The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, SEPTEMBER 3, 1849.

The English Mail of the 18th August, per steam ship *Caledonia*, was received in this City about 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 18.—There has been not only here but in London, a marked improvement in nearly every branch of business, and from the present rate of foreign exchanges, is likely to continue so.

The produce markets have been more freely supplied, but as buyers have manifested a greater desire to operate, a large amount of business has been transacted, in some instances at rather higher rates.

The demand for Cotton is good, and large sales is daily reported. The sales of the week ending August 16 were 83,190 bales, of which speculators took 38,320 and exporters 7,090.

We continue to have a dull and rather declining market for all descriptions of Breadstuffs; the hope of a timely and abundant harvest causes dealers to supply present and pressing wants only. Flour 23s. 6d. to 25s. per barrel. Indian Corn has advanced 2s. to 3s. per quarter, the late extreme depression having brought increased demand from Ireland, with some speculation.

Our most recent advices from the manufacturing districts speak encouragingly of trade in both Cotton and Woollen goods.

The reports from Amsterdam, Antwerp, and Hamburgh are satisfactory; and should the hostilities which are now carried on between the Austrian, Hungarian, and Russian forces soon be brought to a termination, we may expect a further improvement in many departments of business.

Money continues plentiful; but as trade improves, the demand for the precious metals increase; still, the rate of discount continues easy.

IRELAND.—The weather in Ireland has undergone a very unfavourable change since the departure of the Queen.

In the neighbourhood of Dublin the corn-fields have suffered greatly from the excessive rains, and we regret to say that in the worst districts in the south there are signs of the potatoe disease reappearing. However, from the very imperfect reports, we do not believe that the mischief extends beyond a few localities. As far as our own personal experience extends, we can state that the potato is more sound and has a better flavour than any we have tasted during the last four years.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The supplies of North American Colonial Wood, since the 1st February, have been brought in 140 vessels, viz., 35 from Quebec, 49 from St. John, N. B., and 56 from other ports, which have comprised a tonnage of 71,102; during same time last year, there arrived 129 vessels, the tonnage being 72,333. From the North of Europe, 25 vessels, 6,156 tons, wood laden, have arrived; whilst for the like period last year, 47 vessels, 14,849 tons, arrived. The contentions that have so much agitated the different states in Europe appear to be subsiding, and confidence as to the safety of extending commercial transactions is gradually being restored. It is gratifying to observe, that those engaged in trade, in the manufacturing districts, are now enjoying a greatly increased demand for their productions for home use as well as for exportation. Importers of most descriptions of foreign produce, too, are experiencing an improved demand at better prices, but the supplies from Quebec of square timber have been, of late, on so ample a scale, that the market has become heavy, whilst from St. John the arrivals have been unusually limited, and are likely to continue so. Deals, however, are recovering from the very low prices at which they have been for some time past. Since the 27th ult., ten cargoes of Quebec yellow pine timber have been disposed of at prices ranging from 13½d. to 14½d. per foot, according to average, size, and quality; red pine at 16½d. to 17½d. per foot; oak, 21d. to 23d. per foot; elm, 15d. to 16d. per foot: standard staves, £40 to £42 per M., and puncheon, £14 to £15 per M. Two cargoes of St. John spruce deals at £7 per standard, with pine deals at £9 10s per standard, and pine boards at £10 per standard. One cargo of St. Stephen's spruce deals, at £6 15s per standard; one cargo of Prince Edward Island birch, at 13½d. per foot; deals at £6 per standard, and lathwood at 20s per fathom; one cargo of Shediac pine and spruce deals, at £7 per standard. Quebec Haematac sleepers, 10 by 5, have realised 3s. each, 9 by 4½ at 2s 4d, and under at 2s. each. By auction, two lots of Port Carlisle pine deals, brought £13 10s per standard, and deal ends, £6 10s per standard. The late heavy arrival of staves in the market has had the effect of reducing prices considerably.

Trade is now every where in a most prosperous condition. Here there is great activity; and "it is satisfactory to remark, that in London," says the city article of the *Times*, yesterday, "during the past week a decided increase of activity has been observable in most departments of mercantile business, and that the foreign advices generally are such as to warrant an expectation of continued improvement." Similar reports reach us from France and Germany.—*Liverpool Journal*, 17th.

The amount of railway calls for the present month is £1,121,347, making £15,753,393 this year.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has been presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh.

According to a letter from Milan of the 10th inst., Garibaldi, the late defender of Rome, closely pursued, and accompanied by only a few followers, had arrived at Venice.

M. Lamartine, who is confined with an attack of acute rheumatism, has been compelled to solicit of the Legislative Assembly an unlimited leave of absence in order to sell his patrimonial estate and liquidate his pecuniary engagements.

