The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 27, 1851.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard Steamship *Africa*, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning. She left Liverpool on the 10th, and consequently made the passage in 10 days, 16 hours and 45 minutes, which is reported to be the shortest ever made to New York by the Cunard line. She brought 231 passengers, among whom was the new French Minister, and a full freight.

The news is three days later than that brought by the Franklin. The markets were generally dull, and cotton had declined ⅛ to ¼. No material change seems to have occurred in the other markets.

From England there is no news of importance. The Crystal Palace experiment has had a week's trial, and nothing extraordinary has happened to disturb the great show. The metropolitan journals teem with lengthy notices of the many wonders of British and Foreign art.

There was a marked improvement in the state of the London money market on the 9th.

The *North British Mail* states, that when a group of statuary, from Italy, was unpacked in the Crystal Palace, the hollow interior of the figures was found charged with gunpowder. It is added that the matter has been kept as quiet as possible for fear of exciting alarm.

Mr. G. Stone, of Deptford, one of the exhibitors at the Industrial Fair, hung himself last week, in a state of nervous excitement.

The Queen gave a State Ball on the 8th, at Buckingham Palace, over 1000 invitations having been issued. The rooms were tastefully decorated with fragrant flowers, and the guests were in full dress. The Lord Chamberlain having conducted her Majesty to the Ball room, a quadrille was formed, and her Majesty opened the ball with his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, the *vis a vis* being his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia. His Royal Highness Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and the Duchess of Argyll joined in the quadrille.

The Queen wore a blue silk dress with three skirts of blue and white tulle, trimmed with bunches of apple blossoms, ornamented with diamonds. Her Majesty's head dress was formed of a wreath of apple blossoms ornamented with diamonds.

In the House of Commons on 5th inst., Lord John Russell informed the House of the course the government proposed to pursue in consequence of their defeat by a majority of 14 on the motion of Mr. Hume, against the renewal of the income tax for three years. His Lordship said that the Cabinet was prepared to bow to the decision of the House, and to submit to the appointment of a select committee of inquiry to consider the details of the obnoxious tax. The duration of this impost is therefore doomed.—The reverse of the ministry on this question was received with universal joy.

On the evening of the 6th instant, the Ministry were again virtually defeated in the House of Commons, on a motion introduced by Lord Naas, with reference to the spirit trade. Lord John Russell said that the effect of the motion would be a reduction of duty on spirits, which the Ministry were not prepared for. The motion was pressed to a vote of reference to a committee, and the numbers were 159 on each side. Mr. Roebuck said he would put it to the noble lord whether, after this fourth defeat, he would still retain the reins of Government, and urged him to resign for the sake of his personal reputation. Lord John Russell replied somewhat tartly that he would take care of his personal character and reputation without Mr. Roebuck's aid or counsel; that resignation of government was a grave matter, involving very serious consequences; and that while the Ministers were not disposed to allow the character of the Government to be impaired, neither would they, under a sense of defeat, hastily resign office. The subject then dropped, but as this was the fourth virtual defeat since their resumption of office, the Ministry will probably resign. They are evidently too weak to guide the legislation of Parliament.

On the evening of the 6th, it was mentioned by the Government that the Lieutenant Governor of Van Dieman's Land had thought it his duty to withdraw the tickets of leave granted to the three Irish prisoners, McManus, O'Doherty and O'Donohue, in consequence of their misconduct, and to subject them to certain terms of imprisonment.

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 9th, two important statements were made by Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question put by Mr. Urquhart. Lord Palmerston said that according to last advices, some of the Russian troops had begun their march from the Danubian principalities, and that in a fortnight the whole would have reached the frontiers of Wallachia—the Turkish troops evacuating the principalities simultaneously with those of Russia.

With respect to the remaining Hungarian refugees he said the endeavors of the English and French governments to obtain their liberation had not been successful. The Turkish government not having, at the date of the last accounts, determined upon their release.

The steamer Great Western arrived at Southampton on the 6th inst., with the West India, Mexican and California mails, bringing advices from St. Thomas to April 19th, and from San Francisco to March 15. She had specie on board to the amount of $839,317, of which $283,653 were in silver.

The Earl of Cottenham, late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, died at Pietra Santa, in the duchy of Lucca, on the 29th of April, in the 71st year of his age. He was first appointed Lord Chancellor in 1836, which office he held until Sept. 1841. In 1846 he was again appointed to the same office, from which he retired last year. He was created a Baron in 1836, and elevated to the dignity of an earldom on his retirement from office, in 1850.

