The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 28, 1849.

The English Mail of the 11th instant, per steam ship *Canada*, in 11½ days to Halifax, was received in this city about 9 o'clock on Friday morning. The Canada brought out 130 passengers, among whom were Rev. W. H. Shore, of Fredericton, and Messrs. John Haws and Robert Sheraton, of this city.

The most interesting news by the mail is the visit of the QUEEN to Ireland, where Her Majesty has been received at all places and on all occasions with the utmost demonstrations of loyalty and joyous enthusiasm, particulars of which are given below.--At Cork, the Mayor of that city was knighted on the spot, on presenting the corporation address to the Queen.

Trade is in a healthy state in its several departments. The Produce markets continue to wear a more cheerful aspect; and although there has not been quite so much business doing in Liverpool or London, during the last few days, still prices are supported. The manufacturing districts are actively employed, and there is a good demand for both cotton and woollen goods. The money market is more easy than heretofore, and the amount of unemployed capital appears on the increase.

The Cotton market has again further improved, with a rise of *one eighth of a penny* per lb. in the value of nearly all descriptions. The sales at Liverpool from the 3rd to the 10th inst., were 78,800 bales.—The Corn markets have continued to decline. The demand for Flour is of a more retail character, at 24s. to 24s. 6d. per barrel for sound parcels; in the London market it is quite neglected.

Our advices from the several agricultural districts throughout the United Kingdom speak satisfactorily of the approaching harvest.

In every rural locality the waving and ripening corn may be seen bending under the weight of its own prolificness, and inviting the levelling operation of the sickle and the reaping hook.

The potato crop is better than has been known since the first appearance of the disease, and the markets are now abundantly supplied with them in good condition, and at very moderate prices. We have not heard of any return of the blight.

Barley is considered an exceedingly fine crop; wheat about an average crop, but there appears to be a great breadth sown.

Many of the farmers' clubs, it may not be amiss to add, have also recognised the improved practice of early cutting, especially of wheat.

Harvest has now fairly commenced in the southern and western counties, and more propitious weather than we have lately experienced could not be desired. Our prospects may be regarded as highly promising, and all that is now needed to insure an abundance of food of home growth is a continuance of auspicious weather for the ingathering.

There is every present appearance of plenty of the fruits of the earth for man and beast.

THE CHOLERA.—The deaths from cholera in the London district, which in the last six weeks were 49, 124, 152, 339, 678, 783, increased in the last week to 926. The general mortality, which in the previous week was 1931, was last week 1967, the average being 1008. The difference is wholly to be ascribed to the prevailing epidemic. In the 46 weeks from 23rd September last the total deaths from cholera in the London district, were 4141, whereof 3051 have been carried off in the last seven weeks.

The returns published daily of the attacks and deaths in all England show that whilst the attacks range from about 350 to 400, the deaths do not exceed 250 to 400 daily and now seems to be on the decline.

In Liverpool the disease is not on the increase, it is about stationary. For the week ending the 8th instant the medical officers reported a decrease of twelve in the general mortality of the borough, and an increase of thirty-five from cholera. The deaths from all causes during the week were 539, of which 368 from cholera.

