

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

The steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, in about 11 days from Liverpool, having left on the 21st ult. She brought upwards of 130 passengers, among them Jenny Lind. The excitement of her reception at New York was immense, and the enthusiasm was great. She bowed repeatedly to the crowd, and seemed highly delighted and in excellent spirits. At Liverpool they had great difficulty in getting Jenny Lind on board, the excitement was so great to take a farewell of her, and a special steamer had to be engaged to take her on board. She made herself extremely agreeable the whole passage, and on one occasion gave a concert for the benefit of the sailors, which realized £70 sterling. She proceeded at once to the Irving House.

There has been a decline in Cotton in the Liverpool market.

The money market in London is extremely quiet, but somewhat tighter. Consols, 96 1/8 a 3/8.

The Corn market was very quiet, and prices were without any change, except for Indian Corn, which was 6d. per quarter lower.

The favourable accounts of the commerce of France are confirmed by private letters.

The wheat crop in England is thought to be below the average, and a great portion of the potato crop, it is feared, will be lost.

The accounts from Schleswig represent a complete suspension of the operations of both armies in the field, but the general impression is that the stillness will not be of long duration. Some of the new German recruits are said to be already murmuring at the inactivity to which they are compelled to submit.

Advices from Belgium state that a large tract of the country presents a most melancholy harvest scene. For nearly 60 miles all the lowlands are flooded and the corn floating about. Thousands of acres of water stretch on each side of the railway, and might be taken for lakes, were it not for the rows of trees that mark the margins of the submerged fields.

The Austrian Government has rejected the proposition of the Lombardo-Venetian deputies, relative to the loan of 120,000,000 florins, the Government not wishing to pledge itself not to issue any paper money in those provinces.

The reception of the President of the French in the provinces continues to be of the most enthusiastic character.

DENMARK.—The Morganiatic marriage of the King of Denmark, on the 7th of this month, with Mlle. Rasmussen, who was formerly a milliner, is confirmed, and it is stated she exercises great power over the King. She was raised to the rank of Baroness Danner.

STILL LATER!

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!

The Royal Mail steamer Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Wednesday morning last, at 10 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday the 24th Aug., three days later. The following synopsis of the news was received at the News Room.

The steamer Canada had not arrived when the Hibernia sailed.

Since the sailing of the last steamer there has been considerable fluctuating in the Commercial affairs of the Kingdom, caused principally by the news from India and China, which was at first stated to be of a depressing character, but it is not actually so; and by the close of the week matters had again assumed their wonted firm aspect, and business was as brisk as ever. All the manufacturers and operatives engaged in every department of the Cotton trade were fully employed, and at remunerative rates, both of prices and wages.

The politics of the United States at present occupy a large share of attention in England. The leading London Journals have devoted large space in commenting upon the more important matters which have lately occupied the attention of the Legislature at Washington, especially the Compromise Bill, the Bill providing a local Government for the territory of Utah, and the various measures which have been proposed since the defeat of the Omnibus Bill.

Her Majesty had sailed for Scotland, and was paying a visit to the King of Belgium by the way. The Royal Squadron arrived at Ostend on Thursday morning, and would leave again on Friday for Leith.

The London Daily News, in speaking of the Collins line of Steamers, highly commends the Americans for having succeeded in producing a safe and rapid line of sea-going Steamships.

The Africa of the Cunard line was expected in Liverpool on the 8th inst., and is advertised to take her departure for New York on the 6th October.

The Crops in Ireland are said to be abundant. It is now generally believed the potato blight will prove to be less general than was anticipated.

The Harvest in England is well advanced, and the yield is fully equal to the most sanguine expectations.

FRANCE.—The affairs of this Republic appear to be yet in a very feverish state. A serious attempt at insubordination had exhibited itself among the National Guard at Boulogne, and they had been dispersed in consequence; when their arms were taken, it was found their Bayonets had been newly sharpened.

There is much activity in the Government foundry at Nantes. The machinery for three war steamers is nearly complete, one of 120 horse power, one of 400 horse power, and a 100 gun ship of the line, fitted with a screw of 500 horse power.

Several discoveries of Socialist pamphlets, fire arms, and gun powder, have lately been made concealed in different places, and in one was found directions for making gunpowder on a new principle, at a small expense.

The President in the course of his tour delivered a speech at Lyons, in which he did not attempt to conceal his great desire by any means to prolong his term of power,

and his determination, strenuously to oppose any rival who may pretend to the throne of France. This speech was brought under the notice of the permanent Committee by the Mountain party, and has created considerable commotion—by some it is deemed as unconstitutional.

