The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 2, 1849.

The English Mail of the 15th Sept., per Steam-ship America, to Halifax, was received in this City on Wednesday night last.

We notice a slight advance in the Timber Market—a few cargoes of St. John Deals having been disposed of at 2s. 6d. per standard over last quotations.

Business has not been so active this week, and although there has been a smaller quantity of colonial and foreign produce brought to market lately, buyers for home use purposes evince no greater desire to make purchases. Exporters continue to buy to a fair extent at about previous prices.

We have to notice another dull week in Freights at Liverpool, with much scarcity of weight, though, owing to the small number of vessels loading, there is no decided change in rates.

The daily returns of mortality from cholera are becoming more formidable and alarming; the deaths reported for the 8th Sept., shewed a total mortality of 1066; on the 9th and 10th the total was 1526, whereof 491 were from the London districts. Again, in London, on the 11th, there were 475 deaths, with a total for all England of 1044. For the 12th the London mortality was less, being only 361; but in all England and Scotland the deaths were still 1284. The report for the 13th showed the London deaths to be 245, whilst the total for all England and Scotland was 992. Liverpool, which has suffered so deeply, no longer holds its fatal pre-eminence. Wolverhampton and Seisdon shew nearly double the mortality of Liverpool, whilst Hull is considerably more than doubled. The mortality at Leeds and Hunslet is very great and Scultcoates, in Ayrshire, has suffered severely. In all Scotland, where the range of deaths had fallen to 13 on the 8th, it rose on the 12th to 159. In Lambeth, on the south bank of London, in like manner, where it had almost ceased about ten days ago, it has broke out with redoubled violence; and on the 11th more than 100 deaths were reported in Lambeth and Newington alone.

The weather since last week has undergone a change, and we have had several very heavy showers in many parts of the country. The wind having shifted to the north-east, has brought an ungenial temperature, cold in the shade, whilst it is still warm in the sun. Upon the whole, we do not think the harvest operations have been much impeded; in fact, from almost all parts of England, at least, the crop is fairly got in, and it is only in Scotland and in some northerly spots where the corn has not ripened that the farmers have not cut it. As usual we have contradictory reports of the yield of the harvest; in some midland counties disappointment is expressed, but there cannot be a doubt that the vast predominant portion of the wheat growing lands in all parts of England will give fully an average crop. The downward tendency of the corn markets has accordingly proceeded. Very large supplies have come in from the Baltic and neighbouring ports, and prices at Mark-lane and in the principal corn markets in the country have declined once more in about the same ratio they did last week. The last report from Ireland respecting the potatoes is not quite so satisfactory as heretofore, and it is established beyond a doubt that in many parts of the country the potato disease has seriously spread.

Death of the Bishop of Norwich.—Died on the 6th instant, at Brahan Castle, near Dingwall, Ross-shire, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Norwich. The rev. prelate was only ill for a short time, but his malady fatally terminated in a congestion of the brain. The deceased was the second son of Sir T. J. Stanley, of Alderley, Cheshire, and was born in 1779, so that he was seventy years of age. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He has long been an open decided advocate for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and gave the weight of his influence to forward the prosperity of ragged schools.

THE COURT AT BALMORAL.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with their infant family, continue to enjoy the most perfect retirement in their highland home. The Prince goes out daily, either on the moors in pursuit of grouse, or deer stalking in the forest; and the Queen takes frequent carriage and walking exercise in the vicinity of the royal residence. On Thursday, the Queen and the Prince, with all the Royal children, went in a pony phaeton to the Braemer Gathering, to witness the Highland games.

The young Prince of Wales has been created an Irish Peer with the Title of "Earl of Dublin."

The Cuba insurrection has excited the attention of the Spanish cabinet.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The demand for timber and deals is steady, particularly for the latter article, indeed, no doubt, by their cheapness, which, at present prices, do not remunerate importers. A few cargoes of Saint John's have been sold at £7 12s 6d. per standard.

PENSION TO LADY HAMILTON.—The Queen has granted a pension of £100 per annum, on the civil list, to Lady Hamilton, the wife of Sir William Hamilton, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, and a valuable contributor to Philosophical Literature.

James Grant, Esq., late of Cheapside and Blackheath, has bequeathed the sum of £5000 to the British and Foreign School Society, £1000 to the Ragged School Union, and £1000 to the City Mission.

The President of France continues his "progresses" through the country, which partake more of a Royal than of a Republican character.

Commander Pittman, of H. M. sloop Childers has been tried by a Court Martial at Plymouth, for general cruelty, false expenditures of stores, and false statements in the log book. The decision of the Court was that the charges were partly proved, and he was sentenced to be dismissed from the service.

Robt. Palmer, Cotton agent of Nottingham, has eloped to America, with his wife's kitchen maid, and property in merchandize and cash to a large amount.

