

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

On the evening of Friday last, the hon. Joseph Howe arrived here—probably with the view of having an interview with his Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, previous to his (Mr. Howe's) departure for Canada, as the delegate of the Great Trunk Railroad. On Saturday morning, a Requisition most numerous and respectfully signed was addressed to him, with the request that he would favour us with a speech on the all-engrossing topic with which he is well familiar;—but although placed immediately in the hands of his Worship the Mayor, it could only reach him as he was getting on board the Anna Augusta on his return to St. John. We can assure the hon. gentleman that in Fredericton he would have met with a friendly welcome; and that his able policy would be heartily responded to.—Fredericton Reporter.

The members of the Executive Committee of the European and North American Railway, belonging to this Province and Nova Scotia, returned from Portland in the Admiral, on Friday. The Resolutions passed at the Meeting held in Portland on Thursday last, received by Telegraph, will be found in another part of this paper. The Honorable Joseph Howe was present at the Meeting. It is understood that no future action will be taken until the adjournment of the Railway Meeting now sitting at Toronto, after which the Subscription Books, are to be opened in New Brunswick, Maine, Boston, New York, &c.—St. John Paper.

THE FACILITY BILLS.—We learn from undoubted authority, that the Facility Bills passed at the last Session of the Legislature, with reference to the construction of the European and North American Railway, and of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, had not received the Royal Assent up to the 31st ult., when the Mail left England. The statement that these Bills had been assented to, which has lately gone the rounds of the city papers, was incorrect.—Jb.

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY.—No information whatever respecting the settlement of the boundary dispute with Canada was received by the last English Mail. It is probable that the arbitrators have asked further time to make up their award.—Jb.

We learn that the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute appointed to promote the exhibition of Domestic manufactures are proceeding rapidly with their arrangements, and taking the most active measures to carry out the object entrusted to them. Several meetings have been held, and well organized and systematic plans have been adopted. A large number of the Mechanics and Manufacturers of this City and vicinity have already intimated their intention of forwarding specimens of skill and workmanship; and circulars are being sent to persons generally throughout the Province, engaged in the various branches of industry, inviting them to participate in the undertaking. There appears to be no doubt now entertained of the Exhibition being eminently successful, and that it will not only afford a highly creditable display of native productions in machinery, cabinet work, and other mechanical arts and manufactures, but also have a tendency effectually to promote the skill, enterprise, and industry of the people.—Ch. Witness.

EMIGRATION TO NEW BRUNSWICK.—We learn that information has been received by an official gentleman of this city, of the intention of a large body of Englishmen to emigrate to this Province the present season, if the arrangements for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway are completed in sufficient time. So soon as it is ascertained that the work is positively to go on, in all probability ten thousand persons of English birth, will embark for this Colony, one half of whom will land at the ports in the Gulf, with the view of seeking favourable locations on the line of the Railway. We understand that all these intending emigrants are possessed of means, the humblest among them being able to bring £500 sterling, while many will bring £5,000, or even more. They will be accompanied by persons of capital, who propose to establish on the line of the Railway, mills, factories and workshops, not only for the construction of the necessary locomotives, carriages and tracks for passenger and freight traffic on the railway, but for other manufacturing purposes. These will be followed next spring by a body of intelligent and able farmers, who will form settlements and regularly colonise the vast but fertile country now lying valueless in the North-eastern portion of this Province.

It will be a brilliant day for New Brunswick when such emigrants, possessing education, skill, and ample means, imbued also with true British feeling and heartfelt devotion to the honour and glory of old England—shall arrive, and cast their lot among us. We hope to be able very shortly to give a more full detail of the proposed emigration, which we doubt not will create the most lively interest throughout New Brunswick.—New Brunswickian.

Canada.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle says, that in consequence of a fraud having been practised upon the Government, it is the intention of Ministers to alter the law by which Government is empowered to defray half the cost of any Railway begun in Canada by a private company. The Chronicle regrets this determination.

We are glad to observe by the following important announcement, that the finances of Canada are in a flourishing position, and that the

Public Works of that Province, which have brought about this pleasing state of things, may be safely extended without embarrassing the country.

By the public accounts of 1850 we perceive that the income last year was £779,248; and the expenditure £532,064, leaving a balance on hand on 31st January, 1751, of £247,184.