The Great Exhibition appears to be triumphantly successful. On the 3d May the Queen and Prince Albert paid a private visit to the building and remained for two hours, during which time they were engaged in examining the display of jewelry, and gold, and silversmiths' work. During the two days that the price of admission was £1 each, the amount taken daily was between $2500 and $3600. The demand for season tickets still continued, and several hundred of these tickets at £3 3s. each were sold daily. On Monday, the 5th instant the price of admission fell to five shillings, and in consequence, the receipts at the doors on that day, rose to nearly £7,000—upwards of 6,000 persons having paid for admittance. The financial success of the Exhibition, therefore, promises to be as great as its warmest supporters could desire, and hopes were entertained that not only would the whole undertaking pay, but that after the discharge of every liability, the Crystal Palace would remain an acceptable present to the country for whatever useful public purposes its peculiar construction qualifies it to fulfil. The London *Times* states that hitherto the unpropitious state of the weather had had a powerful influence in checking the influx of visitors to the Metropolis; but as rain, hail, and raw cold winds will, doubtless soon give way before the approaching foot steps of summer, all the world will then be hurrying to Hyde Park, to throng the immense avenues of the Industrial Conservatory.

KOSSUTH.—The Liverpool Times says: "We are without any positive official information respecting the intrigues going on at Constantinople with reference to the further temporary detention of Kossuth, and his companions in exile; but we fear that the precarious state of France is made a pretext by Russia and Austria to interpose delay in their deliberation; and we understand readily that Sir Stratford Canning, being but faintly supported by the French Envoy at the Porte, has scarcely influence enough to mediate singly with instant success."

FRANCE.—There is little beyond the usual amount of revolutionary gossip. Girardin persists in his assertion that Gen. Changarnier proposed to invade England, and now says that the General sent a written proposition to Ledru Rollin to that effect, and it is reported that it will be published. The charge has not been denied by the General.

Petitions for the revision of the constitution begin to pour in upon the Assembly. The disposition thus early to interfere with the vital parts of this republican institution does not promise well for the permanency of the institutions and government formed under it.

Not less than 80,000 strangers from the departments and from England are said to have arrived in Paris within the last week, the former for the purpose of witnessing the *fete* on the 4th of May.

SPAIN.—A Carlist conspiracy has been discovered in Catalonia. Several persons were arrested, and shot by the soldiers, on their way to prison, on the plea that they attempted to escape.

PORTUGAL.—The telegraph despatch received by way of Paris and Madrid, announcing the insurrection of the Oporto garrison, on the 25th April, is fully confirmed. No contest, however, took place, and but three lives were lost, viz., two soldiers and Colonel Cardozo, of the 24 Infantry, who was shot by his own men, while trying to quell the revolt. Marshal Saldanha entered Oporto on the 27th ult., and was greeted with the most enthusiastic reception by the entire City, which turned out to meet him. The insurrection in his favour was spreading in all parts of the kingdom. Every where the troops were unanimous for his course, and were marching to join him from all points.

The King had left Coimbra and was retreating upon Lisbon, most of the forces under his command having also pronounced for the revolution. Immediately the news of the Oporto revolt was known in the capital, Count Thomar's ministry resigned, and the Count himself fled from Lisbon, having been conveyed from thence to Vigo, in the British Mail Steamer Montrose, where he remained watching the turn of events. The Queen thereupon entrusted the formation of a ministry to the Duke of Terceira, but it was thought that the Duke would decline.

PORTUGAL.—A despatch from Madrid on the 7th, states that the Duke of Saldanha has been named President of the Council of Ministers by the Queen of Portugal, which indicates the success of the revolution.

The Liverpool Times says—Advices of the 30th ult. announce the appointment of Marshal Saldanha to the Premiership. They, however, state that many of the regiments had given in their adhesion for Saldanha, including those that were with the King at Coimbra. His Majesty had retired with a remnant of his forces to Lisbon. Marshal Saldanha had sent from Oporto a telegraphic despatch to the Queen, assuring her of his loyalty. It was hoped the crisis would pass without any popular movement.

GERMANY.—According to Hamburg letters, measures of conciliation are being taken by the Danish cabinet. The opening of the Frankfort Diet has been postponed from the 12th to the 15th instant, when the entry of Austria with all her states into the confederation will form the first subject of discussion.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia are, it is said, to meet at Warsaw during the present month.

ITALY AND SARDINIA.—Great agitation prevails in the Roman States, and throughout the whole of Italy. The movement is expected to commence at Genoa. The Marquis d'Azeglio, President of the Council, has left Turin for Genoa, in order to calm the democrats if possible. Piedmont and England are against the commercial and political league of the Italian States.

A letter from Rome of the 27th ult., says that the negociations with Tuscany, relative to the establishment of a connected line of railways, have been brought to a conclusion by the Minister Baldasseroni.

The *Messagere* of Modena, of the 25th ultimo, publishes a sentence condemning seven young men to various periods of imprisonment, not exceeding three months, with bread and water three times a week, and three of them besides to thirty, twenty and fifteen strokes of the bastinado respectively, for attempting to prevent people from smoking.