The admirers of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers are contributing to the erection of a memorial to him at Anstruther, in Fife, the place of his birth. The memorial is to consist of a handsome free church, with a lofty tower.

Since the disruption in 1843, the Free Church of Scotland has, in its denominational capacity, collected one million eight hundred and sixty-six thousand pounds, for church purposes.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Cephalonia, one of the Ionian Islands. Mr. Ward, the Governor, reports that, partly from vague political motives, and partly from motives of plunder, an outbreak of the people took place, and they drove the police out of Scala; troops were sent from Corfu to Argostoli, where the chief excesses took place: martial law was proclaimed, and effectual steps were taken to bring home condign punishment on the guilty parties.

IRELAND.—There is a rapid increase in the system of removing the crops at night and on Sunday, which had previously been distained for rent. In the neighbourhood of Athlone, several successful attempts have been made; and in one instance, the aid of the military was solicited in support of the police, but General Wemyss, who commands in that district, declined to interfere. A very serious affray took place at Lisnamore, in Tipperary, on Sunday week. A large party, armed with hooks, sickles, &c., repaired to a farm held by a widow woman, and shortly cut down a field of wheat, which they were carrying off when they were attacked by the bailiffs. Several men on both sides were wounded and one of the rioters so mutilated that no hope of his recovery is entertained. On the lands of Dr. O'Brien, a similar attempt was made by a tenant who owes three years' rent. The landlord, on hearing of the occurrence, sent his men in pursuit of the crop, which was about being conveyed in boats across the Shannon to the county of Galway, when it was seized and brought back by them. Many other cases are reported, in which conflicts more or less serious have occurred between the lawless party and the bailiffs and police, but there is no mention of any further loss of life.

COVE CHANGED TO QUEENSTOWN.—The following notice to the public has been issued by command of the Postmaster General,—"General Post Office, August, 1849.—In obedience to the command of Her Majesty, the town of Cove, Ireland, will henceforward bear the name of Queenstown."

The Irish Colleges are about to be opened, under circumstances which inspire much hope for the future.

The activity generally prevailing throughout Ireland in getting in the harvest, precludes the possibility of political notions gaining any ground just at this period.

Some ruffians attempted, on Saturday night last, to enter the convent in the environs of Clonmel. It is doubtful whether they were burglars or blackguards.

Lord Cloncurry, now in his 75th year, is preparing for the press a history of Ireland pending and subsequent to the union.

FRANCE.—The event of the week has been the publication of the following letter from President Bonaparte to Colonel Ney, his orderly officer at Rome:—

"Elysee National, Aug. 18.

"My dear Ney:—The French Republic has not sent an army to Rome to put down Italian liberty, but, on the contrary, to regulate it by preserving it against its own excesses, and to give it a solid basis, by replacing on the Pontifical throne the prince who (the first) had boldly taken the lead in all useful reforms. I learn with pain that the benevolent intentions of the Holy Father, as well as our own action, remain sterile in presence of hostile passions and influences. The desire of certain persons appears to be to make proscriptions and tyranny the basis of the Pope's return. Say to General Rostolan from me, that he is not to permit that, under the shadow of the tricolored flag, any act be committed which can lower the character of our intervention.

"I thus sum up the restoration of the Pope's temporal power:—A general amnesty; the secularisation of the administration; the code Napoleon; and a liberal government.

"I was personally hurt, in reading the proclamation of thee three cardinals, to perceive that no mention whatever was made in it of the name of France, or of the suffering of our brave soldiers.

"Every insult offered to our flag, or our uniform, goes direct to my very heart; and I have to request you to make it well understood that, if France does not sell her services, she at least insists on due consideration being paid to her sacrifices and her abnegation.

"When our armies made the round of Europe, they left everywhere, as the mark of their passage, the destruction of the abuses of feudality, and the germs of liberty. It shall not be said that in 1849 a French army can have acted in a different sense, and brought about different results.

"Tell the general to thank, in my name, the army for its noble conduct. I have learned, with pain, that even physically it was not treated as it ought to have been. Nothing ought to be neglected to suitably provide accommodations for our troops.

"Receive, my dear Ney, the assurance of my sincere friendship.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

There can be no doubt that this letter is to be looked upon as the official expression of the feeling of the cabinet, though written in the name of the President of the Republic, as he would not have sent it off without first laying it before the council. Colonel Ney describes the satisfaction of the French troops at Rome, when this letter became known, as exceedingly great.

The Pope's nuncio at Paris has been instructed not to treat the President's letter as official, in order that the Pope may have time to consult the other powers on the subject.

The Courrier de Lyons states that the vintage this year will be much below that of last year. The crop of grapes is abundant, but the fruit is small. The vintage is expected to begin in the course of next week.