The census has recently been made in Upper Canada. The increase in population is great. In 1848 it was 723,332. In 1850 it is 796,000; increase in two years 72,668. The two late Provinces will therefore be now nearly equal in population. The census for Lower Canada in 1848 gave 768,000, to which, if we add a similar increase to that of Upper Canada we have for result 840,992; but Lower Canada cannot have had nearly so great accessions as the Western sections of the Province. On the other hand it is generally supposed that the enumeration in that part of the country is far less complete than in the other. The whole population, however, is rapidly approaching two millions.

Another fact is interesting in a statistical point of view, as shewing the immense increase of every thing in this Province, in spite of disadvantages which cripple its energies. The vessels which have passed through the Welland Canal this season have amounted to 25,000 tons, 16,000 American, 9,000 British. This is 5,000 tons more than passed throughout the whole of 1849.

The celebrated W. Lyon Mackenzie, who recently beat the ministerial as well as the opposition candidate in the constituency of Haldimand, Canada West, has been creating quite a sensation in Parliament since he took his seat.

It is stated on the authority of the Finance Minister of Canada, that the provincial authorities have the right to make the St. Lawrence River free to the vessels of all nations without reference to the Home Government.

The *Minerva* states that in the month of May last, 147,000 dozens of eggs were exported in 1800 barrels, from the Bonsecours Market of this city, to the United States, each barrel requiring also 2 minots of oats to pack with.

As an instance of the despatch with which matters are sometimes conducted on the St. Lawrence, we may notice that the "Niagara," one of Mr. Orr's line of vessels, was loading here late on Monday afternoon, 2nd inst, left in tow of the "Alliance" that evening at 5 o'clock for Quebec, and discharged her pilot at Green Island on the morning of Wednesday, the 4th, at 9 o'clock, being only 40 hours from the time she was loading at Montreal.—Montreal Witness.

We may notice as something as honourable as it is rare, that the President of the City Bank of Montreal, W. Workman, Esq., declined £500 which was voted to him at the annual meeting of stockholders for his services during the past year. The reason assigned by Mr. W. for this generous proceeding, was the losses of the Bank, through Coles, the absconding teller of the Quebec branch. The *Gazette* states that the stock is regarded with more confidence since the publication of the Annual Report. The Annual Report of the Bank of Montreal was highly satisfactory.—Jb.

We are most happy to hear that our spirited Mayor will lay before the City Council a project for finishing the two Halls over the Bonsecours Market; the west wing to be fitted up as a City Hall, with offices for City Clerk and Treasurer Court and Committee rooms. The east wing, which is 300 feet in length, to be fitted up as a Public Hall for exhibitions, concerts, or large public meetings, which, at present, the city so much requires; for we have not one place except the Churches, where any great concourse of people can be brought together. We may be deprived of the pleasure of hearing Jenny Lind, merely because we have no place large enough to hold her audience.—Quebec Chron.

The new Free Church in Kingston, was to have been opened on Sunday the 8th instant, for public worship. The service in the morning was to have been conducted by the Rev. Dr. Willis of Toronto, in the afternoon by the Rev. Faxton Young, of Hamilton, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. Burns. The Kingston Argus sincerely congratulates the Rev. Mr. Burns, and his congregation on the taste which has been displayed in the chaste architectural design, and commodious internal outfitting of this new place of worship.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament.

UNITED STATES.

The Boston Atlas of the 10th instant contains the following paragraph:—

PEEDY TRANSPORTATION.—A lot of several hundred barrels of flour has just been received from Cleveland, Ohio, by one of our commission houses, in the unprecedented short time of eight days. The property came over the Ogdensburg, Tremont and Canada, and Vermont, Central Railroads. This new outlet for the products of the West must add very materially to the trade of Boston and New England, as it brings the producer and consumer in close connection.—Large quantities of Canada flour, and other produce, are coming to Boston over these roads, for foreign shipment, and the recent reduction in freights will enable our ship owners to compete successfully for this immense business, which has hitherto almost entirely gone to New York. Success to Boston.

