inclined to make any further advances whatever; whilst the daily increasing destitution, and the contingency of some frightful event occurring, which may raise public sympathy and indignation, compel him to reserve to the Government the power to deal with any circumstances which may arise upon their Ministerial responsibility. Mr. John O'Connell, and the members of his party, who a year or two ago were foremost in their abuse of England, after she had made such immense contributions in aid of Ireland, are now the most importunate in urging the Government to advance a further small sum to help the starving Irish over their difficulties till the period of harvest. At present the prospects of the potato crop, inspired by the luxuriant growth of the plant, are satisfactory.

In the House of Commons on Friday night, in reply to Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Hawes stated that the total loss of property by the earthquake at Wellington, New-Zealand, amounted to not more than £15,000, instead of £50,000, as originally reported. Public confidence was entirely restored, and commercial and other operations had resumed their ordinary course.

IRELAND.

Lord Clarendon has returned to Dublin, but had not intimated the intentions of Government with reference to the State prisoners, so long under sentence of death for high treason. Little doubt, however, exists that the whole of the unfortunate men will be transported for life.

The Cholera has appeared in Dublin, and is still continuing its ravages in many parts of the Country.

The accounts of destitution, suffering and death in the Southern and Western portions of Ireland are most appalling, and could scarcely be credited, if there were not the most positive testimony of the facts.

The State Prisoners.—The Trident war steamer, now in Kingstown harbour, took in coals on Tuesday. It is stated that she was to sail the following day with Mr. Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners for Spike Island, preliminary to their being sent to Bermuda.

The cholera in Tralee is carrying off the rich and poor in scores.

A new phase in the picture of Irish destitution and crime is mentioned—the people watch the farmers planting potatoes, and come at night and dig up and devour the seed. The consequences of the robbery need not be dwelt upon.

FRANCE.

The new Legislative Assembly of France has met, and its proceedings have been marked by scenes of the most violent character. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—

"The Legislative Assembly counts as yet but half of its first week's existence, and it has already given token of the stormy scenes of which it will hereafter be the theatre. The constituent Assembly disappeared from the world with rage in its heart and menace on its lip, and its last accents were those of impenitence. The Legislative Assembly, as yet in its infancy, and even still without its authorization, being yet unconstituted, exhibits in this imperfect condition the vices or the madness of more advanced age. Judging from the maturity of its passions, even in this early stage of its existence, who shall put a limit to its madness when it shall have gathered up all its strength."

Anxiety now centres in the forthcoming message of the President, which it is anticipated will breathe a peaceful tone, and still more in the complexion of the new Cabinet, the formation of which is delayed until some indication has been given of the tendencies of the new Assembly. It cannot be denied, that the character of the next government of the French Republic is a matter in which all Europe is interested.

The new French Assembly, which was convened on the 28th ult, consists of some 750 members.—The elections have increased the "Mountain" ultra republicans from 100 to 225. The Moderates will count 525. Napoleon Bonaparte, (cousin to the President,) run in some thirty or forty departments, has been elected in *two* only. Lamartine failed even in Macon, his own department. Geo. W. Lafayette and one of his sons are left out. Oscar, the eldest son, has saved his election by very few votes.

Marshal Bugeaud has addressed the following order of the day to the French army of the Alps:

"HEAD-QUARTERS, LYONS, May 19.

"Soldiers of the Army of the Alps—You have freely exercised your rights by depositing your votes in the electoral urn. This mission of citizens, which the constitution confers on you, is terminated for three years. Your military mission, which is not less patriotic, resumes all its empire. You will never forget that the army is constituted to cause the independence of France at the exterior and the laws in the interior to be respected.—Your duty is to defend the constitution which has founded the democratic republic. You, consequently, owe obedience to the President of the Republic, who is the elected of the people, and to whom the constitution confers the executive government. You must defend the tricolour flag, the only national one—that which since the old republic has guided our victorious armies. It is the symbol of the imperishable glory which the nation has conquered in the greatest warlike actions that history records. Those who would wish to display other colours would be traitors to the constitution; and you know what is due to traitors. The discipline which constitutes your force and your dignity, is one of the most powerful national guarantees, as it is the *resume* of all military virtues; you will, therefore, preciously preserve it. Such is the line of conduct which your old brother in arms, who until death will feel himself honored by having been a soldier like you, traces for you. Like you I have borne the haversack; and it was only with my musket, and later with my sword, that I raised myself, after forty-six years' service, to the great honour of commanding you. Such are my rights to give you these counsels of a father and a friend."

BUGEAUD, Marshal.

ITALY.

