THE STRIKES IN LIVERPOOL.

The labour-strikes have been continued during the week, and, in most instances they have been successful in obtaining the advances demanded. The cabinet-makers are now receiving 2s. a-week extra, upholsterers 2s., corn-porters 6d. a-day, and plasterers 6d. day. The movement among the nightmen have not been so successful, owing to their want of funds; most of them have returned to work at the old wages. The strike of the porters at the goods stations of the London and North-western Railway was resumed on Tuesday. As stated last week, they struck work on the previous Thursday, on a demand to have their wages advanced from 24s. ts 27s. a-week, for the first class, and from 21s. to 24s. for the second class porters. The superintendent, Mr. Cochrane, promised to represent their propositions to the directors, agreeing in the meantime to pay the advanced wages. They also demanded a diminution of the hours of labour, and the payment of 6d. an hour for over-work. The company then advertised for a large number of extra porters in order to carry out the wishes of the men by performing within twelve hours that which was not done in less than fifteen or sixteen. The porters took offence, and struck work; the firemen, bookers, deliverers, loaders, cranemen, breaksmen, and others followed their example; and the entire work of the stations was stopped. On Thursday the porters assembled at the King's Pierhead, and adopted the following resolutions:—That the wages of the porters be 24s. a week; hours of work from six, a. m., to seven, p. m., with no half hour to tea; that the shipping clerks be paid 27s. a week; that the goods receivers and goods deliverers be paid in proportion; that the sheeters be paid 24s. a week, and a quarter allowed them in the morning to make up for the excessive work in the evening; that foremen be paid in proportion to their stations; that the wages should be paid weekly instead of fortnightly, as the latter system often involved men with families in difficulties: that all work after seven o'clock in the evening should be paid for at 6d. an hour, and portions of hours be charged as full hours. That no notice to quit the employ of the company be given on either side. On Saturday the men congregated at the King's Dock Pier, and appointed a deputation to wait upon Mr. Poole, who told them that they were acting illegally and improperly in leaving their work, and explained the folly of striking for wages first and asking for an advance afterwards; that he would advise them at once to return to their work, and then submit their wishes in a proper manner, through him, to the directors; that any man was at perfect liberty to leave the company's service on giving due notice, but not otherwise; and that, whilst in the service, he was equally at liberty to apply for an advance of wages if he thought proper. Mr. Poole then received their propositions in writing, and promised to lay them before the Board of Directors at their next meeting; and, in the meantime, to pay them the rate of wages agreed to by their superintendent until the dicision of the directors was known. This arrangement being satisfactory, the deputation withdrew, and the men upon its being made known to them, instantly and cheerfully proceeded to work again. We are informed that the wages paid by the London and Northwestern Railway Company have been quite as liberal as those paid by other companies, if not more so, to the same class of men for similar services. No porter received less than a guinea a week, and the most of them were in receipt of 24s per week. The cranemen and foremen were paid from 24s to 30s per week, many of whom are not at all dissatisfied with their stipends, but they complain, with just cause of the very late hours imposed upon them by the public shippers and receivers of goods, whose carts are employed at the docks and warehouses during the day, and only use the railways at night.

The advance demanded by the goods porters of the East Lancashire, and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, was acceded to on Thursday last, and thus a second strike, which was to have taken place at one o'clock that day, was avoided.

There are certain ill-founded rumours in circulation to the effect that a strike is contemplated by the borough police. We believe there is no truth in the report, which may probably have arisen from the fact that a considerable number of men have given the usual month's notice to quit the service.

Yesterday (Monday) the [illegible] employ of the master carmen of Liverpool struck for wages, and in the afternoon a numerous meeting of them was held on the Pier-head. It would appear, however, from the proceedings, that the whole affair arose out of a determination to enjoy the Easter holidays. One of the speakers, who had evidently been sacrificing to the jolly god, and who answered to the call of "Nobby," proposed, as a resolution, that their wages should, in future, be twenty-four shillings a week and a pint of ale every night. This was carried by an acclamation, as was also a resolution that any one working for less should have his nose broke. Those assembled seemed more disposed to enjoy themselves than to complain of any substantial greviance, and it is believed that the whole affair will be over in a day or two.—*Liverpool Standard.*

Mr. S. M. Peto, M. P.

