

COLONIAL.

New Brunswick.

On Tuesday evening there was a severe thunderstorm in Kingsclear, a few miles from this city, Mr. Hiram Good, who happened to have been in the field at the time, was struck to the earth by the lightning, and narrowly escaped with his life. In the mean time, a cow belonging to Mr. Good, and 27 sheep owned by Mr. Dykeman and others, were killed on the spot.—Fredericton Reporter.

About sixty houses have been raised this Spring upon the burnt district in this City; several others are in progress, among which will be some of the finest brick buildings in the Province.—*ib.*

THE BOUNDARY WITH CANADA SETTLED!!—We announced in our paper of Tuesday last, that the mail of this week would very likely bring the award of the arbitrators with reference to the Canadian boundary, and that the award would probably be in favour of New Brunswick. We have now the satisfaction of verifying the correctness of our statement, the award having actually arrived by the mail, and being altogether in favour of this Province! The award is signed by Dr. Lushington and Mr. Travers Twiss, two of the arbitrators; the third, Mr. Falconer, the Canadian arbitrator, having refused to sign it.

The boundary fixed by the arbitrators commences at Lake Beau, one of the St. Francis Lakes, and thence proceeds to Long Lake, better known perhaps as the Cabineau. It then follows the southern limits of the Fief of Temiscouata and Madawaska, thus leaving those two Seigneuries in Canada. It then takes a northerly direction until it strikes the water shed between the waters flowing into the St. Lawrence and those which flow in the St. John and the Bay of Chaleur. When it reaches the parallel of 48° north latitude, it follows that parallel eastwardly until it strikes the River Mistouche, one of the northern branches of the Restigouche. It then proceeds down the River Mistouche to its junction with the Restigouche, and thence down the Restigouche to the Bay of Chaleur. All the Islands in the Mistouche and in the Restigouche are awarded to New Brunswick.

The line now determined and fixed upon is nearer to that proposed by Solicitor General Street, on behalf of this Province, in 1845, than any other; but it carries the boundary of New Brunswick much further north than was contemplated by that proposal.

After an unpleasant and bickering dispute of forty years, our boundary with Canada is at length finally settled. We gain three millions of acres of valuable territory, over which we have not yet exercised jurisdiction, although justly entitled to do so. Of the effects of this accession of territory, we shall speak more fully hereafter, and endeavour to give a general description of the character of the country now finally added to our Province.—*New Brunswicker* 12th.

The present area of New Brunswick is 18,907,360 acres, to which, if this disputed territory be added, the area of the Province will be nearly if not quite, twenty two millions of acres.

The area of England and Wales is 37 millions of acres; of Ireland, 20,400,000 acres; and of Scotland, 18 millions of acres. Our territory will be considerably larger than that of either Scotland or Ireland, and equal to about three-fifths of England and Wales. But what a mighty difference in population! While Ireland, which is nearest our own dimensions, has yet a population of six millions and upwards, New-Brunswick cannot count on more than 230,000 souls, if so many.—*ib.*

THE CURRENCY.—In consequence of movements which have recently taken place, we should not be surprised if it were shortly proposed to establish a uniform decimal currency in all these North American Colonies, probably in dollars and cents. There would be many advantages in keeping our accounts in dollars and cents, as more simple and less liable to mistakes than the present mode; while it would have the further advantage of rendering the currency uniform throughout nearly all North and South America.—*ib.*

THE SAINT ANDREWS FACILITY BILL.—We have much pleasure in stating that the Bill for facilitating the construction of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, has received the Royal Assent, the formal notification having been received by the English Mail of this week. The construction of the line to Woodstock, will now be pushed forward vigorously, and we have no doubt will be completed within a reasonable period.

THE CROPS.—We learn that the prospects for the coming crop are generally very favourable. Grass is everywhere heavy, the cool damp weather which has characterised the season, being in favour of that crop. Wheat, Oats, and Potatoes also look well. The only failure is the Corn crop, which requires much greater heat than we have hitherto had, or are likely now to have. In the United States the Wheat crop is likely to be more productive than it has been for many years. Indeed, from all parts of the world, the accounts of the coming crop are most favourable, so that, unless some unlooked for change occurs, food for the coming year will be abundant and cheap.—*St. John N. B. Courier.*

Loss.—The price of Logs has now touched a point higher than has been known for many years. We learn that as much as 37s. 6d. has been obtained for prime lots. As might have been expected, summer logging is now going on to an unprecedented extent. The woods, from the Bay of Fundy to the Grand Falls, ring with

the axe of the lumberer; and, as the late rains have caused all the streams to rise nearly to the level of the ordinary spring freshets, such a quantity will probably be got out as will bring the supply and demand more to an equality.

