

[From the St. John Observer.]

## ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The Mail Steamer Asia of the Cunard line, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 12th.

The Asia brought out 165 passengers. The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 5th at midnight, after a splendid run of 10 1/2 days from New York, and the Pacific on the 10th, in less than 11 days.

The effort was about to be made to connect Canada and Great Britain, by a line of steamships.

The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace, on Friday evening the 11th, from Scotland.

The returns of the quarter's revenue ending 10th October, show a falling off of little less than half a million, as compared with the quarter ending the 10th of October, 1849. The difference is in the great leading items of Customs, Excise, and Stamps.

The cholera has broken out among the troops stationed at Hull.

The Morning Chronicle will print all the news relative to the exhibition of 1851, in three languages—namely, English, French and German.

Baron Brunow, (the Russian Minister,) has returned to London from St. Petersburg. His Excellency had only reached the Russian capital a few days, before he received the distressing news of the demise of Mdle. Olga de Lechnin, his step-daughter.

**THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.**—The piece of rope found at Port Riley turns out to have belonged to Sir John Franklin's party. The Daily News, on competent authority says, "that there can now be no doubt that Sir John Franklin has passed up Wellington Inlet; that his ships are probably frozen in there; and that the encampment at Point Riley was formed by a detachment sent to be on the lookout for vessels, who returned to their ships when their provisions were exhausted, or when the winter set in." There is much plausibility in this view, and we welcome the hope that it suggests.

The papers announce the death, on the 2nd of October, of Mrs. Sarah Biffin, the celebrated miniature painter, born without hands or arms, and who painted with her feet. She died in great indigence at the age of sixty-six.

Mr. Andrews, the Mayor of Southampton, who recently entertained the Lord Mayor of London with so much éclat, was a village blacksmith twenty-five years ago.

The King of Prussia has ordered that the "Lousia order" for ladies shall be renovated and conferred upon divers ladies, who distinguished themselves during 1848 and 1849, by attending sick and wounded soldiers, and other acts of patriotic humanity and generosity.

The First Battalion Rifle Brigade, recently returned to England from the Cape of Good Hope, came home about 160 short of its complement—that number of men having settled in the colony.

The Earl of Dundonald is at present at the head of the list of Vice Admirals. Next on the list is Sir W. Parker, at present in command of the Mediterranean.

Recent accounts from Van Diemen's Land mention that Mr. Frost, the chaplain, has been lecturing in Hobart Town on the Evidences of Christianity.

The Pope has just presented a superb mosaic to the Emperor of Austria, and another with an album, containing valuable engravings, to Prince Schwarzenburg.

**STORM AT BRISTOL.**—Bristol was yesterday visited by a storm of unusual violence. The lightning, for the space of an hour, more resembled that of the tropics, for intensity and vividness, than what is usual in our temperate climate. The hailstones were of large size, and the thunder like one continued roar of artillery. It was with great difficulty that men could keep their footing against the pelting of the pitiless blast.

**IRON WAREHOUSES.**—A range of three iron warehouses, calculated to contain many thousand tons of goods, has just been completed by a firm at Liverpool. They are intended for California.

**JOHN MITCHEL.**—The last account of poor Mitchel is supplied in an Australian paper, which announces the arrival of the Nep une convict ship at Hobart Town, and states that John Mitchel had received his ticket of leave, and on account of his delicate health will be allowed to reside at Bothwell, where he will enjoy the society of John Martin.

**TERENCE BELLEW M'MANUS.**—This gentleman has obtained permission from the government to reside in Lunenburg.

**THE AFFAIR OF THE CORMORANT WITH THE BRAZILIAN FORT.**—We are enabled to state that the conduct of Commander Schomberg, of the Cormorant, steamship, on the coast of Brazil in capturing the four slavers, and averting the insult to the British flag, by demolishing the fort that fired at him, has not only been approved by the Admiral of the station and the Admiralty at home, but has been justified by the authorities at Rio.—United Service Gazette.

**COLONY OF NATAL.**—The most recent advices from this part of the Cape of Good Hope represent the settlement to be in a prosperous condition. The late dispute with the emigrants had been satisfactorily settled, and affairs were progressing most favourably. The older colonists had successfully cultivated the cotton plant, tobacco, indigo, flax and hemp, and Indian corn, all of which products have grown luxuriantly, whilst the later emigrants are disposed to act with equal energy and industry, and are stated to be quite satisfied with the correctness of the description given as to the capabilities of this colony.

We understand that Mr. Lidgett's ship, the Herald, arrived out at Port Natal, in 69 days. All the passengers were landed in good health, and were about to proceed, at once, to their land, by the river Umgenia.—Mr. Methley having secured 12,000 acres, in a fertile and well-watered country. Mr. Land, connected with the parties who proceeded at by the Herald, expresses himself highly satisfied with the soil, climate, &c., and the emigrants were pleased with the prospects.—English paper.