At Plymouth and along the southwest coast the epidemic seems still to prevail to a very alarming degree.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Queen was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princes Alice, and never, at any period of history, was a monarch received by loyal and attached subjects with more intense enthusiasm, and more wild and unbounded affection and personal reverence. Her Majesty embarked from the Isle of Wight, on board the Victoria and Albert steam yacht, on the 1st inst. With glorious weather the royal squadron, comprising several steamers, reached Cove about 10 a. m. on the 2nd. On the 3rd various addresses were presented to the Queen on board, and at two p. m., her Majesty landed at Cove, which is henceforth to be called "QUEENSTOWN"; and having re-embarked proceeded up the river to Cork, in the Fairy, which was lying in the harbor ready to receive her, together with the Ganges, 84, and other vessels. The Queen landed at the Custom-house at Cork, and then proceeded in an open carriage through the principal streets, amidst the enthusiastic cheers and blessings of thousands and thousands of people who had assembled from all parts of the neighboring country to pay homage to her. Her Majesty went on board again at seven p. m., and on the following day, the 4th, sailed for Waterford, where the Squadron anchored off Passage, at four p. m. for the night. On the 5th the squadron, now increased by the Hogue, steam guardship, the Lucifer, the Trident, and Banshee, proceeded towards Dublin harbor, and arrived at Kingstown on Sunday evening. The appearance of her Majesty on deck was the signal for the loudest and most vociferous cheers from the vast multitudes who had congregated on the spot to give her "a hundred thousand welcomes." The enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds, and when, the following day, the 6th, her Majesty made her public entry into Dublin, the feelings of the countless myriads who occupied every point of vantage in the line of procession, increased to an intensity which Irishmen alone can fully conceive. If any unlucky Repealer had ventured upon any ill-timed demonstration he would have suffered some signal political martyrdom on the spot. But all unruly spirits were hushed in the unanimous and fervent acclamations of the people of all ranks and degrees. Never was the universal expression of genuine heartfelt loyalty more wildly nor more sincerely elicited than by the appearance of the Queen in the streets of Dublin. The whole population gave way to the wildest demonstration of joy, and the Queen reached the Vice-Regal Lodge amidst reiterated shouts of welcome, and the entire city was wound up to the highest pitch of excitement. A general illumination in the evening closed the events of the memorable 6th of August. On Tuesday, the 7th, the Queen visited the Botanic Garden, the Bank of Ireland, the National Education Board, Trinity College, and the Royal Hospital. On Wednesday her Majesty held a levee, which was crowded by all the chief nobility and notabilities in Ireland; and on Thursday a grand review took place, and in the evening a drawing-room was held at the Vice-Regal Lodge, when a vast number of Irish ladies were presented to her Majesty. Wherever the Queen has appeared, the same spontaneous exhibition of genuine Irish feeling has been manifested as when she first landed. Apart from the enthusiasm shown by the middle and higher classes, the Queen has received unequivocal proofs of attachment from the very lowest ranks of the people, who have proved by their loud and stirring acclamations that her Majesty indeed reigns in the very hearts of her poorest Irish subjects. The Lord Mayor of London has been prevented visiting the Irish metropolis at this interesting moment, but has written a letter expressive of the kindred feelings entertained towards the sister island. It is needless to add that the Queen's visit absorbs the undivided attention of the whole Irish people, and all political feelings are forgotten in the general joy and delight which prevail.

The royal party embarked from Kingstown yesterday evening, after paying a visit to the Duke of Leinster at Carton, near Maynooth. The squadron, after setting sail from Kingstown, shaped its course for Belfast, where, it is expected, it would reach this evening about five o'clock.—*European Times, Aug. 11.*

CORK.—The address from the inhabitants of Cork to Her Majesty, expressed feelings of devoted and affectionate loyalty, and hailed the arrival of their Queen as a happy omen of better days for Ireland, and proceeded thus:—"With a view to commemorate appropriately and enduringly the happy event of your Majesty's visit, we beg respectfully that your Majesty may be generously pleased to change the name of Cove to Queenstown; and, in conclusion, we desire to give your Majesty and Royal Consort a sincere, cordial, and truly Irish welcome, and trust that such impressions may be made on your Majesty's mind on the occasion of your first visit to our shores, as to encourage the hope that we may be frequently honoured with your royal presence amongst us."—After the address was read, and while Sir G. Grey was in conversation with the county members, her Majesty stepped forward, and addressing Mr. Roche, said, "I looked with pleasure as I came in upon your vast bonfire." Mr. Roche having acknowledged her Majesty's kindness, she drew back, but the next moment stepped towards Dr. Power, to whom she said, "I have to inform you that I comply with the wishes of the inhabitants to change the name of this town." This was received with loud cheering, and her Majesty returned to her yacht.

At Cork after the address from the corporation had been presented, the mayor was directed by Sir George Grey to kneel before her Majesty; who, after touching his shoulder with the sword, said, "rise 'Sir William Lyons.'" After a delay of about half an hour, her Majesty expressed her wish to visit the city; and accordingly the carriages appointed for the royal use were drawn up at a short distance from the Fairy, and her Majesty and suite immediately entered.

DUBLIN.—The Royal procession towards Dublin was preceded by Her Majesty's servants in livery and the Troop of Hussars. Having arrived at the city gate, which was at the end of Lower Bagot-street, an officer was sent to demand admittance for the Queen, the gates were instantly thrown open, and Her Majesty's commands were conveyed to the lord mayor that he should proceed with his official retinue to the royal carriage. This his lordship instantly did, accompanied by the recorder and high sheriff.

On reaching Her Majesty's carriage the municipal officers knelt, presenting the mace and sword, and the city keys were then placed by the lord mayor on a magnificent salver, and, presenting them to the Queen, he addressed her as follows:—

"May it Please Your Majesty:—As Chief Magistrate of this your ancient and loyal city of Dublin, I have, on the part of my fellow-citizens, most humbly and respectfully to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy arrival in this city. I beg respectfully to deliver the keys of the city to your Majesty, and would pray your Majesty's kind permission to conduct you through the city."

The Queen having returned the keys said:—

"I am delighted to be in Dublin. I am gratified at the reception I have met with in this, the second city in my empire:"—

Hereupon the riotous corporators, rushing round the royal carriage, cheered so vociferously that her Majesty proceeded no further in her speech.

