CEYLON.—Sir Colin Campbell.

We take from a Columbo paper the following speech by Sir James Emerson Tennent, at a dinner given to his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, on the occasion of his giving over the reins of government into the hands of that gentleman:

"He (Sir E. Tennent) felt no hesitation in declaring that the records of England present no instance of a settlement whose advancement has been so rapid as that of Ceylon, during the interval, between the arrival and departure of Sir Colin Campbell. (Cheers.) Whatever be the future fate of the colony, those six years must hereafter be regarded as the most remarkable in her annals; if successful, they will be the era from which she will date her prosperity; and if she should ever again relapse into neglect, they will form an episode in her history to which the past has no parallel. It was the boast of Augustus that he found Rome brick and left it marble, and it may with equal truth, but less pretension, be said of Sir Colin Campbell that he found Ceylon a forest and left it a garden. (Cheers.) Within the period of his Government, steam navigation has reduced the distance between us and England from months to weeks, and encouraged an interchange of communication to which we are indebted not merely for the number but for the class of our recent settlers. Only a few years had elapsed since the arrival of a ship from England was so rare an event that the signal of her approach made a holiday in the fort, and a crowd went down to the beach to see her cast anchor in the harbour; but we have seen within the present year four steamers at once in the roads of Columbo, and the port, at this moment, presents a fleet of merchantmen, such as would be an indication of commercial prosperity in many an important out port in England. Within the last five years, the value of property and buildings in Columbo has been augmented 500 per cent., and during the same period the lands of the interior, which were before unsaleable even at five shillings an acre, have been eagerly purchased by thousands of acres, at twenty times that price. The earnings of artizans have increased in a similar ratio, and the influx of immigrant laborers which, in the year before his Excellency's arrival, amounted to 2000 persons, had arisen to 50,000 within the year of his departure. Much and just complaint exists of the inconvenience experienced from the wants within the colony—and perhaps that very complaint is an evidence in itself of the new-born activity which has made their wants for the first time felt: but it is a fact capable of easy demonstration that, notwithstanding the other increasing demands upon the revenue of the colony, more roads have been opened within the single government of Sir Colin Campbell, than during all the combined administrations of his predecessors, for fifty years that Ceylon had been a possession of Great Britain. (Cheers.) And the increased extent to which these increased means of communication have been availed of, is best attested by the single fact that the tax on the registration of bullock carts, which produced but £70 in 1810, realised in 1846, even with imperfect collection, no less a sum than £8,640. The amount of our exports has risen 50 per cent. within the same interval, and our imports have increased from £700,000 to one million and a half. The revenue of the colony from £300,000 had amounted to nearly half a million per annum, and an average of not less than one million of British capital had been invested in the cultivation of land in each year since his Excellency's arrival. (Cheers.) These are results which he (Sir E. Tennent) was warranted in saying can be paralleled during a similar period by no other colony of the British, and which justified his assertion, that whatever may be the future destinies of the island, the administration of their distinguished guest must ever be the most memorable era in the industrial annals of Ceylon. (Cheers.)—*Banner of Ulster.*

A MEXICAN VIEW OF THE WAR, IN REPLY TO REMARKS OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

The events and the consequences of the present war are injurious to Mexico, but they are not less so for the United States. Weigh the paltry gratification of illuminating the cities of the United States against the immense loss sustained in the sacrifice of peaceable Germans, Irishmen, and Americans who might now in tranquility have been developing the resources of the fertile lands of the United States.—With what *satisfaction can* they invade and destroy a nation which, far from offending the people of the United States, would shelter them in her bosom as brothers and members of the same family? Cannot the people of the United States by pacific means reap the advantages of the gold, the silver, and the immense riches which the lands of Mexico yield, but which we are unable to cultivate for the want of energy and of population? Do you not perceive that the United States, even should they completely triumph over us, must suffer in the estimation they have hitherto enjoyed among the nations of Europe?—Webster, Henry Clay, Livingston, Silliman,—even Gens. Worth and Scott—do they believe it to be right and fitting that a nation which achieved its independence at the cost of its blood should be coerced into negotiation and peace as if she were a tribe of savages?

