The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, NOVEMBER 6, 1849.

The steam ship *Hibernia*, with the mail of the 20th October, arrived at Halifax on Friday evening, after a boisterous passage of 13½ days from Liverpool. The mail was received in this City on Sunday morning. The Hibernia brought out 90 passengers, 3 of whom landed at Halifax, the remainder proceeded to New York.

Business continued steady in the various departments, but with little alteration in prices.

The Austrian Government were acting with the most savage brutality towards the unfortunate Hungarians. Thirteen Generals, and the Prime Minister of Hungary, with numerous others, had been cruelly put to death.

The Admiralty have directed an inquiry to be made as to the number of unemployed seamen in Liverpool, and also what proportion of them have been in her Majesty's service.

American provisions, imported into Liverpool from the States, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1849, are stated to be—26,000 tierces beef, 37,000 barrels pork, 224,000 cwt. bacon, 15,000 hams, 50,000 barrels lard, 100,000 boxes cheese, 8,600 firkins butter, the value being one million sterling for Liverpool alone.

H. M. Ship Superb, 80, left Spithead on the 16th, with provisions and water, and ordered to cruise off the mouth of the Channel to assist the Merchant vessels detained by easterly gales.—H. M. screw steamer Hogue, has also been ordered from Cork for the like purpose.

The British fleet, under Vice Admiral Sir W. Parker, had left Corfu on the 3th inst., for Athens.

The French fleet stationed at the islands of the Hyeres have received orders to sail for Ourlac, in the Gulf of Smyrna.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Business affairs during the course of the last week have been steady. In Grain a fair business is going forward at the advance which holders were enabled to obtain in the early part of the week. For foreign and colonial produce a fair demand prevails, and although there are not large transactions going forward, there is not any perceptible change. In Metals a moderate business has been done, but there is not the same activity which hitherto prevailed. From the Manufacturing districts the accounts, although satisfactory, are not so buoyant as they were some weeks ago. Stocks are recovering their previous depression.

The excitement which prevailed in the Cotton market was further increased by the Hibernia's advices, which reached this a few hours after the Europa's departure, this day se'nnight. The market opened on Monday morning last at an anvance of ⅛d, to ¼d. per lb., and as the Manchester market on the following day was firm, and an advance obtained on both goods and yarn, accompanied by an active enquiry, the trade here opened with increased animation, and a further rise took place, the transactions in American descriptions in many instances having been effected at ¼d. per lb. above the prices quoted in our last issue. On Thursday the market had a much more subdued feeling, and a slight decline in price was established. Notwithstanding the tenor of the Cambria's advices, yesterday the market was tame, and only 6000 to 7000 bales were sold. The sales of the week ending October 19, were larger than any previously reported, say 131,590 bales.

The Grain trade continues quiet, without the least change in prices at present. American flour sells at 23s. 6d. for old western canal, and 19s. to 21s. for new; Philadelphia 23s. 6d. Baltimore 24s., and Ohio 25s. per barrel; Wheat 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per 70lbs., Indian Corn is in steady request at 27s. 6d. to 29s.

The receipts at the Liverpool Custom House, during the quarter ending the 18th inst., exhibit a falling off of about £53,364, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In the quarter ending September, 1848, the receipts were £1,016,190; in 1849, £962,844.

The money market has been very unsteady all the week, and consols, on Thursday, for account, fell to 91¾. Yesterday there was more activity, and the closing price was 92¼.

The brevet consequent on the royal visit to Ireland was to be in last night's *Gazette*.

Yesterday week Sir Robert Peel was presented with the freedom of the city of Aberdeen. A banquet was given on the occasion.

The grand total number of paupers relieved on the 1st of July, 1848, in England and Wales, is estimated at 1,068,000.

CHOLERA AT WINDSOR, ENGLAND.—It had been arranged that Queen Victoria and the royal family should return from their summer residence in the Isle of Wight on the 12th inst., to Windsor Castle, but it being discovered that the cholera was raging to an alarming extent in Windsor, they proceeded on that day to Buckingham Palace, in London. It was ascertained that in the space of five days, ending on the 11th, there had been no less than 15 fatal cases of cholera at a place called Garden Court in Windsor; and since the breaking out of the disease, 35 or 40 cases, and that one only who was attacked had recovered. It was ascertained on examination, that the houses in the Court, 21 in number, were in the most filthy condition.