The Jewish Chronicle contains a letter from a Hungarian Jew who had sent his two sons to fight with Kossuth, and before they started, carried them to take leave of the Rabbi: "Blessing my two sons," says the writer, "he exclaimed, whilst tears rolled down his long white beard, 'I wish I was twenty years younger, my lads, I would go with you, but my heart and my prayers are with you.'"

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FROM DUBLIN, AND ARRIVAL AT BALMORAL, SCOTLAND.—On the morning of Friday, 10th August, the Queen and royal party paid a visit to Carton, the seat of the Duke of Leinster. The reception along the road was most enthusiastic. The drive along the valley of the Liffey, presenting scenery of the most picturesque and magnificent description, must have highly pleased her Majesty, and convinced her it was not necessary to go out of Ireland to find landscapes of surpassing loveliness. They arrived at the Duke's seat at one o'clock, and after walking through the grounds, witnessing various sports of the peasantry &c., returned to Dublin Castle at five o'clock, and, after a delay of half an hour, the Queen left the Castle for Kingstown. The quays and streets through which the *cortege* passed from Dublin to Kingstown were crowded with people, to witness the departure of the royal visitors. Cheering, the loudest and most cordial, greeted the royal pair, and was continued without intermission as they proceeded along the passage. The ladies on the side seats all arose, waving kerchiefs, while the gentlemen shouted and waved their hats. The Queen bowed repeatedly, and the Prince also gracefully acknowledged this cordial and spirit-stirring greeting. On the Queen and Prince descending to the jetty, the cannon from the war-ships in harbour pealed forth round after round, the mimic thunder reverberating from end to end of the harbour and town, and alternating with the almost equally loud peals of cheering issuing from the thousands assembled; and thus, amidst the pealing of artillery and the cheering of her Irish subjects, Victoria, the Queen, and the Consort Prince, departed from this portion of her Irish dominions.

Her Majesty and the Prince were escorted to the water's edge by a distinguished cortege who came down with them. Her Majesty then proceeded to take a warm farewell of the distinguished groupe around her. In the first place, her Majesty bade a warm and affectionate adieu to the lady-lieutenant; she then took Lord Clarendon by the hand and bade him a cordial adieu, and to the venerable and gallant veteran, Sir Edward Blakeney, she extended a similar favour. But in parting with her princely cousin, Prince George of Cambridge, her Majesty bestowed upon him a less formal and more familiar salute, which made the said Prince George the envied of many, and which was ratified by the cheers of the thousands assembled in the vicinity. Amid-t the pealing of cannon and the cheers of all, the Queen stepped on board, followed by the Prince, the royal children and her suite. The royal yacht at once moved off, and her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the children, proceeded aft to the elevated space near the taffrail, where she was in full view of the people, and remained there so long as she could have a distinct view of the features of the people who stood on the pier at which she embarked.

The government journal states it to be the Queen's intention to create the Prince of Wales Earl of Dublin, as a testimony and a record of the heartfelt satisfaction which her Majesty has derived from the loyal feelings and kindness with which she has been received by the inhabitants of the metropolis, and in order to establish a connexion between his Royal Highness and her Majesty's Irish subjects.

The royal squadron reached Belfast on Saturday, and soon after the Queen made a more than triumphal entry into the industrial capital of Ireland amidst every possible manifestation of gay and joyous enthusiasm on the part of the people.

The Queen, on landing, passed through High-street, Castle-street, and Donegal-street, accompanied by Sir G. Grey and the royal suite, and preceded by the mayor, visited the Linen-hall, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Zoological Gardens, and the Queen's College.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the populace. All that affectionate loyalty or chivalrous devotion could suggest was manifested throughout the entire of the royal progress.

Her Majesty returned to the Custom-house, and reembarked on board the Fairy, for Glasgow, at six o'clock.

Her Majesty, after a rough passage, arrived safely in the Clyde on Sunday evening; and, after enjoying the scenery on the banks of the charming Loch Lomond, on Monday, made her entrance into Glasgow on Tuesday. We need scarcely say that she was received with every mark of welcome and respect. Previous to her entering the city, her Majesty received an address from the Corporation, and knighted the provost. The royal party, after passing through the city, proceeded directly to Perth, where she arrived that evening at half-past three o'clock, after a pleasant journey. She was met at the station by the magistrates, and conducted to the Royal George Hotel, amid the rejoicings of the people. Prince Albert and Sir Geo. Grey, at five o'clock, proceeded to the Penitentiary, where they remained a short time, and inspected the system of prison discipline adopted there. A little after six her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince, and several of her suite, took a drive in the direction of Moncrief-hill, and returned to dinner soon after seven o'clock. Her Majesty started for Balmoral next morning.

