

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

CHEERING NEWS—BUSINESS PROSPERING—CROPS IN A VERY PROMISING STATE.

The English Mail Express arrived at St. John on Thursday morning about 7 o'clock. The steamer arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening, after a passage of a little better than ten days. We are indebted to Willmer & Smith's European Times for the news that follows.

STATE OF TRADE.

We continue to have a fair business going forward in all departments of trade and commerce. The Produce markets are fairly supplied, and, notwithstanding the receipt of more satisfactory news from the continent, exporters are not extensive operators. Orders can therefore be executed on rather low terms. A reduction in the value of Sugar and Coffee is apparent. There are large deliveries for home trade purposes, and export clearances are also greater than they were for some time past. Cotton continues to meet a good demand both from the home trade and speculators. Prices are again higher. In Bread-stuffs there is much firmness, and holders look for higher prices. The market for provision has manifested greater activity. Metals are in steady but not extensive request. The reports received from the manufacturing districts are still encouraging. Much activity prevails, and the operatives in both woollen and manufactured goods are fully employed. Money is still in abundance, and offered at a low rate of interest. The market for English Securities has been active, and prices have an advancing tendency.

Cotton has again advanced since the sailing of the Caledonia.—A rise of one eighth of a penny per lb. has been paid for nearly all descriptions. The committee of Brokers, which held their meeting yesterday, declared the prices of fair Cotton as follows.—Up-land and Mobile 5d, and Orleans 5 1/4d. The price of middling Orleans was fixed at 4 3/4d to 4 7/8d per lb. A brisk and active demand has prevailed throughout the past week, and the sales amount to no less than 32,530 bales.

THE CHOLERA.

The Cholera still prevails in London and in many parts of the United Kingdom. The European Times says—Justice Colman fell a victim on Wednesday last. In the municipal arrangements to provide against the calamity we perceive that all the great city hospitals are thrown open to the afflicted, and the expense is borne by the corporation of London. The disease has appeared in a very fatal form at Southampton, and it seems to be hovering over the whole of the South coast, but in Manchester and the neighbouring districts it has slightly increased. In our town we regret to state, that the deaths are on the increase, the report of the district medical officers shows that the deaths during the last week were more than double the average of the season, being 445 against 378 and 316 the two previous weeks. From Cholera there were 201 deaths against 179 and 19 the two previous weeks. Of the deaths from Cholera 175 were in the parish of Liverpool, and of those 97 were in Vauxhall and Exchange wards, which we may mention to those not intimate with the locality, are in the low and damp parts of the town tenanted chiefly by the poor. From Scotland, where it raged so fearfully some months ago, we learn nothing to give us alarm. In Paris it has decreased in virulence to a great extent.—In fact the late re-appearance of the malady may perhaps be ascribed in some degree to the extreme heat of the weather which has prevailed during the last fortnight.—The mean height of the barometer last week was 29.799. Monday, the 9th inst., in London, was described as one of the hottest days ever experienced in the metropolis; and in our own part of the country the heat is no less excessive. The thermometer stood at noon in the shade at 86 deg. Fahrenheit; exposed to the sun it rose to 120 deg. in fifteen minutes. The ripening effects of this weather upon the corn must be very great, and unless some adverse change takes place the harvest, in all parts of England, Ireland and Scotland, will be very early and most abundant.

IRELAND.

The State Prisoners—The Queen's Visit—Great Distress—Clearing Prospects of the Crops.

All doubts respecting the destiny of the Irish State convicts are now effectually removed; these unfortunate men finally quitted their native shores on Monday, the 9th inst., on board H. M. S. Swift, bound for Australia. The Government order for their deportation reached Richmond Bridewell about noon, and all the preliminary arrangements having been made for their removal, Mr. W. S. O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, Mr. M'Manus, and Mr. O'Donoghue took an affecting farewell of their relatives and friends, stepped into the Government van which was ready for them, and under a strong escort were driven to the Pigeon House, thence a boat in waiting soon put them on board a tender, which conveyed them to the Swift, which was immediately towed out of the Kingstown harbour.—A considerable concourse of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of the prison to witness their departure, but as far as we can learn, no manifestation of public feeling took place. Indeed, after their removal, every thing relapsed into its ordinary course, and political excitement in Ireland appears altogether to have subsided. An opinion prevails in many quarters that if these misguided men had admitted their error, and had unequivocally thrown themselves upon the clemency of Government, giving their assurances to abandon politics, and to devote their energies to peaceful pursuits, that the ignominious punishment which they are doomed to suffer, at a distance from their home and friends, would have been remitted, and that, after some little time, they would have been restored to liberty. The Government would have gladly advised the Queen to pardon them all unconditionally if such a feeling of regret or repentance had been exhibited. But evil counsel has prevailed; up to the last, under a false estimate of their power, influence, and political designs, they have rejected all compromise; and they seem to have courted death in order that they might acquire the glory of being political martyrs. This consolation is denied them; they have been banished for life, and except by their relatives, and a limited circle of friends, will be wholly forgotten in the excitement of the rejoicings, in the ensuing month, at the Queen's visit to Ireland. Active preparations are making in Cork, Dublin, and Belfast, to