Mexico in this contest stands absolutely alone. Spain was supported by England, and the Duke of Wellington with a powerful army drove out the hosts of Napoleon. The United States were sustained by Lafayette and the fleets and armaments of France. To destroy Napoleon, all the most powerful nations of Europe were leagued together. Mexico stands alone; but this imports naught, nor do the reverses which she has suffered, provided that she stands firm. Firmness assured the triumph of the independence of the United States, and it will achieve our triumph. Grant that the American army triumphs in Mexico—what will ensue if there should be no one with whom to make peace? Should your Government then decide upon the conquest of the country, the act would be a monstrous anomaly in these days, in the first place; and on the other hand, this nation is unanimous for war, and your army would only be master of the soil upon which it stood. Pursue either course—adopt the conciliatory policy which the United States have pursued towards some nations, or on the contrary, follow out a system of cruelty and of war to the death. The first course would be unavailing, because a people which does not assimilate in language, in religion and in manners, cannot in a short time conciliate the sympathies of a conquering nation; many years are necessary for this. The other extreme would be yet worse, for the day that the American army enforces that policy, it will encounter dread reverses. Governments pass away; but a people never dies. After three hundred years the rest of the nations who people America are attacking us. The day that the inhabitants of Mexico perceive that there is no other alternative than death in their houses or death in the field of battle, there will be no hesitation, they will rise *en masse*. Fanaticism, vengeance, self-preservation will send forth the rich and the poor, the learned and the unlearned to the battle field; and then, what armies or what expenses would suffice to maintain tolerable tranquillity in the country, and when would the United States expect to enjoy the fruits of their conquest?

Do the United States need Texas? Is it not certain that their present territory will accommodate many millions more inhabitants? Nor is Texas sufficient for them: they already wish other Departments, and California besides. Does not the press of the United States cry out daily that they should acquire these lands? They talk to us of peace, and they take the Californias. They talk to us of peace, and they send expeditions into New Mexico and Chihuahua. They talk to us of peace, and by their own confessions the troops of Gen. Taylor are committing atrocities in the North.

Thinking men, those who exercise political influence, I repeat, do not look upon this question like the lower orders; but they entertain grave and well founded apprehensions, and they regard the question as an interminable and radical war of races, as a war in which Mexico cannot yield without evident hazard to her independence. To-day she will be stripped of Texas; to-morrow of the Californias, of New Mexico. At a later day the boundary will be the Sierra Madre. At last, and within a few years, we shall barely have a scant extent of land on which to live, and surrounded by a strange population, we shall be strangers upon our own territory.

These considerations are additional obstacles to a peace. Can you [addressing himself to the American officer] satisfy us upon these points? I think not, because the policy of your Government is opposed to it.

In conclusion I will say a word upon the system of guerillas, adopted by us and criticised by you. It is true that the system is cruel, because every guerilla chief, acting on his own account, will commit acts of inhumanity; but these are inevitable in all wars. You also confiscated the property and persecuted cruelly the suspected royalists, when Gen. Clinton evacuated Philadelphia. This was contrary to the opinions and the counsels of Gen. Washington—a man who under every aspect may serve as a model. The American people should never have ceased to imitate his conduct and to regard his wise counsels. But returning to the guerillas. The system is by no means new in Mexico, and it is essentially adapted to people dwelling among mountains, or who are generally devoted to occupations in the field. The Russians, after having burnt their capital, revenged themselves by pursuing through its whole retreat the grand army of the Emperor. The guerillas made this pursuit, nor was it confined to that single campaign, but the Hetman Platoff, that famous guerillero, pursued Napoleon across the Rhine. Spain also adopted this system, and the war of the Spanish Americans was a war of guerillas.

I have thus, sir, replied to your communication with the courtesy of a gentleman, and I am disposed in the same manner to enter upon whatever discussion may be agreeable to you.

I remain your obedient servant, &c.

A MEXICAN CITIZEN.

Fatal Collision on the Norwich Rail Road.—On the Norwich Rail road, a few miles south of Webster, yesterday morning, a most dreadful collision occurred, the particulars of which were thus stated at the Tremont House last evening, by A. W. Dana, Esq., depot master. About half past eight, as the freight train was ascending a grade about two miles south of Webster, the two rear cars, loaded with iron, became separated from the train, and, soon losing their forward impetus, began to run back. There was no possible means of stopping the fugitive cars, and on they continued down the grade, while the accommodation passenger train from Norwich was approaching. Upon turning a short curve through a high ledge, the engineer of the train saw the two cars close upon him, and while he was in the act of reversing the engine, a collision took place. The locomotive was knocked to pieces, the water tank was thrown on to the top of the forward car, being the baggage and second class car; the engineer, Mr. Adams, was doubled up and crushed into such a shapeless mass that not a recognisable feature of his person was left, and the fireman's thigh was pierced through by a bar of iron, and also jammed, so that there is no hope for his recovery.

