The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, OCTOBER 6, 1847.

SECOND SEPTEMBER MAIL.

Highly Important Intelligence!—More Extensive Failures!!—Advance in Flour, &c.

The royal mail steamer "*Hibernia*," Capt. Ryrie, left Liverpool at 3 p. m. on Sunday, 19th Sept., and arrived at Halifax on Friday night, 1st instant, after a stormy passage of twelve days—head winds the whole time. She had 20 passengers for Halifax, and 100 for Boston—in all 120 passengers.

Messrs. James Doherty and Charles Inches, of this city, came passengers by her, and arrived here on Monday morning by the express mail from Halifax. We are indebted to both these gentlemen for late London, Glasgow, and Liverpool papers.

There have been a large number of extensive failures in London, Glasgow, and other parts of the United Kingdom, as also at Venice, Genoa, &c., nearly all of them arising from extensive speculations in corn.

The price of Flour had advanced from 25s. the price at previous dates, to 29s. and 30s. per barrel for best Western Canal. The demand is stated to be for present use only, in consequence of the English farmers not bringing their grain to market.

There had been no improvement in the timber market, and trade generally was dull.

Her Majesty was about returning to London from Scotland. Immediately after her arrival, a day of general thanksgiving was to be appointed for the bountiful and excellent crops throughout the country, and the subsiding of the sickness in many districts.

The subjoined important intelligence is obtained from Charles Willmer's "*European Mail*" of the 19th, and other late papers:—

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.—Since the Britannia sailed we have had a succession of the most disastrous tidings, which have kept the mercantile public in a state of daily suspense, totally banishing confidence, and paralysing business in all its branches. On Saturday, the 4th, the firm of Thomas Booker and Sons, in the London corn trade, suspended payment: their liabilities are £50,000. The Glasgow house of Gemmell, Brothers and Co., extensively engaged in the Valparaiso, Lima, Manilla, and China trade, next gave way, in consequence, it is said, of the non-arrival of the China mail. Their liabilities are estimated at £200,000. The stoppage of this house will not affect the position of the houses of W. and T. Gemmell and Co., of Canton, Lima, and Valparaiso. Next was announced the failure of Messrs. D. and A. Denny and Co.' engaged in the corn trade in Glasgow, to the extent of £40,000; and of Messrs. Sanders, Wetherill, and Co., of Stockton-upon-Tees, in about £30,000. Last Friday week, on the London Corn Exchange, Messrs. Thomas Usborne and Son and Messrs Eastir and Hutchinson were added to the melancholy list; the liabilities of the former being about £200,000, and the latter half that sum. Abroad, Messrs. Oozle and Co., of Venice, have failed for £30,000, and Messrs. A. and A. Custo, Genoa, for £80,000. The French firm Roux, lately engaged in business with Peru and Chili, have stopped payment. The liabilities are about £205,000.

All of these have, however, been eclipsed by the monster failures of Messrs, Gower, Nephews, and Co., general merchants, London, for upwards of £900,000, and Messrs. Sanderson and Co., bill brokers, for £800,000. The latter firm intimate that their customers and creditors will not be ultimate losers. Gowers' failure will, it is feared, seriously affect the "Ohio Life and Trust Company," who have been in the habit of drawing upon them, and who will be creditors to the amount of £50,000. Barnet, Hoares, and Co. have agreed to take up the Ohio Co's *accepted* bills on Gowers', who also offer to accept those received by the Cambria, but the holders will probably return them by this steamer.

A confidential agent of Messrs. Prime, Ward, and Co., who arrived by the Cambria, is now in London, and it is understood that all their draughts on failed houses in this country will be protected.

On Friday last a still more alarming failure was announced. The eminent house of Reid, Irving, and Co. have suspended payment, and their liabilities are estimated at £1,500,000; the amount of acceptances alone being upwards of £900,000. The head of the firm, Sir John Rae Reid, was Deputy Governor of the Bank in 1837, and Governor in 1839, he is now one of the senior directors; and the house also held the agency of the Spanish and Venezuelan goverments. The balance sheet of the firm shows, it is said, a surplus of about £330,000, but it is feared it will prove merely nominal, as at least £600,000 is invested in property in the Mauritius and the West Indies, which, though greatly below the cost, cannot be now realised.

Letters from Southampton mention the stoppage of Messrs. Westlake and Co., the largest corn house there; and the Limerick papers report the suspension of payment by the firm of Messrs. Dennison and Co., of Brien's Bridge.

Amidst this general crash the public funds were not materially affected until Thursday afternoon, when Consols suddenly fell ½ to ⅝ per cent.

The condition of the Bank of England is prosperous. At the general court of the proprietors, held on Thursday, a dividend of 4½ per cent., interest and profits, without deduction for income tax, was declared for the last half-year, payable on the 10th of October, which would leave a sum of £26,412 to be added to the "rest."

