

and continue filling one for a month, and at the end of the month empty the first, and so on."

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.

From *Willmer & Smith's EUROPEAN TIMES*, August 31.

Louis Philippe is no more. A few years back his death would have been an event, and so capable is mediocrity of impressing the world with an exalted opinion of its littleness, that panegyrics of the most fulsome kind would have followed his exit. He outlived his fame, because he survived his throne, and he now passes from the stage of life without attracting more attention than did his sister when she died three or four years back, from whom he was known to take sweet counsel, and who exercised an important influence on his policy.

The great experiment for connecting England and France by magnetic agency has been tried, and has succeeded admirably. Of its perfect practicability no doubt can now be entertained; for the first submarine telegraph from the land of the Gaul to that of the Briton tells its own tale, and tells it well. 'The Goliath has just arrived in safety, and the complete connexion of the underwater wire with that left at Dover this morning is being run up the face of the cliff. Complimentary interchanges are passing between France and England under the strait and through it, for the first time.' This is certainly not the least important event in this age of mechanical wonders; an age distinguished beyond all that has preceded it in appliances to break down physical impediments and to unite different sections of a country, and, in the case before us, different nations, in free and instantaneous communication.

The weather during the past week has been sufficiently unsettled to awaken some slight apprehension for the safety of the crops. The market here yesterday showed decided symptoms of firmness, and in most articles of cereal produce there was an advance in price. In other parts of the country the same results are observable, and the rise in value is sufficiently indicated by the average price in the Gazette. The damage is not confined to England. It seems to pervade the greater part of Continental Europe. Without free-trade these combined causes would have caused much greater commotion in the grain markets of our own and neighboring countries. As it is although there is little to warrant apprehension, much less alarm, it seems indisputable that the low range of prices that has prevailed for a length of time past is drawing to a close. The accounts from various districts in our own isle are a trifle conflicting, but they all show, combined with the Continental advices, that the aggregate result of the pending harvest will fall in most districts considerably below the yield of last year. There is still plenty of margin as regards price without pressing unduly on the comforts of the poor; and there is a strong probability that the import of flour from the Western world, where the harvest has been good, during the autumn and winter months, will prevent the home markets from rising to an undue extent.

Turning from corn to cotton, the latter staple begins to decrease in price as the accounts from the Southern States become more favorable. This week the downward tendency has been very marked, as a glance at our commercial columns will show, and the large purchases that have been made during the last four months prove that the trade is stocked largely at the present moment; much greater, indeed, than at the corresponding period last year, when prices were much lower.

The President of the French Republic having left the smiling plains of Burgundy, appears to have encountered a reception on the Rhonish frontiers by no means favorable to his views. At Strasbourg the cries of *Vive la Republique* were at least equal to those of *Vive le President*; and notwithstanding the flattering statements put forth by the French Government journals that Louis Napoleon had been received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm, it could not be altogether concealed that a vast body of the people were not on his side, but expressed either their personal disapprobation of him, or their attachment to the Republic, by cries which are now deemed seditious. The bitterest satire which has yet been passed upon the French republican institutions is the incarceration of men who 'patriotically' shout *Vive la Republique*. This unpleasant cry poisons the enjoyment, and threatens to defeat the ambition of the chief of the Republic; and it is one of those offensive manifestations of public opinion with which it is most difficult to deal. But if at Strasbourg a doubtful or divided sentiment was expressed there 'was no mistake' at Nancy and Metz. The National Guards at Nancy shouted *Vive la Republique*, and, moreover, favored the *quasi* Imperial President with the 'Marseillais,' which they sung several times over; and an officer of the National Guard was turned out of the room at a ball for having insulted the President personally. At Metz matters were still worse. Even at the levee held by the President, the National Guards cried out *Vive la Republique* in so threatening a manner that the President was compelled to rebuke