The following Circular from Count Nesselrode, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, addressed to the Representatives of that Government at foreign Courts, and announcing the accomplishment of the object of sending an army into Hungary, has been communicated to the French Government:—

WARSAW, 19th—31st August, 1849.—The bulletins I have hitherto transmitted have made you acquainted with the military operations in Hungary.

On one side, driven successively behind the Theiss; on the other, beaten and dispersed, in consequence of the defeats they sustained at the hands of General Luders, who struck blow after blow in Transylvania, the insurgent forces were reduced to such a condition as to render a catastrophe imminent. Under these circumstances the revolutionary Government dissolved itself. Gorgey, invested with dictatorial power, surrendered at discretion and without any conditions whatever. His troops, who formed the *nucleus* of the insurrection, and who amounted to 30,000 infantry, 5000 cavalry, and 144 cannon, laid down their arms to General Count Rudiger, whom the Marshal Prince of Warsow had been judicious enough to send to Grosswardein. A great number of the enemy's detachments followed the same example. The fortress of Arad was occupied by the Imperial troops. The remaining corps of insurgents in Transylvania (12 battalions of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry, and 74 cannon), has just submitted to General Luders. The principal Polish Chiefs have fled. We may, therefore, regard the war as brought to a close. Any partial resistance that may be offered cannot have the effect of retarding its final issue.

Divine Providence has blessed our efforts. The Emperor's army, gloriously led on by the illustrious chief who has so often guided them in the path of victory, have completely justified their ancient renown. That army has completely fulfilled the wishes of our august master. The Austrian troops, on their side, under the command of General Haynau, supported by our divisions, have obtained brilliant success, and have powerfully contributed to the result that we have in common obtained. My circular of the 27th of April last has informed you of the motives which had induced his Majesty the Emperor to take part in this war, of the views he had entertained, and the object he had proposed to himself. The dangers which threatened the security of our frontiers have been removed. Hungary has returned to the rule of her legitimate Sovereign. The integrity of the Austrian territory, as guaranteed by the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna, is secured. Such are the results of the co-operation that the Emperor has afforded to his Imperial Royal and Apostolic Majesty. It is also the only compensation that our august master ever had in view when he associated his banner with that of his august ally. Our co-operation, granted in good faith, has been accepted with confidence. These sentiments have formed the basis of the relations between the two Sovereigns. They will be equally present in the alliance of their empires. The task of the Emperor is performed. His troops have received an order to evacuate the Hungarian territory. They will not delay in entering successively our frontiers.

You are authorized to communicate this despatch to the Government where you have the honor to represent our august Sovereign.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—The news from Hungary has caused great excitement amongst the Turks. Their regret at the unfortunate termination of the war is very great. The Hungarian Envoy, Count Andrassy, hopes that he may be able to induce the Porte to exert themselves in favor of Kossuth and his friends, who have taken refuge in Turkey. The Count, I believe, will be seconded in his efforts by Sir Stratford Canning and General Aupack. On the other hand, the Russian and Austrian representatives are employing all their influence to persuade the Sultan's Ministers to refuse an asylum to the Hungarian leaders who are in Turkey, and hand them over to the tender mercies of Haiders or Paskiewitch.

According to the Parisian journals, letters which have arrived in Paris, by the Levant mail state that the Russian and Austrian ambassadors at Constantinople have demanded the delivery of the Hungarians who have taken shelter in the Turkish territory.—Turkey, it was thought, would make every effort not to yield this demand.

No fewer than 20,000 Austrian soldiers are said to have perished in Hungary from sickness and fever alone.

The Queen of Naples has been delivered of a princess, who has been baptized by Pius IX. Her names number thirty-two, beginning with Maria della Grazia Pia.

By a decree of the 28th ult. the Duke of Parma has pardoned all prisoners condemned to less than three month's imprisonment, remitted their fines, and granted a general pardon to all Parmese officers, and soldiers condemned for defection.

The last blow has been dealt upon Venice. The privilege of that city as a free port has been withdrawn, or which is the same thing, is confined to the little Isle of San Giorgio Maggiore. Thus the only prop which stayed that noble city from ruin has been snatched away; and the sum of what little commercial prosperity it latterly enjoyed will be swept over to its loyal rival Trieste.

The agitation at Rome is at its height. It is reported that the Pope on leaving Naples on the 8th would go to Loretta, where he would be attended by a native guard, the foreign forces remaining distant at a circle of 40 miles. At Loretta it is said his Holiness will make concessions to his subjects.