Joseph Lewis Stackpole, Esq., of this city, was, it is supposed, standing at the door of the second class car, in which he had been amusing himself with his dog. He was found by the side of the track, dead, lying upon a man who was slightly injured. His body was shockingly mangled. Mr. Stackpole's wife and family are at Norwich. Five or six other passengers, in the first and second class cars, received some bruises, but no permanent injury. Mr. Stackpole's remains were conveyed back to Norwich.—*Boston Post.*

The sudden death of Mr. Stackpole has filled a large circle of friends with poignant grief. His hale and vigorous health—of which his fresh and manly countenance, and his joyous nature, were pleasing tokens—seemed to give assurance that he would long be spared to them, while the many accomplishments by which his life was adorned, and the kindly qualities, which grappled him to their hearts, as with hooks of steel, created attachments which are now too rudely severed. He has been removed from well loved family ties, from a large circle of friends, from the enjoyments richly spread by competency and taste, and from the opportunities of usefulness which were before him in ample fields, while his sun of life was still high and glowing in the heavens. He has passed away as a shadow. He was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1824, and afterwards studied law. *He was a ripe scholar, and his attainments* were increased by travel in Europe.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The Crops.—We understand the crops in this neighborhood never presented a finer prospect than at present. Potatoes are extremely promising, and show not the least indication of a blight; corn looks well, and an abundant harvest is promised.—*Norfolk (Vir.) Mercury. 20th July.*

Ohio Wheat Harvest.—The following is the very first word we have received from the great wheat district of Northern Ohio, since the commencement of harvest. "As goes" old Stark, we trust, "so goes" all that part of the State. The Massillon Gazette of 14th inst., says: Our farmers are in the midst of their grain cutting. The prospect, so far as we can learn, is of the most promising kind. Many fields yield as abundantly as they ever have done; in some others there is a deficiency. Upon the whole, it is pronounced a good crop."—*Cincinnati Gazette, 22d July.*

Steamboat Racing on the Lakes.—There was lately a great race between the steamers Sultana and Empire, from Chicago to Buffalo, in which the former was victorious. The contest was most exciting, and the passengers in the respective vessels are represented to have taken as much interest in the result as the officers of the boats. They were all eager to assist in "wooding and firing up," so that not a moment should be lost. The utmost pressure of steam was kept up throughout, and it is considerably remarkable that no accident happened. We observe, now, in our latest papers, that the captain of the Sultana has challenged any boat on the lakes to a trial of speed from Buffalo to Chicago and back—something like 2500 miles—for $5000 a side. This challenge, it is said, has been accepted by Mr. Reed, the proprietor of one of the lake lines, who has selected his boat, the Niagara, to run against the Sultana.

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, August 3, 1847.

SECOND JULY MAIL.

The second July Mail, only 13 days from England, was received in this city between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday. The *Hibernia*, which brought the mail to Halifax, had a fine passage of 11 days, having left Liverpool on the 20th.

The weather had continued very favourable for agriculture, and the crops throughout the United Kingdom, and the Continent, were generally in a more promising condition than had been known for years. The potato crop in Ireland, and elsewhere, also continued in a healthy state.

There had been an advance of 3s. in the price of wheat, in the English markets, on the 12th July, but it had subsequently fallen again, with a still downward tendency. The highest price of best Western Canal Flour at the latest date, is quoted at 34s. per barrel.

Parliament was to be prorogued on the 22d of July.

Nearly 100,000 emigrants have sailed from Liverpool in the first six months of the present year, in 431 ships.

Liverpool, July 20.

Although the markets for Foreign and Colonial Produce do not exhibit any great degree of activity, there is, nevertheless, a considerable improvement in commercial circles since the 1st inst. Money is still far from abundant, however, there is every reason to suppose that the slight inconvenience which exists will be but temporary. In the manufacturing districts there is an improved feeling, and if prices of the raw material can be but reduced, we trust that, with an abundant harvest, general prosperity will be restored.

During the past ten days the weather has been almost uninterruptedly fine, and each succeeding day strengthens the expectations generally entertained of an abundant harvest of grain throughout the British Islands, and indeed throughout all Europe. The heavy decline, however, in Corn, which took place at the beginning of the month, has not only been checked, as reported in our last number, but an advance of three or four shillings upon the lowest quotations in the London and Liverpool markets was paid on the 12th. Since that date the market has again given way. The prospects of receiving still large supplies from the United States, and by way of the Mediterranean, added to the fine weather which prevails in all quarters, depressed the market, which presented every present aspect of a downward movement. The appearance of the Potato crop, which at one moment was reported to be in jeopardy, was represented to be free from danger, and this fortunate event contributed not a little to affect prices. During the last week, however, the market has been much firmer; the prices of the 12th instant became current, and were maintained throughout the week, and yesterday in Mark-lane a further advance of 1s. took place. The trade in Indian Corn was, however, quite paralysed, and Flour in barrels was quite neglected. From the very large supplies of grain which are on their way to Europe, we may expect considerable fluctuations in our markets during the next three months, after which period the results of the harvest will be ascertained, and prices will find their natural level, provided the harvest should be a favourable one, of which there can be now but little doubt. We may here state, that having ourselves just returned from an extensive journey through the midland and southern counties in England, of at least 1000 miles, and taken great pains to examine the potato plants in every place, we can state, from our own personal observation, that we have not met with one single instance of disease throughout the journey. At the close of the year, whatever range of prices we may pass through, it is probable that grain will be at a rate far more than would be remunerative to the grower in ordinary seasons; and we trust that the general abundance will give an unprecedented impulse to trade and navigation.