The Neapolitan Ambassador, after having spent a fortnight at Paris in indulgence and frivolities of all kinds, has departed, with his suite, for Marseilles, on his road back to Italy. The intervention of a Commissary of Police was necessary to liberate his baggage before he could get off, as landlords, tradesmen, and plunderers of all descriptions attempted to levy contributions on him till the last.

Lord Viscount Mandeville, M. P., and his brother, Lord Frederick Montagu, sons of the Duke of Manchester, have emigrated from England to New Zealand, as settlers.

The Emperor of Russia has prohibited throughout his empire, from and after Jan. 1, 1851, the wearing of the costume peculiar to the Jews; but the governor-general may authorize Jews of an advanced age, not under 60, to wear their accustomed dress, if they are willing to pay for permission.

**FRANCE.**—Step by step Louis Napoleon appears to be advancing in his ambitious career. One splendid review succeeds another; vast masses of troops are brought together, wine, cigars, imperial smiles and affability, are dealt to them with profusion, and the Bonapartist journals, with great complacency, say that they perceive nothing unusual in these proceedings.

The breach between the President and the Assembly is widening, and the body will probably be called together at an earlier day than was intended.

A telegraph despatch from Paris says it is stated as positive, that a decision respecting the Holstein question has been come to by France and England, Austria and the German States, in favor of Denmark, and that the Duchies will be informed that they must refrain from further hostilities.

The President of France has determined to act in the affair, in concert with England.

At the review on Thursday there was a grand military spectacle of an extraordinary character, and it is impossible to conceal the fact that a good deal of uneasiness prevailed lest Napoleon should place himself at the head of the troops and march to the Tuilleries. There were 25,000 troops present, and the cries of "Vive le President," were heard frequently, but the Republic was not cheered.

That a crisis of some sort is imminent is apparent from the decline in French funds, the sudden arrival of a large number of deputies in Paris, and the undisguised manner in which Napoleon avows his intentions whenever he appears in public. Two cuirassiers, with loaded pistols, precede his carriage.

Austria, Saxony, Bavaria and Wurttemberg, have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance. Bavaria is to assist the Elector of Hesse Cassel with troops by the order of the Frankfurt Assembly. This it is the intention of Prussia to resist. It is thought this affair will bring the German question to a crisis.

**DENMARK.**—General Willison and Col. Vantann, after five days ineffectual bombardment, during which time the Danes made a most gallant defence, at length they advanced by regular parallel and trench—the Danes appeared to slack and file, and allow the enemy to advance, when the besieged opened a terrific line of batteries, which spread universal carnage. After some hard fighting, the Holsteiners were obliged to sound a retreat.

Gen. Willison writes his despatches in a very dispirited tone, and the Holsteiners now find that they want funds, and have made a most urgent appeal to United Germany.

**HOLLAND.**—The States General of Holland was opened at the Hague by the King in person, on the 7th. The speech was of a favorable character.

**ROME.**—On the 30th of September, Dr. Wiseman was named a Cardinal, at a Consistory at Rome, under the title of Archbishop of Westminster. The ceremony of investing him with the cap was performed with great pomp.—Ten out of the fourteen present Cardinals have been chosen from foreign States.

**SPAIN.**—The expedition to Cuba from Spain, will sail on the 15th from Cadiz. Ger. Concha wished not to set out for Cuba till the end of the month, but the late news from the United States has accelerated his departure.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER.

The Royal Mail Steam Ship Canada, Capt. Harrison, with the Mail of the 19th October, a few hours under nine days from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Monday morning last, at a quarter past 10 o'clock. She has 77 passengers, 14 for Halifax.

The Canada got on the rocks, about thirty miles to the Eastward of Halifax, on Sunday night, but sustained no material damage; she left for Boston about noon.

The new steamer Franklin, from New York, arrived off Coves on Friday the 18th, and proceeded for Havre.

Late advices from India were received at Liverpool, by Telegraph, at a late hour on Friday—the dates are from Bombay and Calcutta to 17th Sept., and from Hong Kong to 24th August. The Business season had opened, with good prospects for the Import Market, especially for Cotton goods, both Cloths and Yarns, particularly in the Bombay and Calcutta Markets.

Perfect tranquillity prevails in India and China.

**ENGLAND.**—The Queen has returned to the Isle of Wight.

Five new Bishoprics have been created in the Anglo-Catholic Church. Cardinal Wiseman has received the appointment of Arch-Bishop.

The Government Education Bill continues to occupy a large share of public attention in Ireland; and the Catholic Bishops and Clergy are urging the scheme of their own University with much energy. The Tenant League movement continues to agitate the country, and the Meetings are fully attended by gentlemen of respectability and influence.

The papers give details of many outrages, ending in robbery and murder, both in England and Ireland.

Farming operations for the Spring crop have commenced upon an extensive scale, and it is stated that an unusual breadth of Wheat will be sown in England, and Ireland this year.

