



# The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, AUGUST 14, 1849.

The Halifax Mail per steam-ship *Arcturion*, in 94 days to Halifax, with dates to the 28th instant, was received in this City by the Post Office Express on Wednesday evening. The *Arcturion* brought out 57 passengers, 30 of whom were for New York.

The steam-ship *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 11th inst., and having made the passage from New York, including her stay at Halifax, in ten days—the shortest that has ever been achieved.

Commercial affairs, during the week, have presented no feature requiring particular remark. Trade prospects generally continue to improve rather than otherwise, and appearances indicate that business will continue active and healthy.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts continue satisfactory, and in cotton and woolen goods a fair business is going forward. Breadstuffs, in all the principal markets, have continued in limited demand, during the week, and prices of most articles have still a downward tendency, which results, mainly from increased confidence, which now amounts almost to a certainty, that the crops throughout Great Britain will, under the continued influence of favourable weather, meet the highest expectations of the public.

The current value of Flour is as follows:—Western Canal, per bbl., 22s. to 25s.; Philadelphia, 24s. 6d. to 24s.; Baltimore, 24s. to 24s. 6d.; Ohio, 25s. to 26s.; sour, 22s. 6d. to 23s.

After the arrival of the *Hibernia*, some speculative demand for cotton springing up, but the subsequent receipt of intelligence by the Overland mail tended to impart a less active tone to the trade, and on Thursday and Friday the market was very quiet, and for common qualities of American, was a shade easier.

The money market is steady and Consols have maintained their value during the week—having fluctuated from 92½ to 93½, at which they closed, for money and account, on Friday.

From Canton, commercial news is satisfactory so far as regards a revival in trade. Business had begun to return into its usual channels. A large amount of produce had been shipped for England, and the market was quiet.

The Cholera has become alarmingly prevalent in England. By the official reports, which, it is said, do not give one half the cases, there were 678 deaths in London last week against 239 the week previous. In Liverpool, the rate of mortality is greater by 100 per cent. than during the rage of the fever in 1847.

On August 14th, the cholera epidemic, which broke out in the corresponding week, last year, and the fatal effects of the disease have been somewhat abated along the Southern coast.

It was settled that Parliament would be prorogued on the 31st ult., and that the Queen would embark for Ireland, where the people are said to be on tiptoe to hail her presence, on the 1st of August.

**HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.**—The Royal Squadron, consisting of the *Queen Victoria* and *Albatross*, Captain Lord A. Fitz Clarence, G.C.H., with Her Majesty's Prince Albert, and the Court on board, attended by the steam squadron, will leave Cork on Wednesday next, for the purpose of visiting the residence of Mr. Brown, Consul of the United States, was visited by some French soldiers in order to make an arrest. The soldiers had no respect to the American flag, but insulted the Consul's wife, and wounded one of his servants, and withdrew.

**PARIS, July 20.**—The French Government has received the following communication from the Emperor:—  
"General Order to the Minister of War:—  
"Rome, July 16, Midday.—The re-establishment of the authority of the Pope was proclaimed yesterday in the residence of the Emperor. The Emperor, in the name of the Emperor, has proclaimed the Pope's authority, and has ordered the troops and the garrison to be withdrawn from the city of Rome."

**HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.**  
A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in London at the London Tavern, to express public sympathy with the efforts being made by the Hungarians for the achievement of their independence, and to urge upon the English Ministers of the Crown the recognition of the *de facto* Government. It is mentioned as a singular fact that a Quaker moved the first resolution, which would go to prove that the wrongs of Hungary are appreciated extensively when they overcome, in a meeting of the Peace Society, something like an absence of sympathy, which was strikingly evidenced by the meeting, when one of the speakers, instead of mincing expressions of sympathy, boldly proposed to aid the Magyars by taking up arms against Austria and Russia. The scene which ensued defies description. The whole assembly, packed together together to suffocation, rose as one man, and to use the well-known expression of Byron, was "the yell of war in the London Tavern" shouted more vehemently. The petition, agreed to by the meeting, has been laid before Parliament, and elicited an interesting debate on the affairs of Hungary. Lord Palmerston demonstrated the impossibility of the government's interference, except by urging the belligerents, for their own interests' sake, to come to some reasonable accommodation.

