# The Observer.

**SAINT JOHN, JULY 10, 1849.**

The English Mail of the 23d ult. per steam-ship *Canada*, was received last week.

Commercial affairs remained in about the same state as at the previous dates.

In Great Britain and Ireland and throughout the Continent, the crops were in a flourishing condition.

The sales of Cotton in Liverpool during the week ending 23d, amounted to 42,000 bales—of which speculators took 14,450 bales. On Thursday the sales amounted to 7000 bales, 2000 of which were on speculation.

At the Liverpool Corn Market on the 22nd, Western Canal and Baltimore Flour sold at 23s. 6d. to 24s.; inferior 21s. 6d. to 22s.; Philadelphia 23s. 6d., and Ohio 25s. per barrel. Indian Corn is quoted at 35s. to 36s. per quarter for white and yellow.

On the 15th, in the House of Commons, Sir J. Nicoll resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Herries' motion respecting Canada, and was followed by the Attorney General, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. V. Smith, who supported the Government. The other speakers in favor of Ministers were Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Adderly, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir R. Peel; and in favor of the amendment Mr. Newdegate, the Marquis of Granby, Mr. D'Israeli, and Mr. Sidney Herber. Lord John Russell having replied, the House divided, when the numbers were —for the motion of Mr. Herries, 150; against it, and in favor of Lord Elgin's conduct, 291; majority for Ministers, 141. The operation of the Rebellion-losses bill will not therefore be interfered with by the Imperial Government.

On the 19th ult., Lord Brougham brought the affairs of Canada before the House of Lords, and after giving an elaborate historical sketch of the British connexion with that colony from the Peace of Paris, in 1762, down to the present time, proceeded to expose what he termed the folly of the doctrine of responsible government in Canada, the inevitable result of which would be—as, indeed, Lord John Russell had predicted in 1839—the confiscation of British property, the insulting of British subjects, and the punishment of British soldiers for discharging their duty; and condemned in strong terms the Compensation Bill by which British loyalists were to be taxed to pay French rebels for losses sustained in having their rebellion crushed. The noble lord concluded his speech with an eloquent peroration on the evils to be expected in any future struggle with the United States, if England persisted in disgusting the Canadian Loyalists by suffering the Rebel Compensation Law to go into operation. The noble lord also moved two resolutions condemnatory of the principle of the measure. An animated debate ensued, in which Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Campbell, Lord Stanley, Earl Grey, and others took part, after which their lordships divided, when Lord Brougham's resolutions were lost by a majority of three, the numbers being 92 for, to 99 against them. The Act of the Canadian Parliament will therefore be left to its operation.

The declaratory bill relative to the Irish State Prisoners, having passed the House of Lords, where it was first introduced, met with but little opposition in the Commons, having passed the second reading by a majority of 179 to 19. It was expected the Royal assent would be given to it on the day the steamer sailed, and Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners would at once be removed to their place of destination. The *Elphinstone*, convict ship, on board of which John Martin and Kevin Izod O'Doherty had been placed at Cork, it was thought would be delayed for the other prisoners.

*Commercial Intercourse between the Colonies and the United States.*—In reply to a question from Mr. Herries, relative to a despatch from Lord Elgin on the subject of the trade with the United States, Mr. Labouchere said that he knew representations had been received as to the advantages of having a free commercial intercourse between the United States and the North American Colonies. The United States Government, he believed, would give all the facility in their power to such communication. He hoped to be excused stating in detail the mode by which the Government wished to promote this object; but they should lose no opportunity of doing so, whether by representation to the American Government or otherwise.

