

## ENGLISH NEWS.

[From the New-Brunswick of Yesterday.]

## ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA!

## ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

## INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD!

The Steam-ship *America* arrived at Halifax about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, bringing us Liverpool papers to the 28th July.

The Express for the U. S. Associated Press reached this City about 12 o'clock last night, having made arrangements with the Agent for publishing the news, we are enabled to lay before the public the following summary.

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 339 the week previous. In Liverpool, the rate of mortality is greater by 100 per cent. than during the rage of the fever in 1847, the deaths by Cholera last week having been 640, against 463 the previous week, and 197 in the corresponding week, last year. 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.

## COMMERCIAL.

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.

Advices by the Overland Mail have been received from Canton, May 23, Bombay, June 1, and Calcutta, June 2. The business season having, for the most part, closed, commercial affairs in India were quiet, but it was anticipated that business would open this fall under favorable circumstances.

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 treasure had been shipped for England by steamer.

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 brl., 22s. to 25s.; Philadelphia, 23s. 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 sprung 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.

## IRELAND.

A strict investigation into the affair of Dolly's Brae has been instituted by Government, and a semi-official opinion has been pronounced that the processions, which led to the fatal affray, are beyond a doubt illegal. Not a word is said by any parties respecting the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, which expires on the 1st September next.

A report is current that the Stamp-office authorities have refused to register the proposed new series of the *Nation* newspaper, or to supply the necessary stamps. An old anti-union act authorises this refusal, and protects the Postmaster-General, if he declines to forward the obnoxious journal through the Post-office.

## FRANCE.

The committee on the question of prorogation of the Assembly, have recommended that it should adjourn from the 13th August to the 30th September—and that, in the meantime a committee of 25 should be constituted, to be chosen by ballot.

Serious divisions exist in the ranks of the majority in the Legislative Assembly, and the Legitimists have determined to secede from the ranks of the Bonapartists and Orleanists, and form a separate party. The articles which have of late appeared in the Legitimist organs, all show a tendency to separate action on the part of the supporters of the Duc de Bordeaux, and would seem to betoken the existence of an extensively organized Legitimist conspiracy.

## ROME.

Under the military rule of General Oudinot, order and general tranquillity 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 accomplishment 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 without 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 2,000 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 violated 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. Mr. Brown strongly protested, struck his flag, and withdrew.

## HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was holden 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 member of the Peace Society, something like an abhorrence of war—this feeling 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 baffles description. The whole assemblage, packed together to suffocation, rose as one man, and never, to use the well-remembered 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 certain 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 intelligibly 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, Jellachich, has been completely defeated by the Magyars, under Bem.

Bem has entered Zomber 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.

## LIVERPOOL MONTHLY TIMBER REPORT.

The arrivals from British America during the month consist of 62 vessels, 32,509 tons, against 44 vessels, 22,878 tons, in same month last year; but the aggregate import since 1st Feb. is nearly on a par, this year showing 102 vessels, 52,297 tons, against 86 vessels, 50,567 tons, last year. The operations in cargoes having been considerable, and

for St. John Yellow Pine prices have been well sustained; but for Spruce Deals and Quebec Yellow Pine they have given way, without any very apparent reason for so doing beyond the disposition of some of the leading importers to sell at declining prices. One great desideratum has been obtained as regards the inland carriage—namely, a reduction of rates, the London and North Western Railway, and the canal, now carrying to Manchester at 6s. 6d. and to East Lancashire at 5s. per ton.—We are, however, still without the long-promised facilities of rails to connect the places of deposit with the railways and wharfs; and this is required to make effectual and complete the valuable concession of the carrying companies. Such facilities would be equivalent to a further reduction, and enable this port to sustain in central markets its natural pre-eminence for the supply of Colonial Woods, especially in Deals.

**Pine Timber.**—Of St. John, one cargo, of 20 inches averages, was sold at 19½d per foot; two, of 18½ inches, at 18½d; one, of 18½ in. at 18½d; a parcel, of 18 inches, at 18d; a cargo, of 18 inches, at 17½d; one, of 17½ inches, at 17½d; and a parcel, of 15 inches, at 14d per foot.

