The Observer.

SAINT JOHN. SEPTEMBER 25, 1849.

The English Mail of the 8th inst. per steam-ship *Cambria*, in 11 days to Halifax, was received in this city on Friday morning. The Cambria brought eighty-three passengers—twelve of whom landed at Halifax, of which number was Mr. James Doherty, of the "Victoria House" in this city.

The reports from the several continental markets are of a satisfactory character.

Money is rather upon the advance.

The weather during the past week has been the finest that we ever remember at this period of the year.

In all the southern counties the harvest is fairly got in, generally in splendid condition, and the fine weather will now enable the farmers in all the middle and most of the northern counties to be equally successful.

In all the counties the crop is at least an average, and we should think in most districts it will far exceed the average.

As a natural consequence the prices of Corn in almost all the home markets, have again declined, the fall at Mark-lane, on Monday last, having again been about 2s. to 3s. per quarter.

The Potatoes are now spoken of much more favourably; whatever may be the real state of the case, certain it is prices are falling very considerably.

The crops in Ireland are abundant—the potatoe disease very trifling.

Indeed, as regards abundance of food, we believe that we shall have nothing this year to desire in all the three kingdoms.

The continental markets, now that there is a prospect of the cessation of hostilities, are giving evidence of revival, and merchants anticipate a satisfactory trade for the fall.

No fewer than 52 railway companies are at present in process of being wound up under the provisions of the Joint-stock Companies' Act and the superintendance of the various masters in Chancery.

The fees of Mr. Wakley, M. P., as one of the coroners of Middlesex, amounted last year to £1015.

It is stated in military circles that a brevet-promotion, to commemorate her Majesty's first visit to Ireland, will be gazetted about the middle of the present month.

According to present arrangements, her Majesty will leave Balmoral for London on the 18th instant.

The potatoe crop is safe, and the average price in Dublin is threepence a stone.

The Habeas Corpus Act expired yesterday week. Next day the *Nation* reappeared, and several fugitives returned from France.

THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.—Her Majesty was again a worshipper yesterday in the parish church of Craithie. As on the former occasion, there was a vast increase in the attendance over the ordinary number of the congregation.

Prince Albert is taking occasional instruction in Gaelic from the Rev. Mr. Anderson of Crathie, with a view to acquiring a knowledge of a language connected with the literature of the country, and which forms the dialect of a class in whom his Royal Highness takes much interest.

Her Majesty has sent £1,500 to the charities of Cork and Queenstown.

On Wednesday a court was held at Balmoral, at which a form of prayer was ordered to be used in all churches and chapels, beseeching Almighty God to remove the plague of cholera from amongst us.

CHOLERA.—We regret to state that more real alarm has existed during the last week respecting the ravages of the cholera than at any former period of its fatal course; and the reports which come in from all parts of the country more than justify the uneasiness which prevails. Once more the weekly returns of the Registrar-General present a serious aspect. From 823 deaths from cholera alone in the London district a month ago, the weekly returns have risen to 1229, 1272, and last week they were 1663, the deaths from diarrhœa being 234 more, and the total deaths from all causes 2796. This is the greatest number ever registered since 1840, the largest having been 2451 during the influenza in December, 1847. The mortality is now three times the ordinary average, and cholera has already destroyed 9129 lives in London alone, whereof 4731 were from the south of the Thames. The daily returns from all parts of the kingdom, upon a rough average, somewhat exceed those which take place in the metropolis, but the returns are necessarily very imperfect.

Liverpool continues to suffer severely—the deaths from cholera during the week were 383; in the preceding week they amounted to 408.

In the Manchester, Salford, and Chorlton Unions, during three days, the deaths by cholera were fifty-seven. At Blackburn the disease was on the increase.

The *Dundee Advertiser* of Tuesday reports, for the four preceding days, 64 cases and 45 deaths, making in all 1372 cases, and 781 deaths. At Edinburgh there had been a slight increase in the daily number of cases, and at Greenock the disease had been more virulent, owing, it is supposed, to damp close weather.

The disease was also on the increase in Dublin, and attacked all classes indiscriminately. Among the latest victims was Major Jenner of the Royal Artillery, Master of the Horse in the household of the Lord Lieutenant.

The Cholera has not altogether disappeared from Paris, though it has considerably abated. From the first appearance of this epidemic, six months ago, to the 30th ult., no less than 18,611 persons have become its victims.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, SEPT. 8.—A cargo of Quebec Pine, averaging 60 feet, has been sold at 14d. per foot, red Pine 16d. per foot, Oak 19d. per foot, Deals £9 per standard. Standard Staves £40 per M. and Puncheon £13 per M. A large parcel of Quebec Deals, second quality, were sold at £10 10s. per standard, and a lot of red Pine, of good specification, at 18d. per foot. Several cargoes of St. John Pine have been quickly disposed of at 1d. per inch average or thereabouts. Spruce Deals, of fair specification, realizes £7 10s; above that price the dealers are not anxious buyers. The long prevalent easterly winds have kept back a fleet of shipping daily expected from the timber ports.

