the Commons by 272 to 206, which is a somewhat larger minority than the Tories mustered on the division last session. Of course the success of the bill in the House of Lords is very doubtful.

IRELAND.

The State Prisoners yet remain in Richmond bridewell, and, from a new point that has been raised on their behalf, are likely to be so for some time longer. They were to have been removed by the Trident war steamer from Dublin to Cove, there to be placed on board the convict ship for Australia. The commander of the Trident had received orders to proceed from Kingstown to the entrance of the harbour at the North Wall, in order to take Mr. Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners on board on Saturday night last, and have all in readiness for sailing at daylight the following morning. The prisoners had received the necessary official intimation respecting their intended removal, and they had, in consequence, made all needful preparations on Saturday evening. A large body of mounted police was ordered to be in attendance at Richmond bridewell; but about nine o'clock counter orders were issued to the commander of the Trident, as well as to the police, and the state prisoners have since remained in their old quarters. It appears that Mr. S. O'Brien took steps to protest against the commutation of his sentence to transportation for life.

It seems that Mr. Smith O'Brien has obtained high legal opinion that no commutation of the sentence for high treason can take place unless the prisoner should be a consenting party. At all events, there has been a suspension of the order for the removal of the state prisoners to the convict ship.

It is contended by the prisoners that nothing short of a new act of Parliament can warrant their transportation. If they refuse to go away they cannot be executed, according to the sentence, inasmuch as the Queen has regularly signed the commutation. After all, the Court of Queen's Bench may make short work of the matter.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN PARIS—AND ARREST OF NUMEROUS MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY!

The news from France is of an exciting character. Montagnards, headed by Ledru-Rollin, have made an unsuccessful attempt to incite the people to revolt. M. Ledru-Rollin having made a violent speech on Monday, denouncing the flagrant invasion of Rome by the French troops, was answered by Odillon Barrot, but Ledru-Rollin not deeming the Minister's reply satisfactory, declared "that the Constitution had been violated, and that he and his friends would defend it by every possible means, *even by arms*." This produced a scene of tumult, in which M. Thiers said that all discussion was impossible after an appeal to arms had been threatened; and upon a division on the order of the day, there appeared in favour 381, against it 203, so Ministers showed a majority of 158.

Ledru-Rollin followed up his attacks by a direct impeachment of the President and his Ministers, but this motion was rejected by a majority of 377 to 8; the Montagnards absenting themselves from the Assembly, having evidently made up their minds to try to get up a counter-revolution. Out of doors the Red Republican journals openly declared war, and issued manifestoes inciting the Parisians and the people in the Provinces to take up arms. All the premonitory symptoms of a general conflict in the streets are daily visible. The men in blouses hover about the Legislative Chamber, the troops are continually under arms, and the preparatious of the Government are of the most extensive character to put down an insurrection, in the event of the Montagnards actually carrying out their hostile threats.

THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.—A body of 20,000 men went down to the Assembly to present a petition on Wednesday. They were dispersed by the troops. Several prisoners were taken and some lives lost. At four o'clock the President, surrounded by a brilliant staff, rode out on the Boulevards, and was well received.

On Wednesday evening cavalry and artillery troops, amounting to 80,000, paraded the streets of Paris. This demonstration became necessary in consequence of a body of from 10,000 to 15,000 Socialists appearing in the streets, headed by M. Arago. There was a number of National Guards among them in their uniform, but without arms. The troops met the Socialists in the Boulevards, and dispersed them without any collision. Later in the evening the city was declared in a state of siege.

Marshal Bugeaud expired, of cholera, on Sunday morning at half-past six o'clock. The loss of such a man at this moment will be severely felt by the French Government. On receiving the melancholy news, the President of the Republic addressed to M. Foray, son-in-law of the Marshal, a letter, expressing in the most lively terms the pain he felt that such an affliction should have fallen on France at this moment.

The same morning there were 1,542 cases on hand, to which 377 were added during the day, 66 patients left the hospitals, and 148 died, so that there remained in the evening 1,705 cases on hand.

Tranquillity has been restored in Paris. On Thursday morning, there were crowds of people in the streets: but evidently collected only from curiosity, for they soon after dispersed.

Seven or eight representatives are under arrest, caught in conclave. Ledru Rollin and the sergeants escaped together.

The most distinguished persons, military and civilians, visited the President of the Republic and the ministere. The President rode out and was well received.

Louis Napoleon has issued a spirited address to the French people.

Just as we were about to go to press we received the following intelligence by the Electric Telegraph:—

"Paris, Thursday Evening.