REDUCTION OF THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.—The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the reduction of the British National Debt, at a meeting on the 10th inst., on examination of the amounts of revenue and expenditure for the year ending July 5, 1849, certified that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the expenditure, was $41 398 0s 8d. Notice was consequently given, according to law, that one quarter of the said sum, £10,349, 10s. would be applied to the purchase of stock for the extinguishment of the debt.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION.—The accounts issued by the Board of Trade for the month ending the 5th ultimo again exhibit a most remarkable increase in the export trade of Great Britain. The declared value of our exports stands as follows:—For eight months ending Sept. 5, 1849, £39,203,322; for same period, 1848, £31,633,214; increase, £7,570,108. Upon the month the increase is proportionately still greater—For the month ending Sept. 5, 1849, £6,323,457; for same period, 1848, £4,507,462; increase, £1,815,995. It thus appears that during the past month the export trade of England has increased nearly two millions in comparison with the trading during the same period of last year; and that on the year generally there has been an increase of upwards of seven millions and a half! The increase is not partial or confined to any particular trade, but is shared by every branch of manufacturing industry throughout the empire. The only articles in which there is a trifling deficiency are bricks and salt, and the deficiency in those cases probably arises from accidental causes.

CURIOUS CHRISTENING.—A short time ago, Mr. Hodgkinson, who is employed at the works in connexion with the Britannia bridge, had the ceremony of christening performed on one of his children in the following singular manner. The child, a female, was taken to the Britannia-rock, in the middle of the straits, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Jackson. She was named Britannia Ann Stephenson Hodgkinson, in compliment to the great work and the great engineer. At the conclusion of a powerful prayer, delivered on the occasion in behalf of the little one, by the Rev. Gentleman, he exclaimed—"May this rock stand as firm as the Word of God!"

The Hungarian refugees were still at Widdin, ready to set out for the destination they may receive.

The Hungarian refugees at Widdin, from the serjeants downwards, are said to be amnestied, in consequence of which the greater part of them return to Hungary.

The Porte is said to have appointed the Isle of Candia as the residence of the refugee Magyars.

Bem declared that it was his vocation to fight against Russia, and that he would turn to any quarter where he could fill that vocation. He made a public profession of the various tenets of Mohammedan faith, received the name of Amurath, and was immediately raised to the dignity of a Pasha of three tails.

Bem and Dembinski, and several other chiefs, have not only embraced Islamism, but have entered the Turkish army.

Several artillery officers of the Turkish army have arrived in Belgium to establish measures for an extensive manufactory of arms in Turkey.

Letters from Constantinople state, that the Sultan reviewed 60,000 men at San Stefano on the 2nd ult. Sir Stratford Canning and Gen. Aupick were present. An aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia has arrived in Paris, and had an interview with M. De Tocqueville. It is stated that his instructions are to the effect that the Emperor of Russia will consider the entrance of a French fleet into the Dardanelles as tantamount to a declaration of war.

The Queen of Spain has just accomplished her 19th year.

FIRE INSURANCE.—The following is the amount of duties paid into the Exchequer during the last four years by the Fire Insurance Companies in England:—1845, £972 038; 1846, £986,444; 1847, £1 003 383; and 1848, £1 006,573. The total amount of Irish duties for the year 1848, was £51 282.

Died at Cross Street, Wallacetown, on the 28th ult., after a short illness, in his 67th year, Mr. George Campbell, compositor, upwards of fifty years connected with the *Ayr Advertiser*. He served his apprenticeship with Messrs John and Peter Wilson, took part in setting up the first number of the *Ayr Advertiser* in 1803, and assisted in putting it to press upwards of two thousand times. He may be said to have spent nearly the half of his existence standing within a circle of two feet diameter, for he was scarcely ever an hour absent, and seldom moved from his case.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

Admiral Owen, lately deceased, entered the Navy August 11, 1775, as captain's servant on board the Enterprise, commanded in the Mediterranean, by Capt. T. Ritch, with whom from 1780 until 1782 he served in the West Indies. In July 1786, he joined the same captain as midshipman on board the Culloden, 74, at Plymouth, and while on the books of that ship he was lent to the Leander, 50, bearing the broad pendant at Halifax of Commodore H. Sawyer.

Rear-Admiral Ralph Randolph Wormeley, promoted by the death of Sir Edward Owen, was born 29th Oct., 1775, in Virginia, where his family, both on his father's and his mother's side, had been seated since the period nearly at which that colony was established. His maternal grandfather, John Randolph, was Attorney-General at the commencement of the War of Independence, and was under the necessity of flying to England, with the loss of a fine property of which he and his ancestors had been in possession for 150 years.