The following is an account of the proceedings in Glasgow:—

At a quarter to twelve, the cheers of the spectators close to the river announced the near approach of the royal yacht to Glasgow; and at ten minutes to twelve, the Fairy was at the landing-place, and moored. Over the place of debarkation an awning was stretched from the yacht's gangway to the royal carriage, the river aspect presenting a stately arch, decorated by heath, and surmounted by a gigantic Scotch thistle. In front of this, and extending some distance in a semi-circular form, rose lofty tiers of benches for the accommodation of the friends of the magistrates and Town Council. From this spot up to Glasgow Bridge, along both sides of the spacious quay, platforms were built and decorated with laurel.

The whole line of procession for three miles was railed by thick wooden barriers, and the streets, instead of being protected by military and police, were kept chiefly by gentlemen, who, to the number of between 2,000 and 3,000, were sworn in special constables, and appeared on the inner side of the barriers dressed with white rosettes, and having white staves of office in their hands.

Every shop and place of business being closed, the citizens had raised against nearly every house on either side of the streets platforms, covering the entire breadth of the pavement, capable of containing scores of people, and these were all filled by elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen before nine o'clock. Between these and the barriers stood a serried phalanx of patiently crushed, yet good-humoured and expectant, spectators of the royal progress.

Triumphal arches met the eye at every vista; *laurel and heather wreaths* were suspended from nearly every window and across every street; flags floated from many a house-top, with mottoes of regal welcome emblazoned thereon, and long before the arrival of the Queen presented a most picturesque and animated scene. But when the royal *cortege* did pass, amid the waving of handkerchiefs and hats, ladies and gentlemen vying with each other in vociferating their joyous consentaneous welcome to the Sovereign, the effect was spirit-stirring—the spectacle magnificent.

For hours before the arrival of the Queen rain fell almost incessantly; but before the royal salute was fired which announced the approach of the yacht, the sun shone out, and from the moment the Queen arrived till her departure not a drop of rain fell. All the vessels in port were gaily dressed with flags, and had their yards manned.

Her Majesty wore a plain green muslin dress, with white spots, a royal Stuart tartan plaid, and white bonnet. The elegant simplicity of the royal children's attire attracted universal admiration.

Nothing could exceed the hearty and clamorous enthusiasm which greeted her Majesty at every step of her progress.

The visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to the cathedral was strictly private.

The royal *cortege* then passed down High-street to the College, where her Majesty, the Prince, and the royal children alighted. Her Majesty was received by the principal and professors, and was conducted to the Faculty-hall. Before leaving the hall, her Majesty examined with much interest the curiously-carved antique chair occupied by undergraduates at their annual examination on what is called "The Black Stone."

Her Majesty then proceeded through the other streets embraced in the route, and, on arriving at the terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, alighted, partook of refreshments, which had been laid out for the royal party in the ladies' waiting room, and then, shortly after two o'clock, left, in a handsome carriage provided for the occasion, with special engine, for Balmoral, *via* Perth.

OFFICIAL HONOURS.—It is said, that the Earl of Clarendon is to be raised in the Peerage to the dignity of a Marquis; and the *Freeman's Journal* states, that, in addition to the other honours to be conferred consequent upon the Queen's visit to the country, Sir Wm. Somerville will be raised to the Peerage; and that he is to be succeeded in the office of Chief Secretary of Ireland by Mr. Redington, the present Under Secretary. The Lord Mayor of Dublin (Alderman O'Brien, M.P.), is to be created a Baronet. The letters patent will not issue for a week or two.

The Mayor of Belfast has been knighted by her Majesty—he is now Sir William Johnston.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel preached, on Sunday, as a Baptist minister, in Mr. Evans' chapel, John-street, Bedford row; the same place in which the Hon. and Rev. Gentlemen was baptised, on Thursday morning.

FRANCE.—At length, after a sitting of 18 months, only interrupted by the brief intervals occupied in the elections, the Legislative Assembly of France has adjourned to the 1st of October next. At the last sitting but one, during an incidental discussion arising out of an application to prosecute two representatives for seditious libels, published in the provinces, an elderly member, M. Gastier, in a personal altercation, called Pierre Bonaparte an imbecile, upon which the President's cousin struck M. Gastier a blow in the face. A violent consternation succeeded, and M. Dupin ordered them into custody. This great scandal upon an assembly which it was hoped would exhibit an example of moderation to the world, has excited a great sensation, and Pierre Bonaparte is to be tried before the ordinary tribunal for the offence.

Paris and the surrounding districts, in conformity with the new law, have been relieved from martial law, and tranquility has been perfectly maintained during the week.

The President has returned to Paris after a visit to Rouen and Havre. An indisposition of a somewhat choleraic character, threw some gloom over the termination of the visit at Havre, but the reception appears to have been very favorable; sharing, however, the general populace applause in that district with M. Thiers and General Changarnier.

The French funds are well maintained and in many branches of trade there is a decided improvement.—The quantity of cotton imported into Havre has considerably increased,—being 316,339 bales from 15th January last to 31st July, against 225,108 bales imported in the corresponding period of 1848. The sales this year have also considerably increased, and more commercial activity prevails at Havre than for a long time past. Ship building, however, is by no means in a flourishing state; the price of bread in Paris is rather on the rise, notwithstanding the reported harvest.