"Ledru Rollin is said to have fled in disguise, and to have been traced as far as Marseilles.—About forty deputies are criminated.—Etienne Arago, is said to have broken his loins or thighs in a fall, whilst leading the procession yesterday. Arrests of German, Polish, and Italian revolutionists have been made.—The conduct of the President of the Republic and General Changarnier is greatly praised. All foreign committees sitting in Paris are to be dissolved, and their members sent away.—The idle workmen will be sent into the country to earn their living, or in case of return, to be arrested and imprisoned as vagrants.—Paris is perfectly tranquil.—The cholera is decidedly on the increase: Madame Catalani, the celebrated signer, has died in Paris of the epidemic, after an illness of 24 hours. She was 70 years old."—[Query, 80?]

The following is a copy of a dispatch this instant received from Toulon:—"Advices have been received from Rome to the 9th. At that date the French troops were masters of the positions taken by them on the 3rd, and part of which had been retaken by the Romans. The fighting lasted three days. The loss of life on both sides is considerable. General Oudinot has decided on getting possession of Fort St. Agne. The works are already advanced to within 600 yards of the fort. The French suffered much from the intense heat, which had brought on a violent dysentery."

The national guard of the 5th legion has addressed their colonel, to call a meeting of all the national guard of Paris, to protest energetically before the legislative assembly and the executive power, against the fratricidal war which our soldiers are waging under the walls of Rome.

At Paris the cholera has raged to a more destructive degree than it did in 1832. In the early part of the week the deaths from the beginning had reached to more than 11,000, which was nearly equal to the mortality during the whole period in 1832. The deaths on Saturday last were 464 in private houses, and 148 in the hospitals, whilst no fewer than 1512 cases were on hand in the morning, which increased to 1765 in the evening. We regret to say that the mortality has continued upon this frightful scale; but the accounts are not so precise as could be desired. As a general rule, we are inclined to believe that the most numerous victims are still amongst the most indigent and ill-fed classes, but the malady is now by no means confined to them, but remains its ravages amongst the wealthy and well-conditioned orders of the community. This fatal disease has broken out in Silesia, at Vienna, and at Presburg. It is making frightful ravages in Egypt, in the cities of Alexandria and Cairo.

Its simultaneous appearance at these distant spots favors the theory that it is mainly owing to some electric causes in the atmosphere.

The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a paternal letter to the clergy of his diocese, desiring them all to put up a series of prayers to the Almighty for a cessation of the cholera, and announcing that on the 15th inst. he will celebrate pontifically in the church of Notre Dame a votive mass of St. Genevieve, preceded by a procession of relics of the patroness of Paris. The letter concludes with a general dispensation from abstinence so long as the epidemic may continue.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Accounts from Rome state that General Oudinot, having got rid of M. Lesseps, broke the convention which the latter had signed, and advanced to the western suburbs of Rome, for the purpose of effecting an entrance by the gate St. Pancrazia. After a pretty sharp conflict the Romans appear to have been overpowered and lost some prisoners, who were sent off immediately to Corsica, but the French also suffered considerably, and only contrived to gain a precarious position in the suburbs of Corsini and Panfili. Garibaldi was harrassing the French the whole time, and very nearly turned the flanks of the assailants. It is plain from the despatches of the General, dated the 5th and 6th of June, at Villa Santucci, that he has opened his trenches and regularly besieged the city.

HUNGARY.

From Vienna and Hungary there is little news. No further fighting had taken place. A large body of Russians is stated to have entered Presburg, and subsequently advanced into the island of Schutte. Prince Paskiewitch has issued a proclamation to the Hungarians, the pith of which is, that if no resistance is offered, the Russians will behave as friends; if, on the contrary, they are received as enemies, the Hungarians "will be made to feel the consequences of their presumption." The Magyar Government is making every effort to rouse the people, and has ordered all clergymen to preach against the Russians.

LIVERPOOL, June 16.

There has been considerable business done in Parliament this week, and of a rather important character. The Lords have passed the Navigation Laws Bill, sent to the Lower House the Consolidation Bankruptcy Act, and subjected the Sale of Encumbered Estates Bill to the operation of a select committee.

The navigation laws are now virtually repealed; and although the Protectionists made a hopeless effort at the last moment to defeat the bill, the shipowners seem to consider it much better to test the measure practically before lamenting prophesied consequences; for they seem silently to acquiesce in the decision of the legislature. It is possible, if not probable, that the evils which were anticipated are never likely to present themselves. Lord Lansdowne, in the debate on the third reading, mentioned a fact which gives countenance to this conclusion. Last week a vessel was sold in Liverpool for a higher sum than any similar vessel had brought for years. His lordship, we understand, was not quite correct in his statement: he was supplied with the name of the broker, but not with his authority; and the vessel was not English, but of North American build. She was ten years old, and the price was £5 a ton—a high price, we are assured, and paid despite the dreaded result of the pending Navigation Laws Bill.