ROME.—The career of the Roman Republic in its struggle for independence has presented one of the most interesting spectacles to be found amidst the convulsions of modern Europe. Menaced on every side; defending themselves against the aggressions of republican France, imperial Austria, and insurgent Naples, the Roman forces have exhibited a vitality of exertion and a valour worthy of the days of old, when their hardy sires contested with the nations around them for the dominion of half the civilized world. That they have maintained themselves so long—that raw levies have been enabled to measure swords and to overcome disciplined armies, arrayed against them in overwhelming numerical force, is truly wonderful.

The *Times* of the 2d inst. says, that advices from Rome to the 23d of May had been received. Provisions were becoming dear, as the French did not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was chiefly confined to luxuries, bread and ordinary articles were still in good supply. It was understood that a deputation had been sent on the previous day to Gaeta, with proposals to the Pope to return under a very limited temporal rule, and with a total exclusion of the Cardinals from all political power.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

In Hungary the contending parties appear to be on the eve of again changing their relative positions. The Austrian forces, concentrated in and near Presburg, and on the line of the Waag, and supported on their left by the Russians, are reported to be on the eve of making a forward movement, which the Hungarians are not likely to be able to resist; and it is supposed that, having reinforced and provisioned the garrison of Comorn, they will again retire behind the Theiss, and trust to the pestiferous climate of Southern Hungary to fight in their favour. The alleged victories over the Russians, and their reported capture of Buda, have not been confirmed.

Vienna papers of the 27th give the particulars of the surrender of Ofen, which was taken by the Hungarians on the night of the 20th. The loss of the Hungarians at the final storming is estimated at 250 men and 40 officers.

By the capture of Ofen, the army of Gorgey, amounting to upwards of 30,000 men, has been set free.

RUSSIA.

The *Gazette de l'Allemagne Occidentale*, dated Cracow, May 20, contains an account of a grand council of war having been held at St. Petersburgh, at which a protest was made against Russian interference in the affairs of Europe. The Emperor was much irritated, and received this advice with a bad grace, even insulting some of the senators.—The President of the Council, Jermoloff, rose and told the Emperor that Napoleon by his obstinacy ruined himself, and his Majesty might meet the same fate; and then the general quitted the chamber.

The same journal contains intelligence that several plots against the Emperor have been discovered at St. Petersburgh. Many officers, and even generals, were arrested, and instead of being sent to Siberia, were at once hung. It would appear that the army is discontented, and that is the reason of the guards having been sent from St. Petersburgh.

The following are the Manifestoes of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the former of which created much excitement in the French Representative Assembly:—

UKASE OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

"We, by God's grace, Nicholas I., hereby make known to all—

"In our manifest of the 14th (26th) of May, of last year, we informed our dear subjects of the turmoils which had visited Western Europe. At the same time we signified our intentions to oppose our enemies, wherever they might show themselves, and in our own person, in an indissoluble bond with our sacred Russia, to defend the honor of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our frontier. Since then, the disorders and disturbances in the West have not diminished. Criminal seductions have carried away a credulous multitude, by holding out deceitful hopes of a happiness which never arose from licentiousness and waywardness, and have spread to the East, to the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, subject to the Turkish government, and bordering on our States. The entrance of our troops simultaneously with those of the Porte, has re-established, and will preserve order. In Hungary and Transylvania, on the other hand, the efforts of the Austrian government, occupied at the same time by a war in another quarter—in strife with enemies at home and abroad—have not yet succeeded in suppressing the revolt; on the contrary, the insurrection has rather grown stronger, and increased to an alarming extent, from the influence of our Polish traitors of 1831, and swarms of deserters and vagabonds from other lands. In the midst of these disastrous events, his Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, has addressed himself to us, demanding assistance against the common enemy. We shall not refuse the aid demanded. After having invoked the great Leader of Battles and the Lord of Armies to protect our just cause, we have issued orders to our army to commence its march to put down the insurrection, and annihilate the reckless men who also threaten to disturb the quiet of our provinces. If God be with us, none can resist us; of this let us be persuaded; let every man in our kingdom, which is under God's protection, every Russian and faithful subject, feel, hope, and speak thus, and Russia will fulfil its sacred calling.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.

Given at St. Petersburg, 8th May, 1849."

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Hungarians!—A criminal party, led by unprincipled demagogues, after committing outrages innumerable, and exhausting the sources of falsehood to seduce you from your allegiance, and dissolve the tie that for a long series of years has bound our people together in uninterrupted harmony, declares war against your king, to rob him of his hereditary rights, and assumes at the same time authority over you and the property of others. Under the cunning pretext that your liberties and nationality are endangered, the blood of your brothers and sons is spilt, and the possession of the peaceful citizen and the weal of your thriving country are offered up. You are required to take up arms against us,—against your king, who has given a free constitution to all his people, including those who had none previously, and who guaranteed to every one full equality of rights. Not content with this villainous commencement, but despising our expostulations, they now lean for support and derive their chief aid from the outcasts of foreign lands. Thousands of adventurers and disturbers of the peace, men equally destitute of property and morals, whose only bond of union is criminality of purpose, are in their pay; these individuals have already become leaders of the rebellion, and with your blood and at your cost their abominable plans are to be carried out.