celebrate the advent of her Majesty with becoming splendour. In the discussions of the municipalities, upon the proper way to give a suitable reception to the Queen, one or two "Repealers" exhibit a little Irish propensity to rail at royalty, and abuse the Queen's Ministers for granting only £50,000 to the destitute in Ireland; but these are, fortunately, rare exceptions to the general loyal feeling which prevails. Within the last week, the accounts from some of the south-western districts are of the most deplorable character. All the work houses are filled to repletion; but hundreds, indeed thousands of persons, appear to be actually without the means of keeping life and soul together, and until the crops are available, which we are happy to learn will be very early, the distress will be severe almost beyond example. It is, however, consoling to anticipate that the harvest throughout the country will be abundant.

We have heard nothing more of the re-appearance of the potato disease; and if the weather in Ireland is as beautiful as it is in England, every well-grounded hope may be entertained that abundance of food will be accessible to the vast population of both countries, at prices unprecedently moderate. In the meantime the attention of Parliament is most exclusively occupied with Irish affairs. Whilst the Scotch members complain that only four hours consecutively, have been devoted to a Scotch debate (the Marriage Bill) during the session, Ireland is the theme of discussion almost every evening, and is always brought in incidentally, whenever an opportunity arises.

FRANCE.

We know not whether the present duress which reigns throughout France is the result of happiness or content, but certainly from the heightened excitement of the last 18 months our neighbours have descended into the very depths of political apathy and indifference. The elections for Paris have taken place since our last, and not more than one-half of the electors have exercised their electional rights. The Democratical and Social party has been distracted by dissensions, the usual results of defeat, and thus the Moderate party has gained a vast majority, having returned the whole of their eleven candidates for the department of the Seine. M. Marrast has again lost his election, but M. Lamartine has been seated for the Loiret; and the Moderate candidates have been successful in the other departments. In the Legislative Assembly a vague vote of thanks was proposed, at the instigation of Ministers to the army for their services before Rome, but the Montagnards, refusing all praise to the Ministers, defeated the vote by withdrawing from the Chamber, the majority being 370 against 2.

ROME.

The occupation of Rome by the French troops is now fully accomplished. On the 3d instant the French troops entered the city, and on the 5th the castle of St Angelo was delivered into their hands. It is now evident that the Romans defended the city to the last with astonishing bravery, but the success of the French in taking bastion 8 was so decisive, and the loss of life on the part of the Romans so considerable, that the Triumvirs very prudently capitulated. Whilst the French entered the city on one side, Garibaldi quitted it on the other at the head of about 5000 men. Some say that he has taken the road to Terracina, others to the mountains of Naples, there to carry on a guerilla warfare. Mazzini has taken refuge on board a British man-of-war. The French, on entering the city, were tolerably well received, but in the Corso a group assembled with a cap of liberty surmounted on a flag. A few missiles were thrown, and once shots were fired, but in the end the French took up their quarters peaceably. The clubs were at once shut up; the extreme journals suppressed; the Constituent Assembly dissolved; about 268 foreigners, all those who had taken part in the struggle, expelled; a municipality elected; and military tribunals formed to adjudicate upon crimes against life and property. The cap of liberty was removed by the French, and a state of siege declared.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, July 13.—There has arrived here as yet only about half the quantity of square timber that came forward during the like period last year. The sales since the 1st inst. are comprised in 8 cargoes of St. John Timber and Deals, viz.—Yellow Pine at 1d per inch, and in some instances 1-4d below the inches. Birch from 14d to 16d per ft. Spruce deals £6 10s to £7 10s according to the quality. Pine Boards £9 2s 6d per standard. Sleepers—Two parcels St. John Haematac 10x 5 at 3s 3d each.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.

Sir,—In my last letter, I alluded to an effort being made by sundry persons to alienate the feelings of the people of this Province from the mother country, and turn them into a channel leading to an amalgamation with the neighbouring Republic. And, as it is advisable in all cases to "look before you leap," we will first enquire into the causes which may have suggested such an idea; and secondly whether annexation be the only remedial alternative. The refusal of the Home government to encourage the manufacture of our staple, lumber, by placing a protective duty on that imported from the Baltic, is, perhaps, in the whole category of grievances the greatest; and has been the main cause of the present depressed state of trade, and primogenitor of the thousand and one evils which surround us. The average distance which lumber is conveyed from the different ports on the Baltic to England, is about 500 miles and that from this Province, about four times that distance. But if you ask the shipper of timber from the Baltic, the amount of expense necessarily incurred in the transportation of a cargo from thence to England, you will find the chances in the English market are about equal; and considering fees chargeable by the Danish government on all ships trading in the Baltic, and the superior

