THE OBSERVER.

St. John, Tuesday, July 8, 1845.

THE SECOND JUNE MAIL.

Yesterday morning, the English mail, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday morning last, in 11½ days from Liverpool, was received in this city—*six days after its arrival at Halifax!* The news was also received via Boston yesterday morning.—The Acadia brought out 78 passengers, among those who headed at Halifax were John H. Gray, Esq. and Lady, of this city, (who arrived in town this morning, via Annapolis,) and a Deputation from the Church of Scotland, consisting of the Reverends Dr. Simpson of Kirkmewton, Dr. McLeod, of Morven, and Mr. McLeod, of Dalkeith, who were appointed at the recent meeting of the General Assembly to visit the Churches in the British North American Provinces; and after their tour through Nova Scotia and P. Edwd. Island, will visit New-Brunswick, on their way to Canada.—They were all to preach in Halifax last Sunday.

The weather in Great Britain and Ireland has been very fine, and the prospect of a good harvest is encouraging.

The Maynooth grant bill has passed the House of Lords, in all its stages, by larger majorities than in the Commons, and now only requires the royal assent.

On the evening of the 18th June, the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet at Apsley House, in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The number of guests was 76, among whom were Prince Albert, and all the most distinguished officers of the army.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived on the 5th ult. at Buckingham Palace, on a visit to the Queen of Great Britain and Prince Albert. At at a "*bal bostume*" given by the Queen, the first dance was led off by the Queen and the Duke de Nemours, and the Duchess de Nemours with Prince Albert.

It is said that Thomas Moore is to write the life of the late Sydney Smith.

No less a sum than £100,334,000 are invested in British railways.

Three Russian carriages and four superb horses have been sent from Russia, by the Czar, as a present to Prince Albert.

The heat in France has lately been intense. The Parisians attribute it to the comet.

A letter from Vienna, of May 24th, says,—"The Court of Austria has been officially informed of the speedy arrival of Queen Victoria in Germany."

The English fashions are now all the rage in Paris,—even to the shaving of beards, although the moustache and a liberal allowance of whisker are still retained.

The mean annual produce of the Customs' duties for two years before the tariff of 1842, was £22,637,494, that for the two years subsequent, £22,720,886.

Sir Henry Pottinger has been recently occupying the attention of the House of Commons. Hitherto, this able and accomplished diplomatist has engrossed much popularity. His praises have been chaunted by all tongues, recorded by many pens. He has been honoured and feted by public bodies and private individuals. Ministers of state and members of parliament, the opponents of the government as well as its supporters, have united in paying the most graceful compliments to the man whose councils terminated the war in China, and who crowned his eastern triumphs by throwing open the markets of the celestials to England and the world. It is now arranged that the amount of Sir Henry Pottinger's pension, thus tardily conceded, shall be £1500, per annum,—a small sum, considering the standing of the man, the character of his mission, the results which were involved in it, and the benefit which the world has derived from his restoring peace and its concomitants amongst the peculiar and almost hitherto unknown people with whom England is now carrying on so great and profitable a trade. A successful soldier, we may add, would have fared better.

The Maynooth Bill has passed the ordeal of the Peers, as we ventured to anticipate it would, by a majority even greater than accompanied its passage through the Lower House. The second and third readings were, numerically speaking, triumphs of strength. The bill has now passed every stage, save the last—that of receiving the royal assent. The hurricane out of doors appears to have ceased; we hear not its howlings. The subject has been so anatomized that further dissection seems useless. The only question is, will this measure, which has been purchased at the sacrifice of so much character, answer the purpose for which it was designed? Will it give peace to Ireland—fill the people with gratitude—enamour them with the British connexion—cool the heated—warm the apathetic—and restore the body politic to sound and pristine health? Or, will it do the reverse of all this. Will it increase turbulence—encourage agitation—strengthen the popular enthusiasm—enable the leaders to point to the results of the past as augury of their success for the future? It requires little foresight to see that Ireland is doomed to be the grave of future, as it has been of past administrations. The present Government has struck a formidable blow at popular prejudice in this Maynooth measure, and the recoil has been terrible; but still no advance has been made towards the permanent pacification of the country for which the sacrifice was made. There never will be peace in Ireland—it is folly to expect it—while the Anglican Church of that country exists in its present sumptuous indolence, in its enormous wealth—a living mockery and libel on the misery of the people. The richest church existing amongst the poorest people in christendom—and that church not their own—must always be an eye sore, a cancer, a never-ceasing cause of irritation. The knife, sooner or later, must be applied to cut out this unsightly excrescence. Braving the same odium which the Maynooth Bill evolved, exercising the same power which was requisite for carrying it out, would have been sufficient to have pared down the Irish church to the wants of the country, and in doing so, a greater blow would have been aimed at the Repeal movement than Minister ever yet levelled at a popular delusion. But the Premier halted in his course, or he lacked the moral courage to do the right thing at the right time, and his wavering is destined to scourge himself as well as those who follow him in office. It remained little if the blunders of public men recoiled only on themselves; but, alas! they effect not only the living, but even generations yet unborn.—*European Times.*