We perceive by the Boston Transcript that a large number of American pickpockets have taken their departure for the World's Fair. They will hardly escape detection, however, for the same journal adds:—"Three New York Police Officers, Bower, Hopkins, and Leonard arrived in this city this morning, and took passage in the Niagara for Liverpool and London. These officers are going to the World's Fair, by order of Mayor Kingsland, and at the request and under the patronage of Mr. Barclay the British Consul, for the purpose of spotting the light-fingered gentry, who have already gone to the Fair in large numbers. The British Government pays the expense of the Mission."

GOLD IN MAINE.—The Gardiners Transcript says the story of the Maine Gold Mines is a complete hoax. Two Yankees have established a public house at "the Mines," and make a profitable business of selling bread, beef and rum to "the deluded" who go to "the diggings."

The legislature of Maine at its late session appropriated \$30,000 for the Reform School to be established near Portland.

The Legislature of Maine has passed a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors in that State.

STRAWBERRIES.—Three hundred barrels of strawberries were brought into the New York market in one steambot on Tuesday from New Jersey.

The Erie Railroad on Thursday brought to New York 79,000 baskets of strawberries.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT IN SING SING PRISON.—An attempt was made last Friday in the carpet weaving shop of the Sing Sing Prison, New York, to revolt, and murder the keeper and contractor. It appears that a desperate convict, by the name of Barton, sentenced for manslaughter, concocted a scheme among the other convicts in said shop, to the effect that he was to strike their keeper, pro tem, (Isaac Van Wart) a deadly blow with a dagger, and then escape. Accordingly, after proceeding to work in the afternoon, said Barton drew a knife, and was about to plunge in the breast of Mr. Van Wart, when another keeper, by the name of Andrews, (recently from Buffalo, stepped up and seized the blood-thirsty convict by the throat, and thereby prevented him from carrying out his murderous design. Some six or eight other convicts had agreed to participate in the revolt, and all of them were taken out and punished with the shower bath.

An immense party of Canadians will be in this city to pass the Fourth of July, excursions having been got up for that purpose from both the Lower and Upper Provinces. It is estimated that from 1000 to 1500 will take advantage of the opportunity now afforded to visit this metropolis at a cheap rate, and under agreeable auspices.—New York paper.

At New-Orleans, on the 9th inst., the steam ferry boat Lafayette burst her boilers, killing six persons and badly injuring several.

CRIME.—Six persons are now under sentence of death in New York—three are to be hanged on the 27th inst.—and three on the 25th July.

FATAL RECENTS.—A deadly personal combat took place at Lynchburg on the 5th inst. between Mr. Saunders and Mr. Teiry the Editor of the *Virginian*. They fought with revolvers, and five shots were exchanged when they both fell mortally wounded. They have both since died!

The N. Y. Herald states, that one hundred and fifty million of dollars, in Gold dust, have been received from the Mines on the Pacific side of the Continent, within the last three years.

The Steamship Washington left New York on Saturday, for Southampton and Bremen, with 100 passengers, and \$265,681 in specie.

The cholera is raging fatally at Princeton, Ky, and the citizens are deserting the town. Five deaths occurred in one day.

Father Mathew arrived at Cincinnati on the 14th instant.

A large fire occurred at St. Louis on the 12th. Five buildings in Second street, occupied by Buttler & Harlow, furniture dealers and upholsterers, were destroyed. Loss \$60,000. On same day, steamer Sultana was burnt to the water's edge at noon. Five or six persons are supposed to have perished.

GREAT FIRE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer from Chagres, bringing dates from California to the 15th of May—two weeks later—has arrived.

The papers contain the particulars of a destructive fire, which has occurred at San Francisco, destroying a large amount of property. The loss is estimated at twelve millions of dollars! It broke out in that part of the city near the water, and raged with ungovernable fury. Several vessels fell a prey to the flames.

In three hours from its origin, the fire had enveloped the city from Pine to Pacific street, and from Dupont to Battery. The sight was awful, and grand beyond description. Nothing could stay the course of the fierce destroyer for a moment.

The firemen worked like heroes, at the peril of their lives, but their exertions were utterly powerless. Fierce winds drove the flames like fiery surges from house to house, and whatever they touched, withered and crumbled in an astonishingly short time.

Buildings with the thickest walls and iron doors and shutters, built with a special view to making them fire-proof, formed no exception to

the general destruction. They only delayed but could not resist the fire.