An admirable letter of Instructions has been forwarded by the Executive of this Province to the Commissioners of the Alms House of this City and County; and so self-evidently correct are the principles and rules laid down therein, for the management of such Institutions, that we are assured the public at large will expect them to be strictly complied with, by the Public Officers to whom they are addressed. By faithfully adhering to the letter and spirit of these appropriate instructions, the Alms House will be rendered what it ought to be—a refuge and last resource to absolute indigence and disability; instead of what it has too often been, a retreat of choice for lazy and luxurious idlers, who could there obtain at the public expense a better style of living and indolence, than their own honest industry could procure them. We trust that the Rate-payers of this City and County will have cause to rejoice in the effect of these instructions.

The Telegraph Line was completed through this Province to Amherst on Friday last, and business communications are now being made to the Bend, where there is a station and an operator. Next week an express will run from Halifax to Sackville with the English news, and it is expected that the line will be completed to Halifax within another fortnight. The good people of Nova Scotia *move slow*.

SIGNOR BLITZ.—Last evening, this renowned necromancer commenced his public entertainments in this City; and, as we had anticipated, the spacious Hall of the Institute was crowded to excess, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather. The fame of the unrivalled Thaumaturgist was so well established, that nothing impedement could prevent our admiring citizens from flocking to the rendezvous; and consequently, so crammed was the Hall, that large numbers were compelled to stand during the whole evening. It is needless to say, that the performances of the accomplished Professor of the Mystic Art, as well as of his wonderfully trained Canary-Birds, afforded unequivocal and entire satisfaction; much was entirely new to us; but the new feats and the tricks with which we were previously familiar, were equally operated with the Signor's usual perfection of dexterous manipulation. The *Ventriloquial* performances were admirable, and elicited continual bursts of unrestrained laughter from all classes of the audience; who, at the close of the entertainment departed, exhibiting in every countenance the most unmistakeable symptoms of satisfaction and delight. The Signor announced that the performances will in future commence at 8 o'clock on each evening, instead of half past 7, as more generally convenient to the public.

☞ A correspondent at Woodstock has kindly furnished us with the following account of the destructive fire at the Carleton Mining Company's Works, at the above place, on Wednesday last:—

WOODSTOCK, Sept. 23, 1849.

DEAR SIR,—I take the chance of the Steamer going down this morning to inform you of a sad disaster that has happened to the Iron Works here. On Tuesday evening some defect was observed in the Hearth, and the hands were set to work to clear out the Furnace, in order to have some repairs effected; while they were so employed, the Furnace *blew* (some technical term) and in a moment of time the whole Smelting-house was in flames, and in an hour or so was completely burnt down. The fire occurred between 2 and 3, P. M., and before 4 the whole was in ruins, viz:—the Smelting-house, Casting-house, Engine-house, Office, &c., all these were attached to each other, and by great exertion the fire was checked from catching the Blacksmiths shop and Charcoal sheds, which were close by. The immense pile of logs (a Wharf erected with so much care on 3 sides of the Furnace, to prevent the bank from pressing upon the Waterwheel) remained destroyed, but had the fire got into the pile of dry wood, (some thousands of cords) it would have been much more destructive. All the Charcoal kilns are saved, and also the Store and Boarding-house. If the fire had occurred at night, instead of the day time, in all probability all the above would have been destroyed. There was plenty of assistance, and a good supply of water, but it was too late, and the fire had in some measure wasted its fury, when the Engine did good service, in playing upon the Steam Machinery and timbers, which, I am happy to say, are but slightly injured. I was round the place again yesterday afternoon, the workmen were unscrewing the Steam Engine, and the principal parts did not seem to be in a very bad state.

This disaster has thrown a gloom over our Village, which will not be easily dispelled; many were looking forward to employment during the ensuing winter in the various works connected with the Establishment, and the settlers here have been boasting of the progress of our County, and pointing to the Iron Works as a proof of our prosperity.

The Furnace stands uninjured, apparently, and looks like some ancient pyramid that has braved the battle and the breeze for ages past. Only one man was a little scorched on his breast and nearly the others who were employed in the buildings escaped almost miraculously. The repairs, it is expected, will be immediately proceeded with.

The Revenue officers at this port made a seizure last week of 160 gallons of Spirits, illicitly imported.

The steam-ship Europa, 34 hours from Boston, arrived at Halifax on Thursday night, and sailed again in a few hours for Liverpool. Among her passengers were the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, the new American Minister to England, Lady and family.

A new vessel, of 634 tons, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Johnson & Mackie, Chatham, Miramichi, on the 19th ult.—A vessel of 358 tons, was launched from the building-yard of John Jardine, Esq., at Richibucto, on the 11th ult.

ORDINATION.—On Sunday last, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination at Christ Church, Fredericton, when the following-named gentlemen were admitted to Holy Orders. Priests: The Rev. Joseph Bartholomew, Missionary at the Nereps, and the Rev. Charles P. Bliss, A. M., Missionary at Hopewell. Deacon: Edmund Arthur Warneford, a Literate person.