The *Bologna Gazette* publishes a notification from Count Nobili, military commandant of that city, threatening heavy penalties against any person or persons attempting to prevent others from smoking.

GREECE.—Prince Luitpold, of Bavaria, is to resign his claims to the throne of Greece for himself and issue, and Prince Adalbert, *his younger brother, heir presumptive* in virtue of the treaty of London, declares himself willing to accept the crown, even on the condition that his children should be brought up in the doctrines of the Greek Church. Prince Adalbert was born on the 19th of July, 1828.

INDIA.—Despatches in anticipation of the Overland Mail from India, which left Bombay on the 3rd ult., are received.

British India is generally tranquil, and the improving state of its public finances is at present the prevailing topic of the Indian press. Lord Dalhousie arrived at Peshawur on the 8th of March, and left on the 17th. He was expected at Vizierabad by the 5th or 6th of April, and would thence make the best of his way to Simla. Robbery and murder are still rife at Peshawur. Captain Grantham died of his wounds on the 15th of March. On the same day, one of the Ludson's Guide Corps was shot in the Kohat pass, and on the 16th a Resildar in attendance on Captain Daly (who was at the time proceeding through the pass towards Peshawur, to see the Governor-General), happening to go off the road, was also shot dead. Most summary measures are, however, being adopted for the repression of these outrages. Mr. J. Lawrence is invested with full authority, as a single member of the board, to pass sentence on them, and hangings take place almost daily. Four men were executed on the morning of the 15th—one of them the fellow who stole the trumpet from the artillery lines, and fired on the Guide Corps sentry.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The news from the Cape of Good Hope is not of a decisive character. The war continued without any material change since the previous advices. The following particulars are obtained from the London Times.

"The insurrection of the Caffre tribes was general enough to give the outbreak every distinguishing feature of a war. Some few chiefs remained inactive, and some were, perhaps, disposed in our favor; but no implicit trust could be placed on appearances either of neutrality or friendship. The vast body of the Caffres were in arms, threatening, if not actually besieging, our fortified posts, intercepting all communications between one fort and another, and between these and the colony; and venturing on desultory engagements wherever opportunities offered. In these attempts, however, they had been signally repulsed; nor had they experienced any success after their first encounter with Colonel Mackinnon. Still there they remain, occupying the whole province, up to the walls of our several forts, and not perceptibly dismayed by the aspect of things around them.

Sir Harry Smith had not, at the period of the last despatches, commenced any offensive movement, his operations having been confined to relieving and revictualling his several garrisons, opening communications with his colleagues, collecting reinforcements, and concentrating stores of provisions. His system of proceeding deserves attention. The operations of the war were carried on from two bases and on two lines. One of these was most conveniently supplied by the port of East London, at the mouth of the Buffalo river, intersecting British Caffraria. From East London to King William's Town—Sir Harry's head quarters—the distance is but 36 miles, and the communication is kept open by friendly tribes, whose alliance in this respect has proved of great value.

The total number of troops in the field is returned at 7,637, but of these, 4,600 are native levies, and 836 of the Colonial corps, leaving only 1,850 British infantry, who are supported, however, by 246 artillerymen and engineers, and 103 seamen and marines. The 74th regiment, too, now on its way out, will carry a seasonable reinforcement of 5000 bayonets, and with these means Sir Harry will commence the campaign. His plan was to move on a given day from King William's Town with Colonel Mackinnon's division, while Colonel Somerset's division advanced at the same moment by a concerted scheme from Fort Hare. These columns thus simultaneously moving, were to penetrate the Amatolas and to sweep this Caffre stronghold from one point to the other.

The Caffres, though partially defeated, have not been discouraged; their numbers are overwhelming, and it is vain to deny that they have found considerable sympathy among the coloured tribes of the country. Their own people, though trained in our usages and receiving our pay, deserted at a moment's notice. The Kat River Hottentots rose in a body. "It is an occurrence," observes Sir Harry, "unprecedented, I believe, in the history of the world, that a mass of civilized men the greater part born in the Christian faith, and the remainder converted and improving Christians, for years assembled in societies and villages under excellent clergymen, should suddenly, and without any cause whatever, rush back to barbarism and savage life."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Sir H. Smith, was attacking William's Town, having been apprised of the intention of the Kaffirs to assault Fort Hare, with the intention of rescuing the Hottentot prisoners; he anticipated their attack by moving against them. Upwards of ten were killed, many wounded, and a large number of cattle captured. On the part of the British forces, only a few rank and file were wounded.

SIERRA LEONE.—The Government has been successful in their negotiations with the Chiefs of Nonez. The successful result of this communication is likely to be attended with great advantage to those British merchants who trade to that part of the coast.