Mr. D'Israeli is now recognised as the Protectionist leader, and, preparing for his promised display, the week after next, on the state of the nation—and "Ireland in particular," interrogated the Premier, on Thursday night, as to the business of the session. Lord John Russell could only give the usual reply, but promised fuller information early next month. A motion of Mr. Gladstone then occupied the house for the remainder of the evening, with the assurance of a continuation last night. It was a perfectly useless and idle motion, and simply amounts to this, that ministers should promise to withhold compensation from Canadian rebels. The act impugned does that already, and government could promise no more. If any good results in the debate, it will consist of the established fact, that the malcontents in Canada are without a shadow of excuse for their violence.

A very strange proceeding took place in the Lords on Thursday evening. Lord Campbell introduced a bill empowering government to transport the Irish state prisoners. The power is not required; yet ministers ask for it in order to avoid the "law's delay,"—a fine comment on the administration of justice; but the proceeding lacks dignity.

SMITH O'BRIEN.—The bill for transporting the Irish state prisoners passed in the Lords last night.

REBELLION LOSSES IN CANADA.—A return, moved for by Mr. Hawes, shows that the gross total amount claimed by parties in Canada, and filed before the present commission, for rebellion losses in that colony, is £241,965, of which £180,088 is for property, real or personal damaged or destroyed, and £61,876 for casual, speculative, or other losses. The amount claimed before the old commission was £70,551; the amount awarded, £10,292.

The French government, this week, have been reaping the whirlwind of the storm they sowed when they sent an expedition to Rome. That gross outrage on truth, consistency, and manly policy, has disgusted all the world, blasted for ever the small reputation of Louis Napoleon, and disgraced the miserable tricksters who constituted his cabinet. Rome had as much right to form a republic as France, and the Czar of Russia had as much right to bombard Paris as the President of France had to bombard Rome.

Letters from Copenhagen state that the King of Denmark has given his sanction to the constitution voted by the Diet, and that the Diet has been dissolved. The 4th article of this constitution contains a proviso that will be sought in vain in any of the other constitutions of this continent. It declares that the succession to the throne may be altered by the joint consent of the King and the Diet.

The summer dress of the lower class of Hungarians is a course linen shirt, a ditto pair of very full drawers, a hat and boots.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Our readers will be interested to know that one more attempt will be made this year, amongst ourselves, in addition to those organized by Government, to obtain some intelligence of the missing Arctic expedition. The whaler Abraham is now being strengthened and equipped at Hull with the view of searching Jones's Sound and its vicinity. Lady Franklin offers a special reward for this service. The Abraham will sail in a few days with a very effective crew.

A vessel called the Jane, which recently sailed from Liverpool for Africa, carried out about a dozen Methodist missionaries.

In a charge delivered by the Archbishop of York at Thirsk, on Monday, he said—"This much was quite clear, that the compilers of the Church services, both in the 6th Edward and that of Elizabeth, held the peculiar doctrines of Calvin, almost without exception, on election, predestination, and final preservation."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—From the character of the orders received by some of the Queen's tradesmen in Aberdeen, we may safely infer that it is the intention of the Queen, with Prince Albert and the royal family, to visit Balmoral next month. We are informed, on what we consider the best authority, that the Queen and royal family will come down by sea and return by the Aberdeen railway, which will be opened to within twelve miles of the city in September. During their stay in Scotland, the Queen and Prince Albert, it is expected, will visit Dunrobin Castle, where preparations are now being made for the royal reception.—*North of Scotland Gazette.*

GRAND STATE BALL.—The Queen gave a state ball on Wednesday evening, in Buckingham palace. The invitations comprised the whole of the diplomatic corps, the ladies and gentlemen of the royal household, and the principal nobility and gentry, and numbered about 1900. The suite of state saloons were all opened. In the White Drawing-room, the Queen and Prince Albert received the royal guests; the ball-room and the throne-room were prepared for dancing, elevated seats being placed at the sides of each for the accommodation of her Majesty and her illustrious visitors, and orchestras being erected in both for the quadrille bands. The scene was most brilliant.

A GREEK BEAUTY.—The *Daily News* correspondent, writing from Berlin, says:—We have had a flying visit from the Queen of Greece on her way from Trieste to Oldenburg. She is accompanied by her brother, the hereditary Duke of Oldenburg, and travels under the euphonious incognito of the Grafin von Athen (Countess of Athens). The curiosity of the Berliners has been greatly excited by the report that in the Queen's suite there is a Greek lady, a maid of Athens, of surpassing beauty, who sports the national costume. The 5th inst. was a gala day at Sans souci. The King brought out the Queen of Greece from Berlin to join the royal table. Much of the sensation created by the presence of the young Queen of Greece in Berlin is doubtless caused by her Majesty's Albanian servants, whose blue jackets, white petticoats, embroidered leggings, pointed red slippers, jaunty, long tasselled tarboushes, and theatrical strut, create quite a flutter of curiosity under the Linden trees.