The annual County Fair and Cattle Show was held on Thursday last. The day was rather wet, which prevented such a turn out as might otherwise have been expected, yet, notwithstanding, we were much pleased to observe quite an improvement on the preceding Fair. The vegetables first attracted our attention on entering the grounds, and they were certainly magnificent—such turnips, carrots, and potatoes we never saw before. The grain also was very superior. The wheat and oats could not be easily surpassed. The cattle show was not so good as we could have wished, for, with the exception of the imported stock and their immediate descendants, there was nothing in the dairy line exhibited that would make farming profitable. One cow, exhibited by Mr. C. C. Stewart, nearly a thorough-bred Alderney, might figure at all the Shows on the Continent without finding many to match her. A dozen such cows in one dairy would be a sight worth seeing, and we have no doubt would be as profitable to the pocket as it would be pleasing to the eye. The native breed of the country, or rather the *mongrel* breed, for there is little trace of any distinct breed remaining, is now so deteriorated by starvation and careless breeding, that it will take two or three cows to yield what might be the produce of one, and the value is reduced accordingly. At the Fair which followed the Show, cows were sold freely at from £2 to £4 each, while the cost to the breeder would not be less than from £6 to £8.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor visited the Show, and inspected all the cattle and articles exhibited.

The following is a list of the successful competitors:—

JUDGES.

FOR CATTLE,

Robert Gray, Fredericton; James Brown, Gardner's Creek; and R. Kelhe, Marsh.

FOR BUTTER AND GRAIN,

C. C. Stewart, Thomas Davidson, and G. Cody.

FOR SWINE,

T. Trafton, R. Bowes, and W. Howard.

FOR VEGETABLES,

R. Gray, James Brown, and R. Jardine.

Best three year old Bull,	R. Jardine
two year old do.	W. Hawkes,
one year old do.	R. Jardine,
Second best do.	Robert Bowes,
Best imported Cow,	R. Jardine,
Second best do.	T. Davidson,
Best dairy Cow,	C. C. Stewart,
Second do.	John Graham,
Best two year old Heifer,	R. Jardine,
Second do. do.	C. Drury,
Best one year old Heifer,	R. Jardine,
Second do. do.	D. Peters,
Best fat Calf,	C. C. Stewart,
Second do.	R. Jardine,
Best two year old Colt,	J. Donovan,
one year old do.	J. Graham,
Best Ram,	R. Jardine,
Best Ewe,	R. Jardine,
Best pair of pigs,	W. & J. Scammell,
Best firkin of butter,	Thomas Dewar,
Second do. do.	Claudius Hamilton,
Third do. do.	Thomas Dewar,
Best roll butter,	C. Hamilton,
Second do.	C. Drury,
Third do.	J. Dewar,
Best Bushel Wheat, 60lbs.	R. Bowes,
Second do. do. 61lbs.	R. Jardine,
Best bushel Oats, 43lbs.	J. Cunningham,
Second do. do. 44lbs.	P. Comerford,
Third do. do. 42lbs.	Thomas Dewar,
Best bushel Buckwheat, 52lbs.	J. Cunningham,
Second do. do. 47lbs.	Thomas Dewar,
Third do. do. 47lbs.	R. Bowes,
Best Swedish Turnips,	Thos. Davidson,
Second do. do.	D. Peters,
Best yellow do.	Thos. Davidson,
Second do. do.	Thos. Dewar,
Best Mangold Wurtz,	W. R. M. Burtis,
Second do. do.	C. Drury,
Best Carrots,	W. Howard,
Second do.	Thos. Davidson,
Best Potatoes,	J. Cunningham,
Second do.	Thos. Dewar,

(Courier.

CALIFORNIA.—The barque *Teal* left this port on Tuesday afternoon last for California, with upwards of a dozen passengers, viz:—Mr. John B. Quinton, house joiner; John Simonds, Esq., Attorney-at-Law; Thomas D. Ruddick and Duncan Magee, ship carpenters; Thomas McNaughton and J. Donnelly, joiners; Mr. Charles Hendricks, Mr. Perley, of Fredericton; and Mr. Nelson, lady and child, of Frederic n. The *Teal* is commanded by Captain Gray, who is said to be in every way qualified for that important situation. She is loaded with House Frames, Boards, Shingles, Bricks, Window Sashes, &c., &c. There are also the Frames of two Saw Mills on board belonging to Mr. Nelson, who intends to settle in that country, and carry on the Milling business. We sincerely wish the *Teal* may safely and speedily reach the land of Gold, and that all concerned in the undertaking may be richly rewarded for their enterprise. We understand that several other vessels will shortly be fitted out for the same place, from this port.—*Telegraph.*