A large public meeting has lately been held in the County of Restigouche, which approved of the Quebec and Halifax Railway; of the guarantee of the Imperial Government; and of the exertions of the Hon. Joseph Howe in this behalf. A Resolution was also passed, praying that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor recommend to the Colonial Secretary "the necessity of the Royal assent being *withheld* from the Bills passed at the late session of the New Brunswick Legislature, in aid of the "European and North American" or "Portland" and the "St. Andrews and Woodstock" lines."

It is stated that the Hon. E. B. Chandler, of Westmoreland County, has been appointed as Delegate from New Brunswick, to attend the Railway Convention shortly to be held in Canada, and that the Hon. Joseph Howe will meet Mr. Chandler at Dorchester, in a few days, whence they will proceed on their mission in company.

Saturday last, being the anniversary of Her Most Gracious Majesty's Birth-day, when she completed her thirty-second year, the usual salutes were fired by the Military in front of the Barracks, the Public Offices, Banks, &c., were closed during the day, and in the evening there were some fire-works set off from Blockhouse hill.

A fine ship, called the *Phœnix*, of 906 tons, was launched last Wednesday from the Building Yard of Mr. John Fisher, Lower Cove. She is said to be well and faithfully built, and is owned by the builder.

There were two farmers and four ploughmen, from Ayrshire, among the passengers by the ship Pomona, arrived last week.

A house in St. Andrews, occupied by Mr. D. Bradley, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last—A Store, owned and occupied by Mr. Holderness, near Robibucto, with a large quantity of goods, was destroyed by fire last week.

It is rumoured that the Hon. Thomas Baillie, Surveyor General, will accept the retiring allowance of £300 per an., as proposed by the House of Assembly at the late session, and that his successor, to be appointed in the meantime, will assume the duties of the Office in October next.

A handsome new Congregational Church, at Yarmouth, N. S., has recently been opened, and the Rev. Mr. Hindsbourck, late of Halifax has been installed as Pastor. When wholly finished, the church will have cost £3000. Towards paying off the debt, Sir John Harvey headed a subscription list in Halifax with a handsome donation.

We learn by late Newfoundland papers that St. John's is rapidly growing up from the ruins of the fire of 1846, and that the new buildings are mainly handsome and substantial structures of stone and brick.

Sir John Harvey will leave for England in the steamer Cambria, this week, and Lieut. Col. Bazalgette will be sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia during Sir John's absence.

H. M. Ship Cumberland, bearing the flag of Sir George Francis Seymour, arrived at Bermuda on the 11th inst.; and H. M. Ship Wellesley, with Admiral Earl of Dundonald, sailed for England on the 14th. The Cumberland will leave Bermuda for Halifax next week.

Sir George F. Seymour is accompanied by Lady Seymour and her two daughters. Capt. George H. Seymour *is the Flag Captain, and another son of* the Admiral is a Naval Cadet.

Methodism seems to be extending rapidly in New Jersey. More than 6200 additions are reported the last year.

COMMERCIAL BANK STOCK.—A few shares of the Capital Stock of this Institution were disposed of at public sale on Wednesday, at the rate of nine per cent. discount, and a few more at eight and four-fifths per cent. discount. We understand these are the highest prices which this stock has commanded in the market for some years, and it appears to be gradually rising in value, having been for some time very much depreciated. The stock above alluded to was sold at auction.—*Courier.*

PORT WARDENS' SALES.—At a meeting of the Common Council on Friday last, a Resolution was passed directing the Port Wardens to hold all sales of damaged goods on the north side of the Market Square, and to offer every article in small quantities or by the single piece. A very judicious regulation.—*New-Brunswick.*

The Daring, Captain Darby, sailed on Wednesday for Sydney, C. B. Judge Bliss, Hon. J. W. Johnston and the Honorable Attorney General, were passengers. Judge Bliss attends the Cape Breton Circuit. The Hon. Attorney General has gone down to prosecute Lieutenant Green on a charge of homicide committed last winter upon a deserter, and the Hon. J. W. Johnston is retained, we understand, to defend the prisoner.—*Halifax Recorder.*

The General Election is beginning to make a little stir in the country, and Candidates are active in all directions.—*Halifax Church Times.*

The Lascar Respited.—We hear that in the case of the "Lascar" condemned to death last Term of the Supreme Court, his sentence has been respited, in other words he is not to be hanged. The Executive will, now doubt, take the best course to prevent his committing further offences, and by a proper punishment endeavour to make him feel the enormity of the crime, the penalty of which he has so narrowly escaped: and which may, possibly, for his own sake, and that of humanity, tend to the amelioration of his moral condition.—*Halifax B. N. American.*

EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on the 22d instant, the Hon Caleb Cushing, of Newbury, from the Joint Select Committee on the petition of John A. Poor and others, executive committee of the State of Maine, for aid in the construction of the European and North American Railroad, made a report, representing that a grant of land is not expedient, but recommending aid in another form, and accompanied by a bill, authorizing the issue of scrip to the amount of $500,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and the principal redeemable in 20 years, for the use and benefit of the Eu. and N. A. R. R. Co. whenever it is organized, with $1,000,000 stock subscribed, and $300,000 paid in, and the State of Maine has made a similar grant of $500,000 in money, scrip, or an equivalent form, satisfactory to the Governor and Council.