It is calculated that up to the hour of the very latest intelligence from the seat of war there are only reasons for entertaining the greatest confidence in the strength and glory of the Hungarians, who, under the enthusiasm created by Kossuth, are routing in all directions the formidable armaments of two stupendous despotisms.

It is difficult to describe intelligently the military operations of the contending armies, as all the accounts from Vienna to the 21st ult. are exceedingly confused and contradictory. It is admitted on all hands that the treacherous Ban of Croatia, Jelachich, has been completely defeated by the Magyars, under Ben.

Ben has entered Zombor amidst the acclamations of the people, and is now at the head of one hundred thousand men, in complete possession of the south of Hungary.

**More Triumphs in Hungary.**—Another battle has been fought by the Russians and Hungarians. Dembinski has achieved another victory at Duna Kess, midway between Pesth and Waizen.

Ben at the head of 50,000 men, had, after four days' fighting, relieved Peterwardein.

The news from all parts of Hungary is most favourable to the cause of the Magyars.

The following is a still later account:—  
"Three successive bulletins from Ben, announced the capture of Brickitz, the retreat of the Russians, his pursuit, and their defeat after a seven hours' battle; his entrance into Valdenford, and his holding in enemy in the defile of Borgo without assistance from the Hungarians at Kalsburgh."

Other accounts say that the Russians have retreated to Cronstadt, and that Ben was preparing to attack them. It appears to have completed command of the south.

The correspondents of the Vienna journals say that the Hungarian force at the south is reckoned at 100,000 men.—*Interpool Journal.*

Between the 14th November, 1848, and 1st August, 1849, the number of vessels cleared for and from United States ports, 3,015; from European ports, 14—total 407.

invalid soldiers on board. She is intended to ply between Boston, Mass., and New York, and will be in Liverpool and Havre.

**ALFRED THE GREAT.**—This year is the thousandth anniversary of the birth of King Alfred at Wantage, in Berkshire. It is said that a committee of English and American gentlemen are about to organize a "grand national jubilee" at Wantage, in honor of the Anglo-Saxon hero.

**MR. HUDSON'S ESTATE.**—The following is an authentic estimate of Mr. Hudson's estate now being, or about being brought under the hammer—London, August 14, 1849:—  
Oxon Grange, £80,000; Newby Park, £22,000; Gibraltar House, at Albert Gate, £18,000; being a total amount invested in real estate and houses about a value of £700,000.

**A TRADING PRINCESS.**—The Journal du Havre of July 17 says:—"For some days every one has been able to perceive, in the roadstead in front of the bathing establishment of Fécamp, a large steamer. This vessel, named the *William*, belongs to the Princess of Orange, who is at present at Dieppe, for the benefit of bathing. This steamer is about, it is said, to proceed to Palestine. The Princess of Orange is expected to proceed where she passes in her yacht. Independently of this steamer, the Princess possesses, we are informed, eleven steamers, which trade for her with England, Russia and the Netherlands. Her revenue is estimated at three millions of francs."

It was reported in the French Legislative Assembly on Wednesday that the Pope proposed to visit Paris, and that the President of the Republic and his Ministers would proceed to Bourges to meet him.

M. Guizot, ex-Minister of the ex-King of France, he landed at Havre from Southampton in the steamer *Princess* on the 21st ult. on his way to his property at Havre. He was received on landing by M. Pescator, the celebrated tobacco contractor under the late government. Guizot, it is said, was occupied, on landing, by the lookings and hisings of the whole population.

**ROME.**  
Under the military rule of General Oudinot, order and general tranquility prevails at the city of Rome. All public acts are now rendered in the name of the Pope. His Holiness still continues at Gaeta, but, beyond the fact that he will remain there till after the accession of the Queen of Naples, nothing seems known. It is said that he will afterwards proceed to Rome, in the full and unrestricted possession of both temporal and spiritual authority, and that the priesthood around him, having learnt nothing from their past misfortunes, resolutely refuse all concessions to the popular party. It is not stated how the French army is to be paid, but it is reported that Russia has agreed to lend his Holiness ten millions with interest, the principal to be repaid at the rate of half a million annually.

Garibaldi was at Orvieto on the 17th, and levied a tribute of 3,000 crowns on the inhabitants; after which he took up a position in the neighbourhood of Ficule.