The French government, it is said, have received information that Austria had applied to Bavaria for military assistance, and that the latter power was about to send 50,000 troops to protect the Austrian capital.

The troops left at Rome by Gen. Oudinot have exhibited strong feelings of dissatisfaction at not being permitted to return to France. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, they deem it not only an act of injustice, but of cruelty, to detain them any longer from their families and friends.

The Court of Assizes had just commenced the trials of the rioters, amounting to 150. Out of this number, 57 were found guilty and sentenced to various kinds of punishment, from transportation to imprisonment; the remainder were acquitted.

A letter received in Paris from Vienna states that the government had resolved to negotiate with the Hungarians.

ITALY.—*Venice.*—Venice holds out. The feeling is rising amongst the French clergy, expressed through the Archbishop of Paris, who is moving to procure honorable terms for the noble Venitians. The Archbishop's letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on this subject is a noble and eloquent appeal in favor of oppressed humanity.

Rome presents a gloomy aspect, and its immediate and future destiny will prove we fear, a sad one.—General Oudinot is undoubtedly recalled; and it is said that part of the French troops are to be immediately withdrawn; but the Papal triumvirate have succeeded; the Red Republican triumvirate have restored the *status ante quo*.

"To day a salute of 100 guns announced to the inhabitants of Milan that peace between Austria and Sardinia had been signed by the Ministers Plenipotentiaries of the two Powers."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The accounts from Vienna are of much interest. The entrance of the Hungarians from Comorn into Raab, is fully confirmed, and they only differ as to the booty which was secured in or near Raab, by the Magyars.

The greatest alarm was excited in Vienna and Presburg by the news of the advance of the Hungarians, whose outposts are said to have appeared in Wiesenburg. All the troops which could possibly be spared from Vienna were immediately despatched by railway to Presburg, and it is said that many of the soldiers, who were new recruits, displayed very great discouragement and reluctance to march.

A continued battle on the 23d, 24th, and 25th ult. took place between the Russians and Hungarians near Mishkobz, on the left bank of the Sako. It seems that after the battle Georgey quitted his position, and the Russians a good deal cut up followed him, but where the Hungarian is does not appear very clear, whilst his enemies have after a march of great danger and difficulty, crossed the Theiss, and taken up a position near the banks of Fured, in Transylvania.

We find that some Hungarian troops have crossed over into Moldavia, doubtless to detach the Russian forces by making a diversion in the enemy's territory in the south.

About Peterwardein, a good deal of active fighting is going on, but we have not exact information of Gen Hargnaw having joined the forces, of the ban. It is not unlikely that the Hungarians may in that quarter outmanœuvre the Austrians after all. In the mean time, we learn with tolerable certainty, that the right bank of the Danube, between Vienna and Pesth, is entirely uninterrupted, and it is again reported that the Hungarians once more occupy Pesth.

It seems that in almost every position the Hungarians maintained their ground, and in several they are undoubtedly conquerors. If they can defy the Viennoise so close to the capital as Raab, it is quite plain that the Russians and Austrians have heavy work to get through before they can quell the insurrection.

Vienna papers of the 12th inst., contain an official despatch from the head quarters of Gen. Luders, in Schansburg, Transylvania, stating that on the 31st ult., a battle took place between his corps and the Hungarian army under Bem, in which the latter was defeated, and the Russian General, Skariatin(?) was killed by a cannon ball.

1000 Hungarians are said to have been killed in the battle. They were pursued by the Cossacks, who took 7 field-pieces, two standards, a large quantity of ammunition, and General Bem's travelling calash, containing important papers. 500 prisoners were captured by the Russians. The Russian losses are quoted at 41 killed and 106 wounded.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—The eyes of the world are now anxiously fixed on Hungary. The events passing there are momentous and startling. On the issue depends the character of future history, for the present struggle is pregnant with example, and promises to be instructive and something more in its results. A people, fourteen millions in number, hardly claiming to be a nation, present the exalted spectacle of resisting successfully—we hope triumphantly—the resources of two great powers, Austria, rich in the memory of a thousand battles, and Russia, teeming with soldiers. The only auxiliaries they have at present are the good wishes and sympathy of Western Europe, and to the credit of England, all parties unite in desiring their success. As yet, however, we have only offered them the homage of public assemblies: but even this is of some value, for it is a recognition of that bravery and generalship which recalls the memory of that skill and courage which made the French and Napoleon the materials of eternal glory and enduring history. Georgey is the Napoleon of our day; he has conquered the approbation of his opponents, for among his admirers is the Czar.