THE BUDGET.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual financial statement in the House of Commons on Friday night, 22d June. After remarking upon the depression of the cotton trade, owing to the unsettled state of affairs on the continent, he reminded the House that early in the session of 1848 he was compelled to propose an increase of taxation to cover the expenditure, and he then stated his expectation that in three years the income of the country would equal its expenditure, He then estimated the income at £52,000,000, and the actual proceeds had only been less by £62,000. The expenditure was £53,287,110, thus exceeding the estimate; but there was included in it the sums not anticipated for by Irish distress and the naval excess, amounting together to £713,707. The expenditure exceeded the estimate by about £269,378, but if the naval excess and other extraordinary items were deducted, the current income would have exceeded the current expenditure by £120,000. He estimated the total income of the country for the year 1849 50, at £52,252,000, which he anticipated would be thus made up:—Customs, £20,450,000; Excise, £13,710,000; Stamps, £6,750,364; Taxes, £4,300,000; Income Tax, £5,275,000; Post Office, £800,000; Crown Lands, £180,000; Miscellaneous receipts, £222,000; Old Stores, £185,000; Surplus Fees, £90,000; making a total receipt of £52,252,000. After which he estimated the expenditure as follows:—Interest and management of funded and unfunded debts, £28,245,270; Civil List, £2,781,580; Grant for Irish distress, £50,000; Navy, £721,724; Army, £6,778,083; Ordnance, £2,540,007; Miscellaneous, £3,924,277; Refunding Property, £53,107; Excesses in the Army, Navy, and Ordnance in 1846-7-8, £642,632,—making a total expenditure of £52,157,696. Deducting, therefore, the total expenditure of £52,157,696 from the receipts of £52,252,000, there would remain a surplus over expenditure of £104,304, but if the excesses for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance were taken away, the surplus income of the year would be £736,936. He congratulated the House upon this state of the affairs, and upon the expenditure of the country having been brought within its income within a shorter period than he had originally anticipated. There had been a decided improvement in trade: the stock of bullion had increased, and he felt fully assured that, all things considered, his anticipations of income had not been over sanguine. He begged to remind the House that the Navy had been reduced 3000 men, the Army 10,000, which he thought was as far as the Government was justified in doing, considering the state of affairs in the world. The only increase which had been in the East was the Artillery, and he thought that, considering our recent experience in India, the House would not be inclined to object to it.—The reduction in the estimates this year had been for the Navy £337,878; Miscellaneous, £21,500, making a total of £1,511,455. This showed that the Government had not been unmindful of economy, and their desires would in this respect have been further shown by the consolidation of the Stamp and Taxes and Excise Departments, which amounted to £225,000 annually. It would be obvious to the House that with so small an amount of surplus this year he could not consent to meet the wishes of those gentlemen who proposed to decrease important duties.

*The French in Italy.*—In the House of Commons on the 22d June, Mr. Roebuck put a question to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with a view of ascertaining whether any approbation had been expressed by Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the bombardment of Rome by the French.—The question was received with some cheering. Lord Palmerston, in reply, after alluding to the delicacy of his position, in being called upon to form a judgment upon the policy of a foreign Government, with which he had nothing to do, said, her Majesty's Government had witnessed with deep regret the circumstance to which the hon. and learned gentleman adverted; more than that he could not say. England had been no party to the expedition to Rome. From the outset she had deprecated any armed interference in the affairs of the Roman States, and as he had not been a party to the negotiation, he was unable to state what were the reasons which had influenced the French Government in its proceedings.

THE CHOLERA.—The accounts from several parts of the United Kingdom represent this epidemic as being on the increase, whilst in other places the cases are fewer in number and of a less fatal character. During the course of the week ending June 23d, the disease is reported to have shown itself in Leeds, Manchester and Bradford, but as yet the cases there are not numerous. The deaths in London last week were 42. At Dundee several new cases have taken place; total number reported 73, and 43 deaths. Belfast has suffered severely. The total number of cases there up to Monday last were 2070, and 607 deaths. A number of cases are still occurring in Dublin, and several places in Leinster, as well as Munster.

THE CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL.—We regret to find that, according to the returns furnished yesterday, to the Health Committee, by Mr. Duncan, the medical officer of health, there have been 114 deaths from cholera, during the past week, in this town. The number reported the previous week was 63, thus showing that the disease is making rapid and sad progress. We mention these facts, not for the purpose of exciting unnecessary alarm in the public mind, but with the view of cautioning our readers not to allow the premonitary and curable stages of this frightful disease to continue without calling in medical assistance. However medical men may differ in the system of treatment adopted, all concur in stating that in the incipient stages the disease, with proper remedies, is readily subdued, whereas, in the collapsed state there is little or no hope for the patient.—*Mercury*, 22d.

The cholera appears to be abating on the Continent of Europe. In Paris, the deaths, which about a week or ten days ago were more than 650 daily, have declined to about 60 in private houses, and 86 in the hospital. Kalkbrenner, the composer, has fallen a victim to the scourge in Paris.

In Gallacia, during the space of nearly a whole year, this scourge has visited 17 districts and 1625 hamlets, containing a population of 1,919,884 persons, of whom no fewer than 107,990 were attacked, 42,746 died, and 65,224 recovered. It is now subsiding.

## IRELAND.

The weather has set in gloriously throughout all Ireland, and the accounts of the prospects of the harvest represent the growing crop as in a most flourishing condition.

The feeling which has prevailed in many quarters that in some parts of Ireland charitable donations of money might be judiciously given, without interfering with the working of the Irish Poor-law, and by these means save the lives of many families, has reached the highest quarters, and a private subscription has been opened, and the funds collected are to be entrusted to Count Strzelecki to distribute. Her Majesty the Queen has given £500 to the fund, and we see that Lord John Russel, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Labouchere, Sir F. Baring, Sir G. Grey, Sir John Hobhouse, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Jones Lloyd, Mr. Gurney, and many others have put down their names for £100 each, and nearly £3,000 has already been collected.