There was a divine who used to say when preaching to the youths of his congregation, "Beware of being golden apprentices, silver journeymen, and copper masters," and with a like motive it may not be useless to mention that Mr. Peto, the builder, worked three years at the bench, used the trowel for a year, and passed the remaining three years of his apprenticeship at the mason's banker.—When he was little more than twenty-one his uncle died, and left his business and his capital jointly to him and to Mr. Thos. Grissell, also a nephew. Their first work was Hungerford Market, their second the new Houses of Parliament—afterwards placed wholly in the hands of Mr. Grissell. They built the Reform Club House the Oxford and Cambridge Club House, the Model Prison at Clerkenwell, and other large structures; the St. James's Theatre was completed by them in 13 weeks. They also entered very largely into railway works, and to these after the dissolution of partnership, Mr. Peto confined his attention; we may mention more especially the Eastern Counties line, the line from Ashford to Folkestone, the Southampton and Dorchester, the Oxford and Birmingham, and, in conjunction with Messrs. Betts, the whole of the Great Northern line north of Peterborough.—When we say that there were employed on his works at one time ten first-class locomotive engines, 2300 waggons, 916 horses, and 14,800 men, some idea may be gained of their great extent, and of the energy and power required to keep all well in hand. There are many excellent traits recorded of Mr. Peto, but for none does he deserve more honour than for his continued and enlightened efforts to raise the character of the large bodies of men engaged under him.—*The Builder.*

The British government has sent to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, a gold medallion likeness of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and a gold pocket chronometer for Capt. Nye, of the steamship Pacific, and a gold mounted trumpet and £10 sterling for the mate, and £10 for each of the six men who volunteered their services and saved the crew and passengers of the British bark Jesse Stevens, wrecked some time since. The presents are to be distributed through the State Department.—*Am. paper.*

EXPLOSION OF GAS—REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—We learn that an accident, which came very near proving quite serious, occurred at the house of Henry Atkins, 10 Bedford street, on Monday evening. The gas fixtures in an ante-room connected with the parlor had been repaired during the day, and had been left so that the gas escaped freely. About dusk, a son of Mr. Atkins entered the room from the parlor, with a lighted lamp and instantly the gas exploded, causing a most frightful scene of destruction and terror. Most of the glass in the parlor windows was blown out, one of the heavy parlor doors was broken, and the drapery of the room instantly set on fire. The young man who carried the lamp was scorched, and a daughter of Mr. Atkins somewhat burned about the head, most fortunately, no serious injury was sustained by any. The fire communicated to the drapery was in a very little while, and what threatened to be a conflagration was happily avoided. The premises show a sad scene of havoc, and it is really remarkable that a more serious result was not produced by the explosion and flame.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, May 10th 1853.

Arrival of the Steamship Asia at New York.

Steamship Asia arrived at New York on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, with Liverpool dates to April 23d, and 100 passengers. The Franklin was off Cowes at midnight.

In England the forthcoming financial budget is generally approved, all but the continuance of the income tax.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Clarendon stated that negotiations are still pending with the United States respecting the fisheries. Admiral Seymour's squadron will this year cruise on the fishing grounds the same as last season.

Kossuth's friends are taking steps to prosecute the London Times for a libel respecting the rocket business.

Mrs. Stowe in Edinburgh attended the banquet given in her honor, where she received the Uncle Tom penny offering, amounting to £1000, for abolition purposes, and a silver salver for herself. The duchess of Sutherland, Lords Shaftesbury, Carlisle, &c., have not appeared yet.

It is not true that the French transatlantic steam packet scheme is abandoned. It is merely under consideration in a financial point of view. Three millions of francs have been appropriated to procure cheap lodging houses for the working classes. Raspail has been pardoned on condition that he will quit France. The postal treaty between France and Prussia has been signed.

Another dissolution of the Spanish ministry is expected, the present being unable to secure the adhesion of the moderados.

The Danish chambers has been dissolved for refusing to agree to the government plan of settling the succession to the throne of Denmark. Two ministers have also resigned.

Negotiations are proceeding between Switzerland and Austria.

Sardinia has contracted a loan of 400,000 francs to relieve her exiles.

A democratic conspiracy in the kingdom of Hanover had been discovered, and a number of arrests had been made. Attempts had been made by the conspirators to seduce the soldiers from their allegiance.

Dr. Achilli is about to leave England for the United States.

The Great Western steamer had arrived at Southampton from Chagres, with $700,000 in specie.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at Naples on the 9th ult.

Sir Stratford Canning, British Minister to Constantinople, in his speech to British residents there, stated that England's main wish was to economise the resources of the empire. Mentschikoff threatens to leave unless the business in which he is interested is expedited. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has had an interview with the Sultan, and was closeted with him for four hours.

A difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Greece relative to certain villages which are claimed by the latter. Both parties had moved troops to the spot.

A despatch from Constantinople states that there have been riots at Broussa, and that fifteen Christians were killed. The Russian steamer had left for Kemlek for the purpose of protecting the Russian subjects and Christians generally. Troops were being concentrated at Constantinople by order of the Turkish government. War steamers had been stationed on the most important points along the coast.

The Dutch cabinet had resigned. The cause of the difficulty was the establishment of a Roman Catholic bishopric. Instructions had been forwarded to the Dutch ambassador at the court of Rome to complain to the papal government of its omitting to communicate beforehand to the Dutch government the time and modes of establishing a Roman Catholic hierarchy.