WHALE FISHING IN DAVIS' STRAITS.—A Hull paper of last week states, that intelligence had been received of the total loss of the "Prince of Wales" of that port, and also of the "Superiour," of Peterhead,—both wrecked in Davis' Straits. The crews, who had lost their all in clothing, arrived in Hull yesterday week. The "Prince of Wales" was lost on the 12th of July, in latitude 74, 50, and had on board one fish, 17 tons, when she was subjected to the pressure of two large masses of ice, and almost immediately became a total wreck. The crew consisted of 48 men, 24 Shetland men and 24 from Hull. The nearest spot of land was about 40 miles distant, namely, a headland called the "Devil's Thumb," and they were upwards of 300 miles from any human habitation. Seven boats were manned and laden with provisions from the wreck, and in this condition they commenced their journey over the ice to reach the open sea. They dragged the boats over the ice nearly eight days, when they came to the open sea, and sailed for four days without meeting either ship or land. On the fourth day, the 19th of July, in latitude 73, 50, they fell in with the "North Star," discovery ship, in search of Sir John Franklin. They were immediately taken on board and received by the commander with the utmost kindness. On the 23d they succeeded in reaching the Danish settlement, Proven. They remained in Denmark until the 27th of August, when they left in a Danish ship and were landed on the Orkney Island "Papa Westre," on Thursday week, and arriving in Leith on Friday, reached Hull as stated.—The Lady Jane of Newcastle, and the Superior of Peterhead, were similarly wrecked on the 12th June, and the united crews of those two vessels had subsequently to pull between three hundred and four hundred miles, in open boats, to reach the Danish Settlement, where they all arrived in safety.

IRELAND.—It is painful to write about Ireland. The mere mention of the name of that unhappy country excites feelings of pain and disappointment. The lull in the storm of Irish politics which preceded the Queen's visit induced us to believe that a new era was dawning. The old spirit of faction had happily disappeared, and the rush of strangers to see the land and explore its beauties—to spend their money and possibly to invest it permanently in the soil—were cheering sights. The announcement of the Queen's intention to build a palace, and have a temporary residence in the vicinity of Dublin, imparted hope to many who had despaired. Alas! the calm only preceded the storm. The old bickerings have recommenced. Blood has been again shed in the terrible collision between the landlord and the tenant. Murder rears its crimson head. Orangemen and Repealers are once more glaring at each other with the malice of fiends; and the chronic disorders of the country seem incapable of cure, or even of mitigation.

The feebleness of Mr. John O'Connell would provoke contempt, if it did not produce mischief. He is trying his hand weekly at the old worn-out game of agitation.

The dismissal of Lord Roden from the magistracy has not been followed, as many anticipated, by his removal from the lord-lieutenancy. But stung with the insult put upon their leader, the Orangemen of the North are preparing for a grand field day on the 5th November next—the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot. The fiery diatribe of the brothers Beer hurling defiance at the Irish Government, has been followed by the resignation of kindred spirits in the commission of the peace. The Government must act with promptitude in this emergency.

If the Repealers are foolish, the Orangemen are rampant, and blood will assuredly be shed, unless the strong arm makes its power felt, and prevents the sons of the same soil from indulging in the old luxury of cutting each other's throats.

The corn plundering seems to extend. At Killoughby, near Tullamore, a massacre of policemen followed this congenial sport. The peasantry are throwing aside all moral, as well as all legal restraint. These incessant conflicts between landlord and tenant foreshadow society in the last stage of disruption.

NAVIGATION OF THE SHANNON.—The Shannon is now a navigable river. A vessel may sail on this noble river from the broad waters of the Atlantic to the quiet recesses of Lough Allen. This event has just been achieved—Charles Wye Williams, Esq., who has been called the father of the Shannon navigation improvement, having steamed, last week, almost to the source of this river to Lough Allen, and to the waters of the Boyle. The Shannon washes no less than ten Irish counties, namely, Leitrim, Roscommon, Longford, Westmeath, King's County, Galway, Tipperary, Clare, Limerick, and Sligo. This river is, in truth, one of the great arteries of Ireland. It flows through some of the best parts of Ireland, and, now that its navigation is complete, it will do honour to those who have been engaged in the work, as well as largely benefit the country.

The Armagh correspondent of the *Newry Telegraph* confirms the report of the appointment by the Pope of Dr. O'Hanlon to the Roman Catholic Primacy.

Death of the Father of France.—The oldest man in France, M. Jean Baptiste Robillard, died on the first of October, at Fontenay, near Paris, at the age of 113 years 4 months and 2 days. He was born in June 1736. Robillard retained the use of all his faculties to the last moment.

The National Assembly has passed the bill for the payment of the Duchess of Orleans' dowry.

It was mentioned in the Assembly that an aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia had arrived in Paris, and that he had alighted at the Russian embassy.

The dispute between the President of France and M. Thiers is patched up.

A conference took place yesterday week between Lord Normanby, Lord Brougham, and the President of the Republic.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—No less than thirteen Hungarian generals, who delivered themselves up at the close of the war, and induced their soldiers to lay down their arms, have been murdered under the guise of a court-martial; and to make the tragedy display a suitable denouement, Count Battyany, the Prime Minister of Hungary, has been shot under circumstances which will for ever make the Austrian name synonymous with cruelty, treachery and dishonour.