## FRANCE.

France has again undergone a great political convulsion, and has once more subsided into apparent tranquillity. We were enabled last steamer to announce the general overthrow of the attempts of the Red Republicans to bring about a revolution in Paris, and the same success has attended the Government in Lyons, Bordeaux, Nantes, Toulouse, Rheims, and other towns; but at Lyons the suppression of the insurrection has been attended with a vast effusion of blood on both sides.

It is undoubtedly proved by the documents discovered, that the conspirators meditated a complete revolution, and the establishment of the Democratic and Social Republic. War was to be declared against Russia and Austria; the Bank of France was to be suppressed; and general plunder and confiscations were to be the order of the day. The principal conspirators, with the exception of Ledru-Rollin and Boichot, are in custody, and will be immediately brought to trial, under the authorization of the Assembly.

At Lyons, in consequence of forged news being circulated that Ledru-Rollin was made Dictator in Paris, that a Convention had been formed, and that Louis Bonaparte and his Government were overthrown, the Lionnese collected, and attacked the military in Lyons. The mob expected the troops to join them, in which they were wofully mistaken; but the rebels, having assembled at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, took some of the military points at 8 o'clock, and the general battle commenced at 10. The troops are said to have lost 15 to 25 killed, and the insurgents 150 killed and 800 prisoners. There were 10,000 troops in and around Lyons.

The number of persons arrested in Paris is said to be not less than 300, among whom are four colonels of the Legions: 25 artillerymen of the national guard, including three officers, and several well-known chiefs of clubs and delegates of the Socialist committees. Their trials will take place early in August.

Ledru Rollin had not yet been arrested. He is supposed to have fled to England.

Marshal Bugeaud has been buried with great pomp and solemnity, and it was remarked that all the great public men were present at the funeral, with the exception of General Cavaignac and M. Thiers. The death of the mother of the general, the wife of the great Conventionalist, from cholera, may have occasioned General Cavaignac's absence, but that of M. Thiers, the especial friend of the deceased marshal, is unaccountable.

The President of the Republic, the ministers, the members of the Legislative Assembly, were present at the ceremony. The troops under arms around the building, and in its vicinity, could not have been less than 40,000 men. The Archbishop of Paris pronounced the absolution.

The late Marshal Bugeaud was the son of a lady of Irish descent, was born in 1784, entered the army as a private, was made a corporal on the field of Austerlitz; he rose gradually to distinction in the army, and became a firm friend of Louis Philippe; he conducted the Duchess of Berri from her prison in the citadel of Blaye, and afterwards fought a duel in her cause with M. Du Long, and shot him through the head. He succeeded General Clausel in Algeria; for his services there, he was made a Marshal of France, in 1843. He adhered to Louis Philippe to the last moment of probable success.—The last words of Marshal Bugeaud were, "I am a lost man."

General Donadieu, who filled a prominent part in politics under Louis XVIII. and Charles X, died in Paris on Monday last of cholera. General Pont le Roy died in Paris on the same day, in the 80th year of his age.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a paternal letter to the clergy of his diocese, desiring them all to put up a series of prayers to the Almighty for a cessation of the cholera.

In France there are 19,119,000 paupers, 5,750,000 *quasi* paupers, 6,180,000 persons in embarrassed circumstances, 244,000 persons in a state of affluence, and 6600 persons having at least an income of 6600 francs.

## ITALY.

The whole attention of Europe is fixed upon the extraordinary events now going on at Rome; and every hour we expect the report of the final bombardment of the Eternal City. The news we receive, filtered as it is through the French journals, is brought down to the 12th inst., up to which the Romans had maintained their position in the most heroic manner. The French had used cajolery, threats, and all the usual resources of a bad cause, but the Romans sternly resisted all these advances, and in the most dignified manner refused to yield to the insiduous summonses to surrenner, issued by General Oudinot. There can be no doubt that very serious conflicts have taken place between the besiegers and the besieged, the details of which have not reached us in such authentic shape as to enable us to judge of the probable result. But on the 11th a breach was effected by the French in the walls, and a portion of their troops entered the city. This report, which was given out by the French, led to the belief that the struggle was over; but the fact appears to be that, on the 12th, General Oudinot issued a letter to the Triumvirs, making a last appeal to them, and endeavouring to throw upon them the responsibility of the effusion of blood, consequent upon an assault, in the event of their refusal. Proclamations to the Roman people, with the aim of detaching them from the authority of the Triumvirs, have also been circulated, but all these efforts seem to be of no avail. To the appeal of General Oudinot, the guardians of the city—the Triumvirs of 1849!—only reply in language which will furnish a brilliant page for a future Gibbon: "In execution of the orders of the Assembly and of the Roman people, we have undertaken the engagements of defending the standard of the Republic, the honour of the country, and the sanctity of the capital of the Christian world. *We will do so!*" This noble reply was to be answered by a bombardment on the 16th, and every moment we look for the intelligence of the issue of the affair; which, however it may end, in a military point of view, cannot fail to be productive of very serious political consequences. The Abbe Palcotti has been sent by the Pope to Louis Napoleon, with a letter remonstrating against the monstrous attack upon Rome by the French. If his Holiness refuses to sanction the shameless intervention of the French in his affairs, what pretext can Louis Napoleon's Ministers put forth, except that of undisguised ambition, for this unprecedented assertion of "the legitimate influence!" of France in Italy.