On the 9th of last month a despatch was addressed to the Dutch ambassador, informing him that he had authority to demand unlimited leave of absence from his post.

On Tuesday last the Provincial Legislature closed one of the most unprofitable Sessions ever witnessed in this Province. After sitting nearly ten weeks, what have our Legislators done for the country, worthy of record? Nearly all their doings have been comprised in passing the ordinary fiscal appropriations, a vast number of petty local Acts to regulate matters which ought to be within the controul of local municipal authorities, and a few Incorporation and other private Acts. The measures of public utility and general benefit perfected during the late Session, were indeed "like angels' visits, few and far between;" while an enormous amount of valuable time (and a correlative portion of the public money,) was spent in undignified, useless and profitless squabbling and recrimination. Much was expected of the Session of 1853, and much was promised; but "parturiet mons, nascitur ridiculus mus."

This abortive waste of time and public money is of itself sufficiently grievous; but the disclosures in discussing the *Contingent Bills* of the two Houses, at the end of the Session, which exposed the disgraceful peculations of some of the members, in providing themselves with all sorts of articles at the public expense, must excite a universal cry of indignation and disgust. Time and space forbid our enlarging on this subject as we could wish; but we cannot refrain from asking the constituency of this Province generally, what right have their Representatives to loaf gold and silver pencil cases, gold rings, portfolios, *papier machee* ornaments, stationery for the whole year's use, and other such personal supplies, *out of the public taxes*, to the tune of nearly £3000 in one Session? Such sordid meanness in honorable Legislators can only merit contempt.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock this morning, our citizens were alarmed by the pealing of the fire bells; when it was found that Mr. Sime's steam mill, connected with his Trunk manufactory in Harding street, was enveloped in flames. Our ever-active Firemen, with their Engines, including the Portland Company, were quickly on the spot, and exerted themselves as usual to the utmost, aided by a plentiful supply of water from the Water Company's plugs; but the raging element had obtained too strong a hold to be subdued, till the mill and its contents were entirely destroyed. The Trunk manufactory, and the surrounding buildings, however, are uninjured.—This calamity, together with similar previous accidents, we think, should convince our Corporate authorities, that such dangerous establishments as steam mills ought not to be permitted within the limits of the City.

NEWS ROOM.—Mr. A. Robertson, proprietor of the Reading Room, who has conducted that Establishment for several years past in a very satisfactory manner, is about to retire from its management, carrying with him the general good will and approval of the subscribers. He will be succeeded by C. V. Forster, Esq., formerly of H. M. Customs at this port. The latter gentleman is well known for his urbane and courteous conduct in his former station; and we have no doubt, therefore, that he will be equally esteemed in his new vocation.

A valuable dwelling House in St. Andrews, owned and occupied by Mr. Thomas Watt, was wholly destroyed by fire on Sunday the 1st inst., caused by cinders from the chimney having lodged on the roof, and a strong N. W. wind blowing at the time. The Standard says, "Mr. Watt's loss will be at least £600, and we regret to learn that he had effected no insurance."

A well-finished and valuable House, in Westfield, K. C., owned by Messrs. W. H. & W. Britain, was entirely consumed by fire on the 18th ult. A part only of the furniture was saved.—There was a small insurance on the house.

Professor C. WHITNEY, the celebrated American Orator, who has recently arrived in this City from England, where he has been delineating the characters of Statesmen and Orators, both ancient and modern, as well as reading the most sublime passages of the immortal Bard of Avon, purposes next week giving Lectures in the Mechanics' Institute. The very flattering critiques he brings with him from the best periodicals of the day, shew that even in the British Isles, he has been "marked as extraordinary"; and that he has by his talent elicited the applause and patronage of Royalty. We much mistake the taste and refinement of this City, if he does not receive the full meed of his deservings.

The following critique from the London *Athenæum* gives a graphic idea of Professor Whitney's powers as a delineator of the passions and emotions in the most difficult scenes of Skakspeare:

"We have seen a Hamlet who on the first appearance of his father's spirit, threw himself into all the straining vociferation requisite to express rage and fury, and the house has thundered with applause, though the misguided actor was all the while, as Shakspeare terms it, "tearing a passion into rags." But why should Hamlet be in so violent a passion with the ghost which, tho' it might have astonished, it had not provoked him? In this beautiful speech, the passion never rises beyond an almost breathless astonishment, or an impatience, limited by filial reverence, to inquire into the suspected wrongs that may have raised him from his peaceful tomb! and a desire to know what a spirit so seemingly distressed, might wish or enjoin a sorrowful son to execute towards his future quiet in the grave. This is the light in which the transatlantic Elocutionist throws the scene; which he opens with a pause of mute amazement. Then rising slowly, to a solemn, trembling voice, he makes the ghost equally terrible to the spectator as to himself,—and in the descriptive part of the natural emotions which the ghostly vision gives him the boldness of his expostulation is still governed by decency, manly, but not braving; his voice never rising into that seeming outrage, or wild defiance of what he naturally revered. But, alas! to preserve this medium, between mouthing and meaning too little, to keep the attention more pleasingly awake by a tempered spirit, than by mere vehemence of voice, is of all the master-strokes of an artist the most difficult to reach. In this few of the dramatic readers of the day equal our visitor from the Western World.

