treasures.

The "Pacific News" says—Upon the Sacramento and its tributaries, are at work about 15,000 men, and with the year ending next January, they will doubtless have relieved the earth of little less than $20,000,000, and this we consider a moderate estimate—an amount unprecedented in the annals of the world.

Successful Gold Digging.—Dr. H. Van Dyke, a member of the North Fork Dam and Mining Association, which company has recently completed a lateral canal at Beal's Bar, a little above the juncture of the North Fork with the Rio Americano, has just returned from their scene of operations. The work of drainage had been completed only three days before he left, and though the company labored under many disadvantages they had raised in this short time over $15,000.

Merchants' Exchange at San Francisco.—Among the evidences of the rapid advance in business and population which are presented to the eye in this future emporium of Pacific wealth and commerce, may be noted the large number of stores, warehouses, dwellings and hotels that have gone up within the past six weeks, almost as by the wand of some potent magician. There are every day arriving men of character energy, enterprise and capital, to impart tone and stamina to business pursuits generally. But it is our mercantile interests above all others, that are strengthened by these accessions. The first step toward cementing the interest of our mercantile community, is the projected opening of an exchange—a merchants' exchange, for the merchants of San Francisco! This savors of improvement, and enterprise; and more than this, it bespeaks a redemption of trade from its unnatural channels, and its establishment on a sound basis.

Dreadful Riot in Philadelphia.—It is with sincere regret that we record the occurrence of one of the most dreadful and sanguinary riots that has taken place for many years in oua city. So far as we have been able to collect the particulars, it appears that a gang of men and boys, amounting it is said to several hundreds, and mostly armed with guns, pistols or knives, hovered about St. Mary Street, which is chiefly inhabited by coloured people, and those not of a decent and orderly class, generally speaking. At the same time, there were several knots or crowds of coloured men hanging about, and two or three collisions occurred.

This was the state of things shortly after 9 o'clock. Before 10, an attack was made upon a tavern at the corner of Sixth and St. Mary Streets, called the California House. The place was kept by a colored man, who was reported to be married, or at any rate living with a white woman. The house was soon in flames, the inmates driven out and fired upon, with many other persons—men, women and children—who were seen flying from their houses in extreme terror—chased by gangs, who pelted them with brickbats and fired after them with guns and pistols. Several were wounded, and it was stated that more than one was killed.

The assailants are described as being composed of the "Killers" and other and similar associations of disturbers of the peace. Meanwhile the fire made rapid progress—but several Engine and Hose Companies were soon on the ground. And here a truly frightful scene occurred. The firemen who went to the conflagration for the purpose of saving property, were fired upon—not in solitary cases, but actually in a running fire—and by volleys of several guns and pistols at once—the rioters being out in very strong force. They were also assailed with showers of brickbats, and their hose cut in every direction.

In a word, the first companies that arrived were compelled, as the only mode of avoiding wounds or death, to leave the neighbourhood. Still the firing continued. It is impossible to tell the number of killed and wounded—but we saw either five or six carried to druggists' shops or to the Hospital, on chairs or settees. We heard that two were shot while standing on an engine—and one was reported to be killed. The most moderate statements that were made at 12 o'clock, admitted that at least twenty were wounded and several killed.

Shortly after midnight a body of Police forced their way to the scene of action, fire and bloodshed; and while standing in Sixth street, below Lombard, we heard at least a dozen shots fired between St. Mary and South streets, while bricks were showered by the rioters—but as the body of men which we were told were Police, were not repulsed, it was fair to presume that the rioters had given way.—Still the dangerous missiles flew in showers, and at this time one or two Engines and Hose Companies—the Moyamensing and Hope, as we were informed, were exerting themselves to extinguish the flames.

The whole scene was fearful and mournful—a source of real sorrow to every Philadelphian. At the corners of all the streets, for many squares, were groups of citizens assembled, anxious for the latest intelligence, and mourning over the insecurity of life and property in that portion of our metropolis.—*Philadelphia Enquirer, Oct.* 10.

Latest Particulars.—Quiet continued until about 6 o'clock this morning, when the hose of the Morris Hose Company, which was doing service on the scene of action, was cut. This was a signal for the rioters to re-commence an assault.—Brickbats and stones were hurled by them at the firemen, and firearms were used with considerable effect, several persons being wounded. The Mayor, Sheriff and Police were soon on the ground, and succeeded in restoring order.

The military, which had been down at the scene of the first riot, had returned upon the restoration of quiet, and it was some time before they could be collected again for the suppression of the renewed disorders. Many delays occurred, and it was nearly nine o'clock when a body of five or six companies, with their ranks but partially filled, marched to the scene of action. The whole were under the command of Gen. Patterson and Col. Bohlen. Their approach to St. Mary street soon became known to the rioters, and by the time they came upon the ground they had disappeared.