The Earl of Elgin, Governor General of North America, has been raised to the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom.

It is said that Her Majesty contemplates a visit to the Mediterranean next summer.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Comorn and Peterwardein still hold out. The first is commanded by Klapka, the second by Kiss. The Russian General Berg had a long interview with the latter on the 23d ult., the result of which was that an Hungarian Major was sent to Gen. Haynau to arrange terms for the capitulation. The impregnable position of Comorn induces Klapka to demand good conditions. A letter from Vienna of the 31st ult. states that several of the Magyar chiefs had been executed, among them are the ex-Minister of Justice, Popobich and Gen. Damsanich, who had been hanged, and Gen. Auffermann, who had been shot. Gen. Jowich, who gave up the fortress of Essegg to the Magyars, had been taken to Vienna in chains. The mother and children of Kossuth, and the wives of several Magyar Generals had arrived, as prisoners, at Presburg. There was some talk of General Guyulai being appointed civil and military governor.

The greater part of the Russian army had received orders to march towards Gallicia, but the *corps d'armee* of Gen. Rudiger was to remain at Miskolez and Grosswardein. Buda and Pesth are to have a garrison of 30,000 men.

The Hungarian corps of Perczel entered Orsowa, but the Turkisk authorities would not receive them until they had laid down their arms.

Gorgey's surrender was known at Comorn on the 18th, and summons was sent to the garrison either to follow his example or to send in their terms of capitulation: the answer given by Klapka on the 19th was as follows. "No official communication as to the position of affairs near the lower Danube and in the Banat has reached us, and until we know what has taken place there, we cannot, without incurring the charge of treachery to the Fatherland, consent to treat. In the name of the council of war," KLAPKA.

Those members of the late Hungarian Diet who have declared that the house of Hapsburg had forfeited all claims to the throne of Hungary, and whom Russia handed over to the Austrian authorities, have been conveyed to Pesth. Letters from Vienna state that the Emperor of Austria has pardoned Gorgey, and that the latter has departed for Styria, where he intends for the present to reside.

Letters from Pesth state that in consequence of the very harsh proceedings of General Haynau towards the Jews at Arad, the Christian portion of the population at that place, having always lived in peace and amity with the Jews, declared their intention of joining them in bearing the burdens imposed upon them; the Jews, it is asserted, in consequence, have almost all become proselytes to the Christian faith. Great excitement has lately prevailed at Cracow, in consequence of a rumour that a portion of Galicia, and the city of Cracow and its territories, had been demanded and ceded to Russia as an indemnity for her intervention in Hungary.

The Russian troops are about to be withdrawn from Hungary, the garrisons to be occupied with Austrian troops from Italy.

A grand Te Deum was ordered in all the churches of Russia, in honor of the success in Hungary. The Emperor of Russia was at Warsaw.

The Frankfort correspondent of a London paper writes on the 31st:—"There is little doubt that a Congress of Princes will be held here in the course of the next week for the purpose of finally settling the German question. The arrival of the Archduke John and Prince Carl of Bavaria, is confidently expected to-day. The Prince of Prussia received visits yesterday from the Dukes of Nassau and Saxe-Meiningen. The Duke of Nassau returned this morning to Wiesbaden; the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen conferred with the Prince for more than an hour and a half.

A letter from Hamburg states that part of the Prussian forces had left that city and that the Prussian garrison was to be reduced to 4000 men.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, reinstating 11 Lieutenant Generals and 14 Major Generals, who, after the revolution of February, were placed on the retired list of the army by the Provisional Government against their will, and contrary to law. The French Government continues to refuse passports to the German refugees, who, on their way to America are forced to traverse France.

The President has made several trips to the departments, and made speeches at public dinners. He was well received everywhere.

General Oudinot was expected to arrive in Paris on the 20th. Lamartine has refused a public subscription for his benefit, because his writings give him sufficient pay

Lucien Murat's appointment to Madrid is considered as a conciliation of the two parties in the cabinet.

The annual sittings of the Councils General commenced on the 31st ult. in every Department of France, with the exception of the Department of the Seine, where the meeting is postponed till October.

Almost all the candidates chosen as Presidents of the Councils, belong to the Conservative party.