quality of our lumber, such is really the case. If the expenses of transportation are equal, and our lumber is admitted to be of a superior quality, why can we not compete successfully and command a remunerating price for our labour? the reasons are as follows:—The greater part of the supplies required for lumbering operations in this Province are imported, and for which money has to be paid; and seldom indeed it is the case that our importations for the year, of Flour, Pork, Corn-meal, and other articles, from the United States alone, do not exceed in value, our exports in lumber. And here follows another extreme, Broad-cloth, Silks, Satins, and various other et ceteras of foreign manufacture, and dress of the newest pattern and latest fashion, is the standard for respectability, while he who is nature's nobleman wearing his homespun, and contented with the homely fare which the land of his birth or adoption yields in abundance, is too often treated with contumely and placed on the lowest seat at the feast. Contrast our proceedings in this important matter, with the inhabitants of the countries bordering on the Baltic, and the riddle is solved. With them the coarse brown bread of their own manufacture is eaten with a relish which the pampered consumers of the best Genesee in this Province seldom enjoy. The chief part of their clothing also is home manufacture, and worn with an air of honest independence; and though degrading it may be for the people of this part of Her Majesty's dominion to be placed thus in juxtaposition with the Swede, the Dane, or the German, yet it is nevertheless true, that our extravagance and misconduct have reduced us to the humiliating position of seeking a connection with a country which has ever been a confessed enemy to everything British. But there is yet a remedy, a path which if pursued will lead to glory. A firm determination to live within our means—to encourage by every means in our power, native talent and domestic manufacture—cast away the empty, high sounding titles which those having wealth or aristocratic notions lay claim to; and let those be the nobility of the country, those the true patriots, who engage themselves actively in developing its resources. Then would the property of the Annexationist in St. John and elsewhere, be enhanced by legitimate means—then would there be no necessity for declaiming against the British Government, but everything as in the day of our most flowing prosperity go "merry as a marriage bell." To render this scheme more practicable, an union of the Provinces is of the first importance. A high road through the Canadas to the Bay of Fundy, dovetailing, as it were, all the cities, towns, and villages in its course, would open an immense traffic through the Provinces, create an unity of interest, and tend to bind more indissolubly the tie of British connexion. "But," says one, "the means for accomplishing this work is not at our command." The investing capital in an enterprise of public utility has been, until very recently, studiously avoided, and it is a question of easy solution, whether our merchants who frequently have their ten or fifteen thousand pounds worth of lumber "hung up" on some brook to go eventually to an over-stocked market, would not have been equally safe; if we say nothing of the thousands of pounds squandered annually in legislating on matters comparatively worthless; the increase of trade, and the mutual benefit derived by opening the navigation of the River St. John, and making a water communication with Canada, would ensure to either Province a speedy return for the outlay. These are some of the prospects which ought to stimulate any native of the Province, who may have the smallest spark of vigour or nationality in his composition; and the departure of those in whom such may have ceased to exist, will not only be relieving the country of an incubus, but their return at some future day, as respectable tradesmen, in the United States they may be entitled to the name of—may yet enable them to aid in their country's elevation.

SPIRIT OF 1783.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.]

Sir & Brother,—I beg to hand you an account of the proceedings of the Orangemen, at Andover, on the 12th instant. You are aware that the day was fine and hot, and the heat became particularly oppressive when upwards of five hundred persons were congregated together; but to give you a brief description of our procession, I must say it was really magnificent, we walked down to the River de Chate, to meet our Brethren from Wicklow, No. 95; both numbers returned to salute No. 53 belonging to the Tobique, and when we all met at Squire Baird's, the scene was an imposing one. Vehicles of all descriptions, decorated with the colours of the day, the Orangemen beautifully dressed with the different ensigns of the order, the sun sparkling on them with the utmost brilliancy, all formed a brilliant scene. The three numbers joined together in rotation, with the spectators, formed a line which extended a mile in length. Hill and dale, glen and copse, mountain and forest gave echoing sounds to the tunes of the Boyne Water, and other appropriate airs from our rustic amateur Band. After taking a short walk we regaled ourselves with a goodly refreshment, listened to a sermon from a Reverend gentleman, who volunteered his services on the occasion; we had several speeches and orations from many of the Brethren, some alluding to the rise and progress of Orangism in the mother country, and in all the British dominions, others adverting to by gone days, the siege of Londonderry, &c. &c. When the bright luminary of Heaven was sinking his shining face beyond the shades of the forest, we bid our brethren farewell, congratulating one another that all went off in peace, quietness and unanimity. With our colours floating in the air we gave three cheers for our beloved Queen, the Orange Institution, our Brethren all over the world, the Hon. the Earl of Inniskillen, and many other distinguished personages at home and abroad, supporters of the Orange cause, thus ended the 12th day of July 1849 in Andover.

Andover, 13 July, 1849.

W. N. M.