Fitzwilliam-street was gained, and, on entering Merrion-square, the effect of the numerous balconies and countless ornaments and floral emblems of the houses in the fine open space was very picturesque. In one house a number of fine children, with blue sashes round their waists, and bearing a host of little banners, joined with their tiny voices in the deep shout of the people. The Prince of Wales, whose natural gracefulness secured him the applause of every woman, acknowledged these remarks of respect with much earnestness and vivacity. At the entrance to Nassau-street, a splendid Gothic arch extended across the street, from the top of which the royal standard of England floated. Upon the crown of the arch was the word "Welcome" in large letters, formed of laurel and oak leaves, and over it a gorgeous harp and crown, with the letters "V. A." at either side. It was one of the best designed and most elegant structures of the kind ever witnessed.

On arriving at the noble area which is surrounded by the Bank of Ireland, the front of Trinity College, and Dame-street, the cheering became overpowering. This, we may say, is the locality so well known to many of our readers as College-green. The facade of old Trinity was blocked up by a huge platform, covered with thousands of spectators. The Bank bore on its roof an equally large assemblage. Every house top had numerous occupants. With similar honours the procession moved slowly on till it entered Sackville-street—that extremely wide and no doubt very noble thoroughfare, with whose breadth and length the citizens are wont to silence any comparisons between Dublin and other capitals—where the *ensemble* of stately houses, the front of the Post-office, the towering height of Nelson's Pillar (with its huge ensign streaming from its top,) and the dome of the Rotundo terminating the vista, presented a magnificent spectacle. Here again, the enthusiasm was great. In like manner the procession passed on to the arch in Eccles-street, where a *Dove* was lowered from a window into the royal carriage, which her Majesty placed beside her amid loud cheers from the vast multitude assembled at this point; after which the *cortege* moved on, and, passing along the Circular-road, reached the Vice-regal Lodge at a quarter-past twelve o'clock.

The illuminations were universal. There was scarcely a house from the centre to the furthest suburbs of the city, as well as in the adjacent villages, which did not exhibit a blaze of light. The public buildings contributed to the effect by rare and elegant devices. Towards midnight the rain came down, but it did not diminish the enthusiasm of the vast and orderly multitude who filled every street.

On Her Majesty's reception at Dublin, the royal children, it is said, were objects of universal attention and admiration. 'Oh, Queen dear," screamed a stout old lady in the crowd, "make one of them Prince Patrick, and all Ireland will die for you!"

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Dublin.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of your ancient and loyal city of Dublin, approach your Majesty with feelings of unmingled joy and gratification at your Majesty's arrival in this the second city of your Majesty's vast empire.

Afflicted by Providence with a heavy visitation, we entertain the hope that our day of trial is passing away, and that the auspicious visit of your Majesty may be the harbinger of happiness and prosperity to Ireland—and that a people faithful to a proverb, and conversant with your Majesty's kind feelings towards them, may long have an opportunity of admiring those exalted virtues which alike shed lustre on your throne and adorn your private circle.

It is a further source of gratification to us that your Majesty is on this occasion accompanied by your family, and we feel confident that your Majesty will endue the minds of the Prince of Wales and your loyal children with those sentiments of affection and regard towards this country which your Majesty has always entertained.

That your Majesty may often repeat your visit—that your domestic circle, joyful and happy as it is, may long continue so, will be our anxious prayer; and, be assured, whether visited by disease, or afflicted by famine, or living in the prospect of a more happy future, the Irish people (of a portion of whom we are the representatives) will alike ever cherish feelings of unbounded love, of ardent loyalty, and of enthusiastic affection towards your Majesty's most sacred person and throne.

TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, *Lord Mayor,*
WILLIAM FORD, *Town Clerk.*

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

It affords me sincere pleasure to receive your address in my ancient and loyal city of Dublin, and I gladly avail myself of this occasion to express my grateful acknowledgment for the ardent affection and loyalty with which my arrival has been hailed.

It is a great gratification to me to have been accompanied by my children, as the scenes they have witnessed within the last few days cannot fail to impress them with sentiments of regard and attachment to the generous and warm hearted people by whom they have been surrounded.

I gladly share with you the hope that the heavy visitation with which Providence has recently visited large numbers of my people in this country is passing away. I have felt deeply for their sufferings, and it will be a source of heartfelt satisfaction to me if I am permitted to witness the future and lasting prosperity of this portion of the United Kingdom.

Addresses were also presented from the Clergy of the Established Church, from the Roman Catholic Clergy, from the Presbyterian Clergy, and from the Limerick Corporation and other bodies.

There was also an address from the University of Dublin. It was read by the Lord Primate.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT.

The Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Dublin.

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dublin, beg permission to offer to your Royal Highness our sincere congratulations on the present auspicious occasion of your arrival in Ireland.

We have already tendered to your Royal Highness our assurance of the deep interest we have ever taken in your Royal Highness's happiness and welfare.