THE ROW IN CANADA.—It appears from our most recent "advices" that the row in Canada, has arisen out of the desperation of the Tories at being deprived of the good things, in which long enjoyment had seemed to give them a "vested interest." The McNab party had been so long accustomed to nab every-thing, that they appeared to have a nab-solute right to everything they could lay their hands upon. Recourse has been had to the Red Republican school of argument, and by setting fire to property the rebels have tried to show themselves a match for their opponents. The Governor has been pelted with eggs, at the instigation of some leaders who have been egging the rabble on, and though this sort of thing may be compared to getting in a word egg-ways it is certainly the poorest possible style of argument. When the friends of freedom take to throwing eggs, we may presume there is something rotten in their cause, and we cannot sympathise with their attempt to throw off the yoke, in this disgraceful manner.—Lord Elgin was fortunately not much hurt by the battery opened upon him, with this comparative harmless species of battery, but there is something very chicken-hearted in pelting a Governor with eggs supplied no doubt from certain mare's nests discovered by the rebels.—*Punch.*

MESSAGE OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.—After a delay sufficiently explained by the difficulty of the task, the French President's address is at length before the world. It is seldom that we have to remark upon the first of a splendid series of political manifestoes; but unless the hopes of France are ridiculous self-delusions, the address before us is the first Message of the first President of the French Republic, to the first National Assembly of France; at least in the normal sense of these terms. Perhaps it is not fair to record impressions which unavoidably take some colour from events; but we cannot but feel that while the President promises largely for the future and opens many topics of prospective consolation, he fails to elucidate and adorn the entangled history of the past. The mystery of French interventions is by no means removed. Although the President descends to particulars with what we may call an engaging simplicity, we are still left either to admire the officious inutility of his foreign mediation, or to suspect motives and proceedings more than meet the eye.

Rome is the knot which has most embarrassed the address. With regard to the other European States which have excited the paternal alarms of France by following her example, the President intimates that his Government has given them the benefit of certain kindly admonitions, judicious counsels, jealous protests and other verbal communications, such as the practised chiefs of a cause will often address to their weaker and more excitable adherents. He gives us, however, little reason to conclude that France has acquired the gratitude of Sardinia, of Naples, of Sicily, of Denmark, or any German State! he cannot even assure us that things are altered for the better on the River Plate, and only conveys a distinct idea when he announces that Russia has recognized the Republic.—With regard to Rome more is said, because more has been done. But we shall be very much surprised if the history now related of that unparalleled affair is admitted either by the Romans, or the Austrians, or the Neapolitans, or, indeed, by any of the parties involved. The gist of that history is that the Government of France, in the expedition to Rome, exercised a direct and independent action by its own spontaneous movement; and that it did so to deliver Rome from Alien intruders and protect it from foreign intervention. That the approaching march of Austria and Naples upon Rome should arouse the jealousy of France is intelligible enough, and consistent even with the modesty of a Republic: but it is not so intelligible why France did not wait for an invitation; why it studiously ignored the new Republic of Rome; or why it held correspondence with parties not in a condition to speak for the people. A train of unhappy "circumstances" has disappointed an elaborate calculation. The President confesses surprise at the circumstance that while 6,000 French republicans were approaching Rome on one side, a band of Italian refugees, or at least chiefly Italian, entered it from the other; and that while the latter were welcomed, the former were inhospitably repulsed. He is surprised that the "little knot of persons who had seized the authority for themselves," against the sentiments of the majority, should have requitted so roughly the contempt and hostility of France. If the President's narrative be true in its particulars, it will be better understood by his readers than himself: and while he has related the fable, they will moralize upon it, somewhat more correctly, after their own fashion.

The President makes large and fair promises of social restoration and improvement. The projects he enumerates are such as will find favour with all people, and such as France at least is accustomed to receive from the bounty of her rulers. We hardly know whether it is an Emperor who speaks, or a Communist, or an English gentleman at an agricultural meeting. Agricultural schools, model farms, banks of aid and assurance, the dispersion of the town population into the villages, the deliverance of land from its burdens, are ideas that remind one of utilitarian England and Sir Robert Peel.—The task of rectifying the condition of thirty-six millons shut up in a country far less wealthy and not much more extensive than ours, without a single colony to drain off the increase except a narrow coast snatched from the desert and the Arab, is so formidable that we will not cast any doubt on the particular modes of improvement suggested. We are only beginning to be reasonable when we set about inquiring how this miracle may be accomplished. It will never be done by ordinary means.—*London Times, June 8.*

[From the New York Courier & Inquirer.]

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The following letter from a distinguished medical gentleman, universally known among our citizens, which was addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Health in Charleston, S. C., will be read with general interest:—

NEW YORK, June 16, 1842.

Dear Sir—Your communication was duly received and ere this demanded an answer, but professional occupation has been so severe as wholly to forbid me writing until now.

We have the real Asiatic cholera among us; the disease in all its features bears a strong resemblance to that which afflicted us in 1832 and in 1834. It is equally sudden in its invasion, in the rapid progress of its symptoms, and in its termination. The violent spasmodic sufferings, the deserted, ex-sanguine surface, the cerulian discoloration, the rice-water passages, the cerebral determination, are all to be observed.