---

53 square rigged vessels arrived at Quebec from Europe on the 10th and 11th instant.

NEW MAP OF THE WORLD.—Mr. J. H. Colton, of New York, has just published the two following beautiful and useful maps:

A new map of the World on Mercator's Projection, and exhibiting the recent Arctic and Antarctic discoveries, explorations, &c. Size 30 by 60 inches, price, mounted, $10. This splendid and highly finished Map is the largest and most accurate work of the kind ever published. It exhibits a full resume of all geographical knowledge, and shows at one view, not only the world as it now is, in all its natural and political relations, but also the progress of discovery from the earliest ages. In its compilation, every facility has been rendered by our own government in furnishing published and private maps and documents, and also by the governments of Europe, especially those of England and France, whose rich stores of geographical works have effected much, that until the present publication has been as a sealed letter. As a work of art it excels all its predecessors, and is as ornamental as it is useful, being beautifully colored, and mounted in the handsomest style.

Also, a smaller map of the World on the same projection, 44 by 36 inches. Price mounted $5. This work is reduced from the large map, and contains all the more important features of that publication.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Senate of Massachusetts have adopted the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That Massachusetts protests against the Fugitive Slave Law, as hostile to the sentiments of Christianity and abhorrent to the feelings of this Commonwealth; that such a law will naturally fail to secure that support in the heart and conscience of the community without which law must, sooner or later, become a dead letter."

TROOPS IN CUBA.—There are more regular troops in that small island, probably, than in all the Continent of North America; they number 25,000.—Besides this great armament, there are also several ships and war steamers around the coast.

BARBECUE AT DUNKIRK.

A grand *Barbecue* was given at Dunkirk, on the occasion of the late opening of the Erie Railroad. The New York *Tribune* gives the following account of the affair:—

"On Thursday the 15th May, about 4 o'clock, the whistle of the locomotive was heard, and, amid the ringing of bells, the roar of cannon and the cheers of the assembled thousands, the cars come up to the platform, where were congregated the invited guests from the surrounding country, and the people of Dunkirk and its vicinity. President Fillmore, Mr. Webster, &c., arrived in the cars.

"The preparations for feeding the immense host which had gathered together, were on the broad gage scale. The Barbecue feast, prepared under the direction of some gentlemen from Newburgh, was sufficient for a whole City.—A table running the entire length of the whole Depot was spread with all kinds of eatables; and to give some idea of the supplies furnished, we "make a note" of a few of the leading articles. There were ten sheep roasted whole, each decorated with miniature flags. On one was a beautiful view of the harbour and village of Dunkirk, with the inscription: "New York is welcome to Dunkirk." On another: "Science and art has levelled the mountains, filled the valleys, bridged the rivers, and joined the Lakes and the Ocean with Iron." On a third was a view of a locomotive passing under an arch, with the names of "Seymour, Swift and Stanclifle," three of the Engineers. Eight large Hogs, roasted whole, were temptingly displayed. Sixteen Hams, having on each the name of a Director, were arranged in equal distances along the table; while, to remind our Yankee friends of "Down East," there were eight large pans, each containing two bushels of Baked Beans, in which floated small islands of Pork. Three thousand Sandwiches, one hundred pieces of a-la-mode Beef, twenty or thirty mountains of Bread, Pickles, Sausages and Eggs innumerable, one hundred Turkeys, three hundred Fowls, a dozen flocks of Geese, a cart load of Beef Tongues, and twelve barrels of Coffee served to fill up the interstices between the Sheep, Hogs and Beans. Behind, there were two Oxen, weighing 4,000 lbs., roasted whole, and four Loaves of Bread, each loaf containing one and a half barrels of Flour. In the centre of the table stood the antlers of a stag, having a span as broad as the track of the Erie Railroad; and between, a banner with the inscription: "We give way to the march of Civilization." The eatables thus spread out were beautifully decorated with flowers, evergreens and ribbons. This collation was prepared for the congregated thousands, and was free to all."

The regular trains of the New York and Erie Railroad commenced running to and from Dunkirk on Monday morning, 19th inst. The train from Dunkirk reached N.Y. in the evening, in 17 hours.

LONGEST RAILROAD.—The Erie road is the longest in the world—467 miles. That between Moscow and St. Petersburg, in Russia, is next in length, being 420 miles. The Russian Government is about beginning a road from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, a distance of more than 700 miles.