them, telling them to be silent, which command, if not observed, he would receive no more. Of course this created a great sensation; but that is just what Frenchmen like. The demonstrations made by the inhabitants generally were respectful but chilling. Besides these little ebullitions, several persons have been arrested at Nancy and Metz, on a charge of plotting against the life of the President and it seems evident that the journey, as a political speculation, must turn out a failure. But whilst these frowns of fortune attend the career of Louis Napoleon, the Legitimists are not much more fortunate.—At Wiesbaden there appears to have happened a general schism. M. de Larochejaquelin the devoted loyalist, has been positively insulted by the Duke of Bordeaux, who told him that 'France must indeed be a republic when a Larochejaquelin allowed himself to differ in opinion with a Bourbon.' It appears that Larochejaquelin recommended a policy of vigour, whilst Berryer counselled inaction; the Duke of Bordeaux sided with Berryer,—hence the scene which took place. M. Larochejaquelin left Wiesbaden at a moment's notice, of course mortally offended, and thus a general split amongst the Legitimists seems inevitable. The news of the death of Louis Philippe has reached Paris, but beyond the natural regret expressed by his personal friends for his loss, this event cannot produce the smallest effect upon the present political affairs of the republic. By the latest accounts of the President's tour, as bends his course back towards the capital, his reception by the people seems to be more satisfactory. At Chalons-sur-Marne, if we may believe the correspondents of the London journals, who were waiting there to receive him, the respect and attention paid to him were everything that he could desire. He has since returned to the capital.

The belligerents in the duchies still continue 'as they were.' The generals of each army strengthen their respective positions, but it seems to us very obvious that the diplomatic proceedings at Downing street are the real cause of this inaction; and that there is an expectation, if not a hope on both sides that some way will be found to stop the further sacrifice of human life. At a meeting of the European Ambassadors in Downing-street, on the 23rd of August, Austria formally gave in her adhesion to the protocol of the 2nd August, whereby all the powers agreed to respect the integrity of the dominions of the King of Denmark. At the time the Radical journals predicted that Austria would never give her consent; and wild hopes of future complexities were built upon this presumed dissent. However, Austria has concurred and Prussia alone stands out. It is idle to suppose that this latter power can long stand isolated among the other great powers of Europe, and we hope she will gracefully yield, and allow justice and humanity to bring about speedy adjustment of the whole dispute. It is, however, most difficult to root out the seeds of ambition which have sprung up in so many quarters in Germany.

The Peace Congress has been held at Frankfurt this week. The Germans did not attend in great numbers, but there was a host of Englishmen, and a great number of Americans, who at this season of the year are happy to have any excuse for a 'meet' on the continent.

The negotiations between Austria and Russia have not changed their character during the last week.

At Rome, the conspirators against the Pope have revived the practice of throwing crystal balls filled with explosive substances into the carriage of his holiness, and several persons have been arrested. The Austrian Ambassador's life also seems to be endangered by plots, and bodies of troops are necessary to protect both the Pope and the envoy. There is no news of interest from Spain and Portugal.

TRADE.—Great steadiness has prevailed in business affairs during the week, and most descriptions of imported produce command a ready sale. The prospects of most articles are cheering, and with an abundance of money in the country, no impediment to our present healthful state of business, it is to be hoped, will take place for some time.

Although the weather has not been very favorable for securing the harvest in this district, it has not had any immediate effect upon the grain trade. It is true that several speculative purchases have been made in both Wheat and Indian Corn, nevertheless the general opinion is that prices of all descriptions of breadstuffs will rule low throughout the year.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER REPORT.—The arrivals from British America during the month, consist of 75 vessels, 43,606 tons, against 54 vessels, 26,756 tons, in same month last year. The aggregate tonnage since 1st February to date is 76,928 tons against 78,853 tons last year. The demand has been good, and a very considerable business has been effected, almost every cargo having met purchasers.—Very full prices have been obtained for Birch Timber, and the advanced price of Spruce Deals has been fully maintained, while Quebec woods have remained without any alteration since the opening of the import.

MONTHLY MONETARY REPORT.—There has been a continuance during August of the quiet state of things, which fortunately we are now beginning to regard as the permanent condition of the money market under present circumstances. Few, if any events, either at home or abroad, have occurred to influence the price of public securities.