"You yourselves are made the blind instruments of foreign sedition, having for its object the subversion of all true liberty and law in other countries. To put an end to such sinful machinations, and deliver you from your oppressors, and secure to our monarchy the peace so ardently desired by the majority of our people, it is not only our duty but our fixed determination, and the task of every government whose calling it is to watch over the peace and welfare of the nations committed by Providence to their hands, and to guard them against the common enemy of both. Our illustrious ally, the Emperor of Russia, entertaining the same sentiments with ourselves, has united with us to subdue the common enemy. In conformity with our wish, and in the fullest accord with us, his armies enter Hungary, in order to assist our forces in terminating the war that is desolating your fields.—Consider them not as the enemies of your country, but the friends of your King, come to support him to the utmost of their power in freeing Hungary from the galling yoke of domestic and foreign scoundrels. They will observe the same discipline as my troops, and will protect every liege citizen. The same severity will be shown in overcoming the rebellion, till, by the blessing of the Most High, our cause shall prosper.

"Given in our Palace of Sconbrunn, May 12.

(Signed) FRANZ JOSEPH.

Prince Schwarzenburg."

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD KNATCHBULL, BART.—We have to record the death of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, which event took place on the 24th ult., at his residence at Mersham Hatch, in the county of Kent. The right honorable gentleman was in his 68th year. He had been complaining for some time, but until a short period before his death no apprehensions of a fatal issue were entertained by his friends. Sir Edward had retired from the representation of Kent, and from public life altogether, four or five years ago.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ST. ALBANS.—The demise of the above noble Duke took place on Saturday, May 26, at his mansion in Piccadilly, in his 49th year. His grace had been for some months suffering from indifferent health, from a fall from his horse whilst hunting, at Redbourne, Lincolnshire. He succeeded his father, William, the late Duke, July 17, 1825. His grace married, June 16, 1827, Mrs. Harriet Coutts, widow of Thomas Coutts, Esq. This lady died in 1837. The duke married, secondly, in 1840, Miss Gubbins, daughter of the late General Gubbins, of the East India Company's service, by whom, who survives him, he has left issue two children, William Arthur de Vere, Earl of Burford, born 1840, now Duke of St. Albans and Lady Diana de Beauclerk.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE TO THE QUEEN.—The Count de Neuilly, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Prince de Joinville paid a visit to the Queen on Monday morning, and remained to luncheon with her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Buckingham Palace.

SWEEPING MORTALITY.—The obituary of the *Banffshire Journal* contains the following terrible instance of mortality in a single family:—"Died, at Middlehill, Monquhitter, of malignant scarlet fever, on 20th February, Mary, aged 6; on the 25th February, Helen, aged 14; on 27th Febuary, Isabel, aged 12; on 1st March, James aged 4; on 7th March, Jane, aged 2; on 10th March, Ann, aged 10; on 29th March, George, aged 8; children of Wm. Beaton, farmer there."

THE RUSSIAN FUR COMPANY.—The Russian Emperor has granted a new charter to the Russian Fur Company of North America, but on condition that the company shall establish a line of transatlantic steamships. He has given four million roubles to assist in this project.

LEADER OF THE ROMAN ARMY.—Garibaldi is a native of Nice, who, for a political offence (conspiring to blow up the theatre at Genoa with the King in it,) was forced to run away from there, and for some years was employed as a partizan in South America; whence, on hearing of the disturbances in Italy, he returned with a small band. He was pardoned by Charles Albert, and passed through Nice in November last, where he was *fêted* and enthusiastically received by a number of the Republican hotheads there. Thence he went to Italy, and raised a body of men about Rieti and in the mountains of the Neapolitan frontier; but nothing was known of his history until he was taken into pay by the new Roman government.

Jenny Lind's marriage to Mr. Harris is, it is rumoured, broken off. The fair Swede has left this country, and is now on her way to Stockholm, her native city. Rumour has it that Mr. Harris demanded too large an amount of allowance, and Jenny considering the sum asked exorbitant, instantly declared off, leaving Mr. Harris to console himself with the reflection that the course of true love (!) never does run smooth.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 19, 1849.

The intelligence by the last English Mail will be found in preceding columns

The news by the Mail of the 9th inst., per steam ship *America*, will probably be received to-morrow.