We trust that those who have been in a position to profit by the late rise in prices of Timber and Deals will be contented to pocket their profits, and, taking warning by past experience, refrain from staking too much on another throw. The Timber trade is at all times uncertain, and, unless pursued with prudence and moderation, like all other trades of the same fluctuating nature, will lead its followers to ruin. We hope our farming friends will not be seduced by the present high prices, to desert or neglect the cultivation of their fields. On a proper attention to agriculture depends our ultimate prosperity.—*ib.*

PRUSSIAN CONSUL.—By the last Mail from England, Mr. A. C. O. Trentowsky, of this City, received intelligence of his appointment as Prussian Consul at this port. Mr. T. is a native of Prussia, but has resided in this Province for many years, and being well acquainted with business, will make an efficient officer.—*ib.*

PRESENT TO THE QUEEN.—Yesterday we saw at the London House, a very beautiful Indian cap, made by Mary Lewis, of the Milicete Tribe, and intended as a present from her, to her Great Sister, the Queen of England: Mr. T. W. Daniel, of this city, has promised to deliver it for presentation.—*ib.*

Her Majesty's Brig *Persian*, Capt. Kynaston, arrived at this port on Sunday last, from Halifax. She is to be stationed in the Bay of Fundy during the summer, to protect the Fisheries.—*ib.*

Canada.

We understand that the merchants of this city, on the suggestion of the Board of Trade, propose giving a public dinner to the Hon. Mr. Howe, who is now in Montreal, and who has been recently entertained in a similar way in Toronto. Our readers are aware that Mr. Howe has visited the seat of Government on a mission connected with the Halifax Railroad—a grand international line to knit together all these British Provinces. It is not the object of our merchants (as we understand the present movement) to express by it any opinion respecting the merits of any particular plan to effect this great national work; but they desire simply to do two things—firstly, to show that they do feel an interest in any plan which will connect them more closely with their brethren of the same origin in Nova Scotia; and secondly, to do honour to a man who stands high in the councils of his native Province, and who is in every way, a very remarkable person. That Mr. Howe will feel highly this honour, cannot be doubted. It is seldom the Merchants of Montreal offer such a compliment. The people of Nova Scotia will also feel it as a compliment, and it will do something towards cementing a union which is every day growing more important—we say more important, because it is a fact that our commerce with Nova Scotia is largely increasing to an extent now little dreamt of.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Yesterday, and the day before, the temperature was oppressively hot. At 9 A.M. yesterday, the thermometer, in a very shady place, marked 90°, and from the suddenness of the change, the heat was felt much. For our part, we had serious thoughts of cooling ourselves, by a search after truth, in her ancient residence, the draw-well, and even in an ordinarily very cool well, the thermometer marked 50°. We receive from every direction, in this district, the best account of the state of the country. The injury done by the rains is very partial.—*Quebec Morning Chronicle*, 4th.

We anticipate that Canada will ultimately derive much benefit from the great Exhibition in more ways than one. Her various kinds of timber will be brought into better notice, and probably a demand for the finer descriptions, such as black walnut, created. Her mineral wealth also will become much better known and appreciated; and the time may come when, under the management of wealthy and experienced emigrants from the mining districts of England, those treasures may be very profitably made available. In this connexion, it gives us great pleasure to see that the amiable and able geologist of Canada, Mr. Logan, is doing excellent service to the country, and that his exertions are highly appreciated, both in Britain and Canada.—*Montreal Witness.*

A letter from Mr. Gough states that he has returned from a very fatiguing but successful tour in the West, to repose his worn out energies for a while at home. He purposes being at Brockville at the time of the Provincial Exhibition there, and devoting some weeks to Canada previous and subsequent to that time. This is in fulfilment of the pledge to revisit us, which he kindly made when here last fall; and we have no doubt his second visit will prove as great a blessing to this country, as his first has done.—*ib.*

Prince Edward Island.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A Temperance Meeting was held in the Salem Chapel, Murray Harbour, on Tuesday evening, the 1st inst.—Mr. Henry Brehaut, sen. in the Chair—when the claims of Total Abstinence were successfully advocated by the Chairman, President, and Secretary of the Society, the result of which was an accession of Twenty Members.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held before John Wright, Esq., on Sunday last, on the body of Alexander Waugh, of Wilmot Creek, who was found suspended from a tree on the back of his own farm. He left home on Monday

just after eating his dinner, search was made for him, but he was not found until Sunday. He had been in a melancholy and desponding state for some time previous. The jury returned a verdict of having wilfully put a period to his existence. He is about 50 years of age, and has left a large family.—*P. E. Islander* 11th.

Newfoundland.

The weather continues cold for the season, the temperature at night being seldom above 45° or above 60° in the warmest part of the day.—Vegetation is slow, tho' an observant gentleman here noticed that on the 22nd instