The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 24, 1849.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The Post Office Express, with the English Mail of the 7th inst., per steam ship *Caledonia*, was received in this City between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. The Telegraph Express, via Granville, arrived at noon on Friday.

The city of Rome capitulated to the French army on the first July.

The total declared value of British woollen manufactured goods exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1848, amounted to £5,733,828.

THE REVENUE.—The quarterly statement of the Revenue was published on the 6th instant, and, compared with last year, it exhibits a considerable falling off. On the Customs of the quarter there is a decrease of £319 055. On the Excise there is a decrease of £453,201. The aggregate decrease is £772,256, the increase £278,406, and the net falling off upon the quarter, £493,850.

There are 6000 persons out of employment in Hull, in consequence of the Danish blockade.

LIVERPOOL, July 7, 1849.

The state of trade continues to be satisfactory, and the returns of the Board of Trade show that there is a steady improvement going on. The quarterly return of the revenue shows a deficiency, but not more than the Chancellor of the Exchequer had in his budget accounted for.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—In the course of a debate in Parliament, Lord Palmerston expressed a confident hope that the President of the United States will, in his annual message to Congress, propose a change in the American Navigation-law, corresponding to that which will come into operation in Great Britain on the 1st of January next.

The Cotton market is more firm and buoyant than it was last week. The sales amount to 58,850 bales, of which 16,500 are on speculation, and 5000 for export. The business to-day is estimated at about 10,000 bales, of while 4000 is put to the account of speculators.

The Corn markets are looking up a little, and Flour in fair demand at 23s. 6. for inferior, to 25s. for the best Western Canal and Baltimore; Philadelphia 24s. 6d., and Ohio at 25s. to 25s. 6d. per barrel. Indian Corn meets pretty steady sale at 33s. to 34s. per quarter, no decided difference in value now existing between white and yellow. Parcels to arrive are offering at 32s. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, July 7.—The sales within the last week consist of a cargo of St. John Yellow Pine, 18 inches average, at 18d. per foot, with Birch at 15d. per foot, Deals at £7 10s. per standard, and Laths at 10s 6d. per M.; a cargo of St. John Deals at £7 per standard, with Birch at 15d. per foot; a cargo of Richibucto Deals at £7 per standard; and a cargo of Prince Edward Island Deals at £6 10s per standard, and Birch at 15½d. per foot. No sales of Quebec or St. John Timber in the yard; market flat.

CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL.—The health committee report 179 deaths from cholera within the borough last week. On Thursday, we understand, 54 new cases were reported to the medical officer, and 43 yesterday. It is a singular fact, and one that may be taken as demonstrative of the value of cleanliness, that not a single case of cholera has yet occurred in the Borough Gaol.—*Liverpool Journal.*

The cholera, during the past week, has made its appearance most decidedly in Warrington, many cases having occurred, some of which have terminated fatally.

In London, the last weekly returns exhibits a total of 124 deaths from cholera.

Potatoes everywhere look well, promising a luxuriant and plentiful supply, and so far, with very few exceptions indeed, show no symptoms of disease.—*Liverpool Journal.*

HARVEST IN FRANCE.—All the accounts received from the French provinces represent the approaching harvest as the most abundant. It is expected that the wheat and oat crop will produce at least one-third more than last year.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Monday, and Baron Rothschild and Lord John Manners having been duly proposed and seconded, the polling took place on Tuesday. At the close the poll stood thus: Rothschild, 6619; Manners, 3104; majority, 3515.

His Excellency Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer has been compelled to leave London for the German Spas, owing to indifferent health. Sir Henry, immediately after his return from Germany, departs for Washington.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The nuptials of Lady Diana Boyle, only daughter of the Countess (Dowager) of Glasgow, and Mr. Pakington, eldest son of Sir John Pakington, Bart., M. P., were celebrated on Wednesday forenoon, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

SIR ROBERT PEEL intends to go to the Highlands at the close of the ensuing month. The Right Hon. Baronet, who has taken a shooting box near Beauly, Inverness-shire, belonging to Lord Lovat, will be accompanied by Lady and Miss Peel, Capt. William Peel, R. N., and Mr. Frederick Peel, M.P.—*Standard.*

From a parliamentary return, it appears that the gross total expenditure incurred by Great Britain on account of colonial government, in the year 1846-47, amounted to the sum of £3,500,472 16s. 9d. of which £3351,284 was appropriated to military charges, and £82,395 to naval expenditure.

At the Mansion-house dinner, on Saturday night, Lord Stanley announced as the motto of his party, "That Legislative encouragement ought to be granted to every branch of domestic industry."—That is to say, the butcher is to be protected against the baker, the baker against the tailor, the tailor against the grocer, and so on, and *vice versa* to the end of the chapter.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Abdullah Effendi, as Consul, at Manchester, for the sublime Ottoman Porte.