The death of this brave and accomplished nobleman records an incident as touching as any that the world of romance presents. To render his last hours as bitter as possible, and his end the most degrading, he was sentenced to a malefactor's instead of a soldier's death. The small spirit of revenge which actuates the "Youthful Emperor," and his butcher, Haynau, was not content with taking the life of their victim, but they must take it in a way that would the most effectually wound his pride and gall his soul. To avoid the ignominy of the halter, the wife of the dying patriot had a dagger conveyed to her husband in his linen, with which to anticipate his doom. Gracious Heaven! What a commentary on Austrian justice, and the devotion of the brave people who live under its rule! The count did not succeed in the suicide, but his throat was so much injured by the wound he had inflicted that he prevented his murderers from strangling him by the cord. He fell pierced to the heart by the bullets of Austrian soldiers, and like a brave man, who laughed to scorn the impotency of those who wished to crush the immortal spirit of liberty, his last words were—"My country for ever!" Some ladies of the highest class, sympathising with the noble nature that mere physical torture could not subdue, endeavoured to dip their handkerchiefs in the blood of the fallen patriot, but were prevented by Austrian bayonets.

The civilized world recoils from brutalities like this. All the laws that prevail amongst polished nations have been outraged by the murders of the Hungarians at Arad, and the fall of Count Battyany at Pesth. Such conduct would disgrace a Red Indian or a New Zealand savage. The count was opposed to the Hungarian outbreak, but attached to the constitution which the Austrians violated, and he formed one of a deputation to Windischgratz, at the commencement of hostilities, for the purpose of effecting a compromise. He was detained as a prisoner while proposing peace, and a long and severe confinement has terminated in a death glorious to the victim, but reflecting undying shame on his assassins. The blood stained government of Austria is, indeed, provoking the execration of mankind.

The massacres still continue at Pesth. A priest, named Ganzzky, was shot on the 9th inst., and a Jew was shot with him. On representations being made to Haynau against these executions, he replied by holding out the parchment which conferred unlimited powers upon him. "They style me," he said, "a blood-hound, a tiger, a hyæna; I am ready to take upon myself the responsibility of my acts."

PESTH, Oct. 10.—Baron Jeszenak, commissary of Neutra, under the revolutionary government, and Csanzi, were hanged this morning. Both attempted to address the people who had assembled round them, but were prevented doing so, by the beating of the drum.

Assassinations occur nightly in Pesth.

SIXTY MINISTERS HUNG.—The Commercial Advertiser's London Correspondent, in reviewing the recent cruel acts of General Haynau, says that the hanging of the Bishop of Erlau was followed by the similar execution of sixty Hungarian ministers of the Gospel, who were charged with praying for the success of their country's cause.

The late garrison of Comorn has mostly dispersed to the soldiers' homes, and more than 200 of the officers have passed through Berlin on their way to the United States.

A letter from Vienna says, that new taxes are to be levied, and that the imposts on the soil, buildings, trades, and professions will be considerably augmented, and an income-tax introduced.

Letters from St. Petersburg announce the fall of the Circassian fortress of Achulga, after a desperate and protracted resistance.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The turn of events at Constantinople is still matter of conjecture. Much has been written on the view which the Czar may take of the present position of affairs in Western Europe. The general belief is, that the misunderstanding will blow quietly over, and that Russia will pocket the affront rather than provoke a collision with France and England. In Paris, however, it is rumoured that the French Executive is very cold on the Eastern quarrel, and that, in consequence of the relation in which Louis Napoleon stands with the Autocrat, he would gladly forego the support of the nation of which he is the nominal head.

The Turks are most actively preparing for the worst; and the greatest activity prevailed in repairing the fortifications of Constantinople, and raising new defences around the city, the troops and artificers being engaged night and day on the works. A feeling of perfect unanimity reigned throughout the country.

ROME.—The accounts from Rome are the reverse of satisfactory. The return of the pope is still talked about; but when it may take place is still the subject of conjecture. There has been a misunderstanding between one of the cardinals and M. de Corcelles; and the Frenchmen, feeling offended at a letter received from the ecclesiastic complaining of the number of traitors still tolerated in the Eternal City, the point was referred to his Holiness, who disapproved of the cardinal's conduct, and threw him overboard.

A letter from Rome of the 6th inst. states that apartments are actively preparing in the Vatican, which induces the public to suppose that the Pope will soon return. It is believed, however, that the Papal Court opposes his return until the French shall have retired from the capital. On the 6th the triumverate of Cardinals paid a visit to General Cordova. The *Risorgimento* of Turin states that the Pope is expected to return, not to Rome, but to Velletri, about the 15th.