TORONTO, May 15.—Mr. Morris, our new Postmaster General, at a public dinner, a few days since, stated that there are now in Canada (*exclusive* of the other North American Colonies,) 600 Post Offices, yielding a gross revenue of $100,000 a year, and that he remembered 42 years since, when the great mail for England, via Montreal and Quebec, passed his mother's door only once a month for Kingston and Toronto; that it was carried in a pair of saddle bags, by one Anderson, usually on foot, and frequently crippled from walking, having the appearance of a pilgrim doing penance.—The change since then affords a substantial evidence of progress. Mr. Morris is a Scotchman, a modest Tory, has been 50 years in the Canadas, and goes it strong for home manufactures.

TORONTO, MAY 20.

Opening of the Canadian Parliament.—Parliament met this afternoon. The Governor General, in his speech, states that the revenue from the customs and canals is increasing; that the change in the imperial navigation laws has increased foreign shipping in the Canadian ports; and that the emigration act has been complained of as unfavourable to our import trade. The new postage law has considerably increased correspondence. The arbitration appointed to settle the boundary dispute with New-Brunswick, have reported. A measure will be introduced for reducing the civil list; and an increase in Parliamentary representation is recommended. He also recommends amendments in the school and municipal laws of Lower Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie took the oath and his seat.

Notice was given of bills, for fixing the time for the meeting of Parliament, and for establishing courts of conciliation.

Mr. Ross, of Quebec, moved the address in answer to the Governor's speech.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Secretary of the American Committee, Mr. Kennedy, received by the last steamer a copy of the "Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," published by authority of the Royal Commission. This Catalogue is printed in quarto form. The contributions are from all the civilized nations of the earth—from the Yellow Sea, the Barumputra and the Ganges—in the East, to the Mississippi, in the West; from Australia to California—and their number is almost incredible, forming a vast array. The London Times, in announcing the opening of the Exhibition, happily and justly says; "This is the first morning since the creation, that all people have assembled from all parts of the world and done a common act. Happily, that act is an act of peace, of love, and religion."

CALIFORNIA.—By the arrival of the steamship *El Dorado*, at New York from Chagres, San Francisco dates to the 15th of April, and Havana to the 12th inst. have been received. The news, with $1,000,000 in gold and 250 passengers, was brought from San Francisco by the steamer Panama, which arrived at Panama on the 2d inst. The steamer Isthmus also came out of San Francisco at the same time with the same amount of gold, and about 200 passengers.

Great distress is said to exist among the Miners working on the Gold Bluff, owing to a scarcity of provisions, and the immense quantity of snow which has fallen.

It is said that there are at least 30 feet of snow in the route to the mines. Numbers of individuals have perished in the mountains from the inclemency of the weather.

BURNING OF A BRITISH INDIAMAN.—The ship Buckinghamshire, one of the largest Indiamen, was totally destroyed by fire while on her voyage home from Calcutta to London. She left Calcutta on the 1st March, with a cargo of India produce and about 200 people, consisting of troops, passengers and crew. On her fourth day out, and when off Canterbury Point, she was discovered to be on fire. Every possible exertion was made to extinguish the flames, but however without success. She was subsequently run ashore, and all hands, with the exception of six who were drowned, were providentially saved. She continued burning for three days before she sunk. No property was saved from her, and the total loss is estimated at £120,000.

Progress of Texas.—In 1831, there was in this state only one newspaper; 1841, there were 11, and now in 1851, there are 33.

It is a curious fact that of Lord Dinorben's tenantry in the counties of Anglesea and Carnarvon, there is not a married pair; all are single, either old maids, bacholors, widows, or widowers, together with a bachelor agent to manage the whole. Malthusianism, indeed, is here realized.

A BOY CARRIED OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—A boy two years old, named James McGrath, was carried over the Falls Monday morning. He was playing on a board at Street's factory, on the Canada side, in company with an elder brother; their father saw them, and chided the elder one, who suddenly jumped off; when the other was precipitated into the stream. He soon got into the rapids, and the father hurried to rescue him; but in vain—the boy went over the Falls. Great consternation and horror prevailed in every quarter, and this distressing incident has created such an excitement as seldom arises from such a cause. But few cases of this kind have occurred at Niagara Falls.

The Steamer Europa sailed from New York on Wednesday last for Liverpool with a large number of passengers and $579,000 in specie.

A KING REINSTATED.—The only monarch, says an English journal, who, in despite of his dethronement, seems likely to regain his crown and his influence in these revolutionary times, is the overabused and over-praised ex-King George Hudson. Having by the recent rise in railway shares acquired an additional half million of *tin*, and having never for one hour lost any of his *brass*, he is again coming into favour with the worshippers of Mammon, whose name is Legion, and will be by no means short of guests and flatterers at his approaching "Ball in High Life," at his very tall mansion at Albert Gate, Hyde Park. His career has been almost a justification of the worldly wisdom of that respectable parent, whose advice to his son was, "get money, honestly if you can—but get money."