Miss Burdett Coutts has received an accession of £10,000 a year to her already almost countless income, besides a large store of rich plate and other valuables, in consequence of the early demise of the Duke of St. Albans, an annuitant of the former duchess, Mrs. Coutts.

On Thursday night, upwards of 300 gentlemen dined in the City-hall, Glasgow, in honour of the naval and military officers connected with Glasgow who have received war medals under the general order of June, 1847. Nearly forty officers were present.

Richard Blanchard, Esq., is named as the first governor of Vancouver's Island.

A correspondent of the *Times* states that a feeling of discontent exists on the part of the Catholic powers, at the conduct of France relative to the siege of Rome.

The Hungarian army is almost entirely clothed in English cloth, and armed with English muskets.

ARRIVAL OF M. LEDRU ROLLIN.—This leader of the Socialist party, who made his escape from Paris during the last outbreak, has arrived safe in London from Ostend, for security.

From Germany we learn that the Rhenish insurrection had been surpressed by the Prussian army, and that the Grand Duke of Baden had returned to his capital.

A vessel arrived in London, from Van Diemen's Land, has brought 3800 hams as a part of her cargo.

The total amount of the subscriptions for Emily Sandford, who has departed for Australia, with her brother, is £983 13s. 3d.

A superb collection of animals, comprising two camels, two giraffes, five antelopes, five gazelles, besides several ostriches, lions, and reptiles, has been shipped at Alexandria, for the purpose of being placed in the London Zoological Gardens.

A vessel arrived in London from Valparaiso has brought 1900 bags of Chilian wheat as a part of her cargo.

ANOTHER ALLEGED REMEDY.—Mr. Croston, of Great Homer-street, Kirkdale, desires us to state, that he has administered a tea spoonful of cayenne pepper and a table spoonful of salt, in a gill of hot water, to persons labouring under cholera, with invariable success.—*English paper.*

PRESENT FROM THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT TO THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.—The ship Artemisia, Captain Hemmett, arrived in the London Docks on Saturday from Zanzibar. Her mid deck is fitted up as a temporary six-stall stable, which contains five Arabian horses, four greys and a bay, of a small, but singularly perfect make, although somewhat out of condition from a long sea voyage. These horses, with another which died on the passage, were sent over for presentation to her Majesty from the King of Muscat, and will be sent forthwith to the royal stables at Buckingham Palace. Whilst at sea their provender was oil seed and dates. The Artemisia has been brought here by an Arab crew, assisted by an English boatswain. The dress and appearance of the Arabs is very picturesque, contrasting strangely with that of our seamen in the same docks.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Among the numerous recent acquisitions to the menagerie in Regent's Park, is one of the most interesting species of birds which has ever reached this country. The Satin Bower Birds, which, we are informed, were brought from Sydney, by Mr. Aspinall, have constructed in the spacious habitation allotted them in the new aviary, one of those elaborate bowers or breeding places, which caused so many speculations when they were first discovered in the Australian bush. So remarkable an example of the architecture of birds, cannot fail to be an object of the greatest attraction to all who feel interested in natural history.

IRELAND.—In Ireland public attention is absorbed in the promised visit of Her Majesty to that part of her dominions, which has now been officially notified by Sir George Grey to the proper authorities. The Secretary of State says that any large expenditure on mere ceremony would be ill-timed and inconvenient, and therefore the Queen will not visit Dublin in state. The visit of the Queen has brought about an entire act of oblivion of all party feeling in Dublin, and preparations are being made to receive her Majesty with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT AT LAST.—It is now pretty well understood, in circles likely to be correctly informed, that her Majesty will proceed to Ireland about the 4th of August next, going from Bristol to Cork, and thence by Killarney to Dublin, where it is expected her Majesty intends holding a levee and a drawing-room, and subsequently will visit Prince Albert's shooting quarters in Scotland.—There can be no doubt of the enthusiastic reception our beloved Queen will meet with in the "Sister Isle," and we feel confident of the greatest benefits resulting from the arrangement.—*Globe.*

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.—The *Cork Reporter* states that the Mountstewart Elphinstone convict-ship sailed on Thursday forenoon for Van Diemen's Land, with two of the State prisoners, Messrs. Martin and O'Dogherty. Mr. Smith O'Brien and the three other State prisoners are to go out by another vessel.

Plymouth, July 4.—The Swift, Commander Charles Alderham, sailed yesterday afternoon for Cork, to embark political convicts for Van Diemen's Land.

Mr. Reynolds, the facetious member for Dublin, has been elected lord Mayor of that city for the ensuing year.

THE CROPS.—The different accounts from all quarters of Ireland proclaim the prospect of an abundant harvest. There is no appearance of the potato rot.

In the Dublin markets new potatoes of a quality never surpassed in the most flourishing reign of the "murphies," are selling at 2d. per lb., and second rate kinds at 1½d. and 1d.