Since the 16th little business has been transacted, and the top price of the best Western Canal Flour is quoted at 33s per brl; Indian Corn of the *finest quality* is not worth more than 40s per qr., and Indian Meal 19s to 19s 6d per brl, at which prices the sale is very dull even at these reduced rates.

The Cotton market has been steady since the 10th. The sales are pretty large, and a considerable portion has been taken on speculation, and for export. There is a better demand from the trade, as the orders from foreign countries are on the increase, which will therefore augment the consumption of the raw material. There has been an advance of ⅛d in prices since the 10th, and yesterday the market closed steadily at the quotations. The sales of the week ending July 16 amount to 40,160 bales.

The reports from the manufacturing districts are of a satisfactory and encouraging character. Some few failures are noticed in the Manchester reports, but they are not to any great extent. The woollen trade in Yorkshire is resuming a healthy position. The accounts from Leeds, Huddersfield, and Halifax, lead us to expect a marked change for the better in the course of a short time.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.—The supplies of North American Colonial Wood, exclusive of Railway Sleepers, since the 1st of February, have been brought in 43 vessels: 1 from Quebec, 30 from St. John, N. B., and 12 from other ports, which have occupied a tonnage of 21,120. During the same time last year there arrived 67 vessels, the tonnage being 31,833. From the north of Europe 32 vessels, 10,625 tons, wood laden, have arrived; whilst for the like time last year 63 vessels, 15,962 tons, arrived. In the early part of the month a cargo of Shediac Deals was sold at £10 10s. per standard, and cargoes of St. John Pine and Spruce Planks have realised 2 1-2d. to 2 9-16d. per foot. A prime cargo of St. John Spruce, by auction, brought 2 3-8d. to 2 5-8d. per foot for Deals, and 2 11-16d. to 2 13-16d. per foot for Battens. Part of a cargo of St. John Pine, of small average, was sold by auction at 15 3-4d. to 16d. per foot; 100 logs of middling size at 16 3-4d to 17d.; and a lot of large Timber, say 20 inches and upwards, at 17 1-2d. to 18 3-4d. per foot. Last week several yarded cargoes of St. John Pine, of averages varying from 13 up to 22 3-4 inches girth, were sold at prices ranging from 16d. to 18 1-2d., and Quebec cargoes, of fair quality, have been sold at about 15d. per foot.—From the limited supplies hitherto, and the moderate quantity looked for during the summer, it appears reasonable to expect some improvement in the demand and in the prices, which was the course the market took about this time last year.—[Duncan & Ewing.

IRON.—We continue to have a good, steady, and healthy demand, and all parties engaged in the trade are well employed; the make is taken off as fast as produced.—Scotch pigs are unsettled, in consequence of the dispute between the masters and their men; many furnaces are out of blast, and the price is advancing. The demand for hoop is great, and there is a difficulty in getting orders executed in reasonable time; in all other descriptions there is a fair average trade doing. Present quotations—Pigs £4 2s. 6d. common bars £9 10s; hoops £11 5s.; sheets, £11 15s.; best bars £11 per ton in Liverpool.

London Corn Trade.—There has been a pretty steady market here for all descriptions of Grain and Grain produce since last report. On the 9th a large business was done in wheat at an advance of 2s to 3s per qr. over the prices of the 5th for the better qualities. On the 12th, American flour was held firmly at Friday's improvement, being 1s. to 2s. per barrel over the rates of this day week. On the 14th less business was done, and prices receded rather than advanced, Flour being 1s to 2s. per barrel cheaper. At yesterday's market there was an improvement of 1s. to 2s. per quarter for Wheat; but Indian Corn was quite neglected, and 5s. barrel Flour there was no demand. This rise has been caused chiefly from unfavourable accounts from the agricultural districts, respecting the growing Wheat, but which we consider more speculation than anything else.—[July 17.]

It is calculated that the Liberal party will obtain an accession of no less than 80 seats in the coming elections; an increase that will give to the Government of Lord John Russell a good working majority in the new Parliament.

The difficulties in Portugal have been amicably settled through the intervention of England.

The American steam ship Washington having taken in fresh coals, and completed her repairs, sailed from Southampton on the 15th inst. for New York.

The royal assent has been given during this session to 136 railway bills, which authorise various companies to raise £25,895,894, for the purpose of constructing 1,111¼ miles of railway.

Lieutenant Munro, who killed Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett on the 1st July, 1843, in a duel at Camden Town, has voluntarily surrended himself to take his trial. He is committed to Newgate.

Greenwich Hospital.—The Governorship of this institution, vacant by the demise of the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, has not is under-food. been conferred on Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam. Senior Sea Lord of the Admiralty. The salary of the Governor is £1500 per annum, with half-pay, house, stores &c.