France continues in a state of complete tranquillity. Louis Napoleon has presided at a grand banquet given in the Champ Elysees by the exhibitors of national industry, and upon his health being drunk, said, "that the true Congress of Peace was not in St. Cecille, but at the Jardin d'Hiver; here, gentlemen, it is you who compose it, you, the *élite* of French industry. Elsewhere only wishes were expressed; here are developed all those great interests which peace alone can develope!" The President, in the course of his speech, added, "one is consoled with the idea of having arrived at that period to which is reserved another glory besides that of arms. In fact, at this time, it is by the improvement of manufactures, *by the conquest of commerce*, that the struggle is to be carried on with the whole world, and in this struggle you have proved to me the French will not succumb." These are noble sentiments; sincerely do we hope that they will be acted upon. The President left Paris on Sunday morning for Epernay, to open the Paris and Strasbourg railway. At Meaux there was a cry of *Vive la Republique* from the national guard, but in all the other towns his reception seems to have been of the most enthusiastic character, with cries of *Vive Napoleon! Vive l' Empereur.* The President returned to Paris with the assurance that his popularity in that part of France is even greater than in the north.

The report of the marriage of Prince Louis Napoleon to his cousin, the daughter of Oscar, King of Sweden, gains ground. She is represented as possessing great personal attractions, and has a dowry of four millions of francs.

ROME.—On the 21st ult. General Oudinot officially announced his departure from Rome. M. Savelli, the Pope's Minister of the Interior, has arrived and installed himself as head of the Police, but at the same time entirely under the control of the French authorities. His first degree was regarding the paper money, and says, that the state guarantees notes for their declared value, and imposes a fine and imprisonment on all who refuse to take them when tendered for payments.

A military commission has been established for reorganizing the Roman troops. All promotion since the 16th of November is annulled until the commission shall have reported upon the conduct of each man, which if found satisfactory, will enable him to regain his rank.

The Triumvirate of Cardinals has instituted a commission for the purpose of prosecuting the authors and accomplices of the outrages committed during the revolutionary period, against religion, its ministers, the majesty of the sovereign, and public security.

General Rostolan has assumed the command of the French army of occupation.

The negociations for the restoration of the Pope are making very slow progress, some of the powers, such as Austria, Naples, and Spain, seeking to restore him unconditionally, with all his former despotic influence, whilst the French, who still garrison Rome, insist up the introduction of some kind of representative institutions as a check upon his authority.

Venice was taken possession of by the Imperialists on the 27th. The Gazette of the 26th, publishes an order of the government regulating the departure by sea of persons who intended to avail themselves of the article of capitulation. Those who desire to proceed to Corfu, Patras, or Alexandria in Egypt, will be conveyed at the expense of the Austrian Government.—For all other places the expense of the voyage must be defrayed by the parties themselves.

Advices from Berne to the 1st inst., state that for some time past a report has been spread of a collective note from the three great Powers of the North, in accord with the French Government, to the effect that the Canton of Neufchatel must be restored to Prussia. Of the 10,000 political refugees that were in Switzerland, only 6000 remained there.

☞ The Annual FAIR and CATTLE SHOW of the Saint John County Agricultural Society, it will be recollected, takes place on Thursday next, 27th instant. See Advertisement in this paper.

☞ Our Agricultural friends in King's County will find in another column of this paper, the list of premiums to be competed for at the Fair and Annual Exhibition for that County, which is to be held at Hampton Ferry on the 23d October next; as also the FIELD CROPS to be competed for in January, 1850.

☞ It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that Signor BLITZ will commence his interesting and amusing Exhibitions at the Mechanics' Institute in this city on Monday evening next, 1st October.

Since Saturday morning upwards of twenty square-rigged vessels have arrived in our harbour, principally from European ports. Some of them have cargoes of fall dry goods.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING.—It will be seen by the Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, inserted in this paper, that the Executive of this Province have set apart Thursday, the 11th of October next, to be observed as a day of General Thanksgiving throughout the Province. This is a truly proper and becoming measure, and one which will, we feel confident, be cheerfully complied with by the inhabitants generally, after such a bountiful harvest throughout the land.

THE PERIODICALS.—The North British Review, for August, and Blackwood's Magazine for September, have been handed to us this week. They contain a number of excellent articles.—Copies of these standard periodicals may be obtained at the Book Store of Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., the Agents in this City.

NEW SHIP.—A splendid new ship, of 857 tons, called the "EDMOND," built at Quaco by Mr. Samuel Carson, for John Wishart, Esq., of this City, was towed into our harbour on Sunday last, by the steamer *Conqueror*. She is stated, by good judges, to be a handsomely modelled ship, constructed of excellent materials, and faithfully built.

The Rev. Dr. Burns, of Toronto, it is stated, is about to make a short visit to Halifax, for the purpose of opening *Chalmers'* Church in that city. It is also added that Dr. B. will probably visit St. John, and other places.

A vessel recently arrived at the wharf at Toronto, from Halifax, with a cargo of sugar, without breaking bulk on the passage. She is to take in a cargo of flour at Toronto for Halifax direct.