The demand for foreign flour and grain has been very extensive for immediate consumption, and prices have advanced fifteen or even twenty per cent.

The new railway operations has been a great cause of the scarcity of money.

American Postage.—In our last we adverted to the arrangements then in progress for facilitating postal communications between this country and America. We are now happy to find that the United States assistant postmaster general, Major Hobbie, has concluded very satisfactory terms for the conveyance of letters by the steamers both ways, with the post office authorities here. On Monday last postage stamps value one shilling each, were issued for foreign letters.—*European Mail.*

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Money Market and City News.—The daily anxiety regarding failures has been fulfilled this morning to a more distressing extent than we have yet had to record. The house of Reid, Irving, and Co., has suspended, and the liabilities are estimated at £1,500,000, the amount of acceptances alone being upwards of £900,000. The failure, moreover, irrespective of its amount, derives importance from the circumstance of the head of the firm being one of the senior directors of the Bank of England. The cause of the stoppage is to be found in the way in which the firm had extended their operations, not only without a corresponding extension of capital but in the face of an annual diminution of their means consequent upon the gradually increasing weight of inconvertible investments. A sum not less than £600,000, is understood to be locked up in real estate, and other property, in the Mauritius and the West Indies.

Apart from the want of prudent calculation thus shown, the present case, it is believed, may be described as an ordinary mercantile failure. In former days the house possessed a capital far beyond most others, and there is reason to believe that the difficulties which have brought about the present result have been of that gradual character which often escape recognition until a fall in produce or a permanent rise in the discount market brings them to a fatal conclusion. The balance-sheet of the house, as now made up, shows, it is said, a nominal surplus of about £330,000; but this it hardly can be doubted arises from valuations of the Mauritius estates, which will prove entirely delusive. Although it is said that an aggregate of more than £200,000 has at various periods been written off from the total at which they were originally valued, the probability is, that if brought to sale these estates would still be found to have been enormously over-estimated. The firm, it may be added, were the agents of the Spanish and also of the Venezuelan Governments. Sir John Reid was Deputy-Governor of the Bank in 1837, and Governor in 1839. In connexion with this and with each of the other disasters which have recently fallen, it must be pointed out that as far as the real stability of commercial credit is concerned, nothing has yet occurred to beget terror upon the part of those houses who may thus far have conducted their business upon sound and recognised principles. All the evils which have yet taken place have (with some small exceptions) either had their origin in direct speculation or been the natural climax of a long continued state of weakness, which to those acquainted with it could have left nothing but the actual date at which suspension would occur, a matter of much uncertainty. Painful as all individual cases of distress must be (and few will be regarded with more regret than that which has today occurred), it should still be matter of thankfulness rather than of alarm to the solid trader, that however a course of speculation or of incautious extension may seem for a time to yield results with which his own unobtrusive progress can present but a slight comparison, periodical storms will certainly arrive when the difference between real and spurious credit will be tested, and when commerce will be restored (at least until the lesson shall again have been forgotten) to its sound and legitimate channels. Even if the surrounding evils were ten times worse than they are at this moment, we do not believe that any house which could clearly show that it had pursued a course of business steadily confined within the fair limits of its means would experience any difficulty in obtaining every aid that would be essential to avert the consequences of any merely accidental pressure. For the true and rational trader, come what may, we have therefore no fear. Our only apprehension for the future is, that the number of those, especially among the community at large, who have been tempted to depart from the straight road, is far greater than has yet in any quarter been anticipated.—*Times.*

TALK ON 'CHANGE.—"Bad begins, but worse remains behind." The present week has been more gloomy than even the preceding one; for, though Liverpool sustains its high integrity, the failures in London threw their evil shadows over our flags, exciting new fears, and forbidding the approach of the smallest ray of confidence.

The talk is, that London is losing fast its business character; that the successive failures testify against their habits and foresight; and that they indicate pretty plainly that there is something essentially wrong; that the commercial aptitude attributed to the merchants of the metropolis was badly deserved; that their speculation was without prudence, their management without tact, and their proceedings without reference to that wise counsel of Bailie Nicol Jarvie—never to put your hand out farther than you could draw it back again.

The further talk was, that the house of Gower and Nephews had not been, for some two years, redolent of sweet odour in Liverpool; that it was one of those faulty things in London called a merchant banking house, that it encouraged liberally enterprising young men, who dashed at anything, from guano to gun cotton; that they overspread all South America; that the Liverpool merchants found them there interfering mischievously with legitimate trade, and that, having traced their connection to Gower and Co., sagely concluded that business transacted after that fashion could hardly prosper in London—would be a dead failure in Lancashire.