The news from the seat of war is startling and important. Two great battles have taken place; one is a decided victory, and the other is probably still more decisive. When Georgey, by his manœuvring, interrupted the line of operations laid down by the Russians and Austrians, he tempted the allied army to break the connection between them. The ruffian Haynau, thoughtlessly, as it appears, proceeded to form a junction with Jellachich against Bem, and Paskiewitch went in pursuit of Georgey himself. Both left Comorn in their rear, besieged by about 10,000 men. In Comorn were 10,000 men, and to the assistance of these Georgey despatched a force of 12,000. They formed a junction, sallied from the fort, destroyed the besieging army, rushed upon Raab, the depot of Austrian stores and provisions, surprised and took it. The Austrian soldiers fled, panic-stricken, to Presburg. This was a great affair—politically and morally. The Austrian Prime Minister hastened to Warsaw to have an interview with the Emperor of Russia, but the exact object of his mission is not known.

In the meantime, as might be expected, dissension reigns in the cabinet of Vienna. One party in the ministry are for negotiation with Hungary; another for continuing the war; but a second battle has occurred to confirm or alter their respective views. News reached Paris on Monday that the Russian army had been utterly defeated, that it had lost all its baggage and provisions, and that it was flying into Gallicia. As this report was preceded by the publication of bulletins in Vienna, which announced several encounters with the Hungarians, and claimed a dubious kind of victory, doubt was naturally entertained. Subsequent events, however, establish the fact that a great battle has been fought, and that the victory remains with Georgey, the character of which we may be able to announce in our latest news.

One thing, however, is quite certain: the Hungarians cannot be speedily subdued. Their courage, skill, and numbers forbid the idea of conquest, and their resistance proclaims the extinction of the Austrian empire. Like ancient Rome, though on a small scale, the state is literally falling in pieces. Austria proper is of itself utterly insignificant, and the provinces are all showing symptoms of revolt. Hungary must be the seat of the empire, if the empire is to endure, for everything proclaims its predominance, extent, numbers, boldness, and an independent and constitutional-loving aristocracy.—Perhaps, in the destiny of Europe, it were as well that Austria should disappear; the vice of antiquity was upon her, and the great change going on beyond her border demands a different arrangement. *Liverpool Journal.*

PROFESSOR JOHNSTON.—On Friday afternoon a meeting of the Members of the Agricultural Society and others interested in Agriculture, took place at the Mechanics' Institute in this City, for the purpose of meeting the celebrated Agricultural lecturer, Professor Johnston, who is now making a tour of this Province, with the view of ascertaining its Agricultural capabilities, the nature of its soil, &c.

The Professor was introduced to the meeting by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, who occupied the chair on the occasion.

We regret that we have neither time nor space at present to publish the lecture entire; we give, however, the leading features in the Professor's remarks. From his observation on the natural capabilities of the several districts which he has already explored, Professor Johnston is convinced that this Province is well adapted to the various agricultural pursuits peculiar to a similar climate; but, in order to make these capabilities available, he recommended as absolutely essential, a thorough renovation in the present mode of tillage. He suggested several kinds of improvement and recommended as an important one, and suited to many sections through which he had travelled, the system of thorough drainage, as adopted and pursued with success in Britain. The importance of applying manures chemically adapted to the soil, was strongly adverted to; also the adaptation of lime; the mode of feeding and housing stock, with the different kinds of food most nutritive and suited to the different species of cattle. The Professor forcibly recommended the dissemination of proper agricultural instruction, and called upon the people to urge Legislative attention and aid to that important subject, and to the development of the other resources of the Province. He stated, which is a well-known fact, that the people of England knew but little of the value of the agricultural means of this country; and he gave it as his opinion that an approved system of immigration into this Province would operate favourably on the farming interests.

There is one circumstance which particularly attracted the attention of Professor Johnston, and which he considered well worth the attention of the farmer. On minute inquiry he found that the lands of this Country were generally well adapted to the growing of oats, and that where that crop has been tried, the yield has been safe and abundant; yet in every direction he could meet with *loads of American flour* being carried into the interior, not excepting even those localities where the soil is exceedingly fertile. On reflection, the Professor felt convinced that a great want of due economy must prevail in the Province. He illustrated the importance of the growing of oats by reference to Scotland and other places where that crop was deemed an essential item in the scale of farming products, and constitute the principal food of a hardy and robust people, thereby depending upon the resources of their own farms for a comfortable subsistence.

The Professor did not speak so flatteringly of our mineral wealth. So far as it had yet appeared to him, our mineral resources—of which we are wont to speak so boastingly—are diminished in his estimation. His anticipations as to the extent of coal-fields, &c. in the Province, are far from being realized, and he deems it important that scientific inquiry should be immediately instituted to ascertain to what extent those mines do exist, which must be essential, in order to arrive at a true conclusion as to what our real position is, and to blend our different means, ere we can effect a melioration of our present condition. Professor Johnston complains of not being possessed of sufficient local information for the more satisfactory prosecution of his researches. This want must be a very serious obstacle, particularly to a stranger, and we sincerely trust that such an obstruction will be sufficiently removed.