NAPLES, Oct. 5.—An extraordinary number of arrests have taken place, and many innocent persons been imprisoned. The country is in a most disordered state.

Two young men have been executed in Sicily for carrying arms.

An official letter from the Provincial Secretary, addressed to the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, dated 29th ult. and published in the *Courier* of last Saturday, states that the charges preferred against Dr. G. P. Peters, Physician to the Asylum, by Mr. G. Cooper, the late Keeper, as heard before J. W. Chandler, Esq., (the Commissioner appointed by the Government for conducting the examination,) have not been sustained "by the evidence," or the Executive.

CALIFORNIA.—The Brig *Volant* sailed from this port on Thursday last for San Francisco.—Her cargo, which comprised lumber of various descriptions, house frames, doors and window sashes, locks and hinges, cot bedsteads, bricks, boats, grindstones, butter, fish, socks, &c., was shipped by Messrs. Allison & Spurr. We trust the speculation will prove a profitable one.

Several other vessels are fitting out at this port for California.

The "Sand Point Boat Club" rowed their "prize" Boat at Fredericton on Saturday last, before His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Head, and a large concourse of the most respectable inhabitants of that city. The distance, one mile, was rowed in 6 minutes 15 seconds.

Professor Johnston, now engaged in an Agricultural tour, having visited Canada, and the North Eastern Counties of this Province, arrived in this City on Saturday evening, from Sussex Vale.

The exhibition of the beautiful Panoramic Painting of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was closed on Saturday evening. Mr. Cassidy left town last evening for Halifax, via Windsor, and after exhibiting the Panorama for a short time in that city, will proceed with it to England.

We have received the first number of a new paper, to be published at Fredericton on Tuesdays, entitled the *Amaranth*. It is neatly printed, and contains a large quantity of interesting matter.—The paper is published by Mr. George F. Brannen, a practical Printer, to whom we wish every success.

☞ We will insert the Annual Report of the St. John County Agricultural Society in our next paper.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—At the Annual Meeting on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—Adam Jack, *President*; Robert Jardine, *Vice President*; Alexander Jardine, *Treasurer*; William Thomson, *Secretary*; James Macfarlane, John M. Walker, and W. W. Emslie, *Committee of Charity.*

Two vessels, one of them 1000 tons, are loading with lumber at Quebec for California.

JAMAICA.—The N. Y. Herald correspondence from Kingston, Jam. says the import duties bill, which had been under abeyance for three weeks, had received the assent of the Governor and become a law. It contains a clause having a retrospective effect, to tax all goods landed since the 5th inst. Some alterations have also been made in the tariff. The duty on pork has been raised 4s. per bbl. The ad valorem duties on dry goods are increased to 4 per cent, drawback 3 per cent. The bill to re-establish the police force has passed the Assembly.

We regret to learn that Mr. John Irvine, Ship builder, of this City, died at Quebec, on the 24th ult. after a short sickness. He had proceeded to Quebec in the ship *Iowa*, and while there was seized with a sickness which terminated fatally. Mr. I. has left a wife and family, and a large circle of friends in this City, to mourn their loss.—*N. Bruns*

LAUNCHED, yesterday, from the building yard of Mr. James Smith, of this City, a splendid ship called the "*Tippoo Saib*," of 1062 tons.—She is built of hackmatack, pitch pine, oak and locust, and is considered to be the best iron-kneed ship that ever was launched in the Province. As for model and workmanship, she needs no further recommendation than is stated by competent judges, that she is the best her builder and enterprising owner has yet constructed. We are informed that Mr. Smith built her expressly for his own use, and intends her to run between Liverpool and the East Indies.—*Ib.*

LAUNCHED, on Tuesday morning, from the building yard of Messrs. F. & J. Ruddock, in Portland, a splendid thoroughly copper-fastened ship of 353 tons register, called the *Earl of Charlemont*. For beauty of model, durability of materials, and superior workmanship, she is equal, if not superior to any of the fine vessels now belonging to this port. She is owned by William Carvill, Esq., of this City, and is to be commanded by Capt. William Gardner.—*News.*

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—We learn that the Roman Catholic Denomination, worshipping under the Rev. Mr. Dunphy, in this City, has purchased several lots of land on the hill in the vicinity of the residence of the Hon. R. L. Hazen, for the sum of £1100, whereon they purpose erecting (of brick or stone,) a Cathedral, which is to cost about 8,000.—*Ibid.*

MORE STEAM.—The *S. B. Wheeler*, a neat and swift American steamer, has been running between Eastport and this City for some days past. On Wednesday she made three trips between the two places, including stoppages, in *nineteen hours*. We fear, however, that there is not sufficient travelling at this season of the year to keep her profitably employed.—*Courier.*

AGRICULTURAL.