Always an object of deferential regard, as the consort of our Most Gracious Sovereign, we have observed with feelings of pleasure the marked progress which your Royal Highness has made in the confidence and affection of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

Wisely abstaining from all courses which would subject your Royal Highness's actions to cavil or misrepresentation, you have at all times been the ready and judicious patron and promoter of every art, science, and undertaking tending to advance the prosperity, elevate the character, and enlarge the happiness of every class of the people.

"In conclusion, and in the name of a warm-hearted and loyal people, we humbly implore the Divine Giver of all good, that He may endow with every blessing Her Most Gracious Majesty, your Royal Highness, and the youthful members of the Royal Family, and to grant that the glorious event of her Majesty's visit may be the precursor of happier days and brighter prospects for our native land."

On Wednesday morning, His Royal Highness Prince Albert proceeded on horseback to the Phœnix Park, where a grand review of the cavalry regiments at present quartered in Dublin took place. The troops were in fine order, and went through their movements with great precision.—Prince Albert was enthusiastically cheered on his way to the Park, and also in returning from it, by a large crowd that had assembled.

Shortly after 5 o'clock, the royal party again left the Vice-regal Lodge, and drove up to the Royal Hospital, her Majesty and the Countess of Clarendon seated in one carriage, followed by Prince Albert and the Lord Lieutenant on horseback; Lady Jocelyn and Miss Stanley—one of her Majesty's maids of honour—bringing up the rear in a second carriage. Her Majesty's equipage was preceded by Major Turner, who rode on horseback. The illustrious visitors were received at the grand entrance by the Right Hon. the Master, Sir Edward Blakeney; the Deputy Masters, &c. On entering the hall, her Majesty and the Prince were extremely gratified by its noble appearance—the ancient and modern standards, the portraits of the founder, King Charles II., the great Duke of Ormonde, and other worthies celebrated in history.

Her Majesty having signified her desire of visiting the soldiers' rooms, and taking Prince Albert at once by the arm, proceeded to the nearest, attended by the adjutant, Captain Hort. Having minutely looked it over, she addressed the following words to the men—words never to be forgotten by her brave and loyal army:—

"I AM GLAD INDEED TO SEE YOU ALL SO VERY COMFORTABLE."

A brief visit to the Master's apartments, where her Majesty was received by Lady Blakeney, closed this interesting scene.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert were conducted through the library of Trinity College by the Provost and members of the board, who pointed out the several valuable records and manuscripts with which it is so richly stored. The library is a noble mass of building, forming one vast hall, 210 feet long, 41 feet broad, and 40 feet high; two ranges of windows illuminate it, and alonfi the walls and in the windows and deep recesses are ranged a grand literary show of upwards of 90.000 volumes Among the volumes examined by her Majesty was a copy of Sallust, of the 15th century, with the autograph of Mary Queen of Scots.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert wrote their names, and date, in one of the blank leaves of the Book of Kells, in the College, as follows:—"Victoria R., August 7th, 1849;"—"Albert, August 7th, 1849."

Punctual to the moment, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert and the members of the suite, arrived at the Castle. Her Majesty was attended by a guard of honour of the 7th Hussars; and as she passed at a round pace through the dense but orderly masses of her faithful subjects, was hailed with the most deafening vociferations of delight. Both sides of Parliament Street presented, from the foundation stone to the parapet, a living wall, as it were, of lovely and animated faces.

Her Majesty was pleased to desire that the following persons should have the *entree* at the Castle, to wit, the Primate, the Chancellor, and the Archbishop of Dublin; Roman Catholic Primate; the R. C. Archbishop of Dublin, Duke of Leinster, Cabinet Ministers, Her Majesty's Household, Lord Lieutenant's Household, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, Master of the Rolls, and all who have the *entree* at St. James's.

After the presentations were concluded, her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to the Vice-Regal Lodge, where a distinguished party, amongst whom were the following, in addition to the officers of the household, had the honour of dining with her Majesty:—The Archbishop of Dublin and Mrs. Whately, the Roman Catholic Archbishop Murray, the Earl and Countess of Rosse, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Mrs. Doherty, the Chief Baron and Mrs. Pigot, Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord and Lady Rossmore, Lord and Lady Bellew, Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford.

The Levee was as unexampled in numbers, as in the rank and loyalty of the nobility and gentry who presented their allegiance to her Majesty in person. The list of presentations amounted, at the close of the Chamberlain's inspection, to upwards of 1,900.

On Friday her Majesty lunches with the Duke of Leinster, at Barton, 14 miles from Dublin, and returns to the Phœnix Park in the afternoon, and thence will proceed on board the royal yacht for Belfast and Scotland.