## HUNGARY.

From Austria and Hungary the news is again more stirring. The Austrian and Russian armies seem now to be on the advance, with a view to crush the whole of the Hungarian insurrection. This chief movement is, on the other hand, cast in doubt by the reported defeat of the Austrians near the Neusidel lake, but we still fear that the combined operations of the allies will be irresistable whatever gallant resistance the Hungarians may offer. A battle is said to have taken place at Reppange on the 13th inst., on the banks of the Waag, but no result is reported, which augurs that we are mistaken, and that the Hungarians have still the victory on their side.

We learn from Vienna papers that the Hungarian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs has published a form of prayer to be offered in all churches for the triumph of the Hungarian cause, in which it is said of the Russian invaders, that they come "to annihilate liberty, independence, and faith,—to enslave the people, and carry them off into bondage, —to desecrate churches and holy places,—to murder the aged and the young, and force the chastity of women," &c. The Head of the Hungarian church has moreover instructed the clergy to preach a crusade against the Russians, to make the war an object of religion and of duty, and to tell the people to take all they have and withdraw into the interior of their country, and thence to make war to the knife against the Russians. A desire for secession from the Austrian empire had again been manifested in Bohemia and at Agram, the capital of Croatia.

It appears, beyond a doubt, that the Austrian and Russian troops, to the amount of 300,000, have been so disposed as to attack the Hungarians simultaneously, from all quarters, on the first favourable opportunity.

The Russians have been beaten in two instances. The advanced guard were met by Bem in the Eng pass. The Russians, numbering 6000, were beaten. In an engagement at Jourdanow, the Russian Col. Mugden was beaten, and 200 Cossacks cut off and taken prisoners.

THE EMPEROR NICHOLAS AND PRINCE PASKIEWICH.—A serious difference of opinion is stated, on good authority, to have arisen between the Czar and his veteran Field Marshal. The latter is said to have no appetite for a Hungarian campaign. He appears to entertain some apprehension that the laurels which he gathered in Poland may be lost in Hungary. This feeling may arise, in some degree, from the caution of age; but reasons are not wanting to justify the doubts of the General, although they may be overlooked by his impetuous master. The Hungarians have an army at least as well disciplined and equipped as the Russian, though less numerous. They have, moreover, (what Russia has not,) three generals of consummate ability; they possess the most fertile country in Europe, whilst their enemy must advance through dangerous defiles and regions destitute of the means of supporting an army. The discipline of the Russan soldiers is good, but their officers are discontented, and the commissariat is known to be execrable. These considerations will explain the doubting and hesitation of Field-Marshal Prince Paskiewich, and the rumours that the Emperor has decided on taking the field in person.—*Examiner.*

## GERMANY.

In the German states bordering the Rhine, where a general insurrection is going on, the Prussians have now advanced, and a furious struggle has taken place at Manheim, the results of which we scarcely know. Each party claims the victory, but it shows that the insurgents must be in very great strength to be able to cope in any way with the Prussian and German troops. On the 16th Manheim was in the hands of the insurgents, and Microslawsky had proclaimed a state of siege; and on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo a great and perhaps decisive battle was expected to take place.

From Spain we learn that a fresh expedition was about to sail from Barcelona to Gaeta.—The force consisted of 4000 men; 3000 infantry, and 1000 cavalry.

LIVERPOOL, June 22.

*Arrival of California Gold direct from the "Diggins."*—The Tepic, Captain Luce, which arrived in the Mersey on Wednesday evening, brings the first importation to this port of the precious metals, direct from the gold "diggins" at California. The Tepic came by way of the Sandwich Islands and Valparaiso, at which places she landed large quantities of gold, and, therefore, brings with her here only about 60,000 dollars worth, chiefly in dust. We have seen and handled a lump, which weighs as much as ten sovereigns. It is of good colour, and is exactly in the same state as when found in California. The Tepic belongs to James Starkie and Co., merchants, of this town; who, we believe, were the first to embark in the California trade. The Tepic sailed from this port on the second day of January 1848 for the Sandwich Islands and Sitka, and having landed her cargo, proceeded to San Francisco, where she arrived just as the "gold fever" began to rage. She made several intermediate voyages, and has now returned with the gold dust received at San Francisco, and oil, tallow, wood, and hides at Sandwich Island. She filled up at Valparaiso, and reached this port after an absence of only seventeen and a half months!—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The steamship Caledonia reached Liverpool on the 18th, after a passage of less than twelve days from Boston.