The Frenchman's opinion of there being something amusing even in the misfortune of our friends, raises hourly illustration on 'Change, which just now abounds in anecdote approaching to scandal. The talk on Monday was, that a firm here received from their correspondent in America a cargo of produce, with a bill drawn for the amount on Gower and Nephews; that the instruction was before assigning over the cargo to ascertain if all were right; that if there was a screw loose the bill was to be thrown into the fire, and no information given to the Gowers; but that if all was safe the bill was to be presented, and, on being accepted, the cargo was to be handed over to their order; that the party here, with the usual delicacy, put the query to a wide-awake banker, and the reply being satisfactory, the business was concluded on Saturday. Next day brought intelligence of stoppage.

The further talk was, that a New York merchant who came by the Yorkshire, brought, nicely folded in his pocket-book, a bill of Exchange on Gower and Co., for £10,000; that he called this bill his "old guard," and that having delayed here to admire the beauties of the Mersey, he discovered on Monday night that Gower and Co. were "gone," and that his "old guard" continued to do duty in the secret recesses of his russian-covered note envelope.

The talk is, that circumstances have, at present, greatly favoured the corn trade; that the recent advance props the tottering and adds to the resources of the strong: that the eagerness of the farmers to save all crops before proceeding to prepare grain for market, affords the opportunity to holders of diminishing their stocks on terms advantageous, but that, if they are wise, they must not calculate on the run of good luck running far into the winter; that all the facts admitted proclaim the advent of low prices; that the harvest has everywhere been housed in excellent condition; that the produce is not only good in quality, but far above an average: that the potatoes, though limited in the quantity grown, are comparatively abundant, and that Professor Lindley does not hesitate to ridicule those who—the wish being father to the thought—proclaim the prevalence of rot; that it does exist in parts of England, but that it has literally disappeared in Ireland and on the continent.

The further talk is, that the supply of food being in excess, prices, without reference to back stock, will be low: that the late high prices will enable opulent farmers at home and abroad to hold, but that all past experience shows that such proceeding, on their part, has an effect directly opposite to that intended; that a knowledge of the fact has a result similar to what would be produced by a hurried sale, and that while one man thinks prices will rise, another concludes that they will fail, and the market is crowded with sellers; that the maintainance of high prices will bring upon us a flood of food from the continent; and that once here, it will remain for the next twelvemonths, for there is no place to export it to; that all are full, and that the Americans will ship flour—at any price—the remunerating prices to producers being always—what they can get.—*Liverpool Journal, Sept. 18.*

LIVERPOOL.—Business generally can only be reported as still worse, every branch of trade being fearfully depressed, and the failures in London and elsewhere continuing to be of serious magnitude, destroying all confidence, by the exhibition of one after another of the old established and reputed wealthy houses tumbling to ruin, with but little reason to expect that the worst has passed.

Liverpool continues to hold its high commercial position, without a failure since our last; and notwithstanding its heavy engagements as the largest shipping port in the world, the few failures which have taken place here within the past twelve months would, in the aggregate, amount to but a small percentage on those of London for the past month.—*Charles Wilmer's European Mail.*

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, Sept. 18.—The import of Pine Logs from 1st February to this date, amount to 32,242—of which 9,800 are from St. John. The import of Planks from St. John, amounts to 720,645 pieces.—[In the corresponding period of last year 19,790 pine logs and 619,550 pieces of Plank were imported from St. John.]—The prices of Colonial Timber remain at the same low rates quoted in our last report, being about a 1d. per foot lower than they were at this time last year. The supplies continue on a more moderate scale than has been usual at this season, nor can we learn that the deficiency is expected to be made up for some time to come. Prices are nevertheless, at present, decline to stock themselves in their accustomed manner, caused in some measure by a distrust arising from extensive failures in one or two branches of trade, and influenced by the general depression which exists throughout the manufacturing districts, whilst some importers prefer to store their cargoes rather than accept the present low prices.—*Ibid.*

The arrivals since the 1st of the month consist of 24 vessels, many of them within the last few days and not yet put on the market.—One cargo of St. Pine timber, 19 inches average, 13 1-1d. per foot. St. John Planks, with cargo, have been sold at 2 1-2d per foot, and apart at 2 3-4d.—By auction, a cargo of St. John Battens was sold at 2 1-1d. to 2d. 7-16ths per foot.

LIVERPOOL CORN TRADE, Sept. 19.—The absence of supplies from our farmers, induced by the low prices ruling the first week of this month, led to an advance, which has progressed gradually until 50s. has been had for Western Canal Flour; but at yesterday's market the attendance of buyers from the interior was limited, and prices manifested a degree of weakness obliging us to say, that our extreme quotations must be understood as representing retail sales only; and it is highly probable that existing rates, with the prospect of a turn downward, will lead to our home markets being now fully supplied. The arrivals at London and at this port continue to be on an extensive scale, principally from American and Foreign European Ports. At Liverpool, within the last three days, 22,989 barrels flour, the bulk of which is from the U. States, and 11,420 quarters wheat from Europe, have been received. Very little has yet arrived from Ireland.—*Ib.*

Prices at London about the same as at Liverpool.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.—We have authority to state that her Majesty is not expected at Fleetwood until Monday evening. The royal squadron will anchor in the bay, the Queen and her royal consort remaining on board all night. On Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, her Majesty will land, and proceed direct to London by special train. Her Majesty was to leave Ardverikie with the royal children, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, and would arrive at Fort William about six o'clock. Next morning the royal party proceed to the Crinan Canal, and will move through the artificial water in the royal barge, as upon the occasion of the arrival. In the meantime, the Black Eagle and Undine steamers will have proceeded round the mull of Kintyre to await the arrival of the royal party at Loughgilphead, on the other side of the canal, from which the Black Eagle will convey them that day as far as Campbelltown, in Argyleshire, where anchor will be cast for the night.