But you are not to infer that this is the character of all or of a majority of the cases reported by the Board of Health. The actual cases of the disorder marked by the symptoms I have specified are comparatively few, and the error of our medical report arises from the fact that many cases of the Cholera Morbus of our summer season are confounded with Asiatic Cholera, and are reported as the latter to the Board of Health. It is difficult to correct this evil, because our medical men see many instances of the Cholera of our season, which in fact assume or put on the livery of the prevailing pestilence.—I actually believe that not more than one half of all the cases reported are real instances of the Cholera Asphyxia. The disease has existed in this city for some three months past. I saw an instance about January, when two or three other cases were reported. We heard no more of it until about the middle of May. I think they could be distinctly traced to a foreign origin. You doubtless have the particulars of the ship *New York*. The cases from her were the true disorder, and within a few days after, sporadic instances were seen in this city, in the lower part of Washington street, and in the adjacent places that might be referable to that source, importation. The Cholera now is not limited to any particular locality; cases are to be seen scattered throughout the city, in the highest as well as in the lowest districts of the metropolis. It broke forth in that foul and loathsome tenantry called the Five Points; filth, penury and intemperance gave it wings.

Gross improprieties in diet, and excesses of various sorts now give birth to cases in pure places, among many decent and worthy people; yet, even in not a few of these cases, depraved digestive organs are the predisposing as well as exciting causes of the calamity. You will, by looking over the reports of our Board of Health, be struck with the great mortality which marks the disease. It is nearly 50 per cent., full as fatal as in 1832! yet is the disorder better understood now than at that period by our medical prescribers; but neglect in seeking medical advice early will account largely for the great comparative number of deaths. When early called, I think medical men evince capacity in their measures and great success in their treatment.

The cholera, as found in our temporary hospitals, embraces those cases which are generally most strongly characterized in all its leading features; here we find intemperance a dominant trait in the habits of the victims to the disease, and here we find our remedial measures most frequently unavailing.

The disease now among us does not seem to extend itself in anywise with the energy and rapidity it did in 1832 and 1834; yet we almost with certainty predict its greater numbers when moisture and sultry weather occur. Humidity is its delight, and vocations rendered vitiated by pestilential sources of disease, wonderfully act as adjuvants to its occurrence and increase, as well as add to its fatality.

On the vexed subject of contagion and infection, I dare not now enter at length; you know the vastness as well as the importance of these topics, and the difficulties in which they are involved. The Asiatic cholera, the cholera Asphyxia, is a foreign disease, as unlike our epidemic, or summer cholera morbus, as the yellow fever of our sea port towns is to the bilious fevers of the rural districts of the country.

Cases may at times be so slight in their symptoms as to bear a resemblance; but it will never do either for pathological or practical purposes to confound the two diseases. It has evidently been introduced among us by our innumerable hordes of emigrants, who, upon their arrival, are in many instances widely scattered among our inhabitants.—Many ships have arrived at our quarantine establishments who have lost numbers of passengers while on the voyage, and also landed passengers at our Marine Hospital buildings. Here the disorder has been known to extend itself to other inmates of these buildings, who have sickened and died of the complaint, and this, too, in an institution where, until the introduction of such sick individuals, no cholera had ever before existed. This, assuredly, looks like specific contagion and infection. You, however, are to bear in mind that when the fact of cholera among us was first promulgated by our authorities, it was stated it originated at the Five Points; there was no tracing it to the Quarantine establishment at Staten Island, and it was not until some time after this anxious announcement that Doctor Stewart, the chief physician of the Marine Hospital at Staten Island, made known the circumstance of cholera being there. There, too, it now exists, and several deaths have recently occurred in that public institution. We feel quite easy as to the Quarantine regulations on this subject. The people at present more dread the city than they do Staten Island, with all its hospitals. The disease being among us, with the probability that its continuance will be for many weeks, if not several months, we have inferred its atmospheric prevalence and look with solicitude at its exciting causes in individual instances. The almost universal prevalence of its more striking premonitary symptoms seems to confirm the first conclusion, and a study of its exciting causes leads us to a becoming line of conduct in habits when we contemplate the influence of the latter.

The regulations of our Quarantine establishment prevent vessels infected by this disorder from arriving at our ports, and individuals sick of the infirmity are provided for at Staten Island.

Our principal authorities, alive to the importance of pure air and cleanliness, are endeavouring by every possible means to lessen the sources of domestic filth, and daily evince additional solicitude in the adoption of all measures for the removal of local causes of impurity.

We thus mitigate the evils in which we are involved, yet I apprehend the pestilence is to molest us until more powerful atmospheric agencies favor our city.