While the million are so apt to be transported when the drum of their ear is so soundly rattled; while they take the life of Elocution to be in the strength of the lungs, it is no wonder the artist, whose end is applause, should be also tempted at this easy rate to excite it. But this extreme is more pardonable than that solemn sameness of pronunciation which, in our ear, is insupportable; for of all faults that so frequently pass upon the vulgar, that of flatness will have the fewest admirers. That this is an error of ancient standing, seems evident by what Hamlet says, in his instructions to the players, viz: "Be not too tame, neither," et cet.

He that feels not himself the passion he would raise, will talk to a sleeping audience.—But this never seems to be the fault of the gentlemen whose name heads this article.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH.—We feel pleasure in recording a well merited tribute of respect paid to Mr. James Robertson, on his retiring from the office of Leader of the Choir in the above Church, a position which Mr. R. has held for some years, with satisfaction to the Congregation and credit to himself.—We understand that on Monday evening last the Young Ladies of the Choir presented their late leader with a very feeling address, accompanied by a neat and beautifully bound Bible, with a suitable inscription, in token of their esteem and regard for him.

The election of James Olive, Esquire, as Mayor of the City, having been approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, Mr. Olive was sworn into office on Friday last, before George Wheeler, Esquire, Commissioner appointed for the purpose.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.—The May number of this excellent magazine has been received, through Mr. B. O'Brien. It fully sustains the reputation already acquired by this truly talented periodical, and is filled with a choice variety of original literary matter. The leading article, "OLD IRONSIDES," a posthumous publication of the last literary work of J. Fennimore Cooper, will be read with much interest.—[For sale by Mr. B. O'Brien.]

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received, *per Mail*, the May number of this ever attractive periodical. As usual, it presents a charming selection of light reading, and practical information on matters highly interesting, particularly to the fair sex; and is embellished with a number of beautiful engravings. It is for sale at all the City Book Stores.

[illegible].—An extract of a recent letter from the diggings, from a young gentleman formerly of this City, to his father, will appear in our next paper.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The election of Directors took place a few days ago, when the annual Report of the Directors was laid before the Shareholders, from which we extract the following paragraphs:—

"Debentures to the extent of £4,000 have been received, and £11,000 are in the course of issue. A grant for 20,000 acres of land has also been received since the last General Meeting; and the Company are now entitled to a further grant of 30,000 acres; the application for which will be immediately sent in.

Considerable improvements are being daily made in the location of the Line, by which great savings will be effected, so that not the slightest fears are entertained of confining the quantities within the estimates.

It is gratifying to announce to you that as the works develop themselves the paying qualities of the Line become more apparent. Mr. King has added his testimony on this point and has stated that the further he penetrates into the country the more he becomes convinced of the enormous traffic that must pass over the Road.

The Books of the Company have been made up to the 1st March, and a statement of the Accounts, both in England and in this Province, since its formation, was exhibited, showing a total expenditure of £68,888 16s. 10d."

The election of a Member of Assembly for the County of Westmorland, in the room of the late Hon. William Crane, has resulted in the return of Mr. Landry, by a majority of 58 over his opponent, Mr. Steadman.

Advices from Newfoundland declare that the seal fishery season has been the most successful ever known. Animals to the number of a quarter of a million have already been obtained.

The City Council of Montreal have decided on getting up a demonstration of welcome to the first Ocean Mail Steamer from England, on its arrival in that port.

BANK OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.—The annual meeting of this Institution took place on Monday last, when a statement of the affairs of the Bank for the preceding year, was laid before the Stockholders. We understand that besides paying the annual dividend of eight per cent., there was a large rest on hand. The President's salary, which was £250 per annum, was increased to £500 for the last year, a measure which, we believe, gives satisfaction to the Stockholders. The stock of the Bank is still quoted at twenty per cent premium, which speaks volumes for its management. The following gentlemen were again elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Thomas E. Millidge, Esq., (*President*) Isaac L. Bedell, John Boyd, M. D., Joseph A. Crane, L. H. DeVeber, James D. Lewin, Benjamin Smith, Frederick A. Wiggins, and Wm. Wright, Esquires.