THE TIMBER TRADE.—It is stated in Messrs. Duncan & Ewing's Circular of the 1st inst. that the uncertain results of the prolonged struggles which still occupy the different powers in Europe, occasion much distrust and caution to be observed in all operations connected with trade; that in timber remains in the like inanimated state as noticed in our last circular. The contained accounts from the timber ports, that the shipments from thence will be more limited than usual, do not affect the market, prices remaining without variation.

The Timber market in London was without improvement,—the trade continuing exceedingly languid.

Several vessels had been sold at Liverpool, at extremely low rates. The ship Albion, formerly owned in St. John, was disposed of for 28s. sterling per ton, and the fine ship Chancellor for the round sum of £4350 sterling.

Freights at Liverpool were declining—32s 6d. had been paid for Timber from Quebec, but at the latest date that rate could not be obtained. Passengers to New York were taken latterly at 35s.

It is rumoured that Lord Gough is about to be advanced to the rank of Viscount, and that General Sir Walter Gilbert will be raised to the Peerage.

Earl Ducie, the celebrated agricultural experimentalist, and proprietor of the extensive tract of Tortworth, Gloucestershire, has entered into a combination with several active and intelligent men in London for the purpose of raising a joint-stock company to purchase the "Martin Estate," of 200,000 acres, situate in Galway. It is said to be the intention of the purchasers to conduct the estate on the plan suggested by Sir Robert Peel.

On the 22nd May the Romans and Neapolitans engaged in conflict, and the latter were routed.—The French had not hazarded another encounter with the Romans, but were advancing their encampment gradually towards Rome. Neither Oudinot nor any other Frenchman will rest until the check the French forces received from Garibaldi be revenged.

The standing army of Russia is stated at 655,640 men, which is equal to more than 13 large armies of 50,000 men each, well supplied with cannon and all the implements of war; the Austrian army 391,000; Prussian army 335,000; France, 300,143, besides the National Guards.

The great diamond of Runjeet, taken with other Sikh treasures, is as big as a hen's egg, worth £20,000, and is to be presented by the East India Company to Queen Victoria. Moolraj, the defender of Moultan, is to be imprisoned for life.

It appears by a statement made lately by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that her Majesty's Government have granted the sum of £3,000 for the purpose of assisting Mr. Sayard in his discoveries of the remains of Nineveh.

A man named Patrick Francis has been committed for trial at Galway, Ireland, for a murder alleged to have been perpetrated twenty-six years ago. He had previously been in custody, but had been liberated for want of sufficient evidence.

A lady of large landed property in Ireland has been actually imprisoned for the taxes due on her estate. She has neither tenants nor money.

Fires still continue to rage extensively in the woods in the neighborhood of this City and various other parts of the Province, and also throughout Nova-Scotia. On Sunday last there appeared to be several large fires a few miles to the eastward of this City, but we have not heard what damage was done. At Fredericton last week we learn the fires in that neighbourhood threatened to approach the city, but that a fortunate heavy fall of rain on Saturday afternoon had deadened the fires and calmed the fears of the inhabitants. We learn that in the County of Albert considerable damage has been done. The loss of the green woods destroyed throughout the Province must be very great. The crops continue to suffer for the want of rain.

The Halifax Recorder states that the whole coast of Nova-Scotia from Yarmouth to Halifax is shrouded with dense smoke.

We have much pleasure in announcing the safe arrival in this City, yesterday afternoon, of the Rev. WILLIAM DONALD, late of Huntley, Scotland, with his Lady and three children, who came passengers in the ship *Thetis* from Liverpool. The Reverend gentleman has come to take the Pastoral charge of Saint Andrew's Church and congregation in this City, to which highly important office he has recently been appointed; and from the high character he has hitherto maintained, and the very flattering testimonials he brings with him, we anticipate the happiest results. We bid him and his lady and family welcome to New-Brunswick, and wish him every success in the arduous and important duties which he before him.

Mr. Donald will commence his Pastoral labours in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday next.

The Lord Bishop of Fredericton left this City last Thursday, in the Provincial Revenue schooner *Phantom*, for Grand Manan, to visit the churches on that Island.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY, SACKVILLE.—The Annual Examination of the Wesleyan Academy, at Sackville, was to commence yesterday, and will be closed to-morrow by public exercises in Declamation. By special request of the Faculty of the Academy, the Rev. Mr. Knight, Chairman of the New-Brunswick District of Wesleyan Ministers, will deliver an address at the close of the Examination, and Mr. James Hogg, editor of the Fredericton Reporter, will also by request deliver a Poem, suitable to the occasion

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, in Council, has appointed the Honorable James McNab to be Receiver General, and the Honorable Herbert Huntington to be the Financial Secretary of that Province.

Among a number of Consular appointments made by the President of the United States on Tuesday last, we observe the following:—"Israel D. Andrews, of Maine, Consul to New-Brunswick and Canada."—For several years prior to the summer of 1848, Mr. Andrews was United States Consul at this Port.