At the Fair and Cattle Show of the Loch Lomond and Golden Grove Agricultural Society, held at Mr. P. Brown's, Loch Lomond, on Tuesday the 4th October, the following Premiums were awarded:—

For the most intelligence and economy in making and saving Manure, Mr. Robert Bowes, £2.

For the largest quantity of Carrots, being at the rate of 1010 bushels per acre, James Bowes, £1.—Second ditto, James Cotter, 10s.

For the largest quantity of Turnips, Samuel Nichols, £1.—Second ditto, James Cotter.

Best bushel of Wheat, (66lbs. per bushel.) Robt. Bowes, £1.—Second ditto, (64lbs. do.,) James Cotter, 10s.

Best bushel of Oats, (38lbs. per bushel.) James Cunningham, £1.—Second, (46lbs. do.) John Henderson, 10s.

Best bushel of Buckwheat, (56½lbs. per bushel.) James Cunningham, 10s.

Best five bushels Potatoes, J. Cunningham, 15s.—Second best, Robert Douglas, 7s. 6d.

Best Dairy Cow (native) John Dolan, 15s.

Best two-year-old Heifer, Robert Bowes, 7s. 6d.

Best one-year-old do., Michael McNamee, 5s.

Best two-year-old Bull, Robert Douglas, 7s. 6d.

Best one-year-old do., Robert Bowes, 5s.

Best Sow, John Dolan, 10s.

Best Boar, James Bowes, 10s.

Best Ewe, George Cody, 10s.

Best Ram, James McGuire, 10s.

Best pair of Lambs, Robert Douglas, 7s. 6d.

Best 10lbs. Roll Butter, Robert Douglas, 7s. 6d

Second best do. do., Robert Bowes, 5s.

Best 4lbs. Roll Butter, Thomas Bowes, 5s.

At the Annual Meeting of the above Society, held at the Eight-Mile House, Golden Grove, on Saturday, 27th October, the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:

John Jordan, Esq., M. P. P., President,
Mr. Robert Bowes, Vice President,
Mr. Robert Douglas, Treasurer,
Mr. Robert R. Allan, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

John Dolan,	Thomas Bowes,
Thomas Bowes, junior,	John McAvoy,
Patrick Brown,	Daniel Robertson,
James McCormick,	Michael McNamee,
George Cody,	James Brown, Esquire,
James Cunningham,	R. Sands Armstrong, Esq.
Patrick Murphy,	Peter Dewar,
James Bowes,	Robert Power,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, R. Sands Armstrong, Esq., was appointed to represent this Branch at the Parent Society in St. John.

Extract from the Minutes,

R. R. ALLAN, *Secretary.*

KING'S COUNTY.

The Exhibition and Show Fair of the King's County Central Agricultural Society was held, according to notice, at Hampton Ferry, on Tuesday the 23d instant, when the following Premiums were awarded.

Judges of Live Stock and Farming Implements:
Mr. Walter B. Scovil,
John K. Campbell,
James Peters.

Judges of Vegetables, Cloth, and Dairy Produce:
Mr. Thomas Fairweather, Mr. William C. Snow,
Thomas Purvis, James Ingledew.

PREMIUMS.