The Bill for erecting the Roman Catholic Colleges in Ireland is still before the House of Commons. It will pass through both Houses of Parliament, but not in a shape which will render it palatable to the Roman Catholics or their clergy. The colleges may be built, but will they be occupied? Will they not be like the Irish work-houses, enduring mementos of the obstinacy of the people? The celebrated Dr. M'Hale has addressed a long and tart epistle to Sir Robert Peel on the manifest failure of what he as well as Sir Robert Inglis, denounces as "a gigantic scheme of Godless education!" To-night the bill comes again before the House of Commons, when the voice of O'Connell will be the loudest and the fiercest against it....*Willmer & Smith's Times.*

There were two discusssions on the Maynooth Bill in the House of Lords. On the first—Lord Roden's Amendment (for a select committee to inquire into the teaching and discipline at Maynooth;) there appeared, Contents, 59; Non-Contents 155: Majority against the Amendment 96. On the second—that the bill be read a second time, Contents, present 144, proxies 82; *For* 226:—Non-Contents, present 55, proxies 14; *Against*, 69:—Majority for the second reading, 157.

In the House of Lords, on Monday the 16th, the Maynooth Bill was read a third time and passed by a majority of 181 to 80, Lord Campbell expressing his earnest hope that the present government might remain long in office, in order to carry out the course of policy on which it had entered.

Meanwhile unawed and undisturbed Sir Robert and his colleagues pursue the even tenor of their way, and leave the excellence of their measures to justify their conduct. Ireland in particular seems to have a large share of their attention, and not a week passes but some proof is given of their sincere desire to foster, encourage and protect the industry, intelligence, and liberties of its people. The most prominent feature of the last fortnight's policy is, the introduction of the expected bill emanating from the Irish Landlord and Tenant Commission.—*Charles Willmer.*

Domestic.—The domestic events of the last fortnight may be briefly summed up. They consist of the great costume ball at Buckingham Palace—and the Repeal doings of Mr. O'Connell in Cork. As regards the first, the Queen enjoyed the freak of seeing the best blood and the prettiest faces in her kingdom disfigured by the hoops, and frills, and powder of the middle of the last century, when the stiffness of the national costume was not atoned for by its pictorial beauty or grace. The second event is a "great fact," and shows that the leading idea in the Irish mind is Repeal, out of which it cannot be driven except by means more potent than any that politicians have yet adopted.

Commercial.—The weather during the last week has been such as to raise the most sanguine expectations respecting the new crops. The cold and bleak winds gave way to heat and sunshine, and finer days have rarely beamed from the heavens than those of the past week. Since Monday there has been a fall of rain and a change in the temperature; but if sunshine and warmth follow, as doubtless they will, the change cannot fail to prove beneficial. The Grain markets have been acted upon by this change; prices have receded, and less activity has prevailed on the part of buyers and sellers. The improvement in the season will also stop, for a time at least, the gambling in foreign grain which was beginning to exhibit itself.

In the manufacturing districts there has been much activity apparent, and the superior descriptions of printing cloths have experienced a slight improvement. In Manchester and the neighbourhood, the trade is in an active and healty state; and in the woollen districts of Yorkshire the manufacturers are busily engaged in making to order. The shipping houses, as well as those who make for the home trade, are busy, and business appears to be proceeding satisfactorily.—*Willmer & Smith.*

Trade is still flourishing in all its departments The demand for colonial and foreign products continue on an extensive scale, and prices generally have an upward tendency, notwithstanding the attention of Capitalists is rather directed to Railway Shares and other Schemes. New cotton mills of immense size are springing up in all parts of Lancashire, and more are likely to be built.—*Charles Willmer.*

State of Trade.—In the Manufacturing districts much activity, and superior printing cloths have slightly improved. In Manchester and the neighborhood, the trade is in an active and healthy state; and in the wollen districts of Yorkshire the manufacturers are busily engaged in making to order. The shipping houses, as well as those who make for the home trade, are busy, and business appears to be proceeding satisfactorily.