At the Hillsborough quarter sessions, last week, several Orangemen were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and hard labour for Tulliozier during a ribbon dance.

FRANCE.—M. Odillon Barrot ascended the tribune of the assembly on Tuesday, and made the important announcement that, on the 30th of June, the Roman assembly had come to the resolution that the city could no longer be defended. The municipality had accordingly sent delegates to treat for a surrender. Well was it for M. Barrot that he was enabled to make this communication, for very bad news had preceded the telegraphic dispatch of which he made mention. The soldiers had been driven from the breach, and the guns on the ramparts spiked and dismounted. The tirailleures had rallied and regained their position, but the artillery was found useless. Under the influence of this intelligence a formal order had been sent after General Bedeau to take the command on his arrival, and an order of recall had been forwarded to General Oudinot. An energetic note from Lord Palmerston on behalf of the Roman government had also much to do with the resolution of the French cabinet. General Lamoriciere is appointed minister to the court of St. Petersburg, but as it is requisite to wait the assent of the Emperor, the gallant general takes the command of the army of observation now assembled on the Rhine, of which the head quarters are at Strasburg. This army will be composed of a portion of the army of the Alps and some of the regiments quartered in Alsace and Lorraine.

General Oudinot has been recalled from Rome, and Gen. *Bedeau* is appointed commander-in-chief of the army of Italy in his stead. General Bedeau has already left Paris to take the command of the army before Rome. General Oudinot comes home in disgrace. He is considered to have shown great incapacity, and his troops are so dissatisfied that there were apprehensions of an insurrection among them. The Government has promised General Bedeau to raise the army of Italy to 50,000 men.

The *Liberte* says that the journey of the Duchess of Orleans to England confirms everything it had announced some days ago respecting the family compact which is now being concluded at Claremont, under the auspices and by the order of the Emperor of Russia. "We affirm anew," it says, "that it is that influence which has conducted to England the Duchess of Orleans and her two sons."

ITALY.—Rome has capitulated. On the 30th ult. the Roman Constituent made a decree crouched in these terms:—The Assembly ceases a defence, which has become impossible. It charges the Triumvirate with the execution of the present decree.—At the same time the general-in-chief of the Roman army demanded (at seven o'clock) a suspension of hostilities, and announced the departure for the French head-quarters of a deputation from the Roman municipality.

There is no further news beyond the report that the French had already entered the city.

In Rome the damage hitherto produced by the French projectiles is chiefly limited to the Trastevere and Jews' quarter, where also some innocent lives have been sacrificed by them. Amongst the monuments of art in other parts of the city which have been injured by this Vandalic assault may be mentioned the famed Aurora of Guido, a *fresco* in the Palazza Rospigliosi; the same sacrilegious ball (a 24-pounder) passed close to the celebrated colossal equestrian figures of Phidias and Praxiteles on the Quirinal. The temple of Fortuna Virilis, one of the most esteemed specimens of anti-imperial architecture extant, has been seriously battered by 36-pound shot. The Capitol, the churches of Santa Maria in Trastevere, St. Andrea dello Valle, St. Carlo in Catinari (containing beautiful frescoes by Domenichino,) St. Cosimate (possessing paintings by Pinturicchio and valuable archives), as well as many other edifices, have suffered more or less.

SIEGE OF ROME.—The French Government received yesterday the following telegraphic despatch from Gen. Oudinot:—

"VILLA SANTUCCI, July 2, 10 o'clock, P. M.

"The assault made on the night of the 30th ult., produced the result I expected; overtures of submission were made to me yesterday by a deputation of the Roman municipality.

"The Bastion No. 3 is occupied by our troops.

"The gates of San Paolo, Portese, and San Pancrazzio have just been opened to us. Measures have been adopted to insure the occupation of the city with the greatest order.

"The discipline of our soldiers equals their valour."

HUNGARY.—The Hungarian war continues without any abatement in interest or valor. There have been reports of Austro-Russian successes, but the accounts are not credited. On the banks of the Danube the Austrian and Russian forces have taken Raab. The fall of this city will force the Hungarians, who are bearing down towards Pesth, to make a retrograde movement. In the plain between the Theiss and the Danube a frightful battle will probably take place, which will decide the question of Hungarian independence. The Russians appear to be beyond a doubt in considerable force in Transylvania.—Prussia is quite tranquilized; but the Danish war is not over, sharp encounters have taken place at sea and on land; and it is now asserted that the Danes claim four millions of dollars as indemnification for their losses during the war, which, of course, throws difficulties in the way of the mediators.

The loss of the Magyars in killed and wounded at Raab is not stated; but 900 prisoners had been sent to Vienna.

The Magyar correspondent from Presburg says that early on the morning of the 28th ultimo, a strong cannonade was heard in the direction of Szered, and that the Hungarians have crossed the Waag to act on the offensive.