Although seven hundred years have nearly elapsed since Henry II. added to the dignity of the British Crown the proud title of "Lord of Ireland," and during that period no less than thirty-one kings have sat on the British throne, yet the visits of royalty to Ireland have been both "few and far between," not exceeding six in number, or about one in every hundred years.

GLASGOW, August 10.—*Preparations for Her Majesty's Visit.*—The preparations for this interesting occasion are proceeding with amazing rapidity. The fine arch at the Broomielaw Bridge is now approaching completion; and, when finished, it will really be a splendid structure. At the landing place, at the foot of West Street, a jetty is being constructed for the accommodation of the royal steamer. The amphitheatre opposite this spot is far advanced; stands along the sheds on the quay are finished; and on the opposite pavement, in front of the shops, similar stands are in course of erection. The foot of the Centre and Dale streets are also occupied by platforms, from which an excellent view of the royal cortege will be obtained. Besides the erections we noticed yesterday, we observe from an advertisement that a grand stand will be reared in front of the Barony Church. From this, a fine view will be had of her Majesty and suite alighting from their carriages to view the Cathedral. We may mention that the proceeds derived from the sale of tickets for this stand will be applied to the relief of the poor in the Barony Parish. We stated yesterday that tradesmen were engaged in repairing the Cathedral and University. In the Inner High Church, painters are employed in renewing the painting and gilding of the royal arms fronting the gallery. Her Majesty is expected to enter the Cathedral by the west or main doorway, to proceed down the centre of the Outer Church, through the Inner Church to the Lady's Chapel, and to return the same way, leaving by the same door. A platform, capable of containing 500 persons, has been erected at the door, which, it is understood will be reserved for the city clergy of all denominations, and their families.

No intelligence has as yet been received by the authorities of the precise day on which her Majesty may be expected to arrive in the city. Circumstances however combine to show that Monday will be the day.

We understand that the Master Court of the Incorporation of Weavers, at a meeting held on Wednesday night, resolved that an humble address be presented to the Queen on the occasion of her Majesty honouring the city with a visit; and it was also resolved that each person on the poor's roll should receive a donation of 5s. on this most auspicious occasion.—*Glasgow Mail.*

THE NEW TWO-SHILLING PIECE, OR "FLORIN."—Friday night's *Gazette* contains a proclamation, dated Osborne House, July 30, directing that the new two-shilling piece "shall be current and lawful money of Great Britain and Ireland." This new coin is to be called a florin. The proclamation recites that, "every such florin, or one-tenth of a pound, has, for the obverse, Our effigy, crowned, with the inscription 'Victoria Regina,' and the date of the year; and, for the reverse, the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom, contained in four shields, crosswise, each shield surmounted by the Royal crown, with the rose in the centre, and, in the compartments between the shields the national emblems of the rose, thistle, and shamrock, surrounded by the words 'One Florin, one Tenth of a Pound,' and with a milled graining round the edge: and whereas pieces of silver money of the above description have been coined in our Mint, and will be coined there, in pursuance of orders issued, and to be issued."

BAPTISM OF THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.—It having transpired that the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, who lately seceded from the Church of England, and who has embraced the views of the Baptists, was to be publicly baptized in John-street Chapel, Mecklenburgh-square, in the immediate vicinity of the chapel in which the hon. and rev. gentleman had preached as a minister of the Church of England for 22 years—the chapel was crowded in every part long before the time appointed for the commencement of the services. The number present must have been from 2,000 to 2500, while almost as great a number must have gone away unable to obtain admission. The services of the evening, after the usual preliminaries, were commenced by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, assistant of the Rev. Mr. Evans, the minister of the chapel, delivering a short sermon, chiefly bearing on the subject of adult baptism. Mr. Noel then himself ascended the pulpit, and delivered the address usual among Baptists before the administration of the ordinance. The hon. and rev. gentleman spoke at considerable length on the nature and obligations of adult baptism. After some intervening devotional services, the hon. and rev. gentleman descended into the font, which is situated in the body of the chapel, and was immersed by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd. Several other persons were also baptized in succession. The ceremony was witnessed with deep interest.

THE 79TH HIGHLANDERS.—A *reunion* of 30 officers, now or formerly belonging to the 79th Cameron Highlanders, took place in Eustons-square, on Wednesday the 25th ult., at a dinner given by Sir Duncan McDougall, who formerly commanded that gallant corps. Sir Allan McNab, and Capt. Sir George Back, R. N., who had been much connected with the Regiment, were present. A more joyous and happy party never met together, and scenes of former days were forcibly recalled by the stirring and warlike music of the Highland bagpipes, to the sound of which this regiment so frequently marched to battle, and always to victory.

The Queen has granted the following annual pensions from the civil list:—Mrs. Cureton, widow of Colonel Cureton, killed in action at Ramnuggur, £150; Mrs. Pennycuick, widow of Colonel Pennycuick, killed at the battle of Chillianwallah, £150.