The conduct of the French soldiers in Rome is likely to lead to some unpleasantness between the French Republic and that of the United States of America. It appears that the residence of Mr. Brown, Consul of the United States, was visited by some French soldiers in order to make an arrest. The soldiers had no respect to the American flag, but insulted the Consul's wife, and wounded one of his servants, and withdrew.

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**CIRCUIT COURT.**—The business of the August Circuit Court for the City and County of St. John, which opened in this City on Tuesday last, is rapidly advancing, under the superintendence of His Honor Mr. Justice CARTER, the presiding Judge. Of 41 cases on the Civil Docket, 35 have already been disposed of; of which 16 have been actually tried, and 19 otherwise settled or withdrawn.

At noon this day only six causes remained for trial. The Criminal business, however, is heavy, and will probably occupy the Court for a week or two further. Yesterday, two cases of Misdemeanour, (both being "concealment of the birth of an illegitimate child") were tried, and the prisoners both acquitted, from insufficiency of evidence. The Criminal trials will probably be resumed to-morrow.

An extra Jury has been summoned for Thursday next, and is expected to sit in the Court. Mr. Justice PARKER will assist in conducting the business, by holding an auxiliary Court.

**NEW BRUNSWICK COLONIAL ASSOCIATION.**—At a Meeting of the "New-Brunswick Colonial Association," held on Monday evening the 13th inst., the following Gentlemen were elected Officers:—

- Hon. CHARLES SIMONS, President.
- Hon. John Robertson, Vice Presidents.
- Doctor R. Bayard, F. A. Wiggins, Esq., Secretaries.
- John W. Gullis, Charles Waters, Treasurers.
- S. L. Talley, Joseph W. Lawrence, Edward Allison, Dr. Botsford, Edmund Kaye, Robert Jardine, Directors.
- John M. Robinson, John Wislart, William Thomson, George Thomas.

**SPED.**—The fine steamer *Reindeer* performed the trip from Indian Town to Fredericton, on Wednesday last, in six hours and twenty minutes, including several stoppages—and to be the quickest passage ever made.

The steamer *Maid of Erin*, Capt. Leavitt, which was wrecked on the 21st inst., while lying at anchor in the harbour on the 6th June, having been thoroughly refitted in fine style, and much improved in appearance, proceeded on Saturday morning last to Eastport, to meet the steamer *Admiral* from Plymouth, and to sail on the night of the 21st.

The *Maid of Erin* left again this morning for Eastport, and will hereafter leave every Tuesday and Friday morning as formerly, to connect with the *Admiral*—the latter boat making two trips a week between Boston and Eastport.

**SHIPWRECK.**—The barque Governor Douglas, 434 tons, Capt. Locke, which sailed from this port for Plymouth on the 21st inst., and was completely waterlogged, was abandoned by the crew on the 7th inst., in lat. 43.40 N. lon. 55.40 W., and were taken on board the brig *Eclipse*, of Halifax, from Liverpool and Windsor, and landed at this port yesterday morning.

The Halifax Record of Saturday states that the Schooner *Brothers*, Capt. McKenzie, of St. John, N. B., from Cumberland, for Kuncorn, England, struck on Sable Island on the night of the 21st ult. in a thick fog, with strong gale from S. S. W. Vessel, with cargo of deals, total wreck. Crew saved and arrived at Halifax per Government schr. *Daring*.

**THE REV. A. STEWART** has been appointed Clerk to the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School at New Brunswick, upon the resignation of J. W. Boyd, Esq.

The Address of the "BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE" to the inhabitants of Canada, will be found in full in another part of this paper, and is worthy of perusal.

We learn that His Lordship the Bishop came down from Fredericton on Saturday last in the steamer "Beaufort," and preached at King's and St. John's. His Lordship preached at King's on Sunday forenoon to a large and respectable congregation, amongst whom were several of our citizens. He returned to Hampton and Kingston by the *Reindeer* on Saturday.