The Austro-Russian army has entered Raab. There was no battle; only cannonading by the rear of the retreating Hungarian army. The emperor, who rode at the head of the first army corps, entered at four in the afternoon into Raab, which is now the head quarters of the imperial army. The Hungarian head-quarters are removed to Gonyo, which is nearly opposite Comorn.

The combined forces of Russia and Austria, in the capture of the city of Raab, amounted to 60,000 men.

The rumour was current in Paris on Thursday that the Hungarians had obtained an immense advantage over the Russians who were marching beyond Raab. It is said that the Rusians have lost 10,000 men.

SPAIN.—At Madrid the nocturnal festival of St. John passed off with more than usual revelry and noise, the intense heat of the night inviting to all kinds of potations. No fewer than nineteen persons received knife wounds in night quarrels, being three more than the average number.

The *Clamor Publico* of Madrid contains a leader upon Spanish foreign policy. This print, which (if the number of subscribers be taken as a criterion) is one of the most important in the Spanish realm, pleads strongly in favour of an alliance between England, Spain, and Portugal, against the tendencies of the northern powers. It avers that France is a treacherous friend and a very incommodious neighbour; that Spanish policy ought to look upon the Prussian and Austrian cabinet with mistrust; that Russia has not yet recognised the Spanish government, and that, consequently, her inclinations are doubtful at best; and that a complete neutrality and non-intervention, but a sympathy with free countries, are the indications to be fulfilled.

EFFECTS OF FEAR.—EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIMENT.—The great question whether cholera is infectious has been made the subject of two singular experiments in St. Petersburg, by order of the Czar. Four murderers, sentenced to death, were, without being told who were its previous occupants, put on a bed lately occupied by four cholera patients who died, and not one of them took the disease. It was then announced to the murderers that they were about being placed on beds in which four persons died of malignant cholera, and that if they escaped their lives would be spared. But, instead of cholera beds, the murderers were put into beds which had not been occupied by diseased persons at all, and yet, such was the effect of their fears, that all four died within three days!

The struggle in Hungary deeply concerns us, vitally and commercially. The prostration of the Magyars may expose us to the consequences of rampant absolutism, inspired with hatred of the principles which England patronizes; but the establishment of constitutional liberty in Hungary would, in increasing civilization, open up to us a new and important market. Great Britain is the model which the Magyars ambition; they learn our language, imitate our dress, and seek to emulate our institutions. A national feeling, so friendly, if independent, would admit us, in the way of our trade, into the centre of a vast circle which our merchants now know indirectly or not at all; and the consequences of intercourse would be a knowledge, and something more, of the movements of a power which will, do what we may, immediately compete with us. We are great. Let us keep our position.

The Romans appear to be as discreet as they have shown themselves to be brave. On equal, or rather unequal terms, they maintained their honour and redeemed the rather contemned character of their nation; but their long resistance to the French relieved them from the necessity of obstinately continuing a battle which could, ultimately, have but one termination. Inspired with respect, and environed with national and diplomatic difficulties, the enemy is not in a condition to refuse desirable terms, or act harshly. Oudinot and Bedeau in the eternal city, will be infinitely less potent inside than outside the walls; and the French in possession of a shadowy victory, will either remain as allies or pack up their honour and retire. His Holiness the Pope will profit as little as Odillon Barrot by the surrender of the Triumvirs, for the Holy Father will be puzzled what to do next. According to all accounts, the ancient government cannot be restored; a temporal power, if retained, must be administered by laymen, and in that reform lurks the principle of separation between the prince and the prelate. Had the Roman municipality known what was passing at Paris, they would, perhaps, have delayed their negociation for peace. The bombardment of the eternal city had caused great embarrassment. England, it was said, had remonstrated, and the National Assembly was in the practice of putting embarrassing questions, with the intention of a final result at Rome. Marshal Bedeau had been despatched to Italy, according to one account, to supersede General Oudinot, but according to another, to discharge the duties of ambassador at Rome and Turin, or rather to negociate with the Triumvirs and Radetsky. Events have anticipated in one direction his arrival, but, after all, the surrender of the eternal city may only increase the diplomatic difficulties. French pride, however, has for the moment been gratified: Rome has fallen, but the infamy of the siege will endure for ever.

Parliament, during the week, has been occupied with talk which has not been altogether unprofitable. Mr. D'Israeli's motion brought the question of free trade to the satisfactory test of results.—Panic, slackness of trade, and the bold assertions of Protectionists, had weakened, in weak minds, the strength of the principle of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest, and for the moment there was a suspicion of reaction. The debate on Monday night has set all right again.—The member for Bucks opened up the whole question, and in doing so, exposed himself to a fatal overthrow. He ran his head against an accumulation of facts, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with commendable industry, and great clearness, established the policy of free trade on a basis from which it can never be removed.

The news from India is somewhat less satisfactory. Government is not altogether free from anxiety as to the permanent tranquillity of the Punjaub, for the late rebel leaders are at large. Another revolt, however, would seal their fate.—*Liverpool Journal.*

DREADFUL COLLISION ON THE ATLANTIC!