The vacant seat at the Admiralty, caused by the removal of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K.C.B. to Greenwich, is at length taken by Rear-Admiral Prescott, an eminently distinguished officer, and one likely to benefit the service much by his counsels and advocacy.

Sir William Symonds.—It is confidently announced that Captain Sir William Symonds, K.C.B. who has enjoyed the office of surveyor of the navy for so many years, has resigned his appointment.

Earl Dundonald.—It is with feelings of deepest satisfaction that we perceive that this gallant naval hero has been formally reinstated in his rank in the Order of the Bath. By a singular retribution, it so happened that the Earl of Ellenborough, son of the personal enemy of Earl Dundonald, was commanded by the Queen, as Junior Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, to conduct Lord Dundonald to the royal presence, assisted by Sir Harry Smith. Earl Dundonald knelt near the right hand of the Queen; his Royal Highness Prince Albert received from Bath King of Arms the Riband and Badge of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and her Majesty was graciously pleased to put the same over his lordship's right shoulder. Lord Dundonald rising had the honour to kiss the Queen's hand, and having received from her Majesty the Star of the Order, withdrew. The ceremony must have been one of intense satisfaction to his lordship, who we hope will long live to enjoy his well-earned honours, so long withheld. Whilst the people are squandering their favours upon patriots of more than doubtful merit, ought they not to remember the now venerable hero of Basque Roads, the gallant Lord Cochrane

The Royal Visit to Scotland.—It is not yet officially announced when her Majesty will leave for Scotland; but, from the arrangements in progress, it is now certain that her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, will embark at Woolwich on the 31st day of this month, or the 2nd day of August. The Junior branches of the royal family are expected to remain at Osborne during her Majesty's visit to Scotland.

The Duke of Wellington and Miss Burdett Coutts.—The current talk of the day—visit what quarter of the metropolis you please—is the projected marriage of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington to the wealthy Piccadilly heiress, Miss Burdett Coutts. Punctually at nine o'clock each morning "the hero of one hundred fights" may be seen walking up the steps of his fair *inamorato's* noble mansion; and on leaving the House of Peers, where he now seldom remains after half past six o'clock, his invariable direction to the coachman, as he tremblingly ascends his brougham, is "to Piccadilly." This simple statement may elucidate the mysterious announcement which has appeared in the columns of the *Morning Post*, the organ in which Miss Coutts regularly chronicles her soirees and re-unions.—[*Correspondent of the Freeman.*

Wellington Statue.—It is at length finally settled that the colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington on the arch at Hyde-park corner is to remain undisturbed, the Duke having expressed a wish to that effect.

Huskisson's Monument.—The north area of the Custom-house, Liverpool, has been fixed upon as the site for the statue of Huskisson, which has been presented to the town by his widow. The statue has now arrived.

The installation of "the Prince" at Cambridge will cost the colleges £10,000.

The Lords of the Treasury have certified to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, that the surplus revenue of the united kingdom, beyond the expenditure for the year ending the 5th of April 1847, amounted to £2,765,191.

Trade of London.—The number of vessels with cargoes from foreign ports arrived in London during the six months to the 5th July, was 4284, and the tonnage 794,268 tons, against 3296 ships and 660,567 tons in 1846, the increase arising chiefly from the imports of corn and provisions.

Heat in London.—The intensity of the heat during the past three days has been much greater than has been known for many years. The thermometer ranged during the afternoon of Monday as high as 96 degrees in the sun, and 84 in the shade; on Tuesday, 93 degrees in the sun, and 86 in the shade; and on Wednesday, from two to four, the mercury was up to 101 degrees, being six degrees above blood heat and only 6 deg. below fever heat, in the shade 92.

Woollen Manufacturers.—An account was issued on the 8th instant, of the quantities and declared value of British woollen manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1846. The total declared value is £6,355,102.

Miss Burdett Coutts has endowed two of the four colonial bishoprics recently created.

Death of Wordsworth's daughter.—We sincerely regret to have the melancholy duty of recording the death of Mrs. Quillinan, wife of Edward Quillinan, Esq., and only daughter of the venerable Poet Laureate, Wordsworth. She expired at Rydal Mount, the poet's residence, at one o'clock on Friday week, after many weeks' suffering from pulmonary consumption. Rydal Mount—that happy retirement which so many have seen, and so many more have thought of—is now the abode of bereaved parents and a bereaved husband, sorrowing over the loss of one of the brightest and kindliest spirits that ever gladdened a home.

The harvest throughout the Kingdom of Naples is ended, and an abundant crop of corn has been secured.

The experiment of floating the steamship Great Britain has been so far successfull that she has been floated in her bed, and is expected to be got off entirely in a few days.