## SUMMARY.

The steamship Great Britain has been purchased by Mr. Collins, of London, for £20,000, and he has contracted a further expense of £22,000 to have her fitted out for sea. She is to ply between Liverpool and New York.

The number of deaths in the metropolis during the week ending on Saturday, June 16, was 912, being 59 fewer than the week before, and 51 below the average of the five preceding springs. The births in the week were 1443; viz, 720 male, and 723 females.

The papers announce the death of the Right Hon. Sir Charles R. Vaughan, who for a number of years resided in the U. S. in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary, where he was most highly respected.—On leaving Washington he was appointed on a special mission, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Constantinople.

At the Oxford University commencement of the 20th June, the honorary degree of doctor on civil law was conferred upon Hon. George Bancroft, the American Minister, amidst immense cheering.

The appointment of Mr. Abbott Lawrence, as the American Minister to Great Britain, has given great satisfaction to all classes in England with whom that gentleman will have to transact business.

Sir Moses Montefiore embarked from Marseilles on Sunday week for Malta, in the steamer Merlin, being again called to the East by the Israelites of that quarter of the world. Sir Moses is accompanied by his wife, six domestic servants, and a rabbi.

Lord Stanley has paid the passage money of a great number of his poor Irish tenantry, provided them with clothes, given a small sum of money to each, and sent them off to America.

"England," says the *Times*, "now considers itself indebted by some millions to Joseph Hume's pruning hook."

The Bishop of Gibraltar lately visited Constantinople for the purpose of making an ecclesiastical tour, and confirming such Protestants as would avail themselves of the opportunity.

The guns taken from the Sikhs in the late campaign are to be conveyed in triumph from Ferozepore to Calcutta.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.—His Grace the Duke of Wellington celebrated the 34th anniversary of his crowning victory on Monday evening, at Apsley-house. The recurrence of the day, as usual, was marked by every possible demonstration of respect towards the noble and gallant veteran. From an early hour in the morning Apsley-house was almost besieged by royal and distinguished personages who called to pay their respects to his Grace. Of pedestrian spectators there were more present than we ever before witnessed, and as the more prominent among the officers arrived, the crowd gave vent to their feelings in loud cheers. The Prince Consort arrived at half-past seven o'clock, and was received by the noble and gallant Duke at the foot of the grand stair-case, whence his Royal Highness was conducted to the saloon, where most of the guests were previously assembled. The banquet was served at eight o'clock, in the Waterloo-gallery, covers being laid for 78 guests.

There are 520 survivors of Waterloo at this moment, among the commissioned officers of the army. They comprise 2 Field Marshals, 6 Generals, 20 Lieutenant Generals, 43 Major Generals, 64 Colonels, 79 Lieutenant Colonels, 31 Majors, 61 Captains, 117 Lieutenants, 10 Paymasters, 44 Quartermasters, 41 Medical Officers, and 2 Veterinary Surgeons.—*United Service Gazette.*

DEATH OF ALEXANDER JAMIESON, ESQ.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we have to record the death of that excellent man and valuable citizen, Alexander Jamieson, Esq., merchant which took place on Saturday morning, after a brief illness. By a long, industrious, and successful application to business, Mr. Jamieson deservedly acquired and retained the unlimited confidence of the mercantile community, both at home and abroad; and few dispensed their good things with a freer heart or more liberal hand than he did. Many a widow and orphan's tear will drop a grateful tribute to his memory. As Master of the Merchant Company, and for many years one of its assistants in the management of the various institutions connected with that body, he found a field of labour most congenial to his taste and disposition—and he made it truly a labour of love. For several years preceding his death, Mr. Jamieson was a valuable director of the National Bank of Scotland, and several other public companies.—*Edinburgh Adv.*

The steam-ship Washington sailed from Southampton on the 20th, for New-York, with the United States mails. The Washington has a large and valuable cargo, principally consisting of foreign goods, the total value of which is estimated at £250,000 sterling. She has ninety second and sixty first class passengers.

The letters now posted in Great Britain exceed 330,000,000 annually, a number which, taking the average length as five inches, if laid end to end, would reach 26,040 miles, a distance greater than the circumference of the earth.

Three Egyptian youths have arrived in Glasgow for the purpose of learning how to build marine steam engines. One of them will be instructed at Mr. Napier's works in Glasgow, and the other two will be sent to a foundry at Greenock.

In the year 1848, 9,074,079 tons of coals, cinders and culm were shipped at the several ports of England, Scotland and Ireland, coastwise, to other parts of the United Kingdom, and the quantity and the declared value of the coals, &c., exported to foreign countries, amounted, in 1848, to 2,785,300 tons, and £1,018,211.