Money is perhaps a turn dearer, and the brokers give 2 per cent. on calls with greater readiness than they did a few weeks ago.—The current rate of discount for three months' first class paper may be called 2½ per cent. per annum. The extra demand for capital seems to have been occasioned by the purely legitimate wants of trade, and we fear of the appearance of large batches of perfectly sound paper from the manufacturing and commercial parts of the country, created entirely by the extensive business in progress. *Banker's Magazine.*

THE HARVEST.—Three weeks since the prospects of the harvest were promising, and the general belief was that the wheat crop would exceed an average. But the latest accounts are that, in consequence of the recent clouded, cold, wet weather the crops have almost everywhere suffered more or less. In Cambridgeshire, from blight, the wheat will be not less than one third below an average. In Devon the wheat on the low lands has rust amongst it. In Durham, though the quantity is an average, the quality is not good. In Gloucester the quantity is short, and there is a great deal of blight.—In Huntingdon fens the wheat is mildewed; on the high lands the quantity is fair, but the quality inferior, and the entire crop not more than two thirds an average. In Lancashire there is some mildew; in Lincoln a great deal, and a short crop. In Leicester Nottingham, and Norfolk, the quantity short and quality inferior. In Northumberland, good in some places; in others inferior both in quantity and quality. Yorkshire below an average, both as to quality and quantity; and though Stafford seems to have a fair crop, and Suffolk and probably Warwick a reasonable average, it is not possible to doubt that the entire wheatcrop of the kingdom is very much below an average both as to quantity and quality. The weather, too, is still against the harvest; the reports worse than last week. In France wheat crop is understood to be short; in Belgium the floods have swept away, or utterly destroyed, immense quantities of wheat and all kinds of grain.—Still there is no wild speculation in grain, no sudden rise in our markets.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—*Paris, Thursday.*—The President returned to Paris at twenty minutes past eight on Wednesday evening.—Large bodies of troops were under arms. The Socialist portion of the mob shouted 'Vive la Republique,' and the Bonapartists 'Vive le President.' Near the Palace the latter cry was universal. The demonstrations were almost confined to the lower class. The President expresses himself highly delighted with his journey, with the people and with the clergy, the only exception, perhaps, is the national guards. In his extemporary speech at Rheims, he said—'In every part I could observe that the number of agitators is infinitely small, while on the contrary, the number of good citizens great.' The President leaves on Monday for Cherbourg.

Austria.—*Vienna, August 27.*—The Cologne Gazette has a telegraphic despatch from Vienna, of the 27th, stating that the official Vienna Gazette of that day publishes a note protesting that Austria in her quarrel with Prussia, on the dislocation of the Baden troops, accepts the proposed court of Arbitration, with a view to have the regulations of the fortress of Mayence interpreted by the said Court. In the same despatch is asserted that the journey of Prince Schwarzenberg to Ischl is in connection with the arrival at Linz of the Count Nesselrode, and with the final settlement of the German question.

Sweden.—In consequence of the breaking out of cholera in several places, an order has been issued at Stockholm declaring London and some other foreign ports as infected.—All vessels from such ports were to perform a quarantine of 10 days, reckoning from the day of leaving shore.

Colonial News.

New Brunswick.

The Surveying party under Mr Wilkinson are pushing their way famously through the woods for Calais. We are informed that the land between here and the Douglas Valley, presents no engineering difficulties whatever—on the contrary, a route has been discovered of the most favorable character. Beyond the Douglas Valley, towards Calais, we understand, the land will be found to be almost a dead level.

Dr Judson, well known throughout the United States, as a Missionary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions to Burma, died at sea, when nine days out, on his passage from Moulman to the Isle of Bourbon, and was buried in the depths of the ocean.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head left in the Steamer Maid of Erin, yesterday morning, for Eastport, en route for Canada, according to our announcement of last week.

A pleasure party left St. John on Monday morning in the Steamer Commodore for Portland, their destination being Boston.—We like to see our people extending their trips in that direction—because they must all return home with their ideas somewhat enlarged. The difference between Colonial vassalage and National freedom, will develop itself to their understandings.