The steam ship *Niagara*, Capt. Laing, 63 hours from New York, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, and proceeded shortly after on her passage to Liverpool.

POTATO ROT NEAR HALIFAX.—The Halifax *Recorder* of the 22d inst. says—"On Saturday last the rot struck the root in many fields around this city, and it is now believed that the crop on the Peninsula and in the vicinity of Dartmouth is in a great measure ruined. We have no accounts of the disease having visited remoter places. Finer potatoes than those brought to our market lately were never raised."

The Hon. Hugh Bell, one of the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Nova Scotia, visited this City during the present week for the purpose of examining our various Public Institutions; and, we understand, expressed himself much gratified by the attention shown him on his visits to the several establishments.—*Courier.*

The late Fair at Syracuse was far more numerously attended than on any former year. Upwards of 80,000 tickets to the great tent were sold, and more than 100,000 persons entered the tent.

The Crops in Cape Breton.—The grain crops throughout Cape Breton are being housed, and never looked better.—The yield of grain, this year, will exceed that of any *three* preceding years. The Potato Rot is spoken as having appeared—but it will do but little injury. The Hay crop is a failure—but the large crops of turnips, and the immense quantity of straw throughout the Country, will prove an excellent substitute.—*Sydney Times.*

We understand that a gig race, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia rowers, will take place early in October, on this harbour, for £100 a side. —*Halifax Recorder.*

MONTREAL, Sept. 19.—We have just received intelligence of a bloody rencontre between the Tory and Reform parties in Bytown. The Reformers called a public meeting on Monday last, for the purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to his Excellency, the Governor General. The Tories went to the meeting in full force, and finally succeeded in completely breaking it up, and forcing the President to vacate the chair. Both parties were armed, and in the course of the fight seven or eight persons were severely wounded, two of them so badly that they are not expected to survive. The Tories having taken possession of the room, passed a resolution condemning Lord Elgin and the Ministry, which gave a renewed impetus to the disturbance. The military were called out, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in restoring order.

THE CANADIAN SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—From an article in the Montreal Pilot of Tuesday (the organ of the Government) we infer that no doubt remains as to the removal of the Government offices, &c., from that city. The Pilot speaks of it as the inevitable consequence of the illegal and violent proceedings which have occurred at Montreal within the last six months. If we understand the matter rightly, the resolution of the Legislature contemplates the location of the seat of Government alternately at Quebec and one of the cities in the western province—either Kingston or Toronto.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The town of London, U. C., has pledged itself to take £20,000 stock in the Great Western Railroad. Hamilton has pledged herself for £50,000 of the stock. When people are in earnest, they can accomplish a great deal, and by perseverance the stock of the Great Western Railroad can be secured and the work advanced. Assistance of a very considerable amount may be depended upon from Boston and Rochester, and probably other parts of the United States. The determination of the people along the route will inspire others at a distance with confidence. Persevere!—*Toronto Colonist.*

The Steamship Hibernia was taken up on the Sectional Dry Dock at the foot of Pike street yesterday morning. Since her arrival here on Thursday, her engines have been kept in motion for the purpose, as we were informed, of pumping the water from her hold.—*N. York paper, 18th.*

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND FRANCE.—A serious misunderstanding has taken place between M. Poussin, the French Minister, and the Cabinet at Washington, which seems to have commenced as long ago as February last, and originated in claims of a Frenchman named Porte, for alleged damages on goods seized in Mexico during the late war, which was disallowed by the American Government, the goods having been restored to their owner. After some sharp correspondence, this subject was dropped.

The New York *Courier & Enquirer*—which appears to have been officially informed—gives the following full and interesting history of the origin and circumstances of a new subject of quarrel with the French Minister, which terminated in the withdrawal of official communication with M. Poussin.

"Soon, however, (says the *Courier & Enquirer,*) another case occurred in which the action of the French Minister made it evident that the discourtesy with which he had treated our Government was not excusable on the ground of inadvertence. The circumstances of this case were these:—

During the Mexican war, Commander Carpenter, in command of the war-steamer *Iris*, forming part of the U. S. blockading squadron off the harbour of Vera Cruz, was called upon by the captain of the French barque *Eugenia*, to rescue her from shipwreck, as she had struck upon a reef. After strenuous and laborious exertions on the part of himself and his crew, he succeeded in doing so, and presented to the captain of the *Eugenia* his claim for the legal amount of salvage. The Capt. refused to pay it, and Commander Carpenter thereupon restored the vessel, which he had detained from the time of effecting her rescue, but thirty hours,—abandoning his claim. His conduct in the matter elicited the decided approbation of Mr. Clifford, the American Minister, to whom it was afterward submitted. The French Captain, however, complained of the treatment to which he and his vessel had been subjected by the detention, and the French Minister addressed a note to the Secretary of State, representing that the French Flag had been grossly insulted, and demanding the punishment, by dismissal or otherwise, of Commander Carpenter. Mr. Clayton, deeming the matter one for the action of the Navy Department, referred it to Mr. Preston, the Secretary, who procured from Commander Carpenter a detailed statement of all the facts of the case. This statement, with the accompanying evidence, was transmitted by Mr. Clayton to the French Minister, accompanied by a note expressing the hope that it would be seen from the documents that no offence was intended, and that it would prove entirely satisfactory to the French government.