Immediately on her Majesty's return, a Privy Council will be held to direct the celebration of a general day of thanksgiving for national mercies, not the least of which is the general subsidence of fever in the large towns of England where it had previously raged. At Edinburgh and Glasgow the cases are still on the increase, but it may be hoped that greater abundance of food and the bracing winds of autumn, will prove effectual antidotes.

LOCH LAGGAN, Sept. 14.—Yesterday morning, Prince Albert went out to the cover-shooting in the woods adjacent to the Lodge, attended by a great number of beaters. The sport was excellent—the best, I believe, the Prince has enjoyed since his arrival at Ardverikie. His Royal Highness killed three roe-bucks and twelve brace of birds, and returned to the Lodge at two o'clock to lunch.

In the afternoon, the Queen, Prince Albert, and the royal children, drove out to Cluny Castle on a visit to Cluny Macpherson. The Royal Family rode in a phæton, drawn by four beautiful grey Arabian ponies, and were accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, and General Wemyss, and attended by two out-riders. Cluny Castle is distant about 12 miles from the Lodge. The road passes through the centre of the parish, and besides giving a good view of the scenery of the district, is invested with numerous objects of natural and historical interest.

THE CORN TRADE.—The total amount of the liabilities of the various firms which have been obliged to succumb during the crisis cannot be much less than SIX MILLIONS sterling. The continued re-action in the price of grain has now established a decline which will fully account for the ruin which has been brought upon the speculators. Taking the highest rates, and those current now, the fall in wheat is no less than 62s. per quarter, and on flour 26s. per barrel.

At the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of England on Thursday, allusion was made to the numerous failures which have recently taken place. This subject seems likely at a future meeting to be more fully discussed. A dividend of 4½ per cent. was declared.

The Harvest.—The harvest has been very generally secured in a good condition, and in very great abundance, both as to quantity and quality. Potatoes have been plentifully supplied to the markets at moderate rates, but this may in part be attributed to the apprehension of disease, which, although not general, has unquestionably destroyed large quantities in some districts.

The American line-of-packet ship Margaret Evans, from New York, at London, has brought the very large quantity of 14,744 bushels and 1109 bags of wheat, and 11,736 bushels of other descriptions of corn, besides a large quantity of flour, meats, cheese, &c.

BRISTOL.—A few days since the number of arrivals of vessels at this port from foreign parts, with foreign produce on board, was twenty-five, including several grain loaded from America.

The Ship Argo, registering 1147 tons, has just arrived from Quebec, with a cargo of timber, of about 1700 tons. This vessel we believe is one of the largest that ever arrived at Bristol.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—The inspection of this ship has been brought to a close, and all the scientific men who have been engaged in the examination agree in the opinion that she is quite sound, and free from all material damage in her hull.

The day on which the Great Britain steam-ship was released from Dundrum Bay was the anniversary of that on which she was christened at Bristol by Prince Albert.

It is rumoured that a company is to be formed for purchasing the *Great Britain*, and placing her in the Liverpool and New Orleans trade. She still remains on the gridiron in the Prince's Basin, Liverpool.

Workmen are engaged in releading the roof of Westminster Abbey, and on taking off the old lead it has been ascertained that the rafters also required repair.

The extensive tract of wild heath, in Lancashire, known by the name of Tarleton Moss, is gradually being brought into a state of cultivation, and now exhibits a surface studded with rural dwellings, surrounded by heavy crops of corn and potatoes.

NEW PEERS.—It is currently reported that during the recess there will be a creation of new peers, and a promotion in the peerage. Six names are mentioned, including the premier himself.

The quantity of rain that has fallen from the 1st of January to the 14th of the present month is smaller than during the corresponding period in the year 1842—so remarkable for long-continued and intense drought.

Sale of Shakspeare's House.—The house at Stratford-on-Avon, known by this name, was sold yesterday at the Auction Mart, by Mr. Robins. Several bids were made, and it was finally knocked down to the United Committee of London and Stratford-on-Avon, for £3,000.—*Globe.*

A vessel has arrived at London with a cargo of bricks from the tower of Babel, and with other architectural curiosities for the British Museum.