Don Miguel has taken a small cottage and some shooting at Boxhill, where he is now living in retirement, his household consisting of two male servants, valet, and cook, and one female.

The Dutch papers state that the great work of draining the Lake of Haerlem approaches completion, and that the water is already lowered a yard below the level of Amsterdam.

A clergyman at Stamford, the other Sunday, having lost his sermon *en route* to church, made up the loss to his congregation by reading some chapters out of the Bible.

Such immense quantities of mackerel were caught last week on the coast of Sussex, that the highest price obtained for them at Hastings was only four shillings a hundred, and a considerable quantity was sold for manure.

It is said that since the flight of the Pope from Rome, 70,000 copies of the Bible have been sold in that City.

In the University College Hospital, London, a juggler, twenty-two years old, died last week, from "tremendous pericarditis, caused by passing an iron sword down the œsophagus, and thence to the pericardium, after exhibition."

A recent imperial ukase, which imposes a duty of ten copecks a pound on printed books imported into Russia, provides that double duties be paid for all novels and romances.

NEW YORK, July 6, 1 P. M.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.—*London, June 23, 11½ A. M.—Opening the Gates of Canton.*—Dates from Canton to the 25th of April have just been received. The Emperor of China had refused to open the trade of Canton to the British upon the terms of the co-existing treaties. It was thought the British Government would insist upon its rights.

THE STORMING OF ROME.—The Times of this morning has a letter from its correspondent, dated Civita Vechia, 16th, which says that on the 13th, negociations were again attempted to be opened by Oudinot, but failed in the same manner and on the same grounds as before. The General then summoned the City to surrender, which summons being met by a peremptory refusal, he commenced a vigorous attack on the 14th. The batteries played upon the bastions twenty-four hours incessantly, but no practicable breach had been effected up to the latest advices from the camp. A reinforcement of troops and guns was being landed at Civita Vechia on the 14th.

The Mail Steamer *Canada* arrived at Boston on Wednesday evening, at about nine o'clock, without any warning of her approach—the people being all engaged in celebrating Independence day. The telegraph wires not being in working order, there was no intimation of her arrival at Halifax.

☞ The next and succeeding English Mails are to be brought by express from Halifax, by the Messrs. King, who have taken the Contract for their conveyance to this Province.

FATHER MATHEW IN NEW YORK.—Father Mathew landed at New York on Monday the 2d instant. His reception by the Mayor and Corporation of the City, and the assembled thousands of citizens was most imposing. Upon landing at the Battery, Mayor Woodhull welcomed him to the city in a speech of some length, to which Mr. Mathew replied briefly, expressing himself quite overcome by the kindness of his reception. He was then escorted in procession from the Battery, through Broadway, to the City Hall in the Park—the Rev. guest riding in an open carriage with his Honor the Mayor, the Rev. Dr. Pise, and Alderman Haws. The multitude assembled in and about the Battery, and the enthusiasm of the people, exceeded anything ever before witnessed. Broadway was lined on both sides with a dense mass of human beings of all classes and descriptions, all cheering and shouting, while the windows of the houses on each side were crowded with fair spectators, all waving their welcome, Father Mathew acknowledging the compliment by bowing to the enthusiastic assemblages.

Having reached the City Hall, the Mayor appeared upon the balcony and introduced Father Mathew to the people assembled in the Park, who received him with long repeated cheers. Leaving the Hall, the authorities then escorted their guest to the "Irving House," and committed him to the care of its worthy host.

The reception of the Rev. Mr. Mathew by the American Temperance Union took place on Tuesday evening last, at the Tabernacle. At 8 o'clock Mr. Mathew, accompanied by the officers of the meeting, took his place on the platform, when the services were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. DeWitt, of the Reformed Dutch Church. The audience was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, who, filling a glass with water, observed that he "took his text before commencing his sermon." After a rather humorous preface, in which he characterized cold water as the "beverage with which was celebrated the marriage of Adam and Eve," he proceeded to reconnoitre, as he said, some of the principles of the temperance cause. Wherever human nature had an identity, they were equally applicable.—They were also leveling, but they leveled upwards, and though we were told by some that we must not connect religion with them, he regarded them as principles with which religion was most intimately connected. It was because he valued this cause so much, that we value the character and efforts of him who is now the nation's guest. He was glad, since every cause has its epochs and changes, that this was the chosen time for its renovation in this country.

The audience was afterwards gratified with an address from Mr. Mathew. He appeared in excellent health, though evidently much embarrassed by the enthusiastic demonstrations with which his appearance was greeted. Owing to slight temporary indisposition, he limited his remarks to about ten minutes, preferring to speak again on some future occasion. In the course of his speech, Mr. M. said, "In consequence of my labors, upwards of 5,000,000 of Irish have taken the pledge of total abstinence. Of them, I cannot learn that more than 1 in 500 have broken it, and I hope before I return, those who have relapsed, will again return to the fold of temperance."