Relief from America.—Arrived in the Clyde on Tuesday, the Eliza (382), from Philadelphia, 21 days, with provisions—the whole cargo of which being a donation from Scotchmen in Philadelphia, to the Relief Committee in Edinburgh of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

British Expedition to Canton.—An official letter from Lord Palmerston to Governor Sir John Davis has been published, approving of the late operations in Canton river, "as justified by the procrastinating and evasive conduct of the Chinese, and as one but calculated to prevent more serious difficulties at a future period."

West India Pines.—The Trinity yacht, lately arrived in London from the West Indies, brought an entire cargo consisting of no fewer than 35,000 pines. A portion of them was brought over on the deck of the vessel growing in their natural soil.

A discovery has just been made of a conspiracy for overthrowing the dynasty of Isabella, and of raising her sister, the Duchess of Montpensier, to the throne of Spain.

A deed of separation is about to be perfected between a Cavalry officer and his recently married, beautiful, and highly accomplished wife—difference of temper the cause.—*Dublin paper.*

A Dear King.—M. Emile de Girardin, in an article directed against the ministry, marked with his characteristic bitterness, gives the following comparison of the expenses of the Governments under the empire, the restoration, and the existing Government:—Daily expenses under the empire, 2,100,000f; ditto under the restoration, 2,800,000f; ditto under the Government of Louis Philippe, 4,200,000f.

The *Moniteur* publishes a return of the grain imported into France since the 1st of July, 1846. The total amount is 8,833,284 hectolitres, the whole of which was imported during the first five months of the present year, with the exception of 2,542,229 hectolitres imported between the 1st of July and the end of December, 1846.

Prince Waldemar of Prussia.—This illustrious Prince is being feted at the English Court, and is visiting every place of interest in or near the metropolis. On Monday week, his Highness was invested with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. The East India Company gave a grand entertainment to the Prince on the 10th instant.

The inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great took place in Breslau the 27th ult., in presence of the King of Prussia. Among those at the ceremony was an old veteran, 109 years of age, who had served in the armies of the great King. He was dressed in the Prussian uniform of the time of the seven years' war, in which struggle he took part.

Pitcairn's Island.—H. M. Brig Spy visited this remarkable island on the 26th of February last. The officers went on shore, and were received by George Adams' son of the celebrated John Adams, the founder of the colony. They met with a cordial welcome, and after partaking of a repast in Adam's old cottage, the party returned on board the Spy. 46 whalers, mostly American, had called during the year 1846.

The Island of Madagascar.—It is reported that in consequence of the avowed good intentions on the part of the Queen of Madagascar towards Great Britain and her interests, Lord Palmerston has determined on reciprocating the pacific disposition of the sovereign of that island, and is about to despatch an accredited agent to Madagascar to restore friendly relations.

The Minaret of the Mosque of Sultan Bajazet, at Constantinople, was, a short time since, struck by lightning. The whole tower fell, and in so doing crushed two persons. Three times this year have mosques been struck by lightning in Constantinople. This has caused great alarm among the people, who, being superstitious, see in it the presage of misfortunes for the Ottoman empire.

A Mechanics' Institution has been established at Constantinople. Three Pachas have already put their names down as honorary members.

IRELAND.—The accounts from Ireland are generally of a more favourable character. Fever is abating in violence, and the approaching harvest bidding fair to absorb the surplus labour which has so long remained unproductive in the market; we hope the tide has now set in favourably, and that better times are at hand. Large numbers of Irish have been sent back to their own country from England under the operation of the new law, but no inconvenience has as yet arisen therefrom. Active preparations are making for the working of the new poor-law.

At a meeting of the Repeal Association on the 12th inst. the chair was occupied by Mr. M. O'Connell, M.P., and the meeting was addressed by Mr. J. O'Connell, M.P., Mr. Somers, M.P., Mr. M'Tavish, candidate for Dundalk, &c. The rent for the week was announced to be £87 4s 10d.

The will of Mr. O'Connell has just been proved in the Prerogative Court. The personal property is sworn to be under £25,000, and he has, among other bequests, left £1000 to Mr. Ray, the secretary to the Repeal Association.

Dublin.—The Lord Lieutenant received an address of the Corporation of Dublin yesterday, at Dublin Castle, and the officers of the household attended in state on the occasion. The address, as amended by the Town Council, contains this passage:—"Without the repeal of the union this country can never be prosperous." This is the first address to the Lord Lieutenant which contains any reference to the repeal question.

Meeting of the Irish Confederation.—A meeting of the new Irish Confederation was held in Dublin on the 15th instant, Mr. Magher in the chair. The usual violent speeches were delivered; and at the close of the proceedings a vast crowd collected, formed of the "old Ireland" party, which gave vent in loud cheers for O'Connell and old Ireland, mingled with groans and other expressions of disapprobation for "Young Ireland and the Confederates." The excitement on the appearance of the O'Gormans and their associates was truly alarming. The elder O'Gorman was struck with a stick; but the police being in great force, the disposition to riot was quelled, and the mob dispersed.