Mr. Hudson, M. P., at the Whitby Agricultural Society's annual dinner, stated that he had purchased landed property in the country to the amount of £700,000.

TYPHUS FEVER IN GLASGOW.—It appears that Glasgow is suffering from a severe visitation of typhus, and the police and parish officers, as here, have been the first attacked. The *Glasgow Constitutional* says:—"We regret to hear of the death of Mr. Colin Gordon, one of the two night inspectors or division officers of police, which event took place on Sunday morning, from typhus fever. The deceased, along with his colleague, Mr. Robert Henderson, who survives, had for many years been entrusted with the charge of the night watchmen of the Glasgow division: and the successful exertions of these two men, in detecting and preventing crime, and in recovering abstracted property, have been frequently noticed with approbation in high quarters.

The election of the sixteen Scottish Representative Peers, which took place in the Palace of Holyrood, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 8th instant, excited more than usual interest from the fact that the Earl of Dundonald was a candidate. Although there were three vacancies, the public have been disappointed. The names of the Peers chosen are—the Marquis of Tweeddale; Earls Morton, Home, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk, Orkney, Seafield; Viscount Strathallan; and Lords Saltoun, Gray, Sinclair, Elphinstone, Colville, Rollo, and Polworth.

Dinner to Earl Dalhousie at Edinburgh.—A magnificent banquet was on Tuesday given to the Earl of Dalhousie, at Edinburgh, as a farewell mark of esteem and respect previous to his departure for India, whither he is about to proceed to assume the important duties of the office of Governor-General, to which he has recently been appointed.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 16.—Last evening the officers of the 52d and 43d Light Infantry and the 60th Royal Rifle Regiments gave a sumptuous banquet, at the George Hotel, as a parting tribute of respect to Sir Harry Smith. Upwards of 60 officers of the above regiments sat down in full uniform, Major Fraser, of the 43d, in the chair, having Sir Harry on his right, and Major Davies, of the 52d, on the right of Sir Harry. The banquet was most elegant, and reflected much credit upon the hostess of the George.

The New Governor of the Cape.—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Harry W. Smith, K.C.B, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday evening to embark in the Vernon, East Indiaman, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Free Trade Congress at Brussels.—The exposition of Belgian manufactures, in connection with the Free Trade Congress, which was to assemble on the 16th inst. is now going on at Brussels, and is being attended by many of the most eminent men and commercial authorities of England and France. Free trade and postal reforms are the principal subjects for discussion.

The desire of free trade continues active in Prussia. At Elbing there is to be a free-trade association.

The new steam-ship America, 1800 tons burthen, built at the Clyde for the Cunard Company, to ply between this port and Boston, is now being fitted up, and will be ready by the 1st of January next. Her engines will be 750 horse power.

Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier was to sail from Lisbon on the 10th instant from the Tagus, with the British squadron, for a cruise, leaving the America off Lisbon.

Sir Peter Laurie has given notice, in a court of the London Common Council, that he will move for a sum of money from the Corporation funds, to be devoted to the erection, in the city, of a monument to Shakspeare.

Alderman Hooper will be the next lord mayor of London. He will be elected without opposition.

The New Poor Law Commissioners are reported to be definitively appointed. The Earl of Chichester, a most amiable and accomplished nobleman, practically versed in poor law administration, and very popular, is to be the president; Lord Courtenay, a liberal conservative, and chairman of the late memorable Andover committee, is to take the post of parliamentary secretary, and Mr. Nichols, the eldest of the three late commissioners, has been selected for the permanent general secretaryship.

The *Daily News* says, it is reported that Jenny Lind was married in Manchester to an English gentleman, who is a banker at Stockholm.

The songstress Jenny Lind has been reaping a golden harvest in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Hull and York; at Birmingham she sang for the benefit of the schools for Hebrew children, and realised £2000 for the institutions. The current rumours of her marriage at Manchester are unfounded.

The Duke of Victory (General Espartero) is breaking up his establishment at Abbey-lodge, Regent's-park, preparatory to his departure for Brussels, after an exile of four years—his recent recal to his home and his well-earned honours, and the urgent message from the Spanish council by General Linage, who has been despatched to hasten his return, will probably change his destination at once to Madrid, where his presence is considered essential to the preservation of the monarchy and constitutional liberty.

Mr. Constable, publisher, of Edinburgh, has given the large sum of £10,000 for the manuscripts left by the late Dr. Chalmers. Amongst them is a commentary on the Bible as far as the book of Jeremiah.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman has received from Rome the appointment of Vicar Apostolic of London, *pro tem.*, till the arrangements consequent on the death of Dr. Griffiths are complete.—*Globe.*

There is news from the Cape of Good Hope to the 20th of July. The Governor, Sir Henry Pottinger, was on the frontier. It was reported that the Boors, near Port Natal, were preparing to rise against the colonial government.

Among the arrivals at our ports are several vessels laden with the bounty of American citizens, and principally consigned for distribution to the Friends' Committee.