We learn from the Miramichi *Gleaner* that the Steam Saw-mill at Chatham Head, owned by Alexander Frazer, jun. Esq., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last.

The steam ship Niagara, 58 hours from New York, with 115 passengers for England, and 12 for Halifax, arrived at the latter port on Friday, and sailed in a few hours for Liverpool.

The steamer *Senator*, from New York for California, was spoken going into Rio Janeiro on the 21st of April, all well.

It is estimated that copper ore to the value of more than a million of dollars will be got out of the mines at Lake Superior this year.

Ships arrived at Quebec from sea this year, to the 9th of June, 322.

A GENERAL CLEANING.—The citizens of St. Louis have in public meeting unanimously resolved to suspend their regular business for one day, in order to give their respective premises a thorough cleaning and purification.

The new state of Minesota, bounding on Iowa, Lake Superior, and the British territories, is about twice as large as Kentucky, and is doubtless destined to become one of the most powerful members of the Confederacy. Its population is rapidly increasing.

Fifty-five millions of dollars are annually expended in Great Britain for artificial light.

ST. ANDREWS, June 12.—The Right Rev. Dr. Dollard, Roman Catholic Bishop of New-Brunswick, arrived here on Wednesday evening last, having in the forenoon confirmed fifty two persons at Saint George. On Tuesday morning, the Bishop held confirmation in the Roman Catholic Chapel in this town, when eighty-five persons received that rite: at eleven o'clock he preached an eloquent and impressive sermon to a large audience. On Friday, the Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, proceeded to St. Stephen, where he preached on Sabbath last, and confirmed sixty persons.—*Standard.*

A young man named Andrew Dempsey, a tailor by trade, whose parents reside at Miramichi, was killed on the 30th ult. at the launching of a small vessel at Pope Logan, Charlotte County.

On Friday last the pupils attending the Baptist Seminary in Fredericton, were examined by the Rev. John M. Brooke, and Professor Jack, of King's College, the Commissioners appointed for that purpose by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. The examination embraced a very wide field, comprehending all the parts of an English education, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematics, the Latan and Greek languages, &c. The classes in English read and analyzed several passages, tracing the Etymology of words and applying the rules of Grammar in a very satisfactory manner. A piece of composition executed at the time, being a sketch of the life of John Locke, called forth very decided marks of approbation.—The various Greek and Latin authors, comprehending Homer, Virgil, Horace, &c., were translated and analyzed in such a manner as to shew that the pupils were well grounded in the principles of the languages. Their knowledge of the Mathematics, beautifully and skilfully drawn forth by Professor Jack, was all that could be expected from the age and standing of those engaged in those studies. The proficiency in their several departments of study displayed by the young persons attending this Seminary, on this as on former occasions were such as do much credit to the learned Principal, Mr. Spurden, and his colleague, Mr. Smith.—*Head Quarters.*

Alarming Fires are raging round the capital. On Tuesday, the city was for two hours completely enveloped in a dense mass of smoke. The heat was intense. Vessels could not sail in the harbor. George's Island could not be seen. Some dwellings and mills, we hear, have been consumed along the line of the Eastern Road.—*Halifax Times & Cour.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confirm, under the Royal Sign Manual, the provisional appointments of the Hon. Edward Thornton, and the Hon. Daniel Brenan, to seats in the Executive Council of this Island; and of the Hon. David Kaye, and the Hon. Edward Curtis Haythorne, to Seats in the Legislative Counsel of this Island.—*P. E. I. Gazette.*

The Jamaica Journal, of the 10th ult. mentions a rumour that Sir Charles Grey is to succeed Lord Elgin in the Government of Canada, and be succeeded in Jamaica by Lord Harris, now of Trinidad.

A new steamboat, called the New World, is nearly completed in New York, designed to run on the Hudson river. She is *three hundred and seventy-five feet* long, and has an engine rated at 1500 horse power.

TURNED BACK.—Four Canadian gentlemen passed through this city yesterday on their return from Independence, having abandoned their expedition to California. The party originally consisted of eight, but the bones of four of the number now moulder in the earth at Independence.—[Chicago Dem.

A French inn-keeper has opened a hotel and restaurant in the ruins of Pompeii, close to the barracks formerly occupied by the Roman soldiers.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The London papers give an interesting account of the sailing of the "North Star," the vessel fitted out by Government for the Arctic regions, in search of Sir J. Franklin's expedition. The vessel was towed out to sea by the war steamer Stromboli. She was visited by the Lords of the Admiralty previous to her sailing, together with a master shipwright, to see that every thing was properly fitted for their long and dangerous voyage.