**Birch.**—St. John, with cargo, has been sold at 14d to 15d, in cargo at 16d, and in the yard at 16d to 18d, Halifax at 14d, P. E. Island at 13½ to 15½d, and Miramichi at 14½d per foot.

**New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.**—St. John, with cargo, have been sold at £6 to £7, and in cargo at £6 15s to £7 5s., Richibucto at £7, Dorchester at £6 10s., Halifax at £6 10s. to £6 15s. and P. E. Island at £6 to £6 10s. per standard. A cargo of St. Andrews Boards was sold at £9 2s. 6d., and one mixed with Hemlock at £5 15s. per standard.

**Railway Sleepers.**—A cargo of St. John, 9x10x5, was sold at 3s. 3d; one Quebec, same size, at 3s. 3d.; one mixed sizes at 3s. each, and a parcel of St. John, 9x9x4½, at 2s. 3d. each, this last as stowage with cargo.

**ENGLISH MAIL.**—The steam-ship *Cambria*, with the third July mail, bringing dates to the 21st, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning, and the mail was received in this City at six o'clock on Friday evening. The *Cambria* brought out 55 passengers for Boston, and two for Halifax.

**COLONIAL REFORM.**—The friends of Colonial reform have assembled in London at a dinner, at which all the great leaders of colonial reform of all parties were present. Sir William Molesworth being in the chair. The speeches made were of more than usual interest. Those of the Chairman, Lord Montagu, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Adderley, and Mr. Mackay were especially distinguished by enlarged views, and were expressive of an earnest desire to promote the prosperity of our distant colonies upon the basis of popular local control.

The speech of Mr. Mackay, a rising man, the author of the late work on North America, with respect to our Canadian possessions, produced considerable effect. He drew an admirable picture of the position of Canada, contrasting it advantageously with the United States. He then, with reference to the efforts made to disunite the colony from the mother country and to annex it to the United States, showed that the other North American colonies, with Newfoundland, must follow the fate of Canada, and if they must be severed, which he denied, at least it was desirable that they should become an independent state. Mr. Mackay with great eloquence insisted, that by pursuing a maternal policy we should convince the Canadians that annexation with another power was not a necessary condition precedent to the proper development of her resources. That by adopting such a course the Canadians would never harbour a thought of annexation. Mr. Mackay did not develop the details of his views further than to press most particularly upon the attention of the company that the Canadians found a difficulty in borrowing money from European capitalists for internal improvements, which the adjacent States did not. Mr. Mackay shadows forth an enlarged scheme of loans for public purposes in Canada, and more than hints that a liberal "pull at the cheque" might be very beneficial just now at this critical moment in fixing the wavering connection between the mother country and the colony.

In Canada the elements of open rebellion are found; in Australia, dissatisfaction exists; and in our African colony the government, by the introduction of convicts, is driving the loyal population to the verge of outbreak. This state of affairs cannot be allowed to last; the hardly-won colonies of England cannot be sacrificed for the sake of an experiment, or to satisfy the insatiable demands of a knot of clamorous and pseudo-political economists.—*Standard*.

**LIVERPOOL, JULY 21.—ARREST OF THE EUROPA STEAMSHIP.**—On Saturday, the Queen's Advocate applied to Dr. Lushington, at the Admiralty Court, on the part of several passengers and others who were on board the *Charles Bartlett* when she was run down at sea, to grant a warrant to arrest the *Europa* for the losses they had sustained by the sinking of the vessel. The application was of a novel character. Dr. Addams, acting for the own-

ers of the *Europa*, did not know of any case where passengers had brought or could bring an action for their loss. Here were one hundred and sixty three persons on board, forty-two of whom were saved, and each of these might bring his action, and thus swell out the amount of costs against the owners of the vessel. The learned judge replied that he would not decide the question, whether a passenger could or could not bring an action, but he would take care that no unnecessary expense in the form of costs should be incurred. The warrant for the arrest of the vessel must go out. One action is said to be entered for £14,000.

**IRELAND.**—The Queen's visit and the harvest prospects have given a tone of cheerfulness to the provincial journals, which afford a most striking and gratifying contrast with the deep despondency that prevailed almost universally even two or three months ago.