Instead of submitting these documents to the French Government, the Minister wrote to the Secretary of State a letter in which he characterized the action of the Department on the subject in highly offensive terms, and said that he was very sorry *to find the American Government so utterly insensible to the dignity, and ignorant of the interests, of its Marine service, as it had shown itself to be in this transaction.*

To this insulting note no reply was made. By the President's direction, the whole correspondence was immediately transmitted to Mr. Rush, our Minister at the French Court, and he was instructed to lay it before the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and the President, and to ask their attention to the language which their Ambassador had seen fit to use. He was not directed to ask any reparation, or any censure of their Minister, but simply to call the attention of the government to the language in which the despatch was couched. No doubt, of course, was entertained that immediate and voluntary reparation would be made. Mr. Rush accordingly laid the whole matter before M. De Tocqueville, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. He examined the matter, and in a despatch addressed to Mr. Rush, and transmitted by him to our government, stated that the French Executive *saw no occasion for its action*, and *that there had evidently been unnecessary recrimination and marked faults on* BOTH *sides*,—thus seeking to divide the responsibility, and directly *inculpating our Government!*

This despatch, as soon as received, was submitted to Gen. Taylor, who immediately directed that no further correspondence should be held with the French Minister, and *ordered his passports to be at once made out and placed at his disposal.* At the same time the Secretary of State, under General Taylor's direction, wrote to Mr. Rush to inform M. De Tocqueville, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, that his opinion upon the conduct of the American Government had not been solicited,—that action, and not criticism, was what he had expected from him, and that before this despatch should reach him, Major Poussin's passports would have been placed at his disposal.

Accordingly, on Friday night last, Major Poussin's passports were prepared, and on Saturday they were transmitted to the Legation in Washington. Major Poussin was at that time in this City, and was present on Monday evening at the Art-Union festival, where he responded to a complimentary toast offered in honour of the Minister of the "French Republic." Nothing could have been in worse taste than such an act, if he had been aware of his dismissal. And it must be sufficiently obvious that he must have been culpably inattentive to the affairs of his Mission, to allow so important a document as his own peremptory dismissal by the Government to which he was accredited, to lie in his office, only eleven hours distant from the place where he was visiting, from Saturday morning until Tuesday morning, without the least intimation as to its contents—and that, too, upon the eve of the departure of a steamer for Europe.

We understand, however, that up to yesterday afternoon he had no knowledge of the matter except what he had derived from public rumour. He left the city yesterday in the afternoon train for Washington.

It is only just to say that Major Poussin is a gentleman of ability, courteous and highly intelligent, having a full share of French *brusquerie* in manner and in temper, and far more Republican in his sentiments than the Government which he represents. He came to this country about the year 1815, and for fifteen years served in the U. S. Corps of Topographical Engineers, as aid-de-camp of General Bernard, and during that time made himself familiar with the character of our country and became a warm admirer of our institutions. He was engaged on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and took great interest in all our public works. Returning to France, he was actively engaged in Railways, &c., there, though from his well known dislike of Louis Philippe's government, he obtained no public employment. After the Revolution of February he became a candidate in the Department du Nord for the Constituent Assembly, with the understanding that if successful he would be appointed Minister of the public works; but failing in this he was appointed Minister to the United States by the Provisional Government, and was continued in that position upon the accession of Louis Napoleon.

Such are the circumstances, in detail, of this startling affair. The French Government, by the action of M. de Tocqueville, its Minister of Foreign Affairs, has made itself a party to the offence and has added insult of its own. If Louis Napoleon sees fit to retain M. de Tocqueville in office, and offers no reparation for the aggravated insults we have sustained, it is not easy to see how a serious rupture can be avoided. The insult offered to our government has been repelled, by the prompt expulsion of the functionary by whom it was offered. There, of course, our action ends. But if France shall be disposed, from any motive, or for any purpose, to find in this act a cause for war, she will undoubtedly be able to push the matter to that issue. The Administration, we have the most complete assurances, *will not recede one inch, nor retract one syllable.* It has taken its ground deliberately and with due regard to the desirableness of peace as well as to the honour of the country; and it will maintain that ground by any mode which the choice of France may render necessary."