One Hundred and Thirty-five Lives Lost!!

The royal mail steam-ship Europa, Captain Lott, arrived in the Mersey at half-past nine o'clock on Sunday morning, with the usual North American mails and 107 passengers, together with the surviving passengers and crew of the American barque Charles Bartlett, which was run down at sea by the Europa.

We regret to learn that the Europa came into collision with the Charles Bartlett, on her voyage from the Downs to America, during a dense fog. The individuals on board were principally emigrants, and consisted of 87 men, 40 women, 35 children, and 14 of the crew, making in all 176, out of which, it is lamentable to state, 135 perished. No blame whatever attaches to Captain Bartlett, or Captain Lott, for the catastrophe was unavoidable.

The accident occurred on Wednesday, the 27th June, at half-past three o'clock p. m., in lat. 54 49, lon. 29 30, about seven hundred miles to the westward of Cape Clear.

Captain Bartlett states—"The Charles Bartlett was a first-rate ship of 400 tons register. She left the Downs, from London, bound to New York, on the 14th of June, with a general heavy cargo of 450 tons weight, and 162 passengers. Had fine weather, with light easterly winds, up to the 19th. From that time to the 27th had S. W. and W. winds, and foggy weather. Soon after noon a dense fog set in. At three o'clock I ordered a good look out from the topgallant forecastle; also directed the man at the wheel to look sharp to windward. At 3 30 p.m., being on the weather side of the poop deck, heard a rumbling to windward like distant thunder; turned my ear to the windward, and my eye to the horizon. The man at the wheel, noticing I was listening, looked to windward, and cried out 'Sail, ho.' I at once saw what I supposed was a ship, about one point forward of our beam, and about 400 hundred yards distant. I ordered the helm up, thinking, if she did not discover us, that we should have time to clear her before she could come into contact. All hands shouted at the same time, to alarm the ship, and I ordered the bell to be rung, and called to the ship to 'Port her helm,' as I saw that was the only chance of escape. There were nearly one hundred passengers on deck at the time. All was of no avail, for in one minute from the time we saw the ship, she was upon us, going at the rate of twelve knots, striking us abreast of the after main shrouds. The crash and the terrible scene that ensued I am not adequate to describe. I was knocked to leeward with the man at the wheel. I recovered myself in a moment, shouting to every one to cling to the steamer as their only hope. I caught hold of a broken chain on the bow and hauled myself up, shouting at the same time to the crew and passengers to follow. I had barely time to get on the steamer's bow, and, while getting up, I noticed that her bow was into the ship within a foot of the after hatch, and that she was stove clear to the lee side, and that full twenty feet of her side was stove in. There must have been nearly 50 persons killed by the collision. The boats were lowered as soon as possible. Unfortunately, only about ten were saved by the boats, the balance, making about thirty-three, more or less, saved themselves by hanging to the bow. The steamer lay by the scene as long as there was any hope of saving any. We were most hospitably entertained by the captain, officers, and passengers of the steamer. I will notice that all due exertion was used by Captain Lott and the officers and crew of the Europa, as well as all the passengers. I particularly observed one passenger using the most noble exertions; I saw him let himself overboard and clench a man in his arms, and, finding him dead, let him go. I next saw him on the bow of a boat hauling a man from under the water with a boat-hook, who was afterwards restored to life on board. I afterwards found that person to be Capt. R. B. Forbes, of Boston. I cannot express myself as I feel for the noble and generous conduct of all on board in contributing to the wants of the surviving sufferers, and for the sympathy felt by all, particularly the ladies."

At a meeting of the passengers on board the steam-ship Europa, held in the saloon on Thursday, June 28th, Mr. Joshua Bates, of London, was called to the chair. A committee was appointed, and subsequently reported on the fatal accident. They say—"The undersigned, having weighed all the circumstances of this painful and unparalleled disaster, whereby about 136 souls found an untimely grave, feel bound to report that no blame can be attached to either party."

The passengers passed a vote of thanks to Captain Forbes; and, on Tuesday last, the Humane Society of Liverpool voted this gallant man their gold medal.

The following subscriptions were raised in the Europa, by the 29th, two days after the accident:—Cabin passengers £300, fore-cabin passengers £9 10s., captain, officers, and crew of the Europa £42 15. Total £352 5s. The passengers saved were chiefly from London or Germany. They had each sums of money with them varying from £5 to (in one instance) £800, the owner of the last-mentioned sum having also lost his wife and family. Many others have been deprived of relatives and friends, and, besides losing their cash, have lost luggage, tools, merchandize, &c. Scarcely one of them was without money.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company have voluntarily intimated to his worship the Mayor their intention of forwarding, free of expense, by their two next steamers to America, the persons saved from the vessel which unfortunately came into collision with the Europa steam-ship.