Offers of several private residences have been made for the accommodation of Her Majesty during her sojourn at Cork, which, as it is not her intention to stop out of the royal yacht, have been graciously declined.

The Repealers in Dublin have failed to procure the mention of "Repeal" in the address to be made to the Queen at her approaching visit.

The 9th, 31st, 43rd, 49th, 71st and 74th regiments are to be brought up from country quarters, and temporarily added to the garrison of Dublin, to be reviewed in presence of the Queen, during the sojourn of her Majesty in the metropolis.

The accounts from all parts of the country are of the most satisfactory kind—the crops of all kinds are progressing to maturity, there is no appearance of blight in the potato, and on all sides there is a prospect of abundance. There have been some slight rains, but still more moisture is required after the very warm weather for some weeks past. The *Banner of Ulster* states that from Wednesday to Saturday last 301 loads of perfectly sound potatoes were brought into the Belfast market, which sold from 4d. to 9d. per stone.

The Cork Examiner, in alluding to the Potato crop, says, that the disease has appeared in a few fields, there can be no doubt; but it is equally positive that, as yet, the general crop is safe, and, in almost all cases, unusually abundant and thriving. The general impression is, that it is so far advanced, that, supposing a blight to set in, the tuber will have been out of the ground before such time as the disease could have reached it.

The 12th of July has not passed over without bloodshed. A violent conflict took place between a party of Orangemen and Ribandmen at the pass of Dolly's Brae, near Castlewells, County of Down, and several lives were lost. It appears from the evidence on the inquest which has been held on the dead bodies, that the parties are not agreed which fired the first volley of musketry; but the Ribandmen having at length fired at the soldiery, as Major Wilkinson describes it, "a regular round-my-hat affair," the troops interfered, and put an end to the affray. The question which excites most party feeling is, whether these Orange processions are illegal or not, and this dispute is to be settled in the common law courts. The act which prohibited party processions has expired, and Government has not deemed it advisable to renew it. The jury have found an open verdict against persons unknown, and the two factious parties in Castlewells are wound up to a high pitch of exasperation. Both Orangemen and Ribandmen appear equally to blame in the affair, and it is greatly to be lamented that demonstrations on either side were permitted at all.

**St. Louis, July 30.—Five Steamboats and Cargoes Burnt.**—A fire broke out on Sunday morning, on board the steamboat *Algoma*, Captain Young, just after her arrival from the Missouri river. She was heavily freighted with hemp. The flames soon spread to the steamboats *Mary*, *San Francisco*, *Dubuque* and *Phoenix*, all of which were destroyed.

The value of the *Algoma* was ten thousand dollars. Her safe, containing \$12,000, has been saved. One of the passengers lost \$4,000 in specie. Capt. Young jumped overboard and was lost. William Fitch, a passenger, was burned.

The steamboat *Mary*, for New Orleans, was heavily freighted with produce, sheep and hogs, of which nothing has been saved.

The steamboat *San Francisco*, had just arrived from the Missouri river, with a cargo of tobacco.—She was valued at \$20,000, and insured for fifteen thousand dollars.

The steamboat *Dubuque*, was from upper part of Missouri, on the upper Mississippi river. She had discharged most of her cargo before the fire reached her. She was valued at \$12,000, and insured for \$10,000.

The steamer *Phoenix*, a Cincinnati packet, had on board many passengers, who lost all they possessed.

**THE FIRE AND RIOT AT ST. LOUIS.**—A terrible riot broke out between the Irishmen and the Firemen at St. Louis, during the fire which destroyed five steamboats and their cargoes, on Sunday. It was begun by the Irish driving the firemen from their engines. The latter retaliated with spirit, and fire arms were used on both sides. Seven Irish houses on or near the Levee were razed to the ground, and numbers were badly wounded. A fire company broke open a Military company's arsenal and helped themselves to muskets. The firemen proved conquerors. The Mayor ordered out troops to suppress the riotous proceedings, and though much excitement and disturbance prevailed on Monday, there was an end to the riotous fighting. Forty-eight of the rioters, mostly Irish, were arrested. The total loss by fire was \$148,000, on