COMMERCIAL BANK.—The annual meeting of this Institution took place on Tuesday last, when a statement of the affairs of the Bank for the preceding year was laid before the Stockholders. We are informed that besides paying a dividend of six and a half per cent. for the year, there was a rest of upwards of £16,000 on hand. Out of this sum it was proposed to write off a certain portion for bad debts, and to reduce the real estate of the Bank to a marketable value. The President, who possesses the thorough confidence of the Stockholders, was voted £50 additional salary for the past year, making it up to £400. The stock of the Bank has risen to seven per cent. premium, which was the price paid at the last sale. We need scarcely add, that great credit is due to the Directors and principal Officers of the Company for their good management during the last few years, the stock having risen forty per cent. in value. Of course the prosperous times have had a good deal to do with it. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, the only change being in the election of A. McL. Seely, Esq., in the room of Chas. Ward, Esq., who resigned:—

Daniel J. McLaughlan, Esq., (*President.*) Mark Dole, John Duncan, Stephen Gerow, Hon. R. L. Hazen, William Jack, George L. Lovett, Charles Merritt, William Parks, Edward Sears, A. McL. Seely, John M. Walker, and John Wishart, Esqrs.—*Cour.*

By the steamer Eastern City, we have received the latest American papers.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS AND RAILWAY LABOURERS.—The packet ship *Imperial*, which arrived yesterday, brought 266 steerage and eight cabin passengers. The steerage passengers were nearly all Railway labourers, for the St. Andrews and Quebec line, with their wives and children. Seven foremen for Mr. Jackson were in the cabin, who remain here until the arrival of labourers. These passengers were all in good health—four infants died on the voyage of cold and inflammation.—*New. Bruns.*

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—*Great Loss of Life!*—A despatch from Boston states that the New Haven train from New York, ran off the bridge at Norwalk on Friday morning last, precipitating the passenger cars into the river, a distance of twenty feet. Many Physicians were on board the train, returning from a convention.

The engine, tender, and two cars remained in the river. One car was the smoking apartment—the passengers in which were doubtless all drowned. One of the cars had not been reached up to 3 o'clock. Fifty persons are supposed to have been killed. Forty dead bodies had been recovered. A large number were also injured, fifteen it is feared fatally. The confusion was so great that it was impossible to obtain a list of the killed. About sixty are known to have been saved.—*Ib.*

The Commission, containing the names of the newly-appointed Magistrates for this City and County, was received by the Common Clerk on Saturday. In the official list the name of John Sears is substituted for that of his btother Edward, who declines serving.

Never before, we believe, in the history of the Province has such a scarcity of labour been felt as now prevails. In every department of business and trade wages have been advanced to an extent much greater, we fear, than ordinary profits will afford; and shipyards, mills and lumbering establishments have absorbed so much of the ordinary labour of the country, that scarcely a man can be got to assist in putting in the crops.—Mechanics and farm labourers in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island would, we think, find a much better market for their labour here than in the United States.—[Cour.

The revelations at the close of the late Session will prove a hard subject for the most ultra liberal press in New Brunswick. The indecent squabbles which the honorable Speaker,—with all the influence of twenty Sessions, and all the tact and ability of a man whose natural power of discriminating character is far above mediocrity,—has been unable to suppress, will form but a slight item in the general sum of delinquency. The *Reform* House has turned out just as we anticipated. A few have stood by their colours, but the great majority have left a stain upon the name of REFORM, which the ignorant and interested will be apt enough to identify with its abstract and imperishable principle. The Contingent Bill is said to be most shamefully enormous, and well will it be for our self-elected advocates of Liberalism in its single phase of opposition, if they can prove their own innocence. It is one thing to make flaming speeches for the people, setting forth the pure and sacred source from which those high professions emanate—but it is another to *cleanse the fountain*, and thus demonstrate that the streams are not spurious. To rail at the Government for recklessness or extravagance, will henceforth come with a bad grace from men who lie under the imputation of being themselves the most extravagant collection of Legislators ever congregated in New Brunswick; and the canvas urged at the last general Election will recoil upon many who gained their seats by it, with a powerful reaction.—*Fred. Reporter.*

BARBADOES.—Bridgetown has suffered by a fire which broke out in Greenfields, back of the Roebuck. It began in a wooden house, caused by children playing with lucifer matches, and 50 to 60 wooden tenements were destroyed.

ST. VINCENT.—The Lieut Governor has made the tour of the island. The *Mirror* regrets the continuance of yellow fever, and attributes the calamity to the sanitary condition of the island. Among the victims are Mr. Pritchard, wesleyan missionary, Lieut. Col. Jones 1st W. I. Regt. Lieut. T. Morgan 36th Regt. D. Offick, Staff Surgeon, and Lieut. G. A. Koe R. E.

TRINIDAD.—Lady Harris, wife of the Governor, died at Barbadoes of an attack of Thrush about the middle of March. She was daughter of Archdeacon Cummins of Trinidad, and her remains were to be brought to Port au Spain for interment.