The North Star is a vessel of 500 tons burden, and has been recently fitted out at Sheerness, according to the most approved principles, to render her capable of encountering the dangers incidental to the navigation of the Polar seas. The hull has been cased over with timber until it has attained a thickness of three feet of solid wood; and, in addition to this, the bow—which is of course the most exposed part of the vessel—has an extra casing, projecting a couple of feet beyond the ship's sides, to prevent it being stove in by the masses of floating ice which the vessel may expect to encounter during her voyage. The crew of the North Star members about forty, and the majority of the hands are young active men. There are twelve officers, several of whom, in common with the commander, (Capt. John Saunders,) have previously experienced the hardships of Polar navigation.

The warm clothing for the crew consists of fur caps which wrap round the head, and cover all but the bare features; gloves of the same material; and pilot coats of thick rough cloth, lined several times through with flannel, with trowsers of a similar character. In addition to these there are boots of thick felt, made to come above the knee, and having cork soles four or five inches in thickness. Snow shoes, the outer frames made of wood, with lining of deer-skin, have also been provided for the use of expeditionary parties among the crew.

The apparatus for warming the ship has been fixed in the gun room, an apartment appropriated for the officer's mess. From the furnace copper tubes extend through all the sleeping and other cabins; and the heat circulated by this means is so intense that, during our visit on board, in about a quarter of an hour after the stove had been lighted, every part of the vessel was thoroughly warmed, and the heat in the gun-room itself was extreme. With a view of keeping the temperature of the ship as warm as possible, the port holes are provided with felt linings, so that when required they can be rendered perfectly air tight.

The stores with which the hold of the ship is crowded consists of preserved meats stowed away in barrels of saw dust, preserved potatoes in air tight iron boxes, with the usual supply of biscuits and salt junk.—Large quantities of coal and wood, barrels of oil and tar have likewise been shipped on board, with copper sufficient to cover the bottom of the vessel, in the event of this being found necessary.

The North Star is furnished with the usual complement of ice-anchors, saws, axes and chisels. The anchors are an improvement on those previously used. The saws are twenty feet in length, with stout projecting teeth. The use to which these are applied is to release the vessel, in the event of its becoming frozen in with the ice. These ice saws are sometimes worked from the ship itself, but more frequently a strong triangular scaffolding is erected, with steps at one side; to the upper part of this scaffolding one end of the saw is slung, by means of a pulley, and at the other end of the saw a couple of hundred weight are suspended. A number of small ropes are attached to the main rope, which runs over the pulley, and these are grasped by the men, who ascend and descend the steps of the scaffolding and raise or drop the saw, according to their movements

Several ship's boats have been presented to the captain and crew of the North Star; one of these is of immense strength of build, and is sufficiently large to hold the entire crew, with several weeks' supply of provisions.—*London paper.*

FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.

CANADA.—In our remarks in yesterday's paper, implying a disbelief in any impending general outbreak in Canada, on the receipt of news from England, adverse to the petition for the recall of Lord Elgin, we did not of course intend to deny the existence of great disaffection there, not only to the colonial administration, but to the Queen's government, nor to deny that the idea of annexation with the United States is favorably entertained by very many people who a few years ago would have repelled the proposition most warmly. Our rebuke of a telegraphic correspondent, must not be considered as a denial of acknowledged facts. Indeed it is notorious that a very different feeling is entertained both in Canada and in England, by many persons of standing and influence, in regard to the value to both countries, of the existing relations between them. How soon the effects of this change of feeling may ripen into any decisive measures, for the severance of those relations, we cannot undertake to determine, but we see no proof of the existence of any organized party in Canada for effecting such a measure.

It must be borne in mind that whenever it shall become a question of annexation, on the part of the people of Canada, it is a question which is to be considered also in this country. We trust that the people of the United States will be disposed to deliberate maturely upon a proposition, of sharing on equal terms, the privileges and powers of our own government, with a people who do not speak our language, and know nothing of our institutions, before they will be prepared to adopt it. Indeed, we believe that the public sentiment at present is prepared to repel at once such a union, were it proposed.—*Boston Daily Adv., 15th.*

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Mr. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, has accepted the mission to England, and the commission was issued to-day; or, at least, it was in some way finally settled to-day.—His Secretary of Legation was also appointed, to wit: Mr. Davis, son of the senator, Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts.

It is rumored that the Secretary of State has been kept busy, for some days, in preparing instructions for the Minister to England, and for other foreign ministers, in regard to our present relations with foreign powers.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night, in the sugar house belonging to Harris & Ockerhausen, in Duane street, between Broadway and Church street, which at one time threatened to be as disastrous in its results as any that has occurred for some time past in this city. From the inflammable nature of the materials in this establishment, the flames raged for a considerable time with great intensity and fury; and nothing could exceed the brilliancy of the spectacle as they shot up their vivid brightness towards the heavens, and cast their lurid glare on the spires and prominent objects for a considerable distance around. The tumbling in of the burning roofs, and the appalling crash of the falling walls, which in one or two instances resembled the discharge of artillery or the rumbling of thunder, also added to the painful and terrible sublimity of the scene. The whole of this extensive establishment, which was seven stories high, and extended fifty feet in front, one hundred and seventeen in depth, and seventy five feet in the rear, was completely gutted and destroyed.