The gold medal alluded to above was presented, on Wednesday, to Captain Forbes, who prepared for the committee a statement of the fatal accident. It confirms what has already appeared, and contained the following suggestion:—"I cannot close this subject without making, through you, *an earnest appeal to the Royal Mail Steam-ship Company*, to provide further means to save life in case of such accidents. I attribute no *blame* to Capt. Lott or to his officers, but I think great *praise* might have been due to the company if certain means had been adopted to guard against sudden emergencies, as fire, collision, men falling overboard, &c. All seagoing steamers should have some means to make a loud noise very often, by a large *bell*, arranged to be struck at each turn of the crank—a *steam whistle*—the discharge of a *small gun*, or some other means to give warning in *foggy weather*. There should be life-buoys or floats in *each boat*, and at intervals along the bulwarks inside, ready at all times to be thrown over. Life lines at several prominent places should be suspended—say to the paddle-box rails, the quarter rails, &c."—[We believe the company have already considered all this, and done all that the circumstances permit. They will, no doubt, be glad to profit by all proper suggestions.]—*Liverpool Journal, 7th.*

There can be no need of bespeaking public compassion for the survivors of this calamity, of which every particular incident serves but to swell the sympathy with which it is instinctively regarded. How many stories of kinsmen lost, property wrecked, and hopes ruined, are told in those brief paragraphs announcing the names, descriptions, and destinations of emigrants snatched from the deep! Volumes of information respecting the fortunes of our self-exiled countrymen are contained in these few lines. Judging from the specimens thus preserved, the Charles Bartlett must have sailed on her voyage with a cargo as hopeful and promising as could be usually mustered on decks like those.—Three short minutes hurry them to their last account, and nothing remains but forty survivors, scarcely less hapless than their lost comrades, to appeal to the compassion of their fellow citizens.—*London Times.*

CITY CHARTER.—The petition to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to disallow the Act passed at the last Session of the Provincial Legislature for the amendment of the Charter of this City, passed the Common Council on Tuesday last, by a vote of 6 to 5—*Yeas*, Aldermen Vanhorne, Harding, and Wetmore, Assistants Hagarty, Beatteay and Littlehale.—*Nays*, Aldermen Needham and Smith, Assistants Fairweather, Keans and McAvity. The petition to be engrossed upon parchment, the Common Seal affixed thereto, and the same to be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with an Address from the Board, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to forward the same without delay to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

The subject of the New Charter and the opposition thereto, are it is stated again to be discussed this afternoon.

PLEASURE TRIP TO EASTPORT, &c.—The splendid steamer *Admiral* took a large party of ladies and gentlemen of this City on a pleasure trip to Eastport, St. Andrews and Calais, yesterday morning, and returned a little before eleven o'clock in the evening. The day throughout was clear, fine, and pleasant, every way suitable for a marine excursion. The boat arrived at Eastport shortly after twelve o'clock, where several of the party landed, others landed at St. Andrews, while many proceeded to Calais; the steamer receiving those on board again who had landed at the former places as she returned from Calais. The party, we learn, were all highly delighted with the trip, and with the polite attentions received from the inhabitants of the above pleasant towns. A Band of Music on board added materially to the pleasure of the excursion. A number of the citizens of Eastport came up in the *Admiral* last evening, and returned home in her this morning.

MORE PLEASURE TRIPS.—Three pleasure excursions are advertised to come off to-morrow, viz:—A Tea Soiree at *Oak Point*, per steamer "St. John," leaving Indian Town at 10 o'clock, A. M., to return in the afternoon; and *two* to *Digby* and *Annapolis*, per the new and beautiful steamers "Forest Queen," at 8 o'clock, to return the same evening, and "Fairy Queen," at 9 o'clock, to return on Thursday morning. A trip to those two beautiful little towns possessing rare and peculiar attractions, large parties will probably embrace the present opportunity of visiting them at so cheap a rate.

On Wednesday the Soiree for the benefit of the Manawagonish Church came off in good style.—Mrs. Cook gave the use of her grounds to the visitors, and certainly the ladies who got up the affair are entitled to the thanks of the party. The Carleton Band was in attendance, and discoursed a number of beautiful tunes, not forgetting God Save the Queen. About 250 persons were present—the day was fine, and every refreshment that could be desired was on the tables. The party retired after spending a pleasant afternoon amid the scenery of Manawagonish.—*Chronicle.*

PIC-NIC AT OAK POINT.—On Friday last, a Pic-nic was given at Oak Point, under the direction of the St. Andrews's Society, and we understand it was the gayest affair of the Season. A large party of ladies and gentlemen left Indian Town in the morning, on board the steamer *Reindeer*, and after spending the day in very social manner, returned in the evening, highly delighted with the day's amusements.—*New-Brun.*