THE FISHERIES.—Our special despatch from Washington remarks that Secretary Marcy is about to display his qualifications for the post to which he has been called, by entering into negotiations with the British Minister upon the fishery and Canadian reciprocity questions. Notwithstanding the rather hostile disposition recently manifested by a portion of the colonists, it is thought that these matters will be definitely arranged to the satisfaction of all parties.—*New York Herald.*

BUFFALO, April 28.—*The Railroad Accident near Chicago.*—The Chicago papers contain heart-rending details of the late melancholy accident. The entire road in the vicinity of the catastrophe was covered with the ruined cars and the dead and dying. One by one the wounded and uninjured crept from beneath, and the shrieks of the women and groans of the dying added to the horror of the scene.

One poor woman, with both her legs broken, lay with her child in her arms, and two little ones, uninjured, clinging to her.

A young woman stood by the dead bodies of her father, mother and brother, shrieking like a maniac.

Three children from eight to ten years of age, were taken out and recognized by their father, who is left alone.

Beneath the edge of a car appeared the bald head and hand of an old man, a leg of one, and the mangled body of another.

The scene at the depot was awful in the extreme when the remains were brought in. The floor was covered with blood and a heap of limbs gathered together in a corner, while many bereaved ones were searching for lost friends or relatives.

The papers are loud in their denunciations of all connected with the roads.

CHICAGO, April 26.—The coroner's jury rendered their verdict last night, on the bodies of the sixteen persons killed by the recent railroad collision.

They found that the deceased came to their deaths by a collision between the trains, caused by the gross carelessness and neglect of Moses Tyler, conductor, and Thomas Backman, engineer, of the Michigan Central Railroad, and Herbert L. Whitney and Edward Davis, engineers on the Southern road—holding them as causing the deaths of the bodies before them.

They also censure Mr. Jouriette, superintendent of the machine shop, for not furnishing proper lights on the engines of the Central Company.

Robert Davis, a fireman on the Southern Railroad, and Whitney, Davis, Tyler and Backman were committed, to await their trial. Those named in the verdict are held for manslaughter.

The injured parties are well cared for by the citizens of Chicago.

The particulars relative to the awful railroad collision on the Michigan Central and Southern road, are of a truly heart-rending character. Suffice it to say that the coroner's jury have done their duty in the case, by declaring that the disaster occurred through the gross carelessness and neglect of one of the conductors and three of the engineers on the two trains, all of whom have been committed to await a trial for manslaughter. Let us hope that the judiciary will give this matter a prompt, fair, and searching investigation; and if found guilty, that the parties, whoever they may be, will be punished to the fullest extent of the law.—*New York Herald.*

NEW CHURCHES IN LONDON.—A London paper says that Her Majesty's commissioners have recommended the erection of fifty-eight new churches in the diocese of London, and that most if not all of them, will be commenced as speedily as circumstances will admit.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—The Dublin Freeman's Journal says:—Home had ceased to attract the Celt, and he follows his kindred, whether to America or Australia, "with all that strength of domestic affection which characterizes the Irish race." The *Freeman* maintains that the result of this efflux cannot be calculated in reference to the value of property, wages, and other questions which are resolvable by upholding a due proportion between land, labour, and population.

Dr. John C. Calhoun, a son of the lamented South Carolinian, it is understood will be appointed as Secretary to the Legation to France or Spain.

A BLOCK OF COPPER.—A magnificent block of native copper from the Minnesota Mine, has been prepared for exhibition at the N. Y. Crystal Palace. Its dimensions are 3½ feet by 2 feet, and 2½ feet thick. Its weight is 5,072 lbs., being part of a mass of 80 tons thrown down and cut up in the mine the past winter. The metal is almost perfectly pure, and its value nearly £1,700. The block is handsomely dressed on the four sides, one of which bears a suitable inscription.—[Detroit Free Press.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, May 2.—The House in Committee in further consideration of Reports of Committee of Accounts. Several resolutions and amendments, moved by Mr. Wilmot, to the effect that Government shall issue warrants without the authority of Law, oply in cases of emergency, and submit a full account of the same early in the Session, passed—a further resolution declaring the amounts in the return correct, was withdrawn.

Tuesday, May 3.—Last evening the Committee reported only the resolution proposed by Wilmot, thus setting aside the resolution previously passed.