The three story brick house, No. 108 Duane street, adjoining the sugar house, on the east side, and a frame house adjoining the sugar house on the west side, with a brick building in the rear, were also destroyed. The extensive livery stables of Thurston & Townsend, in 73 Reade street, consisting of two large brick buildings, abutting on the sugar house, were also greatly damaged. It was at one time feared that the whole of the quadrangle or blocks bounded by Broadway and Church, Duane and Reade streets would fall a prey to the destructive element; but from the indomitable energy and surpassing skill of the zealous firemen, whose exertions are above all praise, these apprehensions were in a short time removed.

The loss of Harris and Ockerhausen, as far as we could ascertain, is as follows: building estimated at $25,000: machinery $50,000; stock, which is said to have been very large, owing to the present low prices of sugar, $40,000. A large quantity of sugar had been brought in only the day before. They were partially insured. Fifty men were employed in this establishment.

The horses, eighty in number, that were in Thurston & Townsend's stables, were all safely removed.

THE TORRENT OF IMMIGRATION from Europe to this country flows now more impetuously than ever; the whole number of new comers at this port, during the month of May, being thirty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-one! To show how, year after year, increases the crowd of foreigners who seek a refuge from wars and famines, and a want of employment at home, we go as far back as five years only—to 1844. In that year, from January to May, inclusive, there were 10,750 immigrants arrived at New York; since which the increase has gone on until the present year, when, in the corresponding months, the number of immigrants who arrived at New York was 84,046; or 21,311 more than there were during the corresponding months of 1848, and 63,296 more than arrived during the same time in 1844. Of the immigrants in 1849, 50,820 were from Ireland; 18,368 from Germany; 9248 from England; and 2,869 from Scotland. The impending disruption of all things social and political, from one end of Europe to the other, must have an effect still further to invigorate the spirit of immigration to our shores.—*N. Y. Express, June 13.*

THE STEAMER EMPIRE.—This steamer was on Saturday brought around to the floating dock, at the foot of Rutgers-street, East river, where she was hoisted and the water pumped out. The hole in her starboard bow, made by the schooner's bowsprit, is about three feet in diameter. The paintings and ornaments are of course much tarnished by having been so long under water.

One body has been found, that of a boy about 11 years of age, and proved to be Elias W. Ladd, of New London. It was found in the middle of the cabin, fastened in among the furniture. The whole number now found amounts to 25 bodies. A great quantity of baggage lies scattered about.—*N. Y. Post.*

AN UNWELCOME INTRUDER.—Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, the inhabitants, residing in the neighborhood of Jackson and Cisborne streets, were thrown into an excitement by the appearance of an enormous alligator. It appears that the animal took refuge, in the flower garden of police officer McGovern; of the First Municipality, and after a desperate fight, which lasted for about half an hour, he was conquered by the herculian strength of McGovern, who shot him through the head. He was about 8 feet long.—[N. Orleans Bulletin, June 4.

The negro whom Judge Walker shot at New Orleans, in his chamber at night, turned out to be Isham, the most notorious burglar in the city, who had long eluded the police. Judge Walker is editor of the Delta, and is congratulated on his escape from the assassin's knife, and the coolness with which he followed him up.

The Secretary of the Washington Monument Association, at Washington City, announces that the monument has reached an elevation of 26 feet above the surface, with a foundation of solid masonry, 81 feet square at the bottom, and 50 feet 10 inches at the top, upon which the obelisk, cased with beautiful white marble, and elevated 500 feet, is to be erected.

Geo. Buckhart, living in Harlan county, Ken., is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, and is perhaps the oldest man known to be living. He is one hundred and fourteen years old; was born in Germantown, Penn., and has lived for several years in a hollow sycamore tree, of such large dimensions as to contain his family, consisting of a wife and five or six chirdren, bed and bedding, cooking utensils, &c.

The Nashville papers of 9th inst., say that ex-President Polk was still lying dangerously ill. He is suffering from an attack of diarrhœa, and not cholera, as previously reported.

The owner of the ship John W. Cater, of New-York, cleared on an assorted cargo of goods, at San Francisco, in March, $150,000. Cooking Stoves that cost $16 sold for $100. On many articles of tin ware the per centage of profit was about the same. The vessel retained her crew and proceeded, 29th March, to Oregon, to load lumber for the San Francisco market.