Mrs. Warner, of Bath, who died lately, has, besides many handsome legacies to her friends and servants, bequeathed the interest of £40,000, to be invested in trustees for the benefit of thirty widows living in Bath. Each recipient of the bounty will receive, it is expected, about £10 a year.

The elevation of Sergeant Talfourd to the Bench of Common Pleas, has elicited the unqualified approbation of the whole London press. His eminent literary abilities, not less than his legal position and social qualities have made him a universal favorite.

Preparations are actively made for raising the great tubular railway bridge across the Menai Straits to its proper place. A dead weight of 2,000 tons is to be lifted 100 feet.

Six colliers were dashed to pieces at Kent, by being precipitated down the shaft 194 yards deep A seventh lived about one hour. The accident was caused by mismanagement of the engine, and a verdict has been found against the engineer of manslaughter.

Her Majesty's steamship Blazer brings a report from Sierra Leone, that the Alert had been engaged with a slaver, and that one lieutenant and five men were killed.

Meetings of sympathy with the Hungarians continue to be held in various districts of London and in many of the other cities of England. At nearly all of them resolutions have been adopted urging the English government to recognize the independence of Hungary.

A medal in honor of Mazzini and the Roman republic is to be struck in London, where a subscription is also open for Italian exiles.

Three buffaloes, while landing from a boat made their escape and ran at full speed through the streets of London, causing great alarm but doing no damage. They were captured after a good deal of trouble.

A vessel was found in the British Channel, near Cardiff, with the crew, four in number, dead on board. She proved to be the Voyageur, from Bordeaux.

A beautiful monument is about to be erected in the chancel of Howick Church, in memory of the late Earl Grey. It has been executed by Mr. Bedford, after the design, of Mr. Francis architect.

During the last few years the Secretary of the Bible Society in Hungary has been commissioned to circulate about 300,000 copies of the Bible.

The London *Economist* calls attention to the opening which the conquest of the Punjaub has made for British trade with Central Asia, through the navigation of the Indus. The large markets of Affghanistan, Cashmere, Bokhara, &c., have hitherto been supplied by the Russians, through the Caspian Sea, and caravans thence to Cabul. The *Economist*, which is very high authority on all questions of this nature, thinks that the difficulties attending the navigation of the Indus have been greatly exaggerated and may be easily overcome. The whole subject is attracting the attention of the Indian authorities.

IRELAND.—Almost all apprehension as to the state of the potato crop has now vanished, and, as a natural consequence, a general restoration is taking place in public confidence, the results of which will probably soon appear in the improvement of business. There is very gratifying accounts from districts of the confidence already produced amongst all classes by the prospects of a good harvest. A letter from Tralee states that the farmers and the shopkeepers are beginning to hope for a speedy revival; and it is a curious fact, that persons who are about to emigrate to America, have forfeited the deposit money paid to the agents, and determined to try their luck longer in Ireland.

Thomas Carlyle has been travelling in the South of Ireland in company with Mr. Gavan Duffy.—They have been in Cork, Killarney, &c.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 9.—*Sir Robert Peel.*—Sir Robert Peel, accompanied by Lady Peel and daughter, arrived in town on Tuesday, by the train from Newcastle, on his way from Drayton Manor, *en route* to his shooting quarters in the Highlands. Sir Robert was heartily cheered on stepping from the railway carriage. He looked in good health and spirits. In the afternoon, Sir Robert, accompanied by Lady Peel and daughter, drove through several of the more interesting of our squares and streets; he afterwards walked out on foot. The distinguished party proceeded to Perth yesterday. From Perth they will post to Dunkeld; from Dunkeld to Blair-Atholl, &c. As a proof that Sir Robert purposes some stay in Scotland, we may mention that his carriage arrived along with himself.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

THE HUNGARIANS.—A meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Mechanics' Hall, to consider the propriety of holding a public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Hungarian nation in the contest they are now waging against Russia and Austria. Among the gentlemen present, we observed Count Krasinski, Rev. Dr. M'Crie, Rev. Dr. Robert Lee, Rev. Mr. Johnston, James Simpson, Esq., advocate; Councillor Fyfe, Messrs. Macfarlane, Whytock, M'Crie, Cruickshanks, &c. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements connected with the public meeting; and, last night, this committee assembled and decided upon holding a public meeting on Monday evening next, in the Music Hall.—*Scotsman.*

The following extract from the speech made in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, concerning Hungary, sets forth very clearly and strongly the interest which is felt in the adjustment of the Hungarian question. Such an adjustment, however, as is suggested, will not be found of easy attainment:—