TIMBER.—The arrivals since the 1st inst. are comprised in seven vessels from St. John, one from St. Andrews, two from Nova-Scotia, and one from Caraquet. The sales effected on the quay have been five cargoes of St. John pine of 20 to 20½ inches average, at 20d to 20½d per foot, with birch at the same prices, planks at 2d per foot, hhd. staves at £5 per 1000, and lathwood at 40s. per ton. A cargo of Caraquet pine, of small average, at 17½d. per foot, and a cargo of St. Andrew's spruce planks at 2¾d per foot. By auction in the early part of the month, 6000 feet of old birch, brought coastwise, was sold at 18d to 19d per foot, with a quantity of four foot lathwood at £5 to £5 2s. 6d. per ton, and on the 16th inst. a parcel of St. John spruce planks brought 2 7-16d per foot; four foot lathwood £5 15s per ton, three foot ditto £3 15s. per ton, and a parcel of Nova-Scotia hardwood planks 30 feet long of two inches; a cargo of St. John's spruce deals, yarded, was lately sold at 2 5-16d per foot.—The demand for consumption still continues good.—The tonnage cleared for British North America from the 1st of February to the present time, amounts to 91,973 for Quebec, 23,020 St. John, and 17,524 for other ports, against an average of the four previous years of 37,811 for Quebec, 16,016 St. John, and 13,890 other ports, showing an excess on the aggregate of 64,800 tons.

Iron.—*Liverpool, June 19.*—The Iron trade has undergone a complete change, and is now full of life. Scotch Pig Iron, which could find but few purchasers ten days ago, at 57s. 6d. to 60s. per ton in Glasgow, is now eagerly bought at 77s. 6d. and 80s. is generally asked; in Liverpool the price is 85s. to 90s. An advance of 5s. to 10s. per ton on forged pigs in Staffordshire, and several of the largest works there have been standing for the last 5 weeks, in consequence of some dispute between the workmen and their employers. The impression among the Welch makers is, that the trade has got to the turning point and that prices will improve. Present quotations in Liverpool, common bars £8 10s; best refined £12; hoops £10 10s; sheets £12 per ton.

The Great Britain Steam Ship.—This stupendous vessel, the success of which will revolutionize the whole system of ocean navigation, left the Thames, where she has so long commanded attention and admiration, on Thursday last for Plymouth. At the latter place she moored on the evening of Saturday, with between 60 and 70 passengers. The weather was mild, and her speed was occasionally as high as fourteen miles per hour. She had not the same opportunity of defying the utmost anger of the elements, as on her first trip round the Land's End. Thousands of persons assembled at Plymouth Hoe and the adjacent heights to see her, and her arrival was the occasion of the greatest enthusiasm. She leaves Plymouth to-morrow, (Friday), the 20th, for Dublin, and will convey passengers from one place to the other at a guinea and-a-half per head. In Dublin she will remain a week, after which she will sail for Liverpool, and start punctually on the appointed day, 28th July, for New-York.

IRELAND.

The repeal agitation in Ireland is as active as ever, and the leaders equally sanguine of success and determined to obtain it. The following declaration is extracted from one of the speeches of the Liberator at the Cork banquet:—

"Mind my words—scatter them, but without violence, and you will be able to carry the greatest revolution ever yet carried—the restoration of the country from provincial degradation to national dignity, national security, national prosperity. (Tremendous cheering.) I am told I will not carry the repeal. Did I not carry emancipation against the most cunning minister England ever had—Sir R. Peel, and against the greatest general she ever had—the Duke of Wellington? (Loud cheers.) In spite of them I carried it; in spite of them I'll carry the repeal. (Renewed and enthusiastic cheering.) Having tried force and fraud, they then used the legal dexterity of the judge, whom somebody compared to a can, with a handle at one side—the can of justice! (Great laughter.) Having tried everything else, they are now trying cunning. It is well they are come to that. (A laugh.) Up gets Sir Robert Peel, and says—"These repealers are terrific fellows. America is threatening a little, and I must send a message of peace to these repealers, and I'll be secure." If he is at peace with Ireland, he may be at war with the rest of the world. The Duke of Wellington says—"As to the repealers, they are a pitiful set of sneaking creatures—there is no danger in them—no pluck; and while I have my iron heel on their necks, I'll keep them down." How much down, to be sure! But they gave us the Maynooth grant—three farthings a piece it comes to. (Great laughter.) See what a minister that is! Peel boasts of his strength in the House of Commons, and the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and they throw a charity as you would throw a bone to a poor mangy dog. But I'll tell you who is governing the government—we ourselves and one Daniel O'Connell. (Cheers.) A few months will but pass when you will hear more of this government. (Hear.) I am ready to be conciliated. There never was a man in a better humour or temper than I am. I'll be as thankful to them as if I was a pot of thanks. (A laugh.) But they must do the good first. I'll not take words; and when they have done all they can, I'll take their favours as instalments, and when I am paid 5s. in the pound, I'll look back for the other 15s. in the repeal of the union." (Loud cheers.)

British North American Bank.—The annual meeting of this bank was held on Tuesday. The report gave the undivided profits as at 31st Dec., 1843, £20,529 10s 4d, and the net profits for the year 1844, after deducting all charges, at £49,910 3s 9d, making a total of £70,439 14s 1d, from which is to be deducted £20,000, the dividend paid at last midsummer, and a like amount at last Christmas, leaving on the 31st Dec., 1844, a sum of £30,436 14s 1d, of undivided net profit. On the 5th July next, a half-year's dividend will be paid at the rate of five per cent per annum.