Whatever may be the specific cause of cholera, a vitiated or contaminated air is the medium in which it makes its direful manifestations; it is modified by the habits of the patient, peculiarities of the weather, and other circumstances understood by all who are versed in the history of epidemic disorders. Every agent that purifies the atmosphere lessens our sufferings, and all sanitory regulations adopted by our enterprising municipal authorities have tended to mitigate the severity of the crisis through which our people are now passing.

I beg to apologise to your distinguished body for this imperfect letter. I may hear from you again, and perhaps be more satisfactory on a second occasion.

With all due consideration.

Your most obed't serv't,

JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D.,

Formerly resident Physician of New York.

To Dr. Thomas Y. Simons,

Chairman of the Board of Health, Charleston.

THE MACKEREL FISHING BUSINESS.—The fishing business, for a year or two past, has been greatly depressed—never more so than at the present time. The causes of this depression are various; and when we consider them together, it is rather a matter of surprise that the depression is not still greater. The causes which have operated upon the mackerel portion of the business, are the stringency of the money market and the importations from the British Provinces. The money market has been in such a state that many of the dealers at the South and West were obliged to contract their business, and this has had a great tendency to reduce the price. The large importations from the British Provinces, where the fish can be procured at a much lower cost than by our fishermen, being another cause of depression, is too well known to need any remarks from us at the present time. The scarcity and high price of potatoes exerts a much greater influence upon the fish market than many people may be aware of. Many families in the country who have made fish and potatoes a portion of their principal articles of food, have been obliged to find other articles to subsist upon. They, being unable to obtain good potatoes without paying an enormous price for them, have been obliged to give up their fish, for there are very few persons who can relish fish without potatoes. If persons will examine into this, they will find that this cause has greatly affected the business. The appearance of the cholera in our country, and the statement which has been generally circulated that fish was an incentive to that disease, has had a wonderful effect upon the fish market—especially that of fresh fish. The dealers state the sales of fresh fish have greatly fallen off in comparison with last year. Fresh mackerel, which last year were readily purchased at six and eight cents each, can now hardly be disposed of at two cents. A company in this town, who has been supplying the Boston market with lobsters, and who have always heretofore found a ready sale for all they took, have recently been obliged to allow three thousand which they had captured, to go back to the rocks from whence they had been taken, because it was impossible to dispose of them otherwise. These and other reasons have brought the fishing business to its present state. We hope, notwithstanding the present gloomy appearance of the business, that before the fall a much better aspect will be presented in this, the main business of our inhabitants.—*Gloucester (Mass.) Telegraph, June 23.*

THE SULPHUR SPECIFIC.—There is still much attention bestowed upon the discussion of the alleged virtues of sulphur as a specific for cholera.—One fact, however, is brought before the attention of the public, which would indicate that it does not possess any superiority over other disinfecting agents. In 1837, the cholera raged in the island of Sicily, a volcanic country, largely productive of brimstone, and the people, impressed with its purifying qualities, kept it burning in their streets and squares. Sulphur was administered in every form, and yet, in Palermo alone, within six weeks, upwards of twenty-two thousand persons died of cholera, seventeen thousand of whom died in eleven days. This, being a fact, must throw a damper upon the advocates of the sulphur remedy. Nevertheless, it may have different effects upon the system in this country and climate.—*Columbia Telegraph.*

SAD ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS.—From a letter dated Niagara Falls, June 22:—"Last evening, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, while a party of ladies and gentlemen were visiting the Luna Island, among whom were the wife and little daughter of Mr. DeForest and young Charles C. Addington, and several others, and while the little girl was standing on the very brink of the river, and only some twenty feet from the Falls, and holding by the hand of a young gentleman, whose name I have not learned, young Addington came up and said playfully, 'I'm going to throw you in,' touching her gently on the shoulder—when she sprang forward with a sufficient force to slip from the hand of the young gentleman who held her. She was instantly followed by Addington, who caught her, and in the effort was prostrated by the force of the water, throwing the little girl at the same time so near the shore that the young gentleman who had her by the hand nearly caught her, but lost his balance, only saying himself by catching hold of some brush on shore. In an instant young Addington and the little girl were swept over the falls. No human effort could avail them. A single moment threw them beyond the reach of all mortal aid. Young Addington was a young man of excellent character, of high and generous impulses. He was the only son of the bereaved family residing in Buffalo. They are now here—their grief is intense—no event has ever cast such gloom over our village. The body of the little girl has just been recovered, and will be sent to Buffalo by this afternoon's train. Miss Annette De Forrest was a very interesting child about nine years of age. Mr. Addington was twenty-one; he was the son of S. H. Addington, Esq., for many years a resident of Buffalo."

THE CREVASSE.—The following account of the stoppage of the crevasse is from the New Orleans Picayune of June 20th:—

"We have at length the inexpressible pleasure of being able to announce to our fellow citizens that the Sauve crevasse, the source of so much evil to the city, is at length stopped. This consummation, for which so many hundreds of the inhabitants of the back districts of the city have been long anxiously looking, took place on Monday evening. By the skill and unremitting exertions of Messrs. Dunbar and Surgi, the preliminary labors had gone on steadily since they resumed the charge of the works, up to that day. The aperture gradually became narrower, until the period arrived, when by one decisive act, the flood of the Mississippi was to be compressed within its legitimate limits, the margin of the bed of the river.