The crops generally throughout Canada and the United States are represented as being at present in a flourishing condition, and promise an abundant yield.

Great famine prevails in Gaspe. Two persons it is stated have already died of starvation, and many others are in a most enfeebled state, and not expected to live.

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders on Monday last, Messrs. John Duncan, George L. Lovett, Thomas Vaughan, Edward Hippisley, Henry Chubb, Jas. Smith, and Joseph Fairweather, were chosen Directors for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board on Tuesday, Mr. Duncan was unanimously re-elected President.

NEW-BRUNSWICK MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, held yesterday, Messrs. James Kirk, John Wishart, Thos. Leavitt, John Ward, John V. Thurgar, F. A. Wiggins, W. H. Scovil, D. J. McLaughlin, and Wm. Parks, were re-elected for the ensuing year. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, James Kirk, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Last Thursday afternoon, a lad of about 14 years of age, son of Mr. Joseph Robinson, carpenter, was unfortunately drowned in the Marsh Creek, having been persuaded by another boy to venture into the water beyond his depth.

CHILD RUN OVER.—On Friday morning a child of Mr. Donahue, Lower Cove, 17 months old, was run over and instantly killed by a cart, driven by a son of Mr. John Hamilton, of the Marsh. The accident happened near the Ordnance gate, and we are informed that it was the result of no carelessness on the part of the driver.—*New-Bruns.*

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Alexander Edwards, Esquire, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, who has had charge of the Department in this City for several years past, went passenger in the Steamer *Commodore*, for Windsor, on Monday evening 2d inst, *en route* to Halifax, to which station he has been transferred. He is succeeded in the charge of the Department in this Garrison by Assistant Commissary General J. W. Wybault, who arrived recently from England with his lady and family.—*Cour.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—Lieut. Jones and Ensigns Webster and Christie, with seventy-two men of the 1st (The Royal) Regiment of Foot, who arrived at Halifax last week in the Ship *Appoline* from Gravesend, reached this City on Wednesday morning in the Steamer *Commodore* from Windsor, and two of the officers, with nearly all the draft proceeded to Fredericton on Thursday afternoon, in the Steamer *Forest Queen*, to join the Headquarters of the corps.—*Ib.*

The Hon. Daniel Hannington has been appointed to act as Imperial Officer of Customs at Shediac, and Mr. James Blackhall at Caraquet, under the new system. Both these appointments have been made by His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, no provision having been made for them by the Imperial Government.—*N. Bruns.*

ANNEXATION OF CANADA.—"*Counting the Chickens,*" *&c.*—The Philadelphia *Ledger* seems to regard the annexation, not alone of Canada, but of the whole British possessions, at no very distant day, as a fixed fact. It proceeds to parcel them out into States and Territories, as follows:—"The States will be Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Lower Canada, and Upper Canada: the Territories Newfoundland, Labrador and Oregon. Newfoundland will eventually become another State, having already one hundred thousand people, and rapidly increasing. Labrador can never support a numerous white population, and therefore will not soon, if ever, be a state. Of the country included between Upper Canada, Hudson's Bay and the Rocky Mountains, now containing some settlements by the British Fur Companies, not much is generally known, though the climate and soil are probably much better than old accounts represent them. But all Oregon, from latitude 47 to the Russian settlements, and which would accompany the other British Colonies in separation, is the New England of the Pacific, and capable of supporting as much population and industry as the New England of the Atlantic. In this region therefore, three or four States will arise, of which Vancouver's Island will be one. We may, therefore, safely predict, that, before the lapse of thirty years, the present British North America will furnish ten States to our Confederacy."

ORDINATION AT EDINBURGH, (SCOTLAND.)—On the 11th April last, by the Right Rev'd the Bishop of Edinburgh, Mr. William Blatch, (youngest brother of G. Blatch, Esq., of this City,) to the office of Deacon.

SAINT JOHN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DAY SCHOOL.—Rev. R. Irvine, *Principal*; Mr. James O. Irvine, M. A., *Master*; Mr. James McClintock, A. B., T. C. S., *Assistant.*—The semi-annual Examination of this School took place on the 4th inst. Present: The Hon. Charles Simonds, W. J. Ritchie, Esq., M. P. P., John H. Gray, Esq. Q. C., Wm. Parks, Esq., J. P., Rev. Robert Arnold, A. B. of Halifax, and Rev. J. G. Mullholland, Collegiate School, Windsor. Apologies for unavoidable absence were received from his Worship the Mayor, the Honorable the Recorder, and other gentlemen.

The Pupils were examined in English; Classics; Logic; Mathematics, comprising six Books of Euclid, Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations, Plane Trigonometry—investigation of all the formulas by the Analytic Method—besides Geometrical Demonstrations of the Three Cases, together with their application to Heights and Distances. The measurement of several Towers, Spires, &c. in the City by a plain Quadrant, constructed by one of the pupils.