On the subject of the French difficulty, the New York Tribune says:—"Louis Napoleon may hate us, but he will not declare War, because he has no means of successfully assailing us; while if he wants Non-Intercourse, we will hold up both hands for it. But he is not fool enough to desire that. The artisans of Paris and Lyons hate him sufficiently already; a Non-Intercourse will secure for him the hatred of their masters as well.—It would not hurt *this* country in the least, but would be far more likely to benefit it. All these considerations lie in plain sight. France will not initiate a Non-Intercourse—and certainly *we* need not. As to War, Persia might as sensibly declare War against us. The idea is absurd.

We care not a button which side loses or wins in the stock-gambling operations of the day; but whoever expects War to grow out of this breeze will very certainly be disappointed."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The *Republic* of this morning contains a full and official explanation of the difficulty with the French Minister, M. Poussin. The *Republic* sees no reason to fear a rupture with France.

The following is the letter from the French Minister, upon receiving which, the President resolved to submit the entire correspondence to the French Government, and suspend all communication with M. Poussin:—

"LEGATION OF FRANCE,
"*Washington, May 30, 1849.*

"SIR,—I received on the 28th of May the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the same day, in answer to mine, calling on the Government of the United States to disavow the conduct of Commander Carpenter, of the American steamship Iris, towards the French ship Eugene, of Havre, which had run upon the bank of Riso, near the anchorage of Anton Lizardo. The explanations given by Commander Carpenter are not of a nature, Mr. Secretary of State, such as to dispel the discontent which his proceedings caused to my Government; he considered, as he says, and still considers, that the case was one of salvage: that the rights acquired by him as the saver of the vessel saved, empowered him to keep possession of her until his extravagant pretensions were fully satisfied; but his opinions have little interest in our eyes when we have occasion to condemn his conduct. I called on the Cabinet at Washington, Mr. Secretary of State, in the name of the French Government, to address a severe reproof to that officer of the American Navy, in order that the error which he has committed in a point involving the dignity of your National Marine, might not be repeated hereafter. From your answer, Mr. Secretary of State, I am unfortunately induced to believe, that your Government subscribed to the strange doctrines professed by Commander Carpenter, of the steamer Iris, and I have only to protest in the name of my Government against these doctrines.

"I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your most obedient servant.

"GUILLAUME TELL POUSSIN.

"Hon. J. M. Clayton."

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

There is a little reaction to-day in Stocks, the French embroilment having been digested and thought less serious than was supposed yesterday, before the facts were known. There was also a rumour that M. Poussin had made a sufficient apology to our Government, which helped the bulls somewhat.

THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION FEVER has received a fresh impulse from the late news by the Empire City. Daily we hear of persons giving up good situations for the purpose of attempting to make a sudden fortune in that distant region. Ninety-seven took passage in the ship Harriet Rockwell, which sailed at about noon yesterday for San Francisco. They are the representatives of upwards of 50 different towns in New England. Among this number many are ex-Custom-House Officers. Some half dozen other vessels are about ready to sail, and will no doubt leave in the course of a week. The passengers by those vessels will reach San Francisco about the last of March or the first of April, 1850.—[Boston Traveller.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD REGION.—In the last number of Silliman's American Journal of Science and the Arts, the editors mention that they have lately inspected specimens of platinum, found among the gold sands of California. They also announce, upon reliable authority, the Rev. Mr. Lyman, that the diamond is also found at some of the placers. He had seen one about the size of a small pea, of a straw yellow color, and having the usual convex faces.

The Astor Place Riot Trials are now advancing with some speed, and disclose what we well knew before, but what is now re-established in a Court of Law, and in presence of the criminal parties. An organized band of loafers, rowdies and criminals was *procured* by somebody, who threw stones at the police and the military, and who pelted them well, as well as broke all the windows in the Theatre, before the military fired back cold lead. There can be no doubt, from the testimony given to-day, that but for the interference of the military, the Astor Place House would have become a smoking ruin, extending the fire probably to all the surrounding buildings.—*N. Y. Express.*

A Murder was committed on board the ship Fidelia which arrived at New York on Sunday 16th from Liverpool with emigrant passengers. A passenger named Thomas Morton was struck by another named Barret with a belaying pin, so that he was conveyed to the Hospital where he died on Monday. The blow was thought to be intended for the ship's carpenter, who had some difficulty with the passengers on account of his stopping their allowance of water during the voyage, by order of his superiors.

GREAT CAVERN.—At the Scientific Convention recently held at Boston, a paper, written by Prof. Hersfold, was read, in which an account is given of a cave, situated about 12 miles from the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, and supposed to be larger than it. Mr. J. S. Stephenson, of Bowling Green, has penetrated it a distance of five miles, and it then seemed still expanding.