**FRANCE.**—The Revenue accounts for the past nine months have been published, and show an increase over the same period last year of 28,180 francs. It is confidently asserted that a considerable modification of the Cabinet will take place. The President's treatment of the army still forms a subject of comment in the journals; and it is asserted that the whole of his late tour, with its attendant circumstances, will afford material for warm debates upon the meeting of the Assembly.

The Republican and Orleanist parties have become consolidated, whilst those who threaten the Republic with the Legitimist or Bonapartist faction, are daily becoming weaker. The efforts made to limit the President's reign to the term of his original appointment, have been strenuously increased, and it is believed will be successful. On the other hand, it is asserted, that at a meeting of the Parliamentary Commission held on Thursday, they assented to the prolongation of his term, provided the late demonstrations are not renewed; and that if towards the end of the renewed term it should be thought right to ask the country to decide between a Monarchy and a Republic, the President shall throw no obstacle in the way of the proceeding.

**DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.**—There is no change in the relative position of the hostile armies, and it is now confidently believed that diplomacy will be called in to settle all differences, and that England and France will be the mediating powers. During the late attack upon Frederickstadt, the people of that place suffered severely from the shells thrown into that town by the Holstein army. A public subscription has been set on foot for their relief. The King of Denmark has headed the list by a subscription of \$1000.

**HESSIE CASSEL.**—The newly appointed Ministry are strong adherents to the Constitution. The Revolutionary feeling appears to be increasing—upwards of two hundred Officers have resigned their Commissions in the army, which is now in a most disorganized state.

Haynau, who was appointed Commander in Chief by the Elector, is commanded to remove and imprison all Officers of every grade who refuse to obey his orders, and proposes to promote the non-Commissioned Officers to the vacancies. In consequence of the divisions on the subject of Hesse Cassel, a Ministerial crisis has taken place in Hanover.

An attempt to raise money by subscription, to carry on the war in Schleswig-Holstein has been made, but as yet no funds have been obtained.

**AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.**—Accounts from Trieste, state that the Cholera has again broken out in that country.

All important affairs connected with the Army are hereafter to be entrusted to a Military Council, composed of five Generals, who will meet under a President appointed by the Emperor.

The Private Secretary of Kossuth, and also the Domestic Physician of Pulaski, have been arrested, the latter on the ground that he was in secret compact with Pulaski, during the time of the Revolution in Croatia.

Tokens of returning sympathy for Hungary daily manifested themselves.

**ROME.**—The only recent occurrence of interest has been the creation of fourteen new Cardinals. In the Secret Consistory held on Monday, His Holiness made a brief harangue, in which the Piedmontese question was skimmed over in a manner which indicated a hope that some accommodation might be brought about. He then proceeded to appoint the new Archbishops to vacant Sees; they consist of one Roman, two of Roman Provinces, one Neapolitan, three Frenchmen, two Spaniards, one Austrian, two Prussians, one Portuguese, and last, not least, one Englishman—for such Cardinal Wiseman must be considered, although actually born in Spain. Only four Cardinals are now wanting to complete the Sacred College.

**Timber.**—Market steady at full prices, except for Birch, which has a downward tendency.

**Freights.**—The dullness previously noted has passed away, and been succeeded by a better feeling.

Passengers continue abundant.

The Money Market in London is well supplied, and discounts easy.—Consols closed on Friday at 97.

**EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.**—The slave catchers have commenced their operations in Boston, but thus far with but small results. Two men named Hughes and Knight, have made their appearance in the city in pursuit of Wm. and Ellen Craft, who, it will be remembered, made their escape from slavery sometime since in a very romantic manner—Mrs. Craft assuming to be a young Southerner, and her husband acting as her servant. When it became known that warrants for the arrest of the Crafts had been issued, great excitement ensued. Crowds met in the streets, inflammatory hand-bills were distributed, and public meetings called, at which a strong determination was expressed to prevent the capture of the fugitives. It is said Craft, who is a cabinet-maker, has expressed his determination not to leave the city and not to be taken alive. In the meantime the slave hunters have been arrested upon a charge of slandering Craft, and also upon another charge of conspiracy to kidnap him, and held to bail in \$10,000! When they left the Court House, after procuring bail, they were surrounded and followed by a crowd threatening violence.

The Chronotype has the following *Jeu d'esprit* in reference to the arrest of the slave hunters:

That Macon Hews was surely daft  
In coming here to capture Craft;  
Instead of fixing slaves in collars,  
He's fixed in bail—ten thousand dollars.

This is but the first fruits of this despicable law. Bloodshed seems now to be the most probable result of it. The Crafts cannot be given up, indeed they would probably seek refuge in death rather than return to slavery.—Portland Transcript.

**A NEW MOVEMENT.**—Our readers are aware that the only war now waging in Europe, is that between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein. Denmark claims the sovereignty of these Duchies, and the Duchies resist.