His Excellency, in closing the meeting stated that very beneficial results were likely to accrue from Professor Johnston's visit to this Province, and called upon those present and upon the people generally, to furnish the required information, and to aid, by every available means, the exploration now going forward.—*Courier.*

Professor Johnston, accompanied by a number of gentlemen belonging to Fredericton, visited the settlement of Stanley on the 24th ult, and inspected the extensive improvements in that vicinity. We have since learned (says the *Reporter*,) that Professor Johnston, and indeed all the gentlemen by whom he was accompanied, expressed themselves highly pleased with the result of their examination. That large and flourishing section of the country presents at this season of the year, a most healthy and luxuriant appearance. The quantity and quality of the crops exceed by far those of any former season.

MEETING OF DELEGATES AT HALIFAX.—The Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney General of this Province, and the Hon. J. R. Partelow, Provincial Secretary, proceeded to Halifax, on Friday last, via Windsor, to attend a meeting of Delegates from the Executive Governments of the several North American Colonies, who are to assemble in that city, this week, to take into consideration important matters connected with the general interests of these Colonies, and it is anxiously hoped that the joint deliberations of these gentlemen may result in some salutary measures that will lead to the revival of their trade and mutual prosperity.

The Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, and the Hon. W. H. Merritt, the delegates from Canada, arrived at Halifax on Friday, per steamship *Hibernia* from Boston.

The Hon. Edward Thornton, and the Hon. Charles Hensley, are the delegates from Prince Edward Island.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CANADA.—The New York Evening Post, in advocating a reciprocal trade with Canada, has the following illustration of its importance:

"A farmer at Champlain, a frontier town of this State, who wishes to sell an ox to his neighbour in Canada, living in sight of him, and take wheat in exchange, must first enter his ox at the Canadian custom-house, and pay a tax of $7; and when he brings home 35 bushels of wheat, he must call at the United States custom-house and pay a duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem*, equal to $7 more. Here is a tax of $14 for the privilege of exchanging an ox for his value in wheat, between two neighbours, who are only separated by an imaginary line."

FIRES have lately been prevailing in the woods in Nova Scotia, as well as in this Province. The Halifax Recorder of last Saturday thus states the origin of one of the fires:

"We have heard that the fires prevailing in the neighbourhood of the city this week, took place at or near Sambro last week, and originated from a dispute among a party of fishermen. It is said that one having disagreed with his comrades, set fire to a camp which they had erected for mutual accommodation, and then departed in a boat. The others, thinking he had concealed himself in the vicinity, in retaliation kindled fires in different places, for the purpose of burning him out; and the flames in their career soon spread desolation and sterility over a vast tract."

BERMUDA.—The Bermuda Royal Gazette says: We have been favored with the following statement of the quantities of Onions and Potatoes exported from the Bermudas, between the 6th April and 31st July, 1849;—Onions 754,700 lbs.; Potatoes 3,111 bbls., 3 half-bbls. and 87 hampers.

A violent storm occurred at Cincinnati recently, which lasted but fifteen minutes, during which time the beautiful steeple on St. Philemon's church, two hundred and fifty feet high, was blown to the ground, besides an unfinished frame house, a stable, trees, awnings, &c. No person was, however, hurt, although there were two men at work in the base of the steeple at the time it fell.

Saint John and New York Packet Schooners.—Our attention has been called to the arrival in our harbour of a fine new schooner of about 110 Tons, called the "London," Commanded and partly owned by Captain John M. Thain, late of the ship Unicorn, of this Port.—The vessel was built by C. Boultenhouse, Esq., of Sackville, and is intended as a packet between this Port and New York, and her appearance and accommodations are calculated to invite the patronage of the Public; the finish and style of her Cabin being of the best order and keeping. We understand that she is a fast sailer and excellent sea-boat. We wish her enterprising owners every success.—*New Brans.*

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA!—We learn by a private letter from Halifax, received by a gentleman of this City, that the steam-ship *Hibernia* ran ashore on Friday last, on Chebucto Head, while going into Halifax harbour, and received so much injury that the pumps would not keep her free of water. She remained at Halifax, and thirty men were working on board of her constantly.—*Ib.*

The Halifax papers do not mention this accident.

A small house in Church-street was discovered to be on fire on Friday night, about ten o'clock, which, however, was effectually subdued by the timely arrival of the engines. The fire, we are informed, resulted from an accident while drawing off liquor, and one man was severely burned.—*Courier.*

SHEDIAC, August 25.—Crops of every description promise an abundant harvest, hay only excepted. Wheat and oats were never better, and are perfectly free from weevil or rust. The potato crops is beautiful, and has no indication of appearance of disease; vast quantities of Indian corn, buckwheat, turnips, &c. have been planted the past season, which hitherto was not attended to. These also appear very promising, and the depression which our farmers labored under is partially removed, as they are cheered up with the hope of a plentiful increase.