LARGE STRAWBERRIES.—There was gathered at the St. John Nursery, Chipman's Hill, yesterday, a beautiful dish of Strawberries, of the Prince Albert and Emperor kinds. Twelve of these berries weighed four ounces and a quarter, and one of them measured four inches and a half in circumference. Their flavor was excellent.—*Ib.*

THE LATE RIOTS.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with the riots of the 12th instant, has been pursued, during the past week, under the direction of Wm. Bayard, Esq. Coroner, and of D. Ansley, B. L. Peters, W. H. Needham, George A. Lockhart, and Robert Payne, Esquires, examining Justices, assisted by Mr. Wheeler, Clerk of the Peace. We understand that the information which these inquiries have already elicited, tends to implicate a large number of persons, identified as being directly engaged in the outrages. John Haggerty and David Higgerty, charged as rioters, have been bound in recognizances to appear for trial; Chas. Heagan and Owen Sullivan, as rioters, and for assaulting the Mayor, (the latter with a knife) have been committed for trial; Archibald Brown stands committed for trial for feloniously shooting with intent to kill; Charles Sweeny for striking the Mayor with a brick; Patrick Corney, Daniel Driscoll, Jeremiah McCarthy and James Donovan, for shooting into the crowd and throwing bricks, when several persons were killed, attacking Boon's waggon, and committing other acts of violence, have been partially examined and remanded; Joseph Corkery, charged as an active ringleader, is in custody, and will be examined to-day. The Coroner's Inquests upon the bodies of Delay and Allan, who were shot, have resulted, after a laborious and patient enquiry extending over eight days, in verdicts of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown; and in the case of Richard Foster, who died of his wounds on Thursday, an inquest is now being held, and enquiries still in progress. Warrants have been issued and the police are in search of a number who were conspicuous in the bloody scenes, and we trust that no effort will be spared by the authorities to bring to justice all who can be shown to have participated in these brutal and murderous transactions.—The number of killed, positively ascertained by name, is three: Delay, Allan and Foster; and of the wounded, six.—*Courier.*

The Pictou Eastern Chronicle says—"We still continue to hear the most disastrous accounts of the losses occasioned by fires along the coast, between this place and River John. The Cape John Presbyterian Church, partly finished, and a schoolhouse near it, have been burnt."

The R. M. Steamship Canada, Capt. Judkins, *en route* for Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Thursday evening last, in 30 hours from Boston, being it is said, the shortest passage on record. She brought fourteen passengers for Halifax, and one hundred and twenty-five for England. Among the latter were Messrs. Charles Patton and John Magee, of this city.

Dr. Gesner, the Nova Scotia Provincial Mineralogist, has accompanied Admiral the Earl of Dundonald in the Wellesley, flag ship, from Halifax, to visit the mineral districts in the eastern part of N. Scotia.

LAUCHLAN DONALDSON, Esquire, of this City, came passenger in the Ship *Avon* from Liverpool on Wednesday last.

KING'S COLLEGE, *Windsor.*—At a Convocation held in the College Hall on the 30th ult., Mr. Robert Morris Hazen, Scholar of this University, was admitted to the Degree of B. A.

The latest accounts from Canada and the West state that the cholera deaths were diminishing at Montreal, Qubec, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

The steam ship *Unicorn*, 28 days from New-York for California, put into Pernambuco on the 21st May, short of water and fuel, and was to proceed on her voyage on the 8th June.

Quebec papers mention the death at that city, a few days since, of Mr. Wilson, the celebrated Scottish vocalist. The deceased occupied a very high station in the public opinion in Great Britain for excellence in his art. He had recently been travelling in the United States, where his performance of Scottish music received unbounded applause. He had given three entertainments in Quebec, and being in delicate health was suddenly cut off, from the effects of a severe cold taken while on a fishing excursion.

CROPS IN UPPER CANADA.—We are glad to learn, says the *Quebec Gazette*, that in Upper Canada there never was a finer prospect for an abundant harvest. Hay is being generally cut, and the produce is very large. The winter wheat looks strong and big-headed. The spring crops are reported as most promising. On the whole, the yield this year is expected to be uncommonly large. In the neighbourhood of Kingston, complaints are made of the red weevil. In the State of Ohio great destruction has been done to the wheat crop by this insect, and the Montreal papers speak of its ravages in that district. Near Quebec, the growing crops are suffering much from the drought, and it is apprehended the hay crop of this season will fall short.

There have been several serious and fatal riots and quarrels in Upper Canada of late, between the Catholics and Orangemen.

At St. Catherines six men were killed outright, and several severely wounded.