Mr. Cobden was at St. Petersburgh on the 19th ultimo, and intended leaving that city for Moscow on the following day.

Lord Hardinge, it is understood, will leave Calcutta for England in January next.

Lieutenant Sir Walter Lockhart has been allowed to add the name of Scott to that of his father.

The firm of Exels & Co. of Venice, which were largely engaged in the corn trade, has failed for 1,000,000f.

BREAD.—The price of Wheaten Bread in the metropolis is from 7½d to 8d. 4lb. loaves.

On Tuesday, Rear-Admiral Bloye died, at the age of 78, at Southsea. The shock was so great to his lady, who was in her 76th year, that upon the announcement she fell prostrate and died.

According to the last accounts, the cholera was rapidly approaching Odessa. At Rostoff, in less than three weeks, it had swept off 2000 persons out of a population of about 8000.

Death of Viscount Kenmure.—The Right Hon. Adam Gordon Viscount Kenmure and Lord of Lochinvar, baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia, died at Kenmure Castle, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on the morning of the 1st instant. His lordship was born Jan. 9, 1792.

CURRAN'S DAUGHTER.—The obsequies of the late Miss Emilia Curran, daughter of the celebrated John Philpot Curran, were performed on the 2nd instant, in the church of St. Isidore's. After the rites the remains were deposited in the vaults of the convent, the requisite permission having been obtained by a rescript in his holiness's own hand.—*Roman Advertiser.*

The sister of Schiller, Madame Rainwald, died on the 31st ult. at Meiningen, at the advanced age of 90.

Accounts from Cairo state, that on the 7th instant, the principal mosque and several houses were thrown down by an earthquake, and several lives lost.

Court Martial.—The Band of the Royals.—Sentences.—One of the seventeen members of the band of this fine regiment, who was charged with assaulting Mr. Castaldihi, the bandmaster, and with disobedience to orders, was acquitted by the court-martial; with respect to the other sixteen, they were all adjudged guilty. They were sentenced to periods of imprisonment varying from two to six months. These terms were accompanied by the addition of hard labour during the whole period. The prisoners were removed from the barracks at five o'clock on Monday morning, for the central provost prison at Weedon.—*Manchester Guardian.*

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—*Death of ex-Chief Justice Pennefather.*—The Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, late Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, which office he held during the memorable state trials, expired after a long illness, a few days ago.

Mr. John O'Connell has issued a circular to all the Irish members calling a meeting in Dublin, in the early part of November, to consider the alarming state of the country and of public affairs, and to counsel as to the remedial measures which it will be their duty to press upon the attention of the Government.

A "monster meeting" is announced at Holycross, in the county of Tipperary, to be held Sept 19.

Several patriotic Irish gentlemen have urged their countrymen to put their shoulders to the wheel, and to cease an idle, clamorous reliance upon foreign aid, and least of all on public grants.

SICKNESS.—Fever and dysentery prevail to a very great extent amongst that class of the population which might be supposed most protected from attacks of that nature, as well as among the poor. There have been several deaths among the class of gentry in Dublin of a severe species of dysentery—a mitigated cholera. Females in that rank are especially open to attack.—*Dublin paper.*

EMIGRATION.—The vast number of persons emigrating this season to America must inevitably surpass any other year; and it appears that it has not yet ceased, although at this advanced period; as we find no less than five ships on the berth for New York, and one for New Orleans.—*Derry Jour.*

The Queen's First Sight of Ireland.—The Queen, with the Royal Squadron, on their way to the "Land O'Cakes," passed between Port Patrick and Donaghadee, and was received with the usual honours, salutes, &c. This is the first sight her Majesty has had of Ireland. Have we not reason to complain that her Majesty will not honour us with a visit? Are we not as loyal and as good as the Scotch! Oh, yes, but then you know we are the mere Irish. Well, the Queen has actually looked at Ireland—next time we hope she will land on our shores.—*Galway Vindicator.*

The *Waterford Chronicle*, in a spirited article on the pope, has this rather startling announcement:—"If he wants 100,000 men, he can have them for the asking, in Ireland."

In Ireland, the operation of the Poor Relief Act forms the leading topic of the period.

Lord Stanley has been to visit his estates in the county of Tipperary.

FRANCE.—The report of the suicide of the eldest son of the Duke de Praslin has been contradicted on authority, but the capital of France has continued to be agitated by strange and horrible rumours, the last of which it is to be feared will prove too true; the wife of a member of the Chamber of Deputies had died somewhat suddenly, her mother was singularly disturbed by the Praslin tragedy, and at length had the body of her daughter exhumed; when upon analysing the contents of the stomach, her suspicions were confirmed by the presence of arsenic, and the unhappy husband has quitted the kingdom. Considerable excitement prevailed in Paris on the 10th, by a report that the Duke de Nemours, whilst shooting with a party at Compeigne, had received several grains of shot in the head from an awkward sportsman; after ineffectual attempts to deny or conceal the fact, it appears that the Duke de Joinville, in firing at a covey of game, managed to hit his brother about the head, providentially the latter had turned his head at the moment, and received most of the shot in his hat and hair, one grain entered the face near the eye, but was speedily extracted; had he fronted the gun, loss of sight or of life would have been inevitable.