The Arctic Expedition.—The Rattler steam vessel, Commr. H. Smith, returned to Woolwich on Tuesday, having left the Erebus, Captain Sir J. Franklyn, and the Terror, Captain Crozier, discovery ships, off the Islands of Barra and Rono, on the 4th, to the westward of Cape Wrath. The officers and crews were all well and in high spirits. Several of the oxen had died on board the Barretto Junior, transport ship, which was to accompany the Arctic expedition vessels to the borders of the ice.

There was a debate in the House of Commons, June 17, on a series of resolutions introduced by Mr. C. Buller, on the affairs of New Zealand, in which the administration of the affairs of that colony were strongly censured. The debate was adjourned before coming to a question.

Mr. O'Connell arrived at Merrion-square, Dublin, from Cork, on Friday evening. The honourable gentleman proposed setting out immediately for London.

There was a grand meeting of the league at Covent Garden Theatre, on the evening of the 18th June. The account of receipts of funds by the league was read, from which it appeared that the receipts to the league fund to Dec. 31, 1844, amounted to £86,009; subscriptions this year £5,632; receipts through the Bazaar, £25,046, making a total of £116,687. The reading of the receipts was received with immense cheering.

An accident of somewhat serious character occurred on the Great Western Railway on the 17th. The Exeter express train, which has recently begun to run a distance of 200 miles in the short period of 4½ hours, left the London Station at the usual hour and was proceeding towards Slough with great velocity, (it was asserted more than a mile a minute,) when the oscillation of the carriages became so great that the passengers could hardly retain their seats. Soon after, the engine and tender become separated from the carriages, and two of these, one of the first and another of the second class, were thrown from a bank 12 feet high. The passengers were in great danger, and several were seriously injured, but none dangerously. A lady was so much alarmed that her life was despaired of, and Sir R. Vivyan, Member of Parliament, received a severe cut in the head. There were 150 passengers, all unable to escape, being locked into the cars, and it is remarkable that no greater injury was sustained.

A correspondent of the London Times states that the health of Sir William Follett is in a much more unfavourable state than the public have been generally led to believe.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is expected in London on the 17th of the present month; great preparations have been made by the Russian Embassy for his reception.

The Right Rev. Dr. Fleming, Catholic Bishop (Newfoundland), had an interview with Lord Stanley on Wednesday, at the Colonial-office.

Amongst the rumours regarding the colleges about to be established in Ireland, is one that Dr. Cook, of Belfast, and Dr. Kirwan, of Galway, are to be presidents of the two colleges in those places.

The importation of a quantity of leather, duty free, and casks of shoe pegs, by the Yorkshire, Capt. Bailey, from N. York, which reached at Liverpool last week, has caused some amusement, and, amongst the tenters of Crespin, a good deal of satisfaction. "There's nothing like leather."

The Britannia, in defiance of opposing winds and waters, entered our river fully twenty-four hours before she was due; thus enabling us, by our express, to have her news in London on the twelfth day after leaving Boston.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir John Campbell, Bart., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent.

A handsome girl, in the bloom of youth, died at Hinckley, on Thursday week, in consequence of tight lacing.

In the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland there are 1,278,100 Protestants, 865,400 Catholics, 61 monasteries, and 59 nunneries.

Mr. Frederick Peel, second son of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., has just entered the Temple, as a student.

The *Presse* announces the approaching marriage of the Duke de Bordeaux with a daughter of the Duke of Modena.

In Paris, the carpenters, to the number of 3 to 4000, had struck for higher wages, demanding 5 francs, instead of 4

Timber in Van Dieman's Land.—Timber has been discovered in Van Dieman's Land fit for flour casks, equal to that of American oak in every respect; and more recently a description of timber has been found and made into oil casks immediately it is taken out of the forest, without the slightest danger of shrinking or the loss of the oil in the warmest climate.

Accounts from Beyrout represent affairs in Syria as in a deplorable state. A civil war, and one of extermination, was raging in the mountains between the Druses and Christians.

The preparations in Russia for the summer campaign in the Caucasus, this year, are said to be immense: 150,000 men are to be employed. Two ukases for recruiting the army have been published.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S BAL COSTUME.

This much talked of fete took place at Buckingham Palace, on the night of the 6th inst. The costume illustrated George the Second's time.