Best three-year-old Bull,	Mr. Courtland Barberie,
Two-year-old Bull,	Captain A. Otty, R. N.
Yearling Bull,	Mr. John Hayes,
Cow, 3 yrs. & upwards,	William Dixon, Jr.
Two-year-old Heifer,	Rev. William Walker,
Yearling Heifer,	Ebenezer Smith, Esquire,
Yoke Oxen, over 4 yrs.,	Mr. Charles Sherwood,
Second best do. do. do.	Oliver Hallett,
Best yoke of 3 yr. old Steers,	Monmouth Fowler,
do. of 2 yr. old do.	Allen C. Otty,
Second best do. do. do.	Thomas Hicks,
Best Ram,	Robert S. Matthew, Esquire,
Second best ditto,	Robert S. Matthew, Esquire,
Third best ditto,	Mr. James Fairweather,
Best Ewe,	William Dixon, Senr.
Second best ditto,	Elias S. Wetmore, Esquire,
Third best ditto,	Robert S. Matthew, Esquire,
Best Pen of Five Lambs,	Mr. A. McL. Seely,
Second best do. do. do.	John Hayes,
Third best do. do.	Monmouth Fowler,
Fourth do. do.	Robert S. Matthew, Esquire.
Best Boar, over 10 months,	Mr. John Duffy,
Sow, do. do.	John Duffy,
Best lot of three Pigs, under 10 months,	Ebenezer Smith, Esquire.
Best Butter,	Mr. John Raymond,
Second best do.	John Hayes,
Third do. do.	Samuel Hallett, Esq.
Best Cheese,	Mr. John Hayes,
Second best do.	Elias S. Wetmore, Esq.
Greatest variety table Apples,	Mr. Harry Frost,
Second do. do. do.	John McVey,
Third do. do. do.	Captain A. Otty, R. N.
Best Plough,	Mr. Robert Greenlaw,
Second best do.	Robert Greenlaw,
Best Drill Harrow,	Captain A. Otty, R. N.
Second best do.	Robert Greenlaw,
Best Cultivator,	Captain A. Otty, R. N.
Best Fanning Mill,	Robert Greenlaw,
Best Woollen Blankets,	Monmouth Fowler,
Second best do.	John Duffy,
Third do. do.	George Crawford,
Best Flannel,	Monmouth Fowler,
Second best do.	A. McL. Seely,
Third do. do.	David Smith,
Best Kersey Cloth,	Monmouth Fowler,
Second best do.	Silas Raymond,
Third do. do	John Duffy,
Best twelve Carrots,	Captain Allen Otty, R. N.
twelve Beets,	Captain Allen C. Otty,
twelve Ears of Corn,	Charles Sherwood,
3 heads Cauliflower,	Captain Allen Otty, R. N.
3 Winter Squash,	Ebenezer Smith, Esq.
12 Parsnips,	James Fairweather,
12 white Table Turnips,	Rev. William Walker,
12 Sweedish Turnips,	Rev. William Walker,
3 heads Cabbage,	Samuel Fairweather,
Largest Pumpkin,	David Smith.

The following discretionary Premiums were also awarded by the Judges:—

Mrs. Mary Harris, a piece of Carpeting, 10s.
Samuel Hallett, Esq., Celery, 5s.
Elias S. Wetmore, Esq., Onions, 5s.
Elias S. Wetmore, Esq., Aberdeen Yellow Turnips, 5s.

The Ploughing Match took place on the 24th inst, on the farm of Mr. John Hayes, Norton.—Only five Competitors entered.

Judges:—Messrs. James Harris, James Ingledew, and Thomas Purvis.

1st. Prize, Baxter Smith; 2d do, Charles Smith; 3d do. John Hayes; 4th do. Silas Raymond.

The Show of Cattle, Vegetables, and other produce, far exceeded expectation; the Vegetables particularly would have done credit to farmers in any part of the globe. Further particulars of the exhibition will shortly be published, together with the Directors' Reports, &c., &c.

GEORGE OTTY, SECRETARY.

Hampton, 26th October, 1849.

CANADA.

Removal of the Seat of Government.—A circular from the Crown Land Office, dated Montreal, Oct. 23, states, that after mature deliberation upon the Address of the Legislative Assembly, dated the 19th May last, in favour of holding the Seat of Government alternately at Toronto and Quebec, and on consideration that nothing has since occurred to diminish the weight of the reasons which gave rise to that Address, the Governor General in Council has come to the determination of acquiescing in the desire of the Legislative Assembly. It has been determined that the new arrangement shall commence by the immediate removal of the Government to Toronto, there to remain till the expiration of the present Parliament, after which it will be transferred to Quebec, for the four following years.

The Hon. L. M. Viger, Receiver General, has resigned in consequence of the removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto.

The Post Office.—The Montreal Gazette states that the Post Office negotiation has so far reached maturity that it only requires an Order in Council to put the new arrangements into effect. It adds that the Office of Postmaster General has been made a political one, and that it is to be conferred on Mr. Hincks, whose advent to the office will be followed by a reduced rate of postage.

We learn, that Ogle R. Gowan, Esq., has been dismissed from the Magistracy, and deprived of his Commission as Colonel in the Militia, on account of his being present, and assisting, at the burning of His Excellency the Governor in effigy, at Brockville, last spring.—*Montreal Pilot.*

Revenue of Canada.—The duties received at the twelve principal ports in Canada, during the three first quarters of the present year, exceeds, by £86,500, the amount received in the corresponding period of last year. In 1848, the receipts were £239,462; in 1849, £325,962

QUEBEC, October 29.—The Annexationists were prevented by the authorities from holding their meeting in the government buildings, on Saturday night; and were necessitated to adjourn to the St. George's Hotel. A large number of persons from the Suburbs were present. Dr. Bardy was called to the chair, and Mr. Aupin acted as secretary. The proceedings were characterised by anything but a "peaceable" or harmonious spirit; and altogether, we think, the gentlemen who were at the head of it must have been convinced that Annexation is at a discount in Quebec, whatever it may be in Montreal.—*Gazette.*