Fever.—831 cases of fever are reported in the five hospitals in this city. As yet there appears no decrease in the epidemic.—*Cork Con.*

Thirty-eight vessels sailed from Cork this season with 16,152 passengers for Canada and the United States.

Several mercantile failures have taken place in Cork.

The Rev. William M'Clure, of Derry, is unanimously chosen Moderator of the Presbyterian church of Ireland, in place of Rev. Mr. Morgan, who retires.

The unrivalled scenery of Killarney never looked more beautiful than at present, but strange to say, no visitors are yet making their appearance.

New Potatoes.—Several acres of this invaluable esculent, which exhibit as cheering a promise as at any period since the days of Sir Walter Raleigh, their first importer, are growing at Johnstown Castle.—*Wexford Independent.*

The Tralee guardians report the condition of the potato crop to be most favourable.

The Harvest and Potatoe Crop in Ireland.—It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that we announce, that the account from all parts of the country continue to represent our harvest prospects as cheering in the extreme: and that the potatoe crop, about which such fears prevailed, presents an appearance everywhere so promising that we are justified in indulging a confident hope that, with the blessing of a bountiful Providence, the markets will soon be filled with abundance of cheap food.—*Dublin Pocket, July 10.*

Arrival of the U. S. Frigate Macedonian at Cove.—This noble frigate, commanded by Commodore DeKay, reached Haulbowline on the 16th instant, after a fine voyage of twenty-nine days from New York. The Rev. C. C. Taylor, the leader of the temperance movement in America, came over as supercargo. The crew, sixty in number, are all tectotallers, and no spirits have been allowed on board. This splendid vessel, of 1800 tons, has brought the generous contributions of the American people for the relief of the distress of their Irish fellow-creatures; but it is understood that Commodore De Kay manned and provisioned the vessel at his own cost, it is said, of £4000. On Saturday the Rev. Father Mathew, accompanied by the Mayor, went on board the frigate, and were received with great enthusiasm. The yards were manned, and prolonged cheers were given for "Father Mathew and the Mayor of Cork," which were responded to by the people on shore.

The utmost enthusiasm was exhibited by both officers and sailors towards the Apostle of Temperance, who spent some time on board conversing with them, and, it is needless to say, that he completely won their hearts by his unaffected good humour and friendliness.

On Mr. Mathew and the Mayor leaving the vessel, a boat was manned to convey them to Monkstown. It was steered by Master DeKay, son of the Commodore, a fine intelligent boy about 15 years of age.

The Commander of the Macedonian dined on Saturday with Admiral Sir Thomas Usher, and yesterday he was to be a guest at the hospitable board of the Very Rev. Mr. Mathew.

Proceedings have already been commenced with a view to show some token of respect and gratitude to Commodore De Kay, for his most noble and praiseworthy conduct in this matter. The Mayor, in conjunction with some of the most influential citizens, have determined to entertain him and his lady by a steam trip round the harbour and coast, similar to the entertainment given to the late Mr. O'Connell, on the occasion of his last visit to Cork. At a meeting of the Corporation to be held on Thursday an address will be presented to him.

☞ The Circuit Court for the City and County of St. John was opened this morning. His Honor Mr. Justice Parker presides.—We learn that there are a large number of civil causes to come before the Court, for adjudication, as also several criminal cases.

At Fredericton, on Tuesday last, a numerous and highly respectable public meeting was held at the Court House, for the purpose of preparing an Address to be presented to His Excellency Sir John Harvey. The Hon. John S. Saunders was called to the Chair, and John A. Beckwith, Esq., was appointed Secretary. The Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Solicitor General, submitted the draft of a highly gratifying address, which, after some slight alterations, was unanimously adopted by the meeting; and on Wednesday morning it was presented to His Excellency, at Government House, by several of the Members of both Councils and House of Assembly, the Hon. Judge Carter, and a number of the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of Fredericton and its vicinity.—Sir John made the following very feeling reply to the Address:—

Honorable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

"For your kind congratulations upon my arrival among you, and the renewal of our intercourse for however brief a period, as well as upon the marks of Her gracious favor which the Queen has been pleased to confer upon me by my appointment to the command of the Troops in the Lower Provinces—of British North America, and that of Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, evincing, as your Address does, so affectionate an interest in my welfare, I can only offer to you in return, my warmest and most grateful acknowledgments.

"The recollections which associate themselves with the period of our residence in this community, have always been, and must ever continue to be cherished by Lady Harvey, by myself, and by our remaining children, as among the dearest, the proudest, and, though not unmixed with feelings of sadness, I will add the happiest of our lives; and identified as all connected with me must ever feel themselves with the interest and happiness of this beautiful, this flourishing and rising Colony in general, and with those of this community in particular, it only remains for me, on their behalf and my own, fervently to invoke for you and for them all of good now and henceforward.