The exact period chosen was the ten years from 1740 to 1750. The company numbered about 1200; comprising the royal family and royal visiters to this country, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours among them; the chief of the British Aristocracy, diplomatists, &c. Grave statesmen and officials took part in the gaiety—Sir Robert Peel being among the earliest of the festive throng; which was spiced with the presence of many a senator and judge. The costume was a tolerably exact counterpart of that set down for the guests. The entire head dresses were a trying ordeal for the ladies, high shoe heels for the grace of their gait; some even donned the wig to make their aspect more exact to the model. However, we are told that the powder made the complexion show more brilliant; and if the hoop disguised the figure the stomacher displayed it; while both hoop and stomacher displayed the glowing jewelry, the rich and delicate lace, the splendid brocades, magnificent velvets, and gorgeous trimmings that were the pride of the evening. The men appeared in coats of velvet—crimson, black, or blue, plastered with gold or silver; and powdered wigs were universal. Many wore the dresses of their own ancestors, copied from family portraits. Military officers wore the corresponding uniforms of the period selected for the fete; thus, the Duke of Wellington appeared as the Duke of Cumberland of that day; the Earl of Cardigan as an officer of the 11th Dragoons at the battle of Culloden; the Duke of Rutland as a Knight of the Garter a century back, &c. The infantry officers wore the peaked grenadier cap and long white gaiters, the cavalry officers high military boots and the crimson silk sword-belt fringed with gold. Some gentlemen wore the Highland garb, modified as it was at the time, by the high heeled shoe for instance. This was the dress of the lady chief of all—

Her Majesty's Dress.—Composed of gold tissue, brocaded in coloured flowers, green leaves and silver, trimmed round the top, bottom and sides, (the upper dress being open in front,) with point-lace over red riband; the dress looped up with red satin ribands and two large bows, in each of which is a diamond bow and tassel. The stomacher composed of two large diamond bows and a diamond joint; the sleeves, which are tight, finished with point-lace ruffles, and trimmed with red riband; on the left arm the Garter in diamonds, and on the right a diamond rosette. The blue riband and diamond George, as usual. Her Majesty wore a petticoat, of white and silver tissue, which had belonged to Queen Charlotte.

Prince Albert wore a suit of crimson velvet and gold, with the insignia of the order of the Garter.

London, June 18.—We have received by our ordinary express the Paris papers of Monday, with further letters from our correspondents in the east.

Our Paris letter announces that the entire Belgian Ministry had resigned, and that the King (Leopold) had sent for M. D'Huart to charge him with the formation of a new Cabinet. "M. (Baron) D'Huart has already been twice a member of a Liberal Administration in Belgium," says our correspondent, "and is at present Governor of Namur. The retirement of the Ministry is the result of the elections, and indicates a triumph of the 'Liberal' over the Catholic party."

Paris, June 16.—M. Billbault, one of the most eminent members of the Opposition, charged the Government with having joined England in opposing the annexation of Texas to the United States, in return for the concession England has made to France of the right of search treaty. M. Guizot (who is quite restored to health, and who reappeared in the Chamber on Tuesday) denied that any stipulation relative to Texas had been made with regard to the abandonment of that treaty. He then observed, that if Texas was desirous of annexing itself to the United States, *the French Government had nothing to say against it*; but he admitted that it would be more agreeable to that Government, and more consistent with its interests, *if the annexation did not take place.* His words, as quoted from the Moniteur, are,—"This is all that I can say now about Texas. If that country wishes to give up its independence and incorporate itself with the United States, if this is really the object, the intent, of the people of Texas, we have nothing to say, nothing to do in opposition to it. But if, on the contrary, the people of Texas wish to preserve their independence, not only we have no reason to oppose it, but I do not hesitate to say, that France must approve her conduct, and acknowledge that she is in the right."

He added that the mercantile treaties into which France has entered with Texas, promised to be most advantageous to her, and that it is greatly to her political interest that the three great powers of the American Continent (those of the United States, England, and of Spanish origin) should maintain their present balance of power—that neither should gain the preponderance.—Such is the view taken of this momentous question by the French Government; but, though that view is certainly of considerable importance, and will, no doubt, excite much attention in the United States, every one seems to be of opinion that the annexation will take place, if, indeed it be not already accomplished; and most public men believe that the annexation will be very advantageous both to the United States and Texas. It is believed that the Cabinet of Washington will feel some little surprise on learning the opinion expressed by M. Guizot; for it had not merely counted on the strict neutrality of the French Government on the annexation question, but had believed that it had its most hearty sympathy.

The Moniteur announces that the Duke d'Aumale had been appointed, by a Royal decision of the 29th ult., Commander-in Chief of the camp of the Gironde. Generals Talandier and Perrot are to command the two brigades of Infantry, and General Lapelire the brigade of cavalry. Marshal Soult was preparing to leave Paris for his estate of Soultberg, whence he would visit the camp of Bordeax.

The Constitutional states that the appointment of Rear-Admiral de Moges to the command of the French naval station on the western coast of Africa experienced some opposition, and that that mission would probably devolve upon M. Montagnies Laroque.

Spain.—It has been reported that Espartero had declared that he would again take arms if it be intended to marry the Queen to the son of Don Carlos.

The young Queen is by no means handsome, and, for so young a lady, is very stout. Her mother has been very pretty, and is still what is called a fine woman. She appears to be doatingly fond of her plebeian husband, M. Munoz, thanks to her, a duke and a grandee of Spain.