We are informed that two young lads were drowned at the Bend during the present week. They had constructed a raft, and floated about for some time, when the influx of a strong tide separated it, and they sank to the bottom.—Corres. Miramichi Gleaner.

We have had quite an accession, lately, to the respectable part of our population in St. Andrews. Several gentlemen of means have settled down among us and purchased property, in the list of whom, we, with pleasure, mention Lauchlan Donaldson, Esq., of St. John, who has become the proprietor of that beautiful situation, formerly owned by the late Hon. Thomas Wyer, and adjoining the domain of his son-in-law, Alexander Grant, Esq.—*Charlotte Gaz.*

SABLE ISLAND PONIES.—A lot of those animals were knocked down by the auctioneer's hammer on Saturday, at prices varying from 30s. to £32s 6d. Some of them appeared as though they *might* be made useful *drawers* of wood and water,—or, after considerable training, to "carry a Lady," but after all, they will most probably turn out to be pretty dear horse flesh.—*Halifax Sun.*

MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—The verdict in Mason's case was, that the deceased came to his death from having been shot by some person unknown, such firing being in defence of Lafontaine's life and property. The jury expressed the opinion that the corporation were greatly to blame in neglecting precautions to avert the calamity.

MONTREAL, August 23.—Every thing is perfectly quiet, and likely to remain so, to judge from the general feeling which prevails. A number of special constables were on patrol all night, to prevent the occurrence of fires, which were feared from depredators. These constables are now of the English, as well as of the French party, and hence there is such security for the peace, that it is likely to be preserved for some time to come. Lord Elgin does not make his appearance in the city. His impression is, that his person is not safe without a great escort.—The last report from Quebec mentioned nine deaths by Cholera. Among the recent deaths were the lady of the Hon. Chief Justice Stuart, and James Black, Esq.

MONTREAL.—In accordance with a circular, signed by the Rev. Messrs. McGill, Girdwood and Taylor, of Montreal, a meeting was held last Thursday, in the Bible Depository of that city, when all the Protestant ministers present agreed to preach in their respective places of worship, yesterday, "On the duty of obeying the powers that be;" and those who were unable to be at the meeting, were requested to fall in with the above arrangement.—*Quebec Gazette, 27th.*

Among the recent arrivals at the Montreal Exchange Coffee House, we notice on the book the name of Count Wass, a Hungarian, who, we understand, is well versed in the military movements of his country, which are found so full of perplexity to ordinary readers.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE HARVEST IN CANADA.—The Fall wheat harvest in this neighbourhood is now almost entirely gathered, and we are happy to say that the yield is most abundant,—greater than for many years past. We hear of thirty, forty and even fifty bushels to the acre on many farms.—[Toronto Globe.

MONTREAL.—Various causes are operating against the prosperity of Montreal, not the least of which is the system of transit for goods free of duty between Montreal and New York. This, to a considerable extent, makes New York instead of Montreal the seaport for Upper Canada. A gentleman recently from Montreal informs us that not less than 500 houses—chiefly in the suburbs—were standing vacant, and that the income from rents throughout the city had been diminished one third on an average. Many of the labouring people being unable to find employment there, were emigrating to the United States.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

DEATH OF DR. FISHER OF QUEBEC.—Dr. Fisher was a passenger from Liverpool, in the steamer Sarah Sands, and died on the fourth day after leaving that port. He had for a long time been afflicted with bronchitis, and had recently made a trip to England in the hope that a voyage across the Atlantic, and a short sojourn in his native land, would restore him to his wonted health. Doctor Fisher was for many years the government printer for Lower Canada, to which he was appointed by the late Earl of Dalhousie while Governor General, and was on his return to Quebec. He formerly resided in this City, and was the first proprietor and editor of the New York Albion, and continued such until his connexion with Dr. Bartlett.—*N. Y. Express.*

CANDIDATES FOR THE WESLEYAN MINISTRY.—During the first week in July the Candidates for the Wesleyan Ministry in England appeared before the Examining Committee in London, preparatory to their recommendation to the Conference. Sixty-seven young men from the several districts appeared before the Committee and underwent a thorough and satisfactory Examination. It speaks well for the attainments of so large a class of Candidates that not one of them was rejected.—*Toronto Christian Guardian,*

RAILWAY INSURANCE.—Some of the English railway companies now issue insurance tickets to their passengers. A first-class passenger, may, on buying his ticket, by paying three-pence extra, have his life insured for the journey to the extent of £1000, payable, if he is killed, to his legal representatives—and compensation for personal injury, if life is not lost.—A second-class passenger may insure to £500 for two-pence, and a third-class £200 for one penny.

BOSTON, Aug 31.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Rioting among the People.*—The barque Author Pickering arrived at this port this morning, in the short run of 48 days from the Cape of Good Hope, having left Cape Town on the 13th of July. The A. P. brings papers to the 10th of July.