On Saturday a Cabinet Council was held at St. Cloud, over which the King presided, and at which M. M. Guizot and Duchatel were present. Queen Christina, the Duke of Rianzares (Munoz), her husband, and the Marquis of Santa Cruz, were at St. Cloud, and remained closeted with the King and the Duke of Montpensier up to the moment of the assembling of the Council. During the time the Council remained in deliberation, the Duchesse D'Aumale was safely delivered of a Prince, on whom the King immediately conferred the title of Duke of Guise.

On Monday last, a council of ministers was held, at which the king presided; the affairs of Spain were discussed, Queen Christiana and the Duke de Reanzares were in attendance, and it was concluded that the Duke de Gluksberg is to be recalled, and a confidential aide-de-camp of his majesty was to be despatched to Madrid.

The mission of General Narvaez to Spain has signally failed, the Queen rejected the list of ministry which he submitted, and, it is said, told him he was at liberty to return to Paris.

It is stated, that 120,000 Austrians will be concentrated along the frontiers of Lombardy before the close of September.

There is reason to believe that France has actually offered the Pope 12,000 muskets.

Hostilities in Spain, and between Austria and Italy, are imminent.

The gloomy accounts received from all quarters, both as to politics and monetary affairs, exercise a depressing influence on the funds.

SPAIN.—It would seem that brighter days are in store for Spain, just when she appeared to be at the crisis of her return to a state of general Anarchy. After the unsuccessful attempt of General Narvaez to form an administration, the Queen boldly shook off the thraldom of Louis Philippe and signed a decree recalling General Espartero, who has been nearly four years an exile in this country, and appointed him Captain General of the Spanish Army, and a Senator of the Kingdom. This movement gives the ascendancy to the Progressistas, or what may be called the Liberty party, who entertain inveterate hostility to French interference, so that the *coup d'etat* by which M. Guizot forfeited his character for integrity, in order to gratify the personal ambition of his Royal master, may yet be foiled. It is said that the ulterior design is to induce the Bishop of Rome to grant the Queen a divorce from her husband, Don Francisco, and to pass a decree declaring the children of the Duchess of Montpensier incapable of succeeding to the Throne, on the ground of their being the issue of a Foreigner. If this should be the case, it will at once destroy all amicable relations with France, disappoint the dearest object of Louis Philippe's ambition, and remove the Queen of Spain from the baneful influence of her infamous mother. It may however lay the foundation of a future War, but even this will be infinitely preferable to the recent state of disorganization and petty intrigue.—*Plymouth Gazette.*

The Queen of Spain, on driving out on the 4th, was saluted with loud acclamations of "Viva the Constitutional Queen!" "Viva Espartero!" "Viva the National Militia." On the 5th, her Majesty attended a bull fight, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm. Narvaez was also present, but was compelled to retire before the arrival of her Majesty by the "moral force" of the ridicule of the spectators.

RUSSIA—Private letters from St. Petersburgh of the 7th instant state that that city has been visited with the most terrific storm of wind and rain ever experienced within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. It rained incessantly for forty-eight hours, whilst the wind blew with intense violence. The result of this visitation was the distruction of above 400 houses. At one period fears were entertained for the safety of the entire city.

The Emperor of Russia was to set out last week on a grand tour into the interior of his empire.

The Czar has just issued a ukase, which forbids the insurance in foreign countries of real property situated in Russia, under pain of a fine of three per cent. on the sum insured.

An imperial ukase has been promulgated in Russia, which commands all civil functionaries who possess a fortune to state exactly in their returns *by what means they have acquired it.*

MOROCCO.—Abdel-Kader, who has so long proved a troublesome enemy to the French colony in Africa, has for some time turned his hostility against the empire of Morocco. The French government has received advices from Algiers, that the forces of the Emir had taken the city of Taza, in Morocco, and were marching on Fez, the capital. Taza is a city situated about half-way between the frontier of the French colony of Algeria and Fez. It has a population of from 6000 to 8000. It is placed at the southern extremity of one of the last links of the Rif, in a strong position, and surrounded by an ancient wall, half Moorish and half Portuguese, flanked by square towers.