IRISH IN AMERICA.—A New York correspondent of the Dublin (Ireland) Nation, estimates the number of Irish in this country at *four millions!*

ITHACA, Sept. 21.—*Powder Mill Explosion.*—McIntyre's powder mill was blown to atoms last evening. The concussion was tremendous. So far as ascertained, nine persons were either killed or wounded by the explosion.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The cholera continues to rage at Bangor, and on Friday last 10 deaths occurred. Since the disease first made its appearance there have been 112 deaths.

The Lexington, Ky., Observer of the 12th inst. states that the cholera has again appeared in that city, and that several persons had died of the disease.

The number of deaths from cholera, at Toronto, from its commencement till the 3rd inst., was 421; the number of cases, 700. At Hamilton, up to the 1st instant, there had been 197 cases and 80 deaths.

There were 490 licences for taverns and coffee-houses granted in Cincinnati during the year ending on the 1st instant.

The Artesian Well at Charleston is still pursued. It is now 905 feet deep.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—By the steamship Globe we have late advices from Brazos Santiago. She reports a tremendous gale there on the 13th and 14th of September, during which several vessels dragged their anchors and were driven out to sea. One of them afterwards sunk, and several others were much injured.

We have advices from Havana to the 8th inst., four days latter, at which time *all was quiet at Cuba.* It was reported that the Regiment which had revolted would be decimated as a punishment. The Governor General of Cuba had prohibited the delivery of New Orleans newspapers from the Post-office.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 18.—The convention of the Jennings family, consisting of 70 delegates from eight States, who claim to be heirs of forty millions dollars worth of property in England, adjourned yesterday. They had been in session for several days and appointed a committee, who are empowered to obtain all the necessary legal evidence to substantiate their claims, and then to employ a commissioner to proceed to England to prosecute the suit for this immense sum, which they claim as heirs.

NEW-YORK MARKETS, Sept. 21.—Flour firm, with sales of 2500 bbls. at $4 62 for common State and mixed Western, and $5 for straight State and good Michigan.—Wheat, sales of 1500 bushels at $1 30.—Corn, tendency downward. Sales of 12,000 bushels at 57 for mixed Western, and 60 for round yellow. Otherwise, the markets are unchanged.

THE EMPIRE OF HAYTI.—The only information we have in respect to the transition of Hayti from a Republic to an Empire, is derived from the official journal, Le Moniteur Haitien. That paper of the 1st, in its official columns, says that, for many weeks previous to the 24th of August, the necessity, for the consolidation of public order, of proclaiming the empire, had been a topic of remark and general acquiescence. On the 24th of August, a petition was presented to the Chamber of Representatives, signed numerously by all classes, civil and military, demanding that the President, Faustin Soulouque, should be proclaimed Emperor of Hayti.

The desire of the people was also, on the same day, manifested by public placards everywhere conspicuously exhibited, inscribed "*Vox populi, Vox Dei!* Faustin Soulouque, *Emperor* of Hayti."

The Chamber responded to the demand on the 25th, by the enactment of a law conferring on the President of Hayti, in consideration of his distinguished public services, the title and dignity of Emperor.—The Senate accorded their concurrence on the following day.

The intervening night passed in tranquillity. On the morning of the 26th the streets of Port au Prince were hung with the national colors wreathed with palms and garlands, the troops were under arms, and the whole population assembled to witness the pageant of the coronation.

This ceremony was performed in the "Imperial palace," in presence of the Chambers, of all the high Officers of State and of the Army and Navy, and amid salvos of cannon from the forts and vessels of war, and the acclamations of the people.

The President of the Senate, M. Larochel, put the crown upon the head of the chief, and attached to his breast a cross of gold sparkling with percious stones. The Empress he decorated with a chain of exquisite richness.

The Emperor concluded his speech, in acknowledgment of the investiture, with the extraordinary imperial sentiment, "*Vive la Liberte! Vive l' Egalite.*"

Solouque was proclaimed under the title of Faustin I., Emperor of Hayti, one and indivisible. —A list of the nobility, dukes, lords, barons, &c., to be named in a few days.

The imperial party, with a superb escort and retinue, then repaired to the church, to attend the celebration of the "*Te Deum.*"—[N. York Journal of Commerce.

Good Post Office Regulation.—By a recent regulation of the British Post Office Department, any letter having the writer's name and residence engraved on the seal or written on the outside, and not finding the party to whom the same is addressed, will be returned to the writer immediately through the Dead-Letter Office; by which regulation considerable anxiety and loss of time will be prevented.

By His Excellency Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New-Brunswick, &c. &c. &c.