*Natural Philosophy.*—Doctrine of Motion and Force.

In Logic, Master Peneeson Starr gained the first honor.—This pupil, a boy of 14, read a most excellent specimen of the Socratic Dialogue. Subject—"*Annexation*"—an evil.

The Pupils who obtained honors in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy were, Masters J. Russell, J. Parks, J. Murray, and George Jack.

Seldom have we been present at an Examination, where the Pupils gave such evidence of the attention bestowed on their mental culture. We were particularly struck with the attainments of the Pupils in the Mathematical Classes—the answering was deserving of all praise; while it clearly proved that the Principal was eminently qualified for training Youth in this Department. We congratulate the citizens of Saint John, on the efficiency of this Establishment, entitled as it evidently is to stand in the first rank among the Literary Institutions of the Province.

*To the Editor of the Observer*—Sir: I shall feel much obliged by your giving insertion to the foregoing communication. VIATOR.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCÆNIA.—The annual sermon before the University was preached at the Cathedral on Sunday, June 24, by the Rev. W. E. Scovil, Rector of Kingston, on the spirit characteristic of the Christian Religion, "from the days of John the Baptist until now"—when the birth of the Messiah's forerunner was commemorated with special application to the Students of the College and to the Church Society of the Diocese. To the funds of the latter Institution the contributions at the Offertory were on this occasion devoted.

The examination of the Collegiate School had taken place during the preceding week, when gratifying evidence was furnished of the progress of the several classes. The scholars whose names are subjoined were rewarded with appropriate prizes:—

Thomas Johnston—a scholarship in King's College, together with the Douglas Silver Medal for Classical superiority, and a prize for translation.

William Murray—for Mathematical superiority.

Beckwith Hartt—for the best English Essay.

Charles Perley—the prizes presented by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, for superiority in History and Geography.

On Tuesday, June 26th, the examination commenced at the College, and continued until Wednesday afternoon, when every Student was found to have satisfactorily kept the terms of the year, while three had entitled themselves to places in the Honorary Class, and the prizes of Books appointed by the Statutes. The Students thus distinguished were:—Joseph R. Hea, Hugh M. Johnston, and Neville G. D. Parker.

The public act in commemoration of the foundation of the College was celebrated in the Chapel on Thursday, June 28, when His Excellency the Lieut. Governor presided in his visitorial capacity, supported by the Right Rev. the President, and the Rev. the Principal. The Professors and other Graduates composed the convocation, while members of the Council, with a highly respectable attendence of guests occupied the area. The festival was also graced with the presence of Lady Head and an assembly of ladies from the first families of the Province.

The convocation having been duly opened, the oration in praise of the Founders and objects of the College was delivered by Professor Robb. The excellence of this animated and encouraging oration was warmly acknowledged by the President, who further expressed his hope that it might be printed for general perusal.

Two Essays on the peculiar value and claims of Agriculture, for each of which a Douglas Gold Medal had been awarded, were read by the authors—William P. Dole and Hurd Peters.

The merits of these Essays had been considered equally high, although they were remarkably dissimilar in style, method, and a large amount of the matter.

The following Students, having kept the requisite terms, and passed the examinations, were presented by Professors Robb and Jack, and Mr. Edwin Jacob, and admitted to their degrees—

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Charles Coster, A. B., Master in the Collegiate School, late Student in Divinity.

Charles F. Bliss, A. B., Curate of Fredericton, late Student in Divinity.

William Q. Ketchum, Curate of Fredericton, Chaplain to the House of Assembly, and Secretary of the Church Society, late Student in Divinity, and Scholar on the University Foundation.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

William P. Dole, Student of Law, late Scholar on the University Foundation.

Hurd Peters, Student of Law.

Beverley Robinson, Student of Law.

Edward DeVernet, Student of Divinity.

Joseph R. Hea, Tutor in the Sackville Academy.

Donald M. Bliss, Student of Divinity.

In delivering the prizes to the several Students, the President addressed them with appropriate commendation and encouragement, and the solemnity concluded by His Lordship proposing, in the name of His Honor the Chancellor, for the subject of the Douglas Gold Medal for the ensuing year,

"Ancient and Modern Colonization compared."

The following notice has been issued:—

Michaelmas Term begins on Thursday, September 6, when the Scholars elected at the several Grammar Schools are requested to present themselves for Matriculation, at 10 A. M.; and all Students intending to keep the Term will attend Divine Service in the Chapel, at 11 A. M.

E. JACOB, *Principal.*

Having ever entertained the highest opinion of the Rev. Principal, and Learned Professors of King's College, from a conviction of their high scholastic attainments, and being now thoroughly convinced of the liberal character of the Institution itself, it gives us sincere pleasure