A bull fight, which took place on the 9th, was one of the finest of the season: 24 horses were killed on the occasion! Another affair of the same kind is to come off shortly, for the especial gratification of the diplomatic body, and, amongst them, Mr. Livingston, Secretary to the American Legation!

Russia.—The population of Russia consists of upwards of 53,000,000 persons, of whom more than 43,000,000 are serfs. On the estates of the Crown there are about 15,000,000 serfs,—the rest are the *property* of the nobles.

The railway between St. Petersburgh and Warsaw is advancing rapidly, and some portion of it can be brought into use in about three months. It is a gigantic scheme, and has been pushed on with extraordinary rapidity.

The Emperor has given orders that no nobleman shall be permitted to live abroad unless he spends at least, three months in every two years in Russia. If he neglects this condition his property will be confiscated.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Extraordinary Express.—The London Times of June 18, contains the following, received by extraordinary express.

We have received letters and papers from Bombay to the 12th of May. In consequence of the want of a steamer at Aden during the monsoon, the Sesostris was despatched on that day, and had brought a mail to Aden, which was there put on board the Precursor and conveyed to Suez.

The intelligence which it brings is not of striking importance.

The chief subject of interest is the continuation of the intrigues at Lahore. Gholab Singh was there a sort of State prisoner; for the troops were unwilling to murder him until he had disgorged the vast sums of money which he and his brothers and nephew had purloined from the treasury of old Runjeet Singh. A part of the troops were said to be in his pay. Since his coming to Lahore, whether, it is now said, he has been weedled by the manœuvres of the Queen Mother of the boy King Khuleep, he has been under a kind of surveillance. Watched by the Queen's party, lest he should find means of bribing all the Khalsa, he has been called on to give up his fortresses and his wealth. He vows that his wealth is concealed in places known only to himself, and that unless he is allowed to return to his hill forts, he can only give a small sum.

Scinde was tranquil and healthful; one or more of the Bombay regiments were expected to leave before the rains began.

Major General Sir T. Valiant died of spasmodic cholera, on the 22d of April, at Calcutta. He is much regretted in India, as being an old and meritorious officer. Cursetjee Manockjee, a distinguished Parsee, died at Bombay, on the 7th of May, in his 83d year.

The news from China came down to the end of March. The Emperor had received some favorable notices of Christianity and was disposed to tolerate it. Lieutenant A. M'Donald of H. M. 98th Regiment had been tried by a Court Martial, for sending an insulting note to his superior officer; he was sentenced to be cashiered; but, on a revision, a milder punishment has been inflicted.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE AT QUEBEC!

The Canada Mail which arrived on Saturday last, brought the distressing intelligence of *another* deplorable Fire in the suburbs of Quebec, on the 28th June, just one month after the former one which occurred on the 28th of May. The present conflagration was in the suburbs of St. John and St. Louis, and destroyed from 1400 to 1500 houses!!! The "Canadien" computes the actual loss at a larger amount than the former fire, for if the number of buildings destroyed is not so large, the value of the property was perhaps one half greater, and the privations of those who suffered will be more severely felt. About 20 streets are entirely in ruins. The conduct of the Troops during the conflagration was highly praiseworthy, and will be long gratefully remembered by the distressed inhabitants. General Hope immediately erected all the tents at his disposal on the plains of Abraham, for the accommodation of the houseless. The amount of insurance ascertained on the property was about £57,000.

From the Quebec Canadien, June 30.

The Fire broke out at 11 o'clock at night, on Saturday the 28th June, and, excited by a violent east wind, rapidly spread in all directions. The horrors of the occasion were rendered more perceptible by the extreme darkness of the night; and so great was the mass of flame, that the reflection of the burning materials was observed by passengers in the steamer from Montreal, at a distance of 111 miles from the scene of conflagration, and was distinctly visible at Trois Rivieres, a distance of 90 miles. The streets destroyed are as follows:

From the walls of the city, westward.

All that part of the street Saint George which escaped the late conflagration, with the exception of two houses; that part of St. Olivier street, which escaped the same fire, except the house of Mr. Massue; the street Latourelle; the street Richmond; the street of the Hill of Saint Genevieve, except the Orphan Military Asylum, and eight or nine other houses; the streets Richilieu, D'Aiguillon, Saint Jean, Saint Joachim, Saint Gabriel, Saint Jacqües, New, and Artillery, except the British Canadian School, the house of Mr. Primeau, and the south side of St. Joachim street.

Parallel with the Walls:—

The streets Glacis, and St. Francis; all that part of St. Eustache street, north of Artillery street; Stewart's lane; all that part of the streets St. Augustine, St. Simon, and St. Genevieve, to the north of Artillery street, with four or five houses on each to the south of the latter street; Jupiter street; and a number of houses to the south of Artillery street and between Artigny, St. Michael, and Lachevrotire streets.