"*It is of the utmost importance to Europe that Austria should remain great and powerful*; but it is impossible to disguise from ourselves that, if the war is to be fought out, Austria must thereby be weakened; because, on the one hand, if the Hungarians should be successful, and their success should end in the entire separation of Hungary from Austria, it will be impossible not to see that this will be such a dismemberment of the Austrian empire as will prevent Austria from continuing to occupy the great position she has hitherto held among European Powers. If, on the other hand, the war being fought out to the uttermost, Hungary should by superior forces be entirely crushed, Austria, in that battle, will have crushed her own right arm. Every field that is laid waste is an Austrian resource destroyed—every man that perishes upon the field among the Hungarian ranks is an Austrian soldier deducted from the defensive forces of the empire. Laying aside those other most obvious considerations that have been touched upon, as to the result of a successful war, the success of which is brought about by foreign aid,—laying that wholly aside, it is obvious that even the success of Austria, if it is simply a success of force, will inflict a deep wound on the fabric and frame of the Austrian empire. It is therefore much to be desired, not simply on the principle of general humanity, but on the principle of sound policy, and from the most friendly regard to the Austrian empire itself,—it is, I say, devoutly to be wished that this great contest may be brought to a termination by some amicable arrangement between the contending parties, which shall, on the one hand, satisfy the national feelings of the Hungarians, and on the other hand, not to leave Austria another and a larger Poland within her empire."

The Vienna journals of the 5th instant supply us with news from Hungary of great importance, if true. It appears that on the 4th instant the Hungarians stole a march, and surprised the garrison of Raab. A sharp conflict ensued, which ended in the fortress and the city being occupied by the Hungarians, where they found 80.000 bushels of oats, 2400 head of cattle, and large stores of miscellaneous provisions, which they carried to the citadel of Comorn. Nor were these all the trophies of their victory, for they captured six guns, and took two companies of Austrian infantry prisoners. Klapka commanded the Hungarian troops, who afterwards quitted the city of Raab, and took up their abode in the fortress, where they seized the Vienna Mails.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE IN HUNGARY.—The London *Daily News* of the 10th inst. (second edition) contains the following news from a correspondent, brought by a courier from Galatz:—

"The Austro-Russian army, 60,000 strong, after occupying Hermanstadt and Cronstadt, and other small places, advanced to Sarcani. Bem collected 40,000 men, and charged against them. The battle ended in the complete defeat of the Imperialists. They fled precipitously, leaving 10,000 dead and wounded, and nearly all their artillery, and 8000 prisoners, among whom is General Aulemburg.—Bem then took possession of Hermanstadt and Cronstadt. In Gallicia, it is reported, Dembinski has gained a victory, and taken Gen. Freytag prisoner.

FRANCE.—The order recalling General Oudinot was despatched to Rome on the 8th inst. No successor is named, the general being ordered to hand over his command to the next senior officer. His conduct in re-establishing the ecclesiastical tribunals is the motive for recalling him, A portion of the Roman army is also recalled.

General Oudinot, as a salve to his wounded honour, is to be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The commissioners named by the Pope have arrived at Rome, and commenced proceedings by dissolving the whole of the Roman army, including even the troops which had remained faithful to the Pope. It is said that his Holiness has refused to return to Rome unless Austrian and Neapolitan troops garrison the city as well as the French.

☞ Members of the Agricultural Society and others interested in Agriculture, are requested to attend at the Mechanics' Institute on Friday next the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of meeting Professor Johnston, who is expected to arrive in this city on Thursday from Miramichi.—*New-Bruns.*

Professor Johnston, with Dr. Robb and James Brown, M. P. P., after visiting several of the most important parts of York and Carleton counties, have gone to the Northern Counties, returning to this City through Westmorland and King's. It is stated that the Professor is highly gratified with the apparent Agricultural capabilities of the country.

Professor Johnston will soon leave for New-York, to fulfil engagements there; but we learn he is expected to return to this Province in the autumn.

A statement in the New Brunswick Almanac for the present year, estimates the value of the Agricultural produce of the Province for the year 1847, at £811,360. In that year wheat and potatoes were both short crops; but as all the crops this year promise to be excellent both in quality and quantity, their total value must far exceed the above estimate of 1847.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor arrived in this city on Friday morning from Fredericton, and proceeded to Carleton, where Lady Head and family have for some weeks been residing.

CIRCUIT COURT.—On Monday 20th inst. John Haggerty was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary, for a felonious assault on His Worship the Mayor on the 12th July; and David Haggerty to six months' imprisonment in the common gaol, with hard labour, for an assault the same day on Alexander Bean.

The Special Presentment of the Grand Jury will be found in the last page of this paper.—The Court closed on Tuesday evening.

QUICK WORK!—The Express with the news by the steamer *Canada*, for the Associated American Press, performed the journey from Halifax to this City, via Digby, in 14½ hours, being the quickest trip yet made.—The Telegraph operator in this City, (Mr. Raymond,) transmitted upwards of 3000 words of the news to New-York in the short space of 3½ hours!