ROBBERY.—A daring and ingenious robbery was committed on Wednesday night last in Messrs. Jardine & Co.'s Store, at the corner of Prince William and Church-streets, which has caused considerable excitement in the City, as the means by which an entrance was effected seems somewhat involved in mystery, and the thief has yet eluded discovery. It is supposed, however, that the robber secreted himself in the premises during the day or evening, and escaped through an iron door opening into Church-street, which was fastened by hooks in the inside, and which he closed after him. Being provided with the necessary implements, and apparently an expert hand at the business, he opened the iron safe, and took out a trunk belonging to Mr. Benjamin Smith, which was generally kept there at night for safety, and forced it open, taking out £156 in specie and bank notes, £20 in his own notes, two Bills of Exchange on England amounting to £300 sterling, checks for about £60, several notes of hand, and two gold watches. The thief also opened a money-box belonging to Messrs. Jardine & Co., and took out £15 in Bank Notes and gold, but although there was a small amount of silver also in the same box, and another box with money in it, they, as well as the money-drawers and other valuable articles in the Store, appear to have been overlooked.

As the Steamer left for Windsor about midnight on the night of the robbery, it was thought that the Bills of Exchange might have been forwarded by that route to Halifax, to go by the Mail Steamer to-morrow to England; and we understand that an express was sent off by Mr. Smith on Thursday for Halifax with intelligence of the robbery, and Mr. Smith has proceeded to Boston and New York. By these means some information may yet be obtained which may lead to the discovery of the thief or his accomplices.—*Courier.*

We understand that Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh, in returning to town on Sunday evening last from Portland, were stopped on the bridge by some disguised ruffians, who feigned drunkenness, but were allowed to pass without serious molestation. Our authorities ought surely to place an extra Watchman or two along the thoroughfare between the City and Portland, as a means of preventing the continual complaints of waylaying which we hear from that quarter.—*Ib.*

EXPLOSION.—On Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, while the Steam was being let off, at Messrs. Short & Estey's (formerly McGregor's) Steam Saw Mills, Straight Shore, the Boiler burst, scalding one man dangerously, another severely, and a third very slightly. The damage done to the Mill is considerable, and cannot be repaired sooner than a fortnight.—[Herald.

REGATTA.—At a meeting of the friends of aquatic sports at the St. John Hotel on Thursday last, it was decided that a Regatta should take place in our harbour on Tuesday the 12th inst. and the following Gentlemen were chosen Stewards for the occasion:—Captain Thomas Reed, and Messrs. George Young, J. B. Travis, James A. Harding, R. Shackhouse, M. H. Perley, Charles Watters, John Mackay, and Charles Drury.—About £10 were subscribed at the meeting, which, with £11 remaining over from last year's fund, makes a handsome sum to head the subscription list. The arrangements are to be made this week.

"MONTEZUMA, THE SERF; *or the Revolt of the Mexitili.*"—This fine Tale, by Professor Ingraham of Boston, which has been published in weekly parts in the *Albion* newspaper, in this City, has just been reprinted by the proprietors of that paper, Messrs. Bailey & Day, in a pamphlet of 136 pages, and is for sale at their office and at the Book-stores at the low price of 1s. 3d.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Late accounts state that the people of the Island appear to apprehend great distress the coming winter from the failure of the crops of Potatoes and Wheat. The inhabitants of some of the settlements were soliciting the Government for aid.

Lord Elgin, Governor General of British North America, accompanied by the Countess of Elgin, and Lady Alice Lambton, arrived in Quebec on the 23d inst., from Montreal. They were received (says the Gazette,) with that cordiality and respect which have ever distinguished the inhabitants of Quebec on the first entry of the Governors into the stronghold of British power in North America.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENT.—John R. Partelow, and Thomas Reed, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the care and management of the Dredging Machine.

The Rev. James Hannay, formerly Presbyterian Minister at Richibucto, has been unanimously called to the ministry of Milngavie Church, in the Presbytery of Dumbarton, Scotland.

By the end of the season there is little doubt that the emigration into Canada alone will have amounted to 100,000; nearly all from Ireland.

☞ In order to make room for the news by the English Mail and the large number of new Advertisements of FALL GOODS, we have been obliged to omit several items of local intelligence.

POPULATION OF ROME.—The city is divided into 54 parishes, containing 37,530 families; the ecclesiastical population consists of 39 bishops, 1514 clergymen, 2417 monks and friars, 1754 nuns, and 511 students. The whole population amounts to 175,923 inhabitants, not including the Israelites, who are 3000 in number. The population increased last year by 5684.

Wealth of Harvard College.—The bequests made to this institution are enormous. In the annual report of the overseers we notice not less than nineteen bequests, which average more than $20,000 each! The available funds of the College, given for specific purposes, the interest of which only is used, exceed *six hundred thousand dollars!* The Law Department has funds exceeding $40,000, and the Theological School more than $80 000! This opulence is the result of individual liberality of citizens of Massachusetts.—*N. Haven Journal.*

Woman's Influence.—The Legislature of Rhode Island having pledged a certain sum for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, on condition that $70,000 be raised by private subscription, Miss Dix, the philanthropist, has set about to raise the amount, and a few days ago procured the handsome donation of $40,