Several Addresses passed to-day—one authorising the appropriation to the extent of £2000 for the importation of Stud Horses, sum not exceeding £200 to be granted each County Agricultural Society, when the horses are imported, &c.—the County contributing £50, &c. The Contingent Bill passed after severe animadversion by several members—total amount for the Assemby £1870 6s.—£650 more than any previous year—stationery charged £200 more. The Attorney General, who was Chairman, said it was most extraordinary loafing, &c. Wilmot, Gray, Kerr, Smith, Boyd, Ryan, McPherson, Hatheway and others spoke, denouneing corruption, extravagance, &c.; or denying any share in it—spoke of gold rings, pencils, chains, portfolios, &c., got by members who however all appeared to be away. Gray charged corruption on parties who talk most of reform, retrenchment, &c.

Much was said of adopting a new system to put an end to the present mode, &c.; still the accounts passed—all agreed they must pass.—Contingencies of the Council are comparatively higher, being £1066!! House prorogued at three o'clock.

[*From the Royal Gazette Extra, May* 3.]

This day at three o'clock His Excellency the Lieut. Governor came in the usual state to the Council Chamber, and being seated on the Throne, commanded the attendance of the House of Assembly, who being come, His Excellency was pleased to close the Session with the following SPEECH:

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I acknowledge with thanks the attention which you have given to the business of the Session.

"There is reason to hope that the blessing of Providence may again reward our Husbandmen, our Fishermen, and our Merchants.

"The success of all these interests depends on the skill and industry of the individuals engaged in them, far more than on any aid from positive legislation.

"I conceive, therefore, that the postponement of several important measures to another Session will not necessarily impede the general prosperity of the Country.

"You have passed Acts, however, of some importance to Commerce, by amending the law relating to Merchant Seamen, by regulating our Weights and Measures, and facilitating the issue of Patents and the improvement of our Postal connection with Great Britain.

"The Address on the subject of the Fisheries and Trade with the United States has been transmitted by me to His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and I doubt not that the loyal sentiments of Her Majesty's subjects here will be fully appreciated by our Gracious Sovereign.

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have given for the Public Service; it shall be my care to see that the sums thus granted are expended in conformity to your wishes, so far at least as the imperfect organization of certain Public Departments will allow.

"I regret very deeply that there is no one political Officer whose attention is especially given to our Finances. I regret too the total want of Executive machinery for properly controlling the expenditure on the Roads.

"The creation of such offices, however, involve arrangements which require your sanction as Representatives of the People; and as that sanction has not been given, the administration of these matters must remain in its present state.

"*Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"I cannot allow this Session to terminate without expressing some fear that inconvenience will arise hereafter in this Colony, from the increasing tendency to private legislation; any such inconvenience will be more felt in proportion as we look forward to the investment within our limits of foreign capital.

"The season is fast approaching when money and labour will be expended on our projected Railways, and when fresh surveys will probably be pushed through our forests. I hope at the next meeting of the Legislature to congratulate the people of New-Brunswick on the progress actually made in these undertakings.

"I now release you from your public labours with my hearty good wishes for the success of your own pursuits, and with an earnest prayer for the general welfare of the Province."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Several communications received, must unavoidably wait for notice till next week.

☞ The paragraph in our last number, respecting the election of the Mayor by the Common Council, appearing to have been founded on rather incorrect information, we cheerfully give place to Mr. WOODWARD's statement, subjoined, which sufficiently corrects it.

MR. CAMERON,

Sir—Having noticed in your Observer of the 3rd inst., an editorial notice of the election of the Mayor for the coming year, which does not put the matter in a fair light and places me in a false position, as the inference would be, that after finding my nomination negatived, I had "retired [*in a pet*] from the Board during the remainder of the proceedings"—permit me to state that the nominations took place as named in your paragraph; then some conversation was had with regard to pledges to be given by the parties nommated, and I believe every thing suggested was agreed to and promised to be fulfilled by both Aldermen Vanhorne and Olive: on my part I stated that I was not a candidate, but having been nominated, should the Common Council elect me I would serve; but with regard to the pledges, I did not think it proper to require them, or to give them; if they had confidence in the integrity and ability of the persons they selected, they should trust them—if not, they should not select them; though at the same time I was quite willing to give my opinion on any of the subjects stated, and did so. The voting then went on Alderman Vanhorne was not elected; then came my name—before the motion was put from the Chair, I requested the Board would allow me to retire, as I would not vote in my own case, (which both the other gentlemen nominated did.) As soon as the vote was taken, I returned to my chair, and took part in *all* the proceedings of the Board from the commencement to its adjournment, with the above exception.

I thought it probable that some of the City papers, whose editors or publishers might have been present, would have given some more detailed account of the proceedings, but I have seen none, under which circumstance I trust you will publish the above to relieve me from the imputation of having left the Board in a huff because I was not elected.

If not trespassing too much, I would wish to remark on the subject of vote by Ballot. The Law allowing the Board to elect the Mayor from the members of the Common Council authorises the election "by ballot or otherwise"; on the foregoing occasion, Alderman Vanhorne moved that the Mayor be elected by open vote, which was carried by a large majority, I think 8 to 3. Now if the Common Council can be taken as the exponent of the opinion of the constituency of St. John, the publishers of the different newspapers, who have been ringing changes on the Ballot for several years past, must be most egregiously in error; at any rate, they cannot be the exponents of public opinion on that subject; I trust I need not say that I am in favor of that mode, having expressed it so frequently in the Legislature and other places.