We are informed that some parties in this City are thinking of purchasing the Pilot Schooner *Rechab*, to proceed to California. The R. is a safe vessel and sails fast, and we have no doubt will answer well for a trader in that region.—*N. Brun.*

We learn from the St. Andrews *Standard*, that Mr. Neale, the Engineer of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad, arrived at that place on Friday evening, and intends commencing operations immediately upon the line.—Nearly the whole amount of stock has been taken up in England.—*Ib.*

AGRICULTURAL.—We still continue to hear from all around us, gratifying accounts of the Crops.—Every year proves the capabilities of our soil to raise almost every necessary and many of the luxuries of life, which the croakers in olden times, without giving the climate and soil a chance, said it was impossible to cultivate 'so far north.' Large quantities of Indian Corn, of a very superior description, have been raised in this and the neighbouring counties of Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche; and one day last week we saw some Onions exposed for sale in Chatham which was raised in Kouchibouguac, of a quality as fine as any ever imported into this port. We put three of them into the scales, and they weighed a pound.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT QUEBEC.—Last Saturday morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in the stabling in rear of the large cut-stone house occupied by Mr. Beswick, in St. Genevieve-street, Capc. The flames soon communicated to the house itself, from which they spread with fearful rapidity, destroying the entire square bounded by St. Francois street, on the west, and Des Grisons-street on the east, of which it formed a corner; and communicating to the opposite side of Des Grisons-street, consumed every house except that occupied by Mr. White. The quantity of property destroyed is immense; the insurance cannot be less than between £20,000 and £30,000.—*Gaz.*

The Cholera has almost entirely disappeared from Quebec. The total mortality, from its commencement to this date, has been 1017. There were only 8 deaths from cholera during last week, most of whom were seamen and emigrants.

THE RIOTS RENEWED AT BYTOWN.—*Montreal, Sept. 26.*—I hasten to inform you that news has just reached here that the riots at Bytown have been renewed. The two parties have met and a terrible conflict ensued. Numbers have been dreadfully wounded, and eight lives are already reported to be lost. The greatest excitement is breaking out in this city, and as we have not yet obtained details of the unfortunate collision, we fear that much worse results are yet to follow. I will send you a despatch with fuller intelligence, as soon as it is obtained.—We fear the worst, but may God protect us from more bloodshed.—[N. Y. Sun.

Late intelligence from Yucatan reports that England is about to intervene for the pacification of the Peninsula, by virtue of a contract with the President of the Republic, on condition that the fort of Bacalos and jurisdiction be ceded to England. Another report states that the Yucatan Government will reject the intervention on the proposed basis.

A civil war broke out at Nicaragua, producing a considerable panic, but the Government was expected to be able to suppress it.

Accounts from Jamaica state that the principal merchants of that place had requested the United States Consul to solicit our Government for establishment of regular mail communications between New York and Kingston.—*New Orleans paper.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The ship Charleston and cargo, of this port, burnt at sea, were insured in Wall street for $170,000 to $200,000.

☞ The Steamer Hibernia, having received repairs at New York, was to sail for Liverpool last Saturday. The injury received by her was much more serious than at first supposed. She was found to have lost fifty feet of her main keel, eight feet of stem, aprons and dead woods—the rock having penetrated the bow about ten feet. It is supposed she made fifteen tuns of water per minute. Mechanics were engaged on the repairs every day and night since she entered the dock, Monday, 17th inst. until Thursday last. The expense attending these repairs, it is said, will amount to $1,000 a day.

[FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.]

THE RUMORED COLLISION WITH THE BRITISH LEGATION.—The New York Courier & Enquirer gives the following denial of the report which has been circulated on the authority of letters from Washington, of an angry correspondence between the Secretary of State, and the British Charge d'Affairs at Washington, on the pretensions of the British Government to control the navigation of the river San Juan in Nicaragua. After stating the substance of the report referred to, this journal says:—

"We have it in our power to state that the rumor is entirely unfounded. No correspondence whatever has been had upon the subject, nor will it, in all probability, be made matter of diplomatic discussion until the arrival of Sir Henry Lutton Bulwer, the British Minister. Our Government will then, we doubt not, be prepared to maintain the rights and just claims of this country to their full extent, should they be seriously resisted by Great Britain, which we do not apprehend will be the case."—[*Boston Daily Adv.*

THE BRITISH COLONIES.—We do not undertake to say what will be the issue of the difficulties, as between colony and mother country, in which most of the principal British dependencies are involved; that is no part of our business and might seem invidious, whatever conclusion we should arrive at. But it is part of our business to watch the course of events, and from time to time report to our readers of occurrences and their probable bearing and result.