The President's progress had been seriously interrupted at Besaunon. It appears he was attending a ball at that place, and as he entered the building, large crowds assembled, and gave unmistakable evidence of a sinister intention. They entered the ball room and drove out all the dancers, the President and his staff being among the number. The troops were called out, and finally cleared the ball room at the point of the bayonet, and by this means the riot was quelled. It is stated that the Swiss and French Socialists were the leading parties in this affair; and that considering the character of the places which the President has visited, he has got off as well as he could have expected.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The latest accounts from the seat of war state that a skirmish had taken place on the 18th, midway between Schleswig and Rensburg, between the outposts of the Holstein and Danish armies; the former advanced against the latter and drove them from their position at Krott, and then fell back into their former position. The loss if any is not stated.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—It is stated that the people of Hungary are becoming more reconciled to their new Government, but the nobles of both Hungary and Austria were very much discontented.

Great difficulties have arisen respecting the coronation of the Emperor; the chief question being whether, as has hitherto been the custom, he shall be crowned in all the Provinces, or whether he shall be crowned once for all at Vienna, as Emperor of Austria. The Cabinet are in favor of the latter, while the provinces fiercely maintain the former as a right. It is thought, however, he will not be crowned this year. The German dispute still occupies considerable attention.

ASIA AND TURKEY.—The cholera still continues its ravages in Turkey to a very great extent. There is nothing new from the insurrectionary provinces.

GERMANY.—The conference which was opened at the beginning of July will continue throughout August, and will not then probably have finished the business before them. There appears a great want of unanimity among its members, in regard to the modification proposed by Prussia in the tariff of the Zollverein. The Cabinet of Berlin has formally resolved to decline the invitation of Austria to join the Federal diet.

There is nothing of importance from Spain, Portugal, or Italy.

Several heavy failures are reported at Hamburg.

THE RAILWAY.—We see by the Halifax papers that the meeting held there to receive the report of the Delegation, was a most enthusiastic one, every thing appearing to be progressing favorably. The meeting passed resolutions commending the scheme to the people of Nova Scotia, and recommending Halifax as the only suitable place for the terminus. A resolution was also passed, to address the Lieutenant Governor, praying him to recommend the Provincial Parliament to build the entire line through Nova Scotia. In his reply to the petition, His Excellency remarks—

“Be assured that my Government will approach this great question without delay, and with an earnestness commensurate with its deep importance; and that it will afford me very sincere gratification to identify myself with this work, and to become, in any way, personally instrumental in realizing the hopes entertained by the citizens of Halifax.”

In the event of Halifax being decided on as the terminus, the meeting was of opinion that the Legislature should be authorized to pass an act taxing the property of the inhabitants of that city for £5000 annually, the interest on £100,000.

Although we differ in some respects from the views of the Halifax meeting in making it a Government undertaking, as it has generally been found that private companies are much more economically and efficiently managed by the Shareholders and Directors than they could be by Government officials, still we are happy to see that there is every prospect of Nova Scotia doing its part of the work with vigour and alacrity. We may mention, that so far from the same feeling existing here as at Halifax, we hear that some of our capitalists are under the apprehension that Government may have some share in its management, which they would by all means avoid. As far as St. John is concerned, appearances are very encouraging at present. But a very few persons have yet been called on, and already the sum of £8,500 has been subscribed by five individuals; and it is confidently expected that several of our capitalists will come down very handsomely on the occasion, as there is little doubt that they will be the principal parties benefited. Generally speaking there is a warm feeling on the subject among all classes, and we may reasonably hope that before three weeks have elapsed, all doubts as to the construction of this great work will have finally passed away.—St. John Courier.

THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—An Act lately passed the Legislature of the State of Maine, incorporating the European and North American Railway; and an appropriation was also made for the survey of a line from Bangor to the boundary of the State, to meet the line Mr. Wilkinson is now running, by order of the Government, from St. John towards Calais. The Act contains a provision securing subscribers from being liable for more than the amount subscribed, and foreign capitalists from any counter-action on the part of the Legislature.

A good deal of ink has been shed by some of our contemporaries, on the subject of this mammoth Railway, and that, too, in not the most enviable state of mind. By some of them considerable ingenuity has been exercised in discovering opponents, apparently for the purpose of

spitting out their venom against certain localities, as if by that course they could best attain the object they had in view.—This is a course which we think will but poorly serve the cause they appear to have so much at heart.