The number of houses destroyed by this calamitous fire is at least from fourteen to fifteen hundred, and includes fourteen houses belonging to the Royal Artillery, which were destroyed by order of the municipal authorities in order to save the rest of the suburb of St. Louis.

The public institutions destroyed are the house and school of the Education Society, the Catholic Orphan Asylum, Fabrique School, the Protestant Cemetery Chapel, and the Wesleyan Chapel in Artillery street.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, and Monseigneur the Bishop of Sidyme, with the Honorables W. Cochrane, L. Massue, and G. Pemberton leave here to-day, (says *Le Canadien*), as a deputation to His Excellency the Governor General, for the purpose of beseeching His Excellency, in the name of suffering humanity, to advance money on the responsibility of the administration, or immediately to convoke the Legislature, for the purpose of granting relief to the unfortunate sufferers, who now compose two-thirds of the population of Quebec.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Quebec, dated 30th June, 1845.

"Another great Fire occurred here on Saturday night, the 28th instant, which destroyed the whole of St. John suburbs, and a part of St. Louis. About 1300 houses were burned and an immense quantity of goods. The loss must, I think, exceed that by the former fire. About 20,000 persons are now houseless, many of them reduced to beggary, and I know not what they are to do to obtain shelter and relief."

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Scovil, of Norton, and the Rev. Mr. McGee, of St. Andrews, left this city for the purpose of making a short visit to the Parishes of Hampton, Norton and Kingston. In consequence of the illness of the Rev. Mr. Walker, Rector of Hampton, His Lordship remained only a short time at that place, but proceeded on to Norton, where Divine Service was performed, and His Lordship preached extempore from the 112th Psalm. Next morning the Bishop visited the new Church now in course of erection at the lower end of the Parish. Rain falling heavily, his Lordship postponed his intended visit to Kingston until another opportunity, and returned to the City on Friday evening.—The following Address, from the Pastor and Wardens of the Church at Norton, has been handed to us for insertion:

To the Right Reverend John, Lord Bishop of Fredericton.

May it please Your Lordship:—

We the representatives of the Members of the Church of England and Ireland in the Parish of Norton, sincerely thank your Lord-ship for this early opportunity of welcoming yourself and family to the shores of our newly constituted Diocese.

Descendants of those Loyalists who found a home in this Country at the close of the American revolution, where they might erect altars to the God of their Fathers, and worship him under the protecting care of monarchical institutions, we hail the erection of this Province into a separate See, and the appointment of your Lordship to preside over it, as an additional boon from Her Majesty's Government, and our fellow Churchmen in England, that the connection now so happily existing between us, will be maintained under the better auspices of spiritual union and love.

May your Lordship be daily strengthened from on high, for the holy work you have come among us to perform, and may our scattered Churches in this Province be lengthen their cords and strengthen their stakes," that you may witness the blessings attendant on your labours, and we may rejoice in prospect of transmitting to our children, the Zion that we love, more and more worthy of their warmest affections.

We remain, my Lord, your Lordship's

Most obdt. servants,

W. SCOVIL, A. M., Rector.

J. B. RAYMOND, } Wardens.

OLIVER BARBARIE, }

E. S. Wetmore, Vestry Clerk.

The Bishop made an appropriate verbal reply.—His Lordship returned to Fredericton on Saturday in the steamer New-Brunswick.

The Mayor of Halifax has already remitted to Quebec, the handsome sum of £10000, subscribed in the former city for the relief of the sufferers by the first fire; and the subscriptions are still going on. The *last* awful fire in Quebec will give a fresh impulse to the charitably disposed to renewed exertion.

☞ How are the St. John subscriptions progressing? We trust we shall soon hear of a handsome and creditable sum being remitted to our afflicted fellow-subjects at Quebec.

Scientific Entertainments.—Mr. Keevil, on his return to this City from Halifax, purposes giving two Lectures at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the present week, on the Polarization of Light, to be accompanied by some splendid experiments. The exhibition of the powerful Microscope, and Dissolving Views, will follow the Lectures.

*** See Advertisement.

Circus.—The splendid New-York Circus, or Equestrian Corps of Messrs. Rockwell & Stone, as announced in the advertisement in another column is to make its Grand *Entre* into this City on Thursday morning next, 10th inst. and will make a procession through the principal streets, accompanied by a band of music drawn by six beautiful Arabian horses. The Company is strong, and is stated to comprise some of the most accomplished Equestrian Riders in America, both male and female, and a most inimitable Clown, &c.—They will perform in the city six days, near the old Block House.

The Courier states that the subject of the irregular manner in which the English mails for this City and Province are received from Halifax after their arrival at that place, "has been taken up by the Chamber of Commerce of this City, and we have no doubt that the representation of that body will have the effect of remedying this grievance, of which the inhabitants of New Brunswick have for some time complained."