J. HARVEY, *Lieutenant General.*

On Tuesday morning, Sir John reviewed the Troops in the Garrison of Fredericton, under the command of Lt.-Col. Whannel, of the 33d Regt. The appearance and performance of the men, it is stated, were highly satisfactory to the Lieutenant General.

On Friday evening, Sir John and Lady Harvey, and suite, returned to this city from Fredericton, in the steamer New Brunswick, and on Saturday morning embarked on board H. M. Steamer *Hermes*, (the vessel they arrived here in, not the *Vesurius*, as stated in our last,) for Halifax. The Hermes left the harbour about ten o'clock, under a salute from the Battery at Lower Cove.

Last week, a purse of One Hundred Pounds, contributed by a number of the Parishioners of Trinity and St. John Churches, was presented to the Rev. Alexander Stewart, Curate of St. John, as a token of their approbation of the zealous and faithful manner in which he discharged the arduous clerical duties of the Parish during the absence of the Rector in England.

St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company.—We learn from the St. Andrews Gazette that the demand for stock in this important undertaking is daily increasing, and that the ten per cent. of the capital called in is being handsomely paid up. The Gazette remarks—"the prospect before the Company, those who were the most sceptical must now believe to be most cheering."

An Important Vote.—The House of Assembly of the Canadian Parliament on the 19th ult. passed an address to Her Majesty, praying that the free navigation of the St. Lawrence be granted to all nations; and also that the navigation laws be repealed, so far as they, in a manner, relate to that colony. There were only two dissentient voices, one on each side of the House, viz: Messrs. Aylwin and Ermatinger.

On Wednesday the vote was concurred in by the Legislative Council, by a large majority.

Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquire, of Fredericton, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County of York, vacant by the recent sudden death of E. W. Miller, Esq.

Provincial Revenue.—Statement of the Revenue for the Quarter ending 30th June, 1847, as compared with the corresponding Quarter of 1846.

	1846.	1847.
Ordinary Revenue,	£16,910 0 6	£18,196 8 1
Export Lumber Duty,	6338 12 10	3,040 19 10
Light House Duties,	1,682 12 7	884 0 3
S. and D. Seamen's do.	819 6 7	353 15 0
Pass'r. and Emg. do.	1,610 14 3	916 4 0
From the Customs,	8308 3 7	8,826 16 10
Loan Fund,	3,753 9 3	4,063 8 10
Incidental Revenue,	300 0 0	5,182 14 2
Receipts in aid,	4 6 0	0 0 0
Totals,	£39,787 5 7	£41,464 7 0

Statement of the number of Vessels arrived at the Port of St. John, with their tonnage, for the Quarter ending 5th July, 1847:—

Vessels, 270,	61,453 tons,	British.
	2,597 "	Foreign.
Coastwise—Vessels, 299,	12,971 "	

Total No. of Vessels, 578, 77,021 tons.

Number of Vessels cleared during the same period:—

Vessels, 218,	56,119 tons,	British.
	1,958 "	Foreign
Coastwise—Vessels, 325,	13,895 "	

Total No. of Vessels, 543, 71,972 tons.

A Bill to incorporate the Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotia Railroad Company, has been read the second time in the Canadian Assembly, and referred to the Rail road Committee.

Globe Assurance Company.—At a meeting of the Stockholders called for the choice of Directors, on Friday, Messrs. John Duncan, George L. Lovett, Thomas Vaughan, Edward Hippisley, Henry Chubb, James Smith and John Haws were chosen

History of New Brunswick, by Abraham Gesner, Esq., Surgeon. Published by Simmonds & Ward, London, 1847.

In directing the attention of our readers to the above Work, we may remark that to any one who is desirous of becoming acquainted with the history of this Province, this work is indispensable; so admirably has the author arranged its materials, and so judiciously and ably condensed them, that, the volume now before us embraces every point of interest connected with the Early History—Indians—Settlement—Topography—Statistics—Commerce—Agriculture—Fisheries—Geology—and Natural History of the Province.

We need not enter into the various points of interest which it presents to the natives and inhabitants of the Province at large; if such matters as above enumerated are calculated to arrest attention, here is ample food for the general reader. To scientific inquirers the work presents a valuable and concise summary of events which are to be found nowhere else recorded in so clear and connected a form.

Dr. Gesner is undoubtedly well qualified from his personal acquaintence with the Province to undertake the task of writing a History of New Brunswick, having been for five years engaged as Provincial Geologist; but he has not hesitated to consult the best authorities, as well as to draw upon his own knowledge, so as to render his work complete; which now forms a useful digest of important information, containing a clear and perspicuous view of the origin, rise, progress, and present features of New Brunswick. It is full of interest as well as instruction, and is written with taste and laborious accuracy. His remarks on the Historical account of New Brunswick, Relics of ancient nations, &c., while they are written with freedom and vivacity, are fortified by a body of references and illustrations which attest an unwonted degree