His Lordship proceeded to Springfield on Sunday afternoon, where he also preached, and we understand it is his Lordship's intention to visit Fredericton before his return to the Episcopal City.—*New-Brun.*

We understand that the Presbytery of New-Brunswick, in adhering to the Westminster Standards, will meet in St. Stephen's Hall, in this City, on Thursday next the 16th inst., for the purpose of inducing the Rev. John Thomson into the Pastoral charge of the Free Church congregation at this place, which is now being held by Mr. Worsnip in the above Hall. Public worship will begin at 11 o'clock; after which the Presbytery will proceed to lay the foundation stone of a new Church, at present in course of erection in Sidney street, for the above congregation.—*Coventry.*

**SECURITY OF SEAMEN.**—There is again a great scarcity of seamen at this port, and which must increase, unless some steps are now fitting out, shall be despatched. A notice of this fact by newspapers to the Westward, would doubtless induce unemployed seamen to make their way hither, where they may calculate upon immediate employment and high wages.—*Id.*

**LICENSE TO SOLEMNIZE MARRIAGE.**—The Royal Gazette of 1st instant publishes the Act which has been passed by the Legislature of this Province in April last, upon the petition of the Western New-Brunswick Baptist Association, authorizing a License for Solemnizing Marriage to be extended to the Rev. Edward B. Verry, which has received Her Majesty's confirmation, and is now in force. He may therefore now legally perform this duty. The occasion of this special Act was that the General Act restricted the privilege to British-born subjects.—*Christianity.*

**NEW VESSELS.**—Two new vessels have been towed into the harbour this week—the *Barque Jettez*, a fine vessel in every respect, built at Saint John River, by Mr. William Jenkins, for Capt. John W. Lovitt, and the *Barque William*, built at St. Hubert, by Jacob Freze, Esq.—*New-Brun.*

**LAUNCH.**—On Saturday last there was launched from the building yard belonging to Charles Macpherson, Esq. of Fredericton, a fine copper fastened launch of 254 tons, D. M., called the "Cluny," built for Mr. Macpherson, by Mr. Absolom Thibault, from the best materials to be found in the country. For strength, symmetry, and workmanship, the Cluny will bear comparison with the finest vessels of her class registered in Saint John, in a style which reflects great credit on the artist.—*Head Quarters.*

We never saw such a small show of timber in the River as we witnessed on Tuesday last. There was a large Log or Timber in front of the City, and unless we should have uncommonly heavy rains, the tide that runs in the small stream, will in a small time of being got away during the present season.—*Federicton Rep.*

Agreeably to public notice, Tenders were received by the Provincial Secretary, on Wednesday last, for the Public Printing, for the next four years. We believe there were no competitors, except the Queen's Printer and Mr. Phillips; and we have further learned proposals which are exceedingly low and comprehensive, as to such an extent, that Mr. Secretary and Mr. Wetmore are rather puzzled to find the lowest. Mr. Phillips' Tenders is somewhere about 25 1/2 per cent. less than the former, and we have no doubt we understand that Mr. Simpson's is higher; but the latter is much lower in the Appendix. Under these circumstances, we can only say, that the successful candidate will have made a fortunate escape, as such a rate is not worth having.—*Id.*

## PUBLIC MEETING AT DORCHESTER.

[From the Courier.]

Parliament to previous notice, a public meeting was held at the Court House in Dorchester, on Friday the 31st inst., when it was presided over by the Hon. A. E. Botsford, Esq., assisted by the Hon. W. K. Gilbert, Esq., and the Hon. William Crane, Esq., who acted as Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Crane, on taking the chair, spoke to the following effect:—  
"The object which this meeting has in view is to take into consideration the unparalleled condition of affairs in this country, and to devise some general plan by which the great depression which exists may be removed, and a depression which all ranks and all classes feel to an extent hitherto never experienced in this country. The causes which have produced this must be obvious to us all; but the remedy to be adopted requires careful consideration. Much of the extent to which we are now suffering is due to circumstances which are not in our power to alter, and which, however, by the disturbed state of Europe, whereby trade has been much affected and paralyzed; and besides we have had the loss of our fisheries, and the loss of our trade, particularly the potato, for some years past. But, after all, he could not but ascribe our chief difficulty to the policy of Great Britain, which has been progressing in one direction for upwards of twenty years under the leadership of Joseph Hume, and which was based on the doctrine that the colonies were merely incumbrances and an expense to the mother country; and the free trade system applied to the colonies, and the colonies were to be treated as a mere market for our goods."

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