The streets were on fire in every direction; several of the engines had to be abandoned, so daringly close had the fireman approached to the flames.

Besides the immense loss of property, which is variously estimated at from 5 to \$20,000,000, but which probably ranges between 10 and \$12,000,000, we have to record the melancholy fact that ten or twelve individuals lost their lives. We have probably not yet heard of half that lost their lives—but among them are Capt. Welch of Baltimore, Edward Cahill, Mr. Greenbaum, and Mr. Vincent.

The most terrible scene was enacted in the iron store of Tarfree & McCahill, at the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento street. Into this five persons had gone after the flames had reached it, in order to save some valuable articles. They closed all the iron window shutters and doors, so that no draft of air might enter. When they found the house getting too hot to stay longer, they attempted to get out, but, horrible to relate, the windows and doors had expanded so much with heat, that all their efforts were unable to open them, and all within perished in the flames. Their calcined bones could be seen on Monday, smouldering amid the ruins beneath.

Lumber is advancing and will continue to do so, on account of the demand which the fire, will cause. Gold is reported to be plenty, and the miners are in general meeting with good success.

STOCKTON DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A Stockton Journal extract gives an account of a most destructive fire at that place, on Wednesday night, the 14th of May. The fire originated in the Merchant's Hotel, formerly known as the "Branch," and beyond a doubt was the work of an incendiary.

Every mercantile house on Levee st., except 6; all on Main street; all on Centre street; all on El Dorado street, except 2; and all on Hunter street, except 3, composed the victims of this incendiary attempt. The total loss is over \$1,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LODGING HOUSES OF LONDON.—So far from any difficulty being experienced in providing accommodation for the shoals of strangers who were to have poured into London this month by land and by sea, the hotel and lodging house keepers complain that their establishments were never so empty at this period of the year. In the West end and the streets running off the strand, the lodging bills in the windows of every house are so many evidences of their vacant state. Hundreds of persons, who have laid out large sums of money in fitting up and furnishing houses for the reception of lodgers, find now that their speculation is likely to prove the reverse of profitable. A person who we understand opened a board and lodging house capable of accommodating upwards of 100, had one solitary inmate during the first week of the Exhibition.

The Bible is exhibited in the Crystal Palace, printed in one hundred and thirty different languages!

The traveller can now leave Paris at 7 past 7 o'clock in the evening, and arrive in London at 8 the next morning; and he may proceed from Paris to Edinburgh, a distance of 737 English miles, in less than 26 hours.

The deep interest expressed by Earl Grey in Parliament on the subject of Railways in British North America, and his earnest desire to see the Halifax and Quebec line commenced during his stay at the head of the Colonial Office, is attracting considerable attention, and will be the means, if carried into effect, of inducing numbers of the wealthy classes to emigrate to the Colonies.

EARTHQUAKE!—Late advices from the West Indies, report that an earthquake had occurred at Guadalupe, on the 17th ult. Many houses were destroyed and plantations injured.

The Seal Fishery has proved a complete failure this year at the Magdalen Islands.

England contains 8,500,000 Conformists, 8,000,000 Non-Conformists; Scotland contains 860,000 Conformists, 1,800,000 Non-Conformists; Ireland contains 1,000,000 Conformists, 7,300,000 Non-Conformists. Total, 10,360,000 Conformists, 17,100,000 Non-Conformists. Thus giving a majority of more than six millions of Non-Conformists, in the United Kingdom.

An inhuman creature—a woman—has been executed in England for crimes of almost unparalleled atrocity. It is supposed that she has poisoned not less than thirty persons, during the last five years! Her name was Sarah Cheesman; and among her victims, were her husband and two of her own children!

Dr. Tyng at an Anniversary in New York last week said that of the six hundred members of his Church, he did not know of a single person who either drank Liquor, or offered it to others. And he never saw, in any of their dwellings, any of the paraphernalia of drinking.

The boat's crew of the French corvette *Aleymene* were sent on the 29th Nov. last to find a passage for her on the Western side of New Caledonia in the Pacific. As they did not return, the barge was despatched and found that they had been killed and eaten by the Menema and Bellep tribes, except three, who were made prisoners and forced to witness the feast. These men were given up when the barge arrived. The huts, plantations, and canoes of the cannibals were destroyed, some persons taken, and twenty others shot.

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