ARREST IN CUBA.—Advices from Puerto Principe, of 4th inst., state that Don Serapio Recio, Don J. R. Betancourt, Ferdinand Betancourt, Manual Arango, Joaquin Rivers, lawyers; Francisco V. Batisa, Salvador Cisneros, Francisco Varona, and Francis Quezada, planters, said to be gentlemen of the highest respectability, connected by ties of blood with many of the first families in the island, have been arrested and imprisoned, suspected of being connected with Lopez in his designs on Cuba. Also, the government officers are in pursuit of Senor Augustine de Miranda, notary public, Senor Joseph Castillor, a wealthy planter, and others. The arrests are made by order of the Captain General to Senor Lemerich, the Governor.

YELLOW FEVER AT RIO JANEIRO.—Captain Thomas, of the British brig Vivid, arrived yesterday morning, from Rio Janeiro 23d March, reports that when he left the yellow fever was very prevalent among the shipping at that port. He and all the crew were sick with the fever during the passage, and two of the crew died. The remainder recovered previous to the arrival of the vessel.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

UNITED STATES.

THE CASE OF THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—The great case of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to recover their share of the Methodist Book Concern, founded by the whole denomination soon after the American Revolution, is now pending before the Circuit Court of the U. S., now held in New York by Judges Nelson and Betts. The Concern is a property of great importance, being estimated at the value of $750,000, and has grown up from small beginnings since the independence of the country. Previous to that time the Methodists were supplied by books from England. Such is the property in dispute.

The cause of action arose from a schism in the Church upon the subject of slavery, that prolific source of trouble in private and public relations. The whole Church, as stated in the complaint, is a voluntary association, unincorporated, consisting of seven Bishops, four thousand eight hundred and twenty eight preachers, and of members, including bishops and preachers, one million one hundred and ninety thousand nine hundred and sixty; about 639,000 belonging to the North and 465,000 to the South.

The action is brought by Henry Bascom and others, as commissioners and beneficiaries of the Southern brethern against George Lane and others, Trustees of the Book Concern. It is founded on the allegation that the strong measures of the body prohibiting ministers and members of the church from holding slaves, prevented the action of the church in slaveholding states, and made a separation necessary. This interference began at an early period after the revolution, when the subject of slavery was introduced at some of the conferences, and resolutions adopted deprecating slavery, declaring that no person, who bought or sold slaves, should be a member of their community. Up to 1826, various regulations were passed, some of them too impracticable to be enforced. In 1836 the Abolition agitation stimulated the conferences to pass new resolutions still more stringent and offensive to slaveholders, till, in 1844, a conference at Baltimore deposed from the ministry a Methodist preacher, for being a slaveholder, or connected with slavery. This decision was confirmed, on appeal, by a General Conference. Bishop Andrews was similary situated, though against his will, and a conference in New York suspended him from the exercise of his office during his connection with slavery. Separation seemed now inevitable; and the question was brought before a General Conference in New York, in 1844, and resolutions were passed amicably to carry out the separation, and providing for a division of the fund in question between the Northern and Southern Branches. The resolution, so far as regards the division of the property was left unacted on, which omission has occasioned the present process.

The Answer denies that there was any necessity for the separation, and maintains that the Southern church are consequently seceders, and not entitled to any portion of the property, so unnecessarily by them relinquished; that the separation was unconstitutional and void according to the rules of the church.

The testimony is all documentary, presenting therefore a question of law for the determination of the Court. Eminent lawyers are engaged on both sides; for the plaintiffs, Daniel Lord, Reverdy Johnson; for defendants, Thomas Corwin, Rufus Cheate, Geo. Wood, E. L. Faucher. The trial will probably consume several days.—*Newark Adv.*

VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD.—In the days of Capt. Cook, this was considered a vast enterprise. Now, vessels arrive in the United States almost every week, after circumnavigating the Globe. Ship Wisconsin, Capt. Mumford, which arrived at New York 19th inst., sailed from New York Feb. 20, 1850, for San Francisco, thence to China, thence to London, and from London to New York. She has been absent 457 days; has laid in the different ports she has visited 150 days, has been at sea 307 days, in which time she has sailed 47,000 miles, and has reefed her topsails but five times since she left New York.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

SHIP BUILDING ON THE KENNEBEC.—The Bath, Maine, Tribune, gives a list of 14 new vessels, viz: 9 ships, 3 barks, one brig and one schooner, registered and enrolled at the Custom House in the District of Bath since Jan. 1 1851, and which were built within the district. Twenty-two others are in various stages of completion.