Messrs. Dunbar and Surgi had prepared an immense sluice lock, or flood-gate, to be sunk in front of the central aperture by which the waters of the Mississippi poured over the adjacent lands. Every thing depended on the strength of the abutments previously fixed on each side of the narrow breach, so that if they remained firm, the descent of the flood-gate, which is effected in a species of rush, in one instant closes in the water and restores the levee to its normal condition of an effectual barrier to the encroachment of the river.

On Monday evening, then, all being ready, the flood gate was suddenly let down, when the volume of water, impeded in its flow through the accustomed channel, rose several feet in height, toppling over the artificial breastwork which it encountered. The work, however, had been well constructed, and all remained firm, notwithstanding the impetuosity of the current and the vast weight of the body of water which they were for the moment obliged to sustain.

After a few ineffectual surges to overcome the barrier, the current resumed its accustomed flow within its ancient bed, and the Sauve crevasse emphatically became a thing that was. There are still a few small openings at both ends of the works, through which the water continues to leak—in very small quantities, however—and which will necessitate the continuance of the surveyors for a few days. But the crevasse is stopped."

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 3, 1849.

Parliament, it is supposed, will be prorogued in the latter end of July.

The Queen has given five hundred pounds towards a subscription for the relief of the destitute Irish; several ministers, peers, and members of parliament have followed the example; and, up to last night, nearly two thousand pounds were collected.

The trial of William Hamilton, for discharging a pistol at Her Majesty, took place in the Central Criminal Court on the 14th. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years. It was stated in Court, as Her Majesty's express desire, that the punishment of flogging should not be inflicted upon the prisoner.

The Circassians have again defeated the Russians—killing 3600 men.

THE CHOLERA.—A notification from the Board of Health appears in the *Gazette* of the 12th, announcing the reappearance of the cholera "in various and distant places in England, Wales and Scotland."

From returns which accompany this notification it appears that, since the latter end of March, cholera has broken out in 12 different localities in the metropolis, in 27 towns in England and Wales, and in 17 towns in Scotland; and that in several of these places, as in Sunderland, Liverpool, Durham, Hutchin, Gloucester, Keynsham, Bath, Merthyr, Tydvil, Cardiff, Kilbirnie, Galashiels, Kelso and Dundee, the disease has continued to spread.

A public meeting was held at Halifax last week to devise means for the establishment of a public Hospital in that city, to be called the "Centenary House." Several resolutions in favour of the project were passed, and a committee appointed to solicit donations, and suggest plans, &c. for carrying the desirable object into effect.

FIRE.—On Friday forenoon last, the house owned and occupied by Mr. David Paterson, corner of Charlotte and Horsfield streets, was discovered to be on fire in the upper part, and the roof was burnt through and much other damage done to the building by fire and water, before the flames were extinguished.

The new steamer *Fairy Queen* left this port on Saturday, for Portland; and yesterday the *Admiral* left for Boston—both took large parties of ladies and gentlemen, on an excursion to the United States, to witness the celebration of the 4th of July.—One or two steamers will also proceed to Eastport with pleasure parties to-morrow morning.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE," AND "NORTH BRITISH REVIEW."—We were this morning handed the May and June numbers of Blackwood, and the May number of the North British Review.—Upon a hasty glance we observe a number of apparently highly interesting articles in these excellent standard periodicals, but want of time prevents us from giving their tables of contents this week.—Subscribers can obtain their copies at the Book-store of Messrs. Chubb & Co., Agents for the re-publishers in New-York, where also copies are for sale.

SAINT JOHN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Semi-Annual Visitation and Examination took place last Friday, in presence of His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder, and John H. Gray, Esq., A. M., Members of the Board; the Rev. Alexander Stewart, A. B., the Rev. Richard Wiggins, A. M., the Rev. Mr. Thomson, Robert Parker, Jr. Esq., Barrister at Law, and William H. Street, Esq. The President and several Directors and other Gentlemen were prevented from attending by absence from the City, on business of importance.

The Examination in the Classical and Mathematical Departments was conducted and thoroughly gone into by the Rev. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Gray, who were assisted occasionally by Rev. Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Parker.