So great was the storm on Sunday that nearly all the bridges are down between Halifax and Anherst—so that the mail will have some difficulty in reaching St. John in the usual season.—*St. John Morning News.*

Canada.

The Potato disease we are sorry to say has again appeared in our neighborhood.—Other crops look well. The fishery has much improved of late.

The Weather, for the last eight or ten days, has been very stormy accompanied with much Rain, we understand a considerable quantity of Codfish has been spoiled in consequence thereof.

On Thursday last, Grand Pabos and its vicinity was visited with a hail storm, many of the hail stones were nearly the size of a pigeon's egg. From all parts of the district reports of the favorable appearance of the crops reach our office.—*Gaspé Gazette, Sept. 5.*

United States News.

Professor Webster.—We copy from the Boston Transcript some additional incidents of the execution, which will be read with interest:

The countenance of Professor Webster in death was serene and even pleasant in its expression; exhibiting no discoloration or sign of distortion. The genial beaming smile with which he was wont to encounter a friend, seemed to have just passed over it, and left its trace.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

UNITED STATES.—*The Flood in Pennsylvania.*—*Terrible Loss of Life.*—At Reading eleven lives were lost, among whom were Mrs. Sands and three children, the wife and four children of Eli Marks, of Leesport, and Mr. Aaron Kemp, of Leesport. The number of buildings destroyed at Reading were 25 brick buildings, 21 frame dwellings, 63 stables, workshops and offices—making a total of one hundred and nine buildings destroyed. The aggregated loss at Reading is estimated at \$500,000.

Tamaque.—Up to Wednesday evening 36 bodies had been recovered, among which was that of the Rev. P. Z. Oberfeldt pastor of the German Lutheran Congregation.

At Berwick, Columbia county, 21 persons lost their lives. Two houses belonging to George Mestler, at Nescopeck Forge, containing about 20 persons, were swept half a mile down the creek; only two men were saved. The houses lodged among some trees, and were dashed to pieces.

Visitors at Boston from Canada.—Some six hundred of the inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec arrived at Boston last week, for the purpose of seeing all that is to be seen in the 'city of Notions.' They were received and duly welcomed by the Mayor of Boston, in a neat speech, which was responded to by the Hon. Mr. Hincks, and Col. Gagy.

The Collins' Steamers.—The two new steamers Arctic and Baltic, building for the American line between New York and Liverpool, are nearly completed. The former will sail about the first October, and the latter about the 1st November.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Severe Gale.*—On Sunday we were visited by a severe gale of wind accompanied by heavy rain all day. In the city and its immediate neighbourhood, we have heard of but little damage having been sustained; but the accounts from Nova Scotia and the sea coast, have already brought us intelligence of frightful disasters. A telegraphic despatch was received yesterday, from Boston, by Messrs. Allison & Spurr, announcing the loss of their new barque Messenger, Capt. Miller, which sailed hence for Liverpool on the 4th instant, and was capsized on Sunday; four seamen only, out of a crew of fourteen, having been saved.—*Courier.*

NOVASCOTIA.—From Pictou, we have intelligence, by telegraph, and through the Halifax Sun, of the falling in of an area of some fourteen acres of the roof of the Coal Mines, including a portion of the main road. No lives were lost and all the horses were got up safely. The buildings are said to be uninjured. The extent of the damage, however, was not exactly known, when the despatch left; but what we do know is of a sufficiently startling character.

The Asia left Halifax at half past 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and arrived at New York at eleven on Wednesday, being the quickest run ever made between the two ports.

SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17.

NOTICE.—The Rev. George Patterson, of Salem Church, Green Hill, Nova Scotia, will preach (D. V.) in St. John's Church, Chatham, to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, and in the School House in Douglastown, on Thursday evening at the same hour.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.—From papers received yesterday, we make the following selections:

UNITED STATES.—*Terrible Accident on the Western Railroad.*—*Three Persons Killed, and a Number Wounded.*—The Springfield Republican of the 10th inst. contains the particulars of a serious disaster on the Western Railroad:

While going at the rate of 26 miles the