The subject largely occupies the attention of the London journals, but we are constrained to say that in general their discussing upon it does not evince any large degree of accurate information or sound judgment. In the case of the two principal colonies, for instance—Canada and Jamaica—an extravagant and even absurd jealousy of our republican neighbours considerably into the discussions; as if the United States took any *active* part in the origination of the colonial discontents, while in truth their agency is almost wholly passive, though we are willing to admit that it is to a small extent efficacious. It consists in this—The British colonies cannot help contrasting their difficulties and troubles with the magnificent prosperity of the states comprised in our Union; and they cannot help drawing the conclusion, more or less determinately, that whereas the colonies, component parts of one great empire, are beset with embarrassments and distress, the States, also component parts of one great empire are marching on in an unequalled career of prosperity and power, there must be some defect in the system upon which the affairs of one empire, are conducted, at least in those particulars which belong to the arrangement between the component parts and the aggregate whole.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

LARGE FIRES.—A fire at Chicago, Illinois, on the night of the 29th ult., destroyed a large number of buildings, and the loss estimated at $40,000. A child perished in the flames.—A fire at Oswego, N. Y., on Thursday, destroyed twenty stores, and still raging.—Several of the buildings of the Albany Iron Works, owned by Corning, Winslow & Co., south of Troy, were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. The fire originated in the spike factory, and, besides the machinery, 800 kegs of nails were destroyed. Loss estimated at $40,000.

The equinoctial gale this season has been very severe on the coast of the Southern States, but has not as yet been felt east of New York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The ship Cordova sailed from Boston last week for San Francisco, with 100 passengers, and a cargo of lumber, bricks, ship's boats, &c. Six of the passengers take their wives with them, and one young widow, (Mrs. Bartlett, of Plymouth) with one child, who has a brother in the company, goes with him. There is one lawyer and two doctors in the company, also carpenters, coopers, blacksmiths, &c. The ship has on deck one of Forbes's new patent machines for making salt water fresh, a very useful article at sea.

BUTLER DIVORCE CASE.—The Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas has decided in favour of the petition of Pierce Butler, asking for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler. The decision was made on the 22d Sept.; the divorce is absolute, and gives to each party entire freedom to marry again, as if no marriage had ever taken place between them.

The annual Fall epidemic, scarlet fever, has broken out this season with unusual malignity, so much so, that even the shawls and ribbons of the ladies are all dyed—blood-red. We have as yet heard of no lives lost by the "prevailing epidemic," though we know of a purse or two grown very thin and consumptive since it commenced its ravages—The worst of the matter is, that this is a disease which seems to be aggravated by cold weather.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The cholera is stated to have almost disappeared at Bangor. The whole number of deaths is 146. Of the Penobscot Indians, 26 have died of "the disease."

The population of New York is estimated at 425,000, of which from 150,000 to 200,000 are foreigners.

The amount of capital invested in manufacturing at Manchester, N. H., is $5,450,000. Number of hands employed, 5575.

LARGEST CHURCHES.—The Ninth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia is the largest church in connection with the General Assembly. It reports 754 communicants; the next largest is under the pastoral care of Dr. Spring, New York city, reported 674 members. The next largest, is First Church, Elizabethtown, New Jersey, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, and consists of 656 communicants.

The largest Synod in the Presbyterian Church is that of Philadelphia, which has 8 Presbyteries, 179 ministers, 227 churches, and 27,300 communicants.

[From the Royal Gazette.]

Secretary's Office, Fredericton, 15th Sept. 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has received from the Foreman of the Grand Jury an abstract of a Presentment relating to the Alms House at Saint John, of which a copy is enclosed for the information of the Commissioners.

His Excellency is of opinion that the points therein adverted to require the immediate attention of the Commissioners. He thinks it essential that the Commissioners should at once proceed to carry out the following principles:—

1st.—That all supplies should be purchased by tender after advertisement, and with samples; the tenders should be opened in the presence of the parties, or of some other persons.

2d.—That no Commissioner or Officer connected with the Establishment should, directly or indirectly, supply any of the articles consumed in the House.

3d.—That the diet of the able-bodied men and women in health should be so regulated as to be less attractive than that which can be procured by a hard working man, with an ordinary family depending on his own exertions. Meat should be given rarely to this class of inmates. Brown bread, oatmeal, porridge, potatoes and rice, in sufficient quantity, might be advantageously afforded on at least four days in the week; tea, sugar and tobacco should not be permitted to this class. These are indulgences rather than necessaries of life; and at a time when the industrious labourer out of the House must often forego their free use, they certainly may be withheld from those who are able to work, but yet depend upon public charity. The dietary of each class should be settled in detail, and hung up in the ward occupied by such class, as a check on the Officers of the Establishment, and for the information of the inmates.