The Montreal Herald affirms a statement of the Toronto Examiner, to the effect that the annexationists of Montreal are preparing to form themselves into an association after the fashion of the Corn Law League, and intend to inundate the country with tracts and arguments on the subject.—*Ib.*

THE COURSE OF TRADE.—On taking up a late Oswego paper, our attention was arrested by the number of Canadian vessels in its Marine List. Of *seventy five* arrivals entered during the six days ending Sept. 11, *thirty five* were from Canadian ports; and of *sixty* clearances during the same time, *twenty-four* were for Canadian ports. The fact will serve to show to what extent our trade has increased with the United States, the figures in both instances amounting to nearly one half of the total entries. A large portion of the export from this side consists of lumber, amounting to 1,166,000 feet; also, 142,990 bushels wheat, 5793 brls. flour, 780 brls. pork, &c.—*Kingston paper.*

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes that Mr. Cunard's new contract with the British Government will permit him to go from Liverpool *direct to New York*, and the moment the first steamer of the American line starts from the United States, the best and most powerful boats of the Cunard line will no longer call at Halifax, but will proceed out and home direct, between Liverpool and New York. The Journal of Commerce thinks this will make New York, more than ever, the grand centre of commerce for the Western world. A healthy competition between the two lines will very likely operate to the advantage of them both. There will be no lack of freight, and the number of passengers will greatly increase.

Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in *New Orleans* relative to the propriety of at once constructing either a railroad or a ship canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the former seems to have been the method adopted for the attainment of the wishes of the people. A subscription list has been started for the purpose of raising money to defray the expenses of a survey of the Isthmus, preparatory to the employment of more decisive measures to have the work finished. The good people of New Orleans seem determined that there shall be a communication between the two oceans across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

THE WESTERN INDIANS.—John Drennen, Esq., appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the West, passed up on the Bulletin on Tuesday evening, 11th inst, with $322,000 in specie, to distribute among the Indian tribes in November and December next. The amount paid annually to the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Osages, Seminoles, and other small tribes, amounts to $330,000,

The Choctaws appropriate money to the support of missionaries and schools, and are making rapid progress in civilization. The Seminoles and Osages prefer remaining in a rude state; and very little change has occurred with the other tribes, within the last few years.

Mr. Duval, the Seminole agent, has been requested by Government to proceed to Florida with a delegation of the Seminoles, in order that they may exert a beneficial influence in the removal of the tribe west of Arkansas.

Should the Government agree to pay next year, to the Cherokees, the head right or per capita money due them, amounting to some six or seven thousand dollars, it will make money plenty and give renewed impulse to business in that region of country.—[Natchez Courier.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The 6 o'clock train from New Haven for New York on Saturday evening, came very near being precipitated from the bridge into the harbor at Bridgeport. The draw was up, and the proper signal of warning displayed, but owing to the frost and wet leaves on the track, it was impossible to check the head-way of the train with the usual promptness; nor did they come to a halt until the cow-catcher of the locomotive actually projected over the precipice! Two or three feet further probably would have plunged the whole train into the river—causing the most disastrous and melancholy results. Mr Seely, the engineer, jumped from the locomotive, and was so severely injured that he died in this city on Saturday.—*New York paper.*

A despatch from Boston, states that thirty more bodies from the wreck of the brig St. John have been washed ashore and buried at Cohasset.

It is estimated that the whole amount of coin in the world at this time, is $525,000,000, of which $280,000,000 is circulating, and $245,000,000 is in bank. This is about fifty cents to each individual.

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Much has lately been said about the rapid increase of wealth in the United States. It is a singular fact, however, that the debts of the States' Governments, which are chiefly due to British subjects, have sustained scarcely any diminution for ten or twelve years. The following are the amounts of these debts to the latest dates:—

Vermont owed in January,	1847	$279,000
Pennsylvania do. do.	1848	40,507,000
Massachusetts do. do. do.		1,147,000
—This State is also surety for certain corporations to the amount of several millions.		
New York	$24,446,000	
—As security for Railroads	$4,503,000	
		28,949,000
Indiana, State Stocks, Jan. 1847	7,519,510	
—For Canal stocks, do.	7,197,470	
		14,716,980
Mississippi, for money for Bank Stocks, about		7,000,000
—Her other debts not quoted.		
Maryland		13,311,707
Michigan, in Jan., 1848		5,516,480
Texas—can't tell the amount, but it is guessed at $10,000,000; Gov. Houston thinks a discharge may be got for $5,000,000		10,000,000
Maine, Jan., 1847		1,142,700
Rhode Island		152,719
New Jersey		55,596
Georgia		1,727,760
Tennessee		3,373,416
Kentucky		4,596,062
Missouri		684,997
Virginia		7,349,292
South Carolina		234,502
Florida		4,850,000
Alabama		13,646,078
Louisiana		16,238,131