Emigrants from Canada are coming over in covered wagons by way of Detroit. Their destination is Minesota. More are expected to follow them. They are generally industrious farmers and mechanics, whom the peaceful and settled condition of the States attracts from their troubled and agitated province.

Santa Anna has recently fulminated from his retreat at Kingston, Jamaica, an elaborate reply, in a volume of three hundred pages, to the accusations of treason brought against him in the Mexican Congress. The ex-President makes out, as usual, a good case, and shows apparently that his efforts during the recent war were fruitless owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the Government, the lack of funds, circumstances over which he had no control, &c. He enters into an autobiographical account of all his exploits, hardships, and reverses, and evidently aims more at making an impression for the future than at vindicating the past.

THE NEW CHOLERA REMEDY.—A friend of ours was taken sick with vomiting the other evening, which, after continuing five or six hours, was checked in less than one minute by a sulphur and charcoal pill!—[Chicago Tribune.

Labourers in gas and other factories where sulphur is evolved, are said to be exempt from cholera.

LOUISVILLE, June 12.—The steamboat Embassy collapsed both flues of her starboard boiler, below Green River, on Saturday morning last, and a number of the crew and deck passengers were killed and blown overboard by the violence of the concussion; twenty-eight others were severely scalded, some of them, it is feared, so seriously that they will not recover.

The killed and wounded were chiefly deck passengers, though some of the cabin passengers were also injured. The number of killed has not yet been ascertained. The scene on board was of the most heart-rending description. The Embassy was from Pittsburgh, bound to St. Louis.

The Hungarian Struggle.—Preparations are being made by a portion of our population, to call a grand mass meeting in the Park, to sympathize with the Hungarians in their struggle for liberty, in opposition to the Austrians and Russians, both of whom are combined to put them down, and with them the spirit and thirst for freedom in Europe.—*N. York Herald.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.

The steamship Globe has arrived from Brazos Santiago, with the Brownsville *Flag* of the 2d inst We take the following from the *Star:*

"We have most melancholy details of the Indian ravages, which sweep tempest like towards our homes, bearing off many captives, and thousands of horses and mules. They plunder our habitations and leave desolation in their track. The most populous villages are deserted. The Indians move in an army, without the least opposition, and take prisoners with large amounts of property. Families are seen along the whole line of the river, hurrying across it to the Mexican side, to seek protection, supposing that the river once crossed, they are safe."

The accounts received of the treatment of men, women and children, are heart-sickening in the extreme.

A party was organized for the recovery of Capt. Wilsey's family, which left Brownsville in pursuit of the marauding savages. The party returned, the Indians having made good their retreat, with most of their captives and plunder. The party were absent about twenty days, and followed the Indians to Laredo, and near it came suddenly upon a small party of them, and retook a number of mules and horses. The Indian forces extended far above the Laredo.

The cholera was raging with great violence recently at Laredo, and throughout the State of Coahuila, among the inhabitants of the principal and neighboring towns; the deaths averaged from 25 to 30 daily.

At San Antonia, Texas, the cholera had greatly abated, and cannot longer be said to prevail in an epidemic form. The deaths were, as far as we can ascertain, about four or five a day.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—The accounts from our extreme South-western frontier, which were received yesterday by telegraph, are of a most melancholy character, though we trust they are exaggerated. The inhabitants of the Southern parts of Texas, if we may credit these reports, appear to have become panic struck, and have abandoned their homes without making an effort to stem the torrent of savage warfare.

It has been stated that steps have already been taken to protect our frontiers by the President, and we doubt not that the Indians will receive a lesson which will hereafter teach them to be more cautious in their attacks upon our citizens.—*Boston Journal, June 15.*

NEW-ORLEANS, June 11.

THE CREVASSE.—Engineers make a more favorable report about the Crevasse, and expect to close it in five or six days. The river is falling, and the water in the streets is receding slightly. It is thought that the worst is over.

The N. O. Delta publishes a map of the inundated district, and gives the number of squares under water at 160; the number of houses flooded at 1,060; the number of persons dwelling in them 8,000.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Saturday Afternoon, June 16.

The steamer Crescent City has arrived at New Orleans, with dates from California to May 1st, with $1,000,000 gold. Among her passengers are 50 miners, with $100,000 among them.—One of her passengers who was returning with his fortune, died on board.

The steamship California had arrived at Panama, with $1,000,000 of gold.

The California market was overstocked with everything, except Provisions. There were about 60 vessels in port of all nations.—Most cheering news has been received of the prospects of the diggin season.

Twenty-seven cases of cholera, and fourteen deaths were reported in New York on Friday.

At St. Louis the deaths by Cholera were 40 to 50 per day.

Only a few isolated cases have occurred in Boston.

In Hayti the people were nearly in a starving condition.