4th.—The diet of the sick should be regulated entirely by the Medical Officer, who should be consulted as to that of all classes, so as to ensure its sufficiency for health. The consumption of wine, brandy, &c., should be authorised in each individual case by the Medical Officer, who should renew his signature to the order made for administering these stimulants, once, at least, in every week. Such orders will form the best check on the quarterly consumption of the articles furnished to the sick.

5th.—It is of the utmost importance that strict separation should take place between the classes in the Alms House. The able-bodied men and the able-bodied women should be placed in wards and in yards apart from the rest, and from each other; care being taken that women with young children have access to them at proper times, and that members of the same family see one another at stated intervals. The children of either sex ought, moreover, to be kept apart from each other, when above the age of ten years. With regard to the aged and infirm, there can be no reason for imposing on them more restrictions than are absolutely requisite for the decent separation of the sexes, and the order and cleanliness of the whole Establishment. Smoking ought not to be allowed in the wards of the House.

6th.—Too much stress cannot be laid on procuring proper work for the able-bodied, and this work should, for the most part, be such as they can perform in the yards appropriated to them, under strict superintendence. Breaking stone and sawing wood for the men, and picking oakum for the women, will probably be available; but it is obvious, that, in the selection of the work, those who know the wants and habits of the City are the best judges. Nothing of any kind which can be advantageously performed by the inmates should be paid for by the Commissioners.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the immediate profit of the work is not the object of main importance.—The able-bodied men, as a class, may earn much less than their maintenance costs the public, but if the knowledge that hard work is required acts so as to deter others from entering the Alms House, a saving to the ratepayers will be effected, and the industry of individuals will be promoted out of its precincts.

It is with sincere regret that His Excellency learns the large amount of taxation at present imposed on the ratepayers of Saint John. He cannot but think that a more strict and economical management of the Alms House would do much to lighten that burthen, although probably it may be necessary to seek some aid from the Legislature, in improving the provisions of the present Acts of Assembly. The services of one or more good paid Officers to superintend the work and control the inmates will be cheaply purchased if an immediate diminution in the number of inmates can be effected by their exertions. It is to be regretted that no law exists by which a man wilfully casting himself and his family on the public funds, when work has been offered to him at fair wages, or deserting his family, can be effectually punished.

In the meantime, until the Legislature may have an opportunity of fully considering the matter, His Excellency must rely on the Commissioners of the Alms House doing all in their power to carry out the main principle contained in this letter—the principle, that is to say, of causing the idle man to fare worse on the whole than he who works hard for his bread. If he seek for relief in urgent want, food and shelter will be given him, but it should be given on conditions which will deter him from seeking it unless he be really destitute.

I have, &c., J. R. PARTELOW.

The Commissioners of the Alms House and Work House, Saint John.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Fredericton, 20th Sept., 1849.

THE Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following Promotions, &c.—

2d Battalion Saint John City Militia. (Rifles.)

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANT.

2d Lieutenant Charles Watters, 20th Sept., 1849.
" Andrew McKenna, 21st do.

New-Brunswick Regiment of Artillery.

1st Lieut. Frederick A. Wiggins to be Paymaster, with the rank of Captain, vice James W. Botsford, resigned.

By Command. GEO. SHORE, *A. G. M.*

☞ A Mail for England will be closed at the General Post Office in this City, on Thursday next, at SEVEN o'clock in the morning.

The Members of the Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Secretary's Office on Friday next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of preparing answers to Professor Johnston's Circular.

WISTAR'S BALSAM AT THE SOUTH.

One of our Agents at Athens, Georgia, has sent us the following letter, with permission to publish the same.

TRUTH IS MIGHT AND WILL PREVAIL.

Athens, August 24, 1846.

Dear Sir—Having been afflicted for more than ten months with Chronic Inflammation of the Lungs, at times very severely, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief.—I purchased about three bottles of Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated use of this valuable Balsam, been more free from pressure for breath and oppression on the lungs than I had anticipated—and, indeed, conceive that I will be cured by continuing its use, of this most disheartening malady. I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment, which you will use as you judgment dictates.

RODNEY BURKE.

Waynesborough, Burke Co., Georgia.

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, N. B.

MARRIED.

At Courtenay Bay, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. Samuel Parks, of the firm of William Parks & Son, to Margaret, eldest daughter of James Smith, Esq.

On Saturday, 22d ult., by the Rev. Samuel Robinson, Mr. G. W. A. Thring, to Elizabeth, twelth daughter of Mr. Charles Mantle, all of this City.

On Tuesday evening, by the same, Captain Jacob Fritz, of the brig *Emily*, to Eliza Jane, second daughter of Capt. Caleb Slocomb, all of this City.

On Tuesday evening, by W. W. Eaton, Mr. Robert Lewis H