☞ The Controller of Customs and Navigation Laws at this port, in accordance with instructions recently received from London, will require every entry for the delivery of goods to contain, in addition to the particulars hitherto required, and previous to his signing the warrant for their delivery, the name of the "country of which the goods are the produce."

A public meeting was to take place at Yarmouth, N. S. a few days ago, to form a company to proceed to California.

FATHER MATHEW.—The Halifax Morning Chronicle states, that the combined Temperance Societies of that city have decided to invite the Rev. Father Mathew to visit Nove Scotia as early as convenient. His present engagements in the United States will probably occupy his time till next summer.

The steam-ship *America*, Capt. Harrison, sixty hours from New-York, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, and sailed in a few hours for Liverpool. She had 93 passengers for Europe, among whom are Mr. Rives, American Minister to France, and Mr. Barringer, Minister to Spain.

Packet ship Oxford, at New York from Liverpool, lost 19 steerage passengers, and two seamen by cholera, on the passage, all of whom died between the 2d and 9th inst.—Ship Huguenot, from Liverpool, also reported 14 deaths on her passage to New York.

ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—We learn that on Sunday night, an attempt was made to set fire to the work shop of Mr. James Howard, in the rear of his premises in King-street, but owing to providential circumstances the fire went out without doing any serious injury.—*New Bruns.*

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—During the last few days, the woods in the neighbourhood of the Musquash Lakes, and along the Bay shore to the westward, have been on fire, and as no rain has fallen for some time, the fires have spread to an alarming extent. At sunset on Saturday last, the smoke was so dense on the river that the steamers *New-Brunswick* and *St. John* found it impossible to run, and consequently had to anchor until daylight. Numerous market boats returning homewards, had likewise to remain in Grand Bay and along the river until daylight came, so dense and blinding was the smoke that persons in them could not tell where they were.—*Ib.*

The smoke was very dense and oppressive also for several hours on Sunday in and around this city.

THE SEASON.—During the last three weeks we have passed through the Counties in this Province and Nova Scotia lying on the southern route to Halifax, and with the exception of hay on the uplands, which in this Province may be reckoned half a crop, and in Nova Scotia a third, the prospects of the husbandman were never more promising.—The marshes are looking fine, and in all probability will yield abundantly; wheat, oats and potatoes, in fact every thing which was put into the ground, (and the farmers have acted wisely in sowing a variety of grains and roots,) all promise well; and so forward has been the season, that large quantities of wheat were cut during the past week, and we should imagine from appearances that it will be necessary for the reapers generally now to be in the field.

Intelligence which has reached us from the North and Southwest Branches, all coincide in the prosperous appearance of the crops; and in the counties of Gloucester and Restigouche they are represented to be most luxuriant, not excepting hay, which never yielded more abundantly. We hear nothing of the blight in the potatoes, and but little of the ravages of the weevil in the wheat.—Mr. Mungo Wilson, of Napan, informed us that he commenced cutting his wheat on Saturday last.—[Miramichi Gleaner, 21st.

AMERICAN SPECULATIONS.—Our neighbours of the adjoining Republic have entered our Province, and engaged in profitable speculations.—Large quantities of Flour and Indian Meal have been this season imported by them into Sackville and the Bend of Petitcodiac, and as the inhabitants were much in want of these articles, which were offered at rates far below the prices they were accustomed to pay, large sales were immediately effected; seeing the people were desirous to procure more, and their cash running short, the speculators with their accustomed sagacity, devised means to put them in possession of the needful. They entered into contracts for the supply of Ship Knees at entremely low prices; and we learn that at the present time upwards of 10,000 are now lying ready at the ports of Buctouche, Cocagne, Shediac, and the Bend of Petitcodiac, which in the course of a short time will be shipped for different ports of the United States.—*Miramichi Gleaner.*

LUMBER.—The Montreal *Gazette* says—The Americans have entered the market this season, and have, up to the present period, purchased upwards of a million feet of square timber. The price obtained has been fifteen to twenty per cent. above the Quebec quotations, and in addition to this higher rate the seller has only to deliver the lumber at Sorel. Large quantities of sawn lumber have also been disposed at an equal good figure.

NEW VESSELS.—Towed into the harbour on Tuesday, by the steamer Conqueror, a fine vessel of 121 tons, called the *Raven*, built at Quaco, by the Messrs. Washburn, for Capt. Edward Hippisley, of this City.

On Thursday by the Steamer Maid of Erin, a new ship of 1015 tons, called the *Eudocia*, built at Digby, by E. J. Budd, Esq., under the superintendence of Mr. Robert Smith, for Messrs. J. & R. Reed, of this City. For beauty of model and durability of workmanship this fine vessel