Respectfully yours, T. WOODWARD,

7th May, 1853. *Alderman for Duke's Ward.*

MARRIED.

On the 2d inst., by the Rev. John Quinn, Mr. Joseph A. Corrigan, of the Parish of Portland, to Miss Sarah Walsh, of this City.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Elder, Mr. James McCutcheon, to Mary, fourth daughter of Mr. Robert Finlay, all of this city.

On Thursday morning, by W. W. Eaton, Mr. James Alex. McInnis, and Miss Maria Cleveland.

At Carleton, 24th ult., by the Rev. E. Clay, Edward Kelly to Miss Julia Watt, of St John.

At Simonds, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, Mr. Thomas Cunningham, of the Golden Grove, to Miss Ann Henderson, of the same place.

At Hillsborough, Albert County, 21st April, by Elder Joseph Crandall, Mr. William Mollin of Coverdale, to Miss Catherine Steves.

At New York, on the 25th April, by the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, Rector of St Luke's Church, Mr. William W. Potter, of St. John, N. B., to Miss Caroline Cuff, of New York.

DIED.

On Friday, the 6th inst., Henrietta G., daughter of Mr. P. Lombard, aged two years.

On the 7th inst., James Capson, aged 63 years, a native of Warrenpoint, County Down, Ireland.

On Saturday last, Mr Robert Reed, aged 53 years, formerly of Springfield, K. C., leaving an afflicted widow to lament her bereavement. He was much respected as a truly worthy man. Mr. Reed came to his death by being crushed under the sill of a Blacksmith's Shop, belonging to Mr. T. C. Everett, under which he was building a buttment.

On the 9th inst., Agnes, infant daughter of Mr. John Urquhart, of Springfield, aged six months.

PORT OF SAINT JOHN.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday—Barque Austin, Nason, Boston, 2—Geo. Thomas, ballast.

Steamer Boston, Ackerley, Portland—I. Merritt, ballast.

Wednesday—Steamer Admiral, Wood, Boston, via Portland—Geo. Thomas, passengers, &c.

Thursday—Barque Antelope, Comry, New York, 13—W. & G. Carvill, ballast.

Brig Guardian, Durkee, New York, 7—Charles McLauchlan, general cargo.

Brigt. Albert, Fearing, Yeaton, New York, 6—Waterhouse, Cross & Co., pitch pine scantling.

Amanda, Hallett, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, fish.

Frances, Robbins, Yarmouth—C. McLauchlan, hay.

Schr. Ornament, Bell, Prince Edwd. Island, 15—J. Mahoney, pork, oatmeal, oats, &c.

Saxe Gotha, Webster, P. E. Island, 12—G. A. Lockhart, oats.

Challenge, Benton, P. E. Island, 9—G. A. Lockhart, oats and barley.

Saturday—Barque Almaida, Cate, New York, 6—Wm. Thomson, ballast.

Elizabeth, Strout, New York, 7—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Steamer Eastern City, Winchester, Boston—L. H. Waterhouse, passsengers, &c.

Brig Daring, Bingay, Barbadoes—R. Rankin & Co. sugar and molasses.

Sunday—Ship Agenora, Wilson, New York, 8—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Packet ship Imperial, Bannerman, Liverpool, 30—J. & R. Reed, merchandize and passengers.

Arlington, Ryan, Philadelphia, 18—J Robertson, gen. cargo.

Barque Ganges, Stephens, New York, 8—R. Rankin & Co., ballast.

Tenaro, Barstow, New York, 7—W. Thomson, gen cargo.

William Botsford, Brown, Savannah 21—C. McLauchlan, p. p. timber.

Algoma, Anthony, Savannah, 16—Geo. Thomas, p. p. timber.

Brig William, Kinney, New York, 14—G. A. Lockhart, ballast.

Brigt. Margaret, Heard, Trinidad, 30—Crane *and* Co. molasses (bound to Quebec, put in for repairs.

George, Le Blanc, P. E. Island, 6—B. Tilton, oats.

Schr. Mermaid, Morrell, P. E. Island. 13—B. Tilton, oats &c.

Mayflower, Girron, P. E. Island, 14—Jardine *and* Co., oats, &c.

Lucy Ann, Lyons, New York, 10—master, gen. cargo.

Josephine, Fritz, Alexandria, 15—J. & R. Reed, wheat and corn.

Lavinia, Hurst, Boston, 6—master, gen. cargo.

Ivy Green, Johnson, Newhaven, 8—master ballast.

Monday—