In this County, it is the belief that the European and North American Railway project, could it be carried out, would have a beneficial effect on the whole continent, and be a means of bringing about a closer Provincial connection with Europe and the United States; but that it should be looked to as the link which is to bind us still closer to Canada, and thereby serve to bring about a consolidation of Provincial interests—a subject lately so much harped on in our House of Assembly—the very circumstances of its location, and distance, will prevent our ever acknowledging. It is not through a foreign territory that our iron bands of connection with the Sister Province should be laid, nor over a long line to Quebec of 986 miles. We can do better on our own soil.—Charlotte Gazette.

THE GORHAM CONTROVERSY AGAIN.—The Bishop of Exeter, it is said, is taking steps to bring Mr. Gorham before the Arches Court, for heresy, as held and taught in his book. With reference to this case in particular, as well as the integrity of the church's doctrine generally, the committee of church unions appointed immediately after the recent great church meeting, is understood to be preparing some most important propositions to be submitted to another great meeting.—Oxford University Herald.—[Mr. Gorham was duly installed in his vicarage of Bampton Speke on Sunday last, when he delivered an excellent sermon.]

The Costs in the Gorham Case.—The costs of both parties in this case would have been sufficient to build and endow twenty churches of the size of Bampton Speke. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M. P., alone has had three separate retainers of 500 guineas each, besides consultation fees, which will bring up his share to nearly £2,000. It is stated, in legal circles, that the whole costs are upwards of £80,000. It is, however, pretty clear that the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Mr. Gorham are not the actual parties who are to bear the brunt of the battle. The money, it may be presumed, has been provided by the high and low church parties.—Daily News

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Last evening at a quarter past 8 o'clock a fire broke out in one of the out-houses belonging to the premises occupied by Mr. P. McAloon, on O'Connell Street, which, in a very few minutes communicated with other buildings in the immediate vicinity, and finally destroyed the dwelling House on King Street, owned by Mr. W. Morgan, and occupied by Captain James, two small dwelling houses owned by Mr. H. S. Beek, a barn attached to the premises occupied by Mr. McIntosh, and several other buildings of minor importance. A horse and some pigs were destroyed in the flames. The exertions of Colonel Lockyer, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 79th Regiment, to stay the progress of the fire, were beyond all praise, and fully sustains the high opinion the inhabitants had already formed of their character, discipline, and good feeling. The Royal Artillery were, as usual, at their post, and, as usual, did their duty. The fire companies, from the first, and the civilians generally worked with their accustomed spirit, when danger to the city generally appeared. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor was on the ground, and at work with those saving property.—Head Quarters, Sep. 4.

THE INDIANS IN LOWER CANADA.—It appears that sixty thousand acres of land on the Gattineau River, have been granted to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, for instructing the Indians. This is a princely grant; but we know not in what way it is a justifiable one. The Indians of Eastern Canada, notwithstanding all the money expended upon their literary, moral and religious education, are in a deplorably low condition. Nor have we any hope that their condition will be much improved by such an agency as the Popish Church furnishes. In hardly any class of people is there a more striking difference than between the Indians of Eastern and Western Canada. Hundreds in the West adorn their Christian professions and are no discredit to civilized society. We wish we could say half as much for the Red Men of Eastern Canada, who have been almost entirely given up to the Papal Church.—Toronto Christian Guardian.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE FREEMASONS.—We understand that the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Scotland has come to the resolution that the different lodges cannot walk in procession, at the laying of the foundation-stone on the Mound, at the 30th inst., Prince Albert not being one of the craft, and having scruples about being initiated. Thus, one of the grandest features of the Queen's visit of 1850 will be done away with. The brethren, however, are to dine at their respective rendezvous on the evening in question.—Edinburgh News.

FATAL DISASTER.—We learn from the Yarmouth Herald, that on the 17th ult., a boat containing three persons started from Montagon for Westport. A heavy blow was experienced during the day, and three days after the boat was picked up full of water, leaving no doubt that all on board must have perished. Two of the persons, Aney Dugaw and Joseph Robichau were fathers of families; the other was a boy, son of the former, aged 14 years. Dugaw has left a wife and five helpless children; and the other has left eight or nine children, who were deprived of their mother last spring.—New Brunswicker.

WHIG CLOTH.—Mr. Gibb, from Montreal, has arrived in Town with a quantity of “Whig Cloth.” The peculiarity of this article is indicated by its name it being double faced. We would particularly recommend it to the Politicians who are in the habit of turning their Coats when they find it suitable.—Cobourg Star.

The accounts of the Irish harvest are very favourable. Statements of the re-appearance of the potato blight are partial, and excite no serious apprehension. ‘Altogether,’ says the Dublin correspondent of the Times, ‘there is a fair prospect of a far more abundant harvest than has been witnessed in this country for several years.’