EDMUND HEAD.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God, of His great mercy, to bless the labour of the Husbandman with an abundant Harvest: And whereas it is meet and proper, and our bounden duty, to render thanks to the Giver of all Good for this seasonable manifestation of His beneficent Providence,

I have therefore thought fit, by the advice of Her Majesty's Executive Council, hereby to appoint a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, to be observed throughout this Province on Thursday the eleventh day of October next; and I do hereby strictly charge and command that the said Day of Thanksgiving be religiously and devoutly observed by all Her Majesty's loving Subjects within this Province.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

By His Excellency's Command,
J. R. PARTELOW.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.—John Ward, William Jack, Honorable John Robertson, Frederick A. Wiggins, Henry B. Smith, Nathan S. Demill, William Wright, and William Olive, Esquires, to be Commissioners of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

By His Excellency's Command.
J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 17th September, 1849.

☞ **The following Circular has been issued by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, to the Clergy of the Established Church, in consequence of His Excellency's Proclamation for the observance of Thursday, the 11th day of October next;—as a day of Public Thanksgiving.**

To the Clergy of the Church of England in the Province of New Brunswick.

REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN,

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province has seen fit to issue a Proclamation for the observance of a Day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the abundant Harvest which He has vouchsafed unto us.

His Excellency has also requested me to prepare a suitable Form of Prayer, and to enjoin its use on the 11th of October in the several Churches and Chapels under my jurisdiction.

I feel assured that you will thankfully embrace the opportunity of returning thanks to our Heavenly Father for this and other undeserved mercies, vouchsafed to us at a time of considerable commercial distress, when the loss of our crops would necessarily have been followed by great misery during the ensuing Winter. And although it might be presumptuous to suppose that we shall be altogether exempt from the ravages of the Pestilence which has so fearfully visited other parts of this Continent, yet our present preservation, and the general health of our Cities and Villages, calls for some public and grateful acknowledgment to Almighty God. I request therefore, that you will, as speedily as possible, give due notice of the observance of the day now fixed, and that you will use the Form of Prayer of which a copy will be sent you, in your Parish Church, and in all other Churches or Chapels within your Parish or Mission. And should it be found impracticable to observe the day in all those Churches or Chapels, then I request you will select the Sunday following for that purpose, in Churches or Chapels in which either distance or other obstacles may prevent your attendance on the 11th October. But I request that you will, in your Parish Church, at all events, observe the day fixed on by His Excellency.

Some time since I suggested to you the propriety of making the two usual Collections for the Diocesan Church Society in the months of June and October. That suggestion, I fear, has not been universally acted on. But I now call on you all, as a matter of Christian and Canonical duty, to comply with my request, to preach on the 11th of October, and on any following day on which you may observe the injunction in other Churches, in behalf of the Diocesan Church Society, and to move your Parishioners to a liberal contribution to its funds. A more suitable time cannot be found, nor, I believe, a more worthy object; as such, I commend it to your zeal, and yourselves in all works of charity to the blessing of God, and remain,

Rev. and Dear Brethren,
Your affectionate Brother,
JOHN FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Sept. 13, 1849.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Quebec, July 24, 1848.

To all who are afflicted with Asthma:

I have at different times been afflicted with severe colds, which produces, in my case, the Asthma. I have, on these occasions, used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Two years ago I was quite sick, so much so, that I could not read at nights. I procured one bottle of this city, a bottle of this Balsam of Wild Cherry. Before I had taken the whole of it I felt relieved. I continued taking it, until I had used three or four bottles, which completely cured me. The present season I took another severe cold, and immediately resorted to this Balsam, and a part of one bottle had the desired effect. I therefore cheerfully recommend my friends and all others who need it, to try this medicine for their coughs and colds, and particularly the Asthma.

Respectfully yours. WM. McGRATH.

None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.—For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street, St. John, N. B.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, 16th inst., by W. W. Eaton, Minister of the Christian Church in this City, Mr. John Whelpley, to Miss Mary Ann Cleveland, both of Carleton.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Robert Cooney, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. John McCardley, to Miss Mary Jane Moody, both of this City.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Alexander McLeod Stavely, Mr. George Brackin, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Mary Eleanor Hamilton, of this City.

On Wednesday the 19th inst., by the Rev. John Thomson, Mr. William Wallace, of Boston, (U. S.) to Miss Mary Elizabeth Scoboria, of St. John.

Last evening, in the Centenary Chapel, by the Rev. Robert Cooney, A. M., Mr. James S. Ballentine, of the firm of Ballentine & Bowman, to Miss Eunice, only daughter of Mr. John Frost, all of this city.

At the Cathedral Church, Fredericton, on the 10th Sept., by the Venerable the Archdeacon, the Rev. J. Elligood, A. B., Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Montreal, and third son of the late Jacob Elligood, Esq., of Dumfries, (N. B.