Improvement in Times.—As an evidence of this we may state that thirty shares of Commercial Bank Stock brought Par at Sheriff's sale to-day.—*Courier.*

Four Steam Ships will leave Liverpool for America in July. The Britannia, for Halifax and Boston, on the 4th; the Great Western, for New-York, on the 5th; the Hibernia, for Halifax and Boston, on the 19th; and the Great Britain, for New-York, on the 26th.

A frightful railroad accident occurred near Albany, on the 13th ult. A passenger train of cars filled with German emigrants, going from Albany, came in collision with a freight train coming in. The passenger train of cars was almost entirely annihilated, and many of the poor emigrants in them were killed and wounded, but the number was not exactly known. The accident was the result of carelessness.

Number of seamen's desertions reported at the custom house to 25th June, 985.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Madras School Affairs.—Agreeably to public notice, a semi-annual examination of the Madras School for Boys was held on Tuesday morning last, before the Right Reverend the Bishop of Fredericton, the Honorable the Chief Justice, His Worship the Mayor, the Reverend the Rector and the Church Wardens, Judge Parker, Alexander Boyle, Esq. M. D., J. W. Boyd, Esq., and a large number of the Clergy and Gentry of the city and its vicinity, which afforded much satisfaction to all present. The examination of the Girls School was unavoidably postponed, as, in accordance with the Charter of the Governor and Trustees of the Madras School in New Brunswick, it was necessary that upon that day their Annual Court should be held. Accordingly at one o'clock, P. M., His Lordship, accompanied by the Chief Justice, proceeded to the City Hall, where they were received by a number of the other Trustees, and the oath of a member, as required by the Charter, having been duly administered to the Bishop, his Lordship took his seat, in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, as President of the Court.—*Chronicle.*

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.—On Thursday morning last, at Mr. M'Gregor's Mills, (Straight Shore,) a young man named Alexander Johnston, who was Chief Engineer, was killed by being caught in the Machinery. He was observed by the Firemen but a moment before, stooping to go under a shaft, and hearing a shriek, he ran to see see who was hurt, when he discovered Mr. Johnston lying under the shaft, horribly mangled, having lost both legs and one arm, and the body being completely stripped of clothes. The Machinery was instantly stopped, but all assistance was in vain. Thus perished a young man of unblemished character, highly respected by a numerous circle of friends and relations, and deeply regretted by all who knew him.—*Newbrunswicker.*

Novelty.—A very handsome and commodious Iron House arrived in our harbour during the week, and will shortly be erected near Little River, in the vicinity of this City. It is the property of Mrs. Brown, formerly of Glasgow, and has every convenience and comfort attached to it. It is the first building of the kind ever imported into this Province.—*Chronicle.*

Deputations from the Church of Scotland.—On Tuesday last, the Rev. Dr. A. L. Simpson of Kirkmewton, the Rev. Dr. John McLeod of Morven, and the Rev. Norman McLeod of Dalkeith, arrived in this city, as passengers in the Royal Mail Steam Ship Acadia.

These three distinguished clergymen have been appointed, at the late meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, in compliance with the earnest solicitations of the Colonial Church Courts and congregations, a deputation to the British North American Provinces, and have been authorised and directed to assure the colonists of the lively interest which the parent Church continues to feel for their spiritual welfare; to dispense among them, as often as circumstances will permit, the ordinances of religion; to ascertain the full extent of the present lamentable spiritual destitution in the Presbyterian districts, and devise the best means of supplying the adhering population with the means of grace. They come to these provinces highly recommended not only by their own eminent talents and established reputation, but by the sanction and authority of the Parent Church, and we entertain no doubt that they will meet, in all the districts which they may visit, with a cordial and affectionate reception.

The members of the Deputation will officiate in St. Andrew's and St. Matthew's Churches, at the usual hours on the ensuing Lord's day, and after spending a short time in this city and neighbourhood, they intend to prosecute the objects of their mission and carry on their labours throughout the Provinces, visiting in succession the Congregations in the Eastern parts of this Province, in Prince Edward Island, in Miramichi, Fredericton, and St. John, New Brunswick, and then proceeding onwards to Canada.—*Halifax Guardian.*

Fatal Accidents.—One day last week, Mr. Matthew Little, of the Little Settlement, on the Maryland road, while employed in getting hemlock bark, found it necessary to disengage from the stump a tree which had been broken down by the wind; immediately on cutting away the butt, the tree canted over and fell on Mr. Little's back, and dislocated the spine; he survived the accident only a very few minutes.

On Monday last, while eight men in the employment of Mr. Robert Kerr, were proceeding down the River St. John in a canoe, they were upset in the Meductic Falls, and melancholy to say, four of their number perished. The names of the sufferers are, John Keefe, from Ireland, last from Miramichi; Thomas McGovern, belonging on the Nerepis Road; Alexander Campbell, from Prince E. Island; and Angus Fraser, from Nova Scotia. Our information says that none of the bodies had been found yesterday morning.—*Fred. Head Qrs. July 2.*

Oregon.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce ment