On the 12th inst., a street skirmish occurred in Hamilton, in which, it is said, nine were killed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 7.—Summer seems fairly to have set in at last: yesterday was a day of bright sunshine with light but balmy air, filling the heart with gladness, and making all nature to rejoice.—Should the season continue to wear the promising aspect it has now assumed, the produce of the land, it is said, is likely to exceed by far that of any previous year; while the prospects of the fisheries have called up a brighter and a stronger gleam of hope, than for many a day has beamed upon this colony. The fish are said to be unprecedently abundant, which some persons think is the consequence of a partial failure among the Bankers this spring, they have suffered severely from heavy weather, and had their voyage, in many instances, very seriously affected. At least so says rumour, and it is generally believed that, in this instance, rumour is not altogether wrong.

Father Mathew has administered the pledge in Brooklyn, to 10,000 persons. He is now engaged in visiting the public and charitable institutions of New-York. He was to start for Boston this week.

We are much gratified at being able to state that the salt-raking season at Rum Cay, Long Island and Long Cay has been most propitious, the quantity of salt already obtained at these places amounting to about 220,000 bushels.

Don Juan Ramos, a planter of Porto Rico, has discovered a process by which molasses may be converted into Muscovado sugar of the best quality. The apparatus necessary to operate will not cost more than $200.

[FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.]

The annexation of Canada has become a topic of as general and earnest discussion in the newspapers, as six years ago was the proposed annexation of Texas. And the leading features of the two movements present a striking similarity. In the summer of 1843, it began to be rumored that an agent from General Houston was in Washington, coquetting with Mr. Tyler. The intrigue was acknowledged in a quiet and gentle paragraph in the next annual message. Now there is said to be in Washington, an agent of the annexationists of Canada, who holds informal conferences with Mr. Clayton. Six years ago, the controversy over the admission of Texas immediately assumed the cast of a strife of opinions governed by geographical limits. The press of one half the country called for more southern territory, that of the other half was divided in opinion upon this point, but was nearly unanimous that all future additions ought to be of free territory. So far as we have observed, in those cases where positions have been assumed relative to Canada by the newspapers, a difference of sentiments founded on the same considerations is manifest.

The most material dissimilarity in the two cases is this—Whereas Texas was independent, and her press and people nearly all quite unanimous in favor of annexation, Canada is yet a dependent province, and while it is doubtful what proportion of the population sincerely desire admission into our union, it is certain that a vast number of them are still attached to the mother country, and that of the remainder many would prefer a government equally independent of the United States and Great Britain.—*New-York Evening Post.*

THE WHEAT CROP.—The harvest is over in Virginia, and is in rapid progress in Pennsylvania and in this State, under a most favorable state of weather. Indeed, the long prevalence of hot, bright, dry weather, unfavorable enough after so long continuance to other vegetation, has removed mostly all apprehension of rust, from the effects of which so much was feared. In Southern Ohio only do we find well founded complaint on this score, and notwithstanding some falling off there, our Wheat harvest will be ample.—*Boston Bee.*

David B. Ogden, Esq., of New-York, a lawyer of great eminence in his profession, died very suddenly at Staten Island, on Sunday 15th inst. He was first attacked with pain in the head. On Sunday morning diarrhœa attacked him, which soon terminated his valuable life. On Thursday preceding he was engaged in a case in New-York.—At a meeting of the members of the N. York Bar, on the 17th, Mr. W. Romeyn said of the deceased, "his character draws from us the profoundest respect—he was a true Christian—he began life right—he followed life in the right course, and has passed away in purity, leaving us a brilliant example."

Mrs. Madison, widow of the late James Madison, formerly President of the United States, died at Washington about the 14th inst. at an advanced age.

TRADE OF TORONTO WITH HALIFAX.—The Montreal Pilot of the 14th states, as a result of the completion of the St. Lawrence Canal, that the schooner *Pacific* has sailed from Toronto to Halifax with a cargo of flour, wheat, peas, barley and salt, the freight being 65 cents per barrel. Two years since it would have been 130 cents, with two transshipments.

Six hundred barrels of mackerel recently left Halifax for *Upper* Canada, and we hear that a vessel has sailed from Sackett's Harbor for California, via the St. Lawrence, a nice little 19,000 mile voyage.

The cheaper the freight on the St. Lawrence the brisker the competition will be for supplying the lower British Provinces with produce, &c. between Boston, New-York, the Canadas, (and Oswego and Rochester, when the old political barriers are fairly broken down.)—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DR. Brainard, of 907 Broadway, the eminent practice, has also, in spite of his business, succumbed to the destroying epidemic. Among other cases of death by cholera, we have noticed the decease, including even ladies, have caused no uncommon sensation in this City.

The increase in the number of deaths by cholera, chiefly, if not altogether, to the sudden and great variations in the weather which have occurred during the present season, and probably will not, as there were none in 1832 or '34."

GLOUCESTER FISHERIES.—Since the 4th of July, one hundred Gloucester fishing schooners have sailed from that port on their voyages for mackerel, cod, and halibut. Those vessels were manned by nearly 1000 persons. The total fleet this year from the port of Gloucester consists of 170 vessels. The fisheries from this place, in consequence of the unparalleled low prices, are in a very depressed