Two masts for the Washington line of Bains' *Telegraph*, have been erected at New York, one on each side of the Hudson river. The wire will cross the river at an elevation of two hundred and ten feet.

CENSUS OF THE CHEROKEES.—The Cherokee Advocate says the census of the Cherokee Nation is nearly completed. It is thought that the number of emigrant Cherokees will not much exceed thirteen thousand; that of the old settler Cherokees, according to Brown's Roll, will not exceed three thousand; thus making the whole Cherokee population about sixteen thousand, exclusive of whites and blacks.—There is a remnant of the Cherokees yet in North Carolina. When they are collected in their fertile country, on the borders of Arkansas, they will number nearly twenty thousand.

MRS. SINGOURNEY once sustained the honourable office of schoolmistress. She held an extensive correspondence with her pupils, and has just published a volume containing selections from her letters. They are quite interesting, full of good counsels and entertaining sketches.

Fat Hogs.—The Hartford Courant states that recently at a fair in Hartford county, Ohio, fifteen hogs were exhibited averaging each 223 lbs.

MRS. HAMILTON, the widow of the Hon. Alexander Hamilton, who was shot in a duel with Aaron Burr, in 1805, near Hoboken, N. J., opposite New York, is still living, in excellent health, in her 94th year, at Washington.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

A London paper says that one of the census takers on his tour, met with Ellen Crafts and her husband, who fled from the U. States sometime since. They where stopping with a friend and it was necessary that they should be counted with other members of the family. The officer was at a loss how to enter their names upon his books, but it was finally decided upon application to the proper quarter that they should be entered thus: "Fugitives from slavery in the United States," and the two were thus set down and described.

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyle presented 100 petitions, among them one from Glasgow signed by 56,000 persons against Papal aggression.

Although the Crystal Palace is daily thronged, yet so spacious is the building and so visitors are so equally interested in every department, that there is no disagreeable crowding.

The *Times* commences its synopsis of the Exhibition with the Piano Fortes, of which there are splendid instruments from all the famous French, German, English, and American manufacturers.

The Queen held a levee on Tuesday, May 6th; the presentations were numerous, including many foreigners.

IN IRELAND the Roman Catholic organs are delighted at the Ministerial defeat.

Ribandism is troublesome again in Louth. 11 men have been arrested. There have been several murders.

A mass was said at the *Invalides* on May 5th, the Anniversary of the Emperor's death. The President and most of the Imperial Family were present. There was great enthusiasm among the Invalides.

Petitions begin to be presented in the Assembly for the revision of the Constitution and prolongation of the Presidential powers.

Sir James Brook has arrived from Borneo. The steamer Euxine, in which he came, brings a full cargo of Levant produce, with £60,000 in specie.

In Hamburgh the Jews and Christians have, for the first time, united in the erection of a building for lodging poor Jewish and Christian families who have no home at the end of the quarter.

Jules Janin, in a letter of three and a half columns to the *Debats*, describes the opening of the Exhibition. He says, "Hurrying is a disease of this City of London."

SONTAG, the singer, was engaged in Russia for 500,000 francs for the Summer. But the Czar broke up the engagement, saying that he would not have a woman whom he had received at his Court as the wife of an Ambassador, appear as a Prima Donna at the Opera.

The Holy Scriptures.—The entire dispersion of Bibles and Testaments in English at home and abroad, during the last fifty years, has been about 27,000,000.

GRATIFYING.—An influx of visiters, Country Merchants and others, has completely filled the Hotels and Boarding Houses of the city.—*Novascotian.*

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

William Carman, Esquire, to be Prothonatory or Clerk of the Pleas of the Supreme Court, in the room of the Hon George Shore, deceased.

Theophilus Desbrisay, Esquire, to be a Master in Chancery.

Thomas Trafton to be Commissioner to expend £100 on the Road from Tisdale's to Loch Lomond.

James T. Hanford, Esquire, to be an additional Appraiser of Goods in the City of St. John.

John Doherty to be an additional Commissioner of the Provincial Penitentiary.

Honorable John R. Partelow, James Taylor, Charles Macpherson, and George Botsford, Esquires, to be Commissioners under the Act 14 Vic. cap 17, intituled "An Act to authorise the issuing of Treasury Debentures, to raise money for the purpose of being loaned for rebuilding a part of the City of Fredericton destroyed by Fire in the month of November, 1850."

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.—*Fredericton*, 20th May, 1850.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Hayne to be Adjutant General of the Militia Forces of this Province, in the room of the Honorable George Shore, deceased.

By Command, R. HAYNE, A. G. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The Steamship *Canada* with the English Mail of the 17th instant, arrived at Halifax last evening, at 8 o'clock, in a passage of 9½ days from Liverpool, with 68 passengers, 10 for Halifax, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wright, of this City.

We learn that there was a probability of Lord John Russell resigning in a