At the close, Mr. Gray addressed the Scholars, assuring them that it gave the Examiners and Gentlemen present, the greatest pleasure to announce to them that the Examination, in all the departments, was highly satisfactory, and that Prizes would be bestowed on the most meritorious in the several Latin and Greek Classes, in the adjudication of which the assistance of the Principal of the School would be taken. This was accordingly done on Saturday; on which day the Pupils again assembled in the School Room, when the Prizes were distributed, as follows:—

To George James Chubb, of the 1st Greek and 1st Latin Class, who was examined in Sophocles and Tacitus.
Samuel Bayard, of the 2d Greek and 3d Latin Class.
Robert G. Crozier, of the 2d Greek and 2d Latin Class.
Douglas W. Raymond, of 3d Greek and 3d Latin Class.
James MacShane, of the 3d Latin Class.
Robert W. Boyle, } of the 4th Latin Class.
Frederick H. Fowler, }
George F. Matthew, of the 5th Latin Class.
Charles R. Mathew, of the 6th Latin Class.
George H. Connell, of the 7th Latin Class.
William Jarvis, of the 8th Latin Class.
A. Chipman Smith, of the 9th Latin Class.
Charles Yeats, of the 10th Latin Class.

To the above, the Principal has added the following young gentlemen, who in point of attainment, diligence in the preparation of their Classical and Mathematical lessons, and regularity of attendance, fell but little, if anything, short of them:—John S. Harrison and Gilbert D. Waterbury, of the 3d Greek and 3d Latin Class; John C. Jouett, Charles W. Brown, and Thomas M. Drummond, of the 4th Latin Class; Robert Reid and Donald A. Cameron, of the 5th Latin Class; George Allison, of the 6th, and John K. Kirk and John D. Wilmot, of the 7th Latin Class.

Prizes were also given to the following young gentlemen for excelling in particular Branches of Study, agreeably to an announcement made by the Principal at the commencement of the Term:—

FRENCH.—Senior Class—George James Chubb. Junior Class—Robert G. Crozier, William S. Berton.

HEBREW.—George James Chubb and James MacShane.

GEOMETRY.—James MacShane, Douglas W. Raymond, Henry McLardy, Frederick H. Fowler, George F. Matthew, Thomas M. Drummond, Robert Reid, George H. Connell.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—James MacShane, Douglas Raymond, Samuel Bayard.

HISTORY OF ROME.—Douglas W. Raymond, Samuel Bayard, Robert G. Crozier, Henry E. Boyd.

ENGLISH CHRONOLOGY.—Douglas W. Raymond.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.—James MacShane, John S. Harrison, Henry McLardy.

USE OF THE GLOBES.—George Allison, Wm. Jarvis.

GEOGRAPHY.—Senior Class—George F. Matthew, Thomas M. Drummond, and A. Burnet L. Street. Junior Class—John K. Kirk and William Jarvis.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Ezra F. Crawford, John K. Kirk, Adolphus Hoyt, William Jarvis, Simon C. Hathaway, George C. Lovett, and Charles C. Hanford.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.—John D. Wilmot, Thomas M. Drummond, John Tilton, and William Jarvis.

For the best specimens of Penmanship among the Junior Pupils.—Frederick H. Fowler, Joseph J. McCarron.

For the greatest improvement in Penmanship within the Term.—A. Burnet L. Street.

☞ The duties of the School will be resumed on the 1st of August next.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—The annual Examination of the Wesleyan Academy at Mount Allison, Sackville, took place on the 18th, 19th, and 20th June, in the large Lecture Room of the Institution. The editor of the *Fredericton Reporter*, who was present, gives an interesting account of the proceedings. On the 18th and 19th, the several classes underwent a very satisfactory examination in their respective branches of study; and on the 20th the exercises were closed as follows:—

"On Wednesday the annual exhibition which closes the course of examination took place at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. About 20 of the Students took part in Declamation, Dialogues, &c., in English, French, and Latin, and afforded much satisfaction to the large and respectable audience with which the spacious Lecture Room was literally crowded; after which the Editor of this Paper (the *Reporter*,) read a miniature Epic Poem, illustrative of Indian manners and character at the period of the first European settlement of this Province. The Rev. Richard Knight, Chairman of the New Brunswick District, then read a highly excellent Address on the advantages resulting from a well-directed system of Education; after which the Principal distributed testimonials of ability and character to several young gentlemen who were about to quit the Institution, and closed with an impressive Valedictory Address, which was listened to with the deepest attention.

Having once before alluded to the admirable discipline and superior accommodations maintained in the Academy, we need now only add, that it has well sustained its character since our first visit in 1845. The Academy is provided with a collection of chemical tests, a collection of well assorted Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, and a good Museum, and a large and well-selected Library, including the whole, or a part of the Sacred Scriptures, in no less than *fifty-four* different languages."

CANADA.—The *Quebec Gazette*, a Conservative journal, notices the following comment upon a recent editorial article in the New York *Courier and Inquirer*, concerning the present condition and future prospects of Canada:—

"We have nothing to reply to the *Courier & Enquirer's* arguments; even in dipping to the very bottom of our inkstand, we could not find a single fact to disprove what he says about the respective prosperity of the States of the Union and the Canadas, nor a single syllogism in support of our present position. The case is bad; and we are poor special pleaders. There must be