We learn from Capt. Nickerson that the vessel having Mitchell, the condemned Irishman, and others from Bermuda on board, had not arrived, though hourly expected. In the mean time, the excitement in consequence of the English Government making the Cape a sort of convict settlement, had increased to the highest pitch.

Numerous indignation meetings had been held.—Several of the officials of Government had resigned, and the houses of those who were appointed in their places had been attacked and badly damaged by mobs. The day before he sailed, Capt N. was informed that a mob of one or two thousand had proceeded into the country, where they nearly destroyed several houses belonging to a gentleman who had been appointed to an office under Government. It was found necessary to call out the military, who received no orders to fire, but several of the rioters were severely wounded with sword cuts before they dispersed. It was feared that on the arrival of the convict ship, more serious conflicts would occur.—*Traveller.*

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S HEALTH.—A despatch from Buffalo dated on the afternoon of the 30th ult. states that the President is much better, and was expected to arrive at that city on Saturday, on his way to the Falls.

The cholera expenses of the New York Board of Health amount to $100,000.

Building in New York is going on with more than usual briskness. Broadway (says a contemporary,) is almost impassable from the alterations; new pavements, new stores, new hotels, new blocks of buildings, going on at a dozen different points. Up-town, whole streets of houses are going up like the work of magic.

The English steamer *Trent* which lately arrived at Mobile, brought $95,000 in specie for New Orleans, and $1,200,000 for England.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of the 29th, says that Mrs Mary Mitchell, the wife of John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, accompanied by her two daughters, had arrived in that city in the ship Hibernia from Liverpool. They are on their way to join Mrs M.'s brother-in-law, in Washington, who, we believe, holds office under the federal government. Her countrymen will no doubt gladly embrace the opportunity of extending to her a warm welcome.

The little State of Rhode Island has within its limits 163 cotton mills, consuming annually 55,000 bales of cotton, and manufacturing 70,000,000 yards of cloth.

CHOLERA IN BOSTON.—Eighteen deaths by cholera were reported at the Register's office for the last 24 hours. Nine of this number include the Cholera Hospital report for three days. Of the eighteen, thirteen were natives of Ireland, one was of Irish parentage, one of France.—*Traveller, 31st*

At Newmarket, N. H., a woman died of cholera on Thursday, in one hour and twenty eight minutes after being attacked. Nearly every one in that quarter is suffering from diarrhœa.

Major Noah Wood, late of Darien, Georgia, by his will left free about one hundred and fifty slaves, and appropriated $5000 for paying expenses of emigration.

A New Orleans paper advertises for sale one undivided half of a negro.

A GREAT ESTATE.—The will of Cyrus Butler, Esq., recently deceased, was presented for Probate yesterday. The entire property, all of which he has bequeathed to his relatives, amounts, we learn, to nearly four millions of dollars, the bulk of which passes into the hands of the family of his neice, residing in this city.—*Providence Transcript.*

LARGE CARGO OF RAILROAD IRON.—The ship T. B. Wales arrived at this port this morning from Newport, Wales, with 850 tons of railroad iron, 700 of which goes to New York.—*Boston Traveller.*

HUNGARY.—There was a fine meeting at Newark, N. J., on Wednesday evening to sympathize with the Hungarians. Chief Justice Hornblower presided, a spirit-stirring address was adopted, and it was resolved to send the proceedings to Hungary with a handsome flag.

Two large specimens of the Boa tribe of Serpent, fresh from the vast forest which skirts the river Amazon, have arrived at New York. One is said to measure 20 feet in length, the other 15 feet; they are the largest ever brought from South America to this country.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.—Our merchants, with the advantages arising from the uninterrupted good health of the city (no cases of cholera having occurred here), are anticipating a great increase of business this fall, and indeed, have already commenced to reap the benefit therefrom. The facilities of travel and transportation from this point are great, and Baltimore is now in full competition with the northern cities.

THE U. S. Marshal and District Attorney of this district have been notified, by the government at Washington, to keep a vigilant eye upon the Cuban movements in this city. An invoice of 900 muskets was shipped from the city last week, and there is no doubt that a considerable number of recruits have been obtained for some secret expedition.

MORE GOLD.—A new California is said to have been discovered in Venezuela. A private correspondent says that this new El Dorado is found in the same place of that of Manoa, so long sought for by Sir Walter Raleigh. It has recently been discovered by a French physician named Plessard, who exhibited to the author of the correspondence many specimens of the gold found there. The tradition among the Indians, goes to show the existence of an abundance of the metal in that part of the republic of Venezuela.—[Mobile Herald, Aug. 22.

DEMAND FOR LADIES.—We learn from a paper published in South America, that before Mrs. Farnham's enterprise was heard of on that coast, a merchant of St. Jago, in Chili, advertised for two hundred young white, poor, and virtuous girls, *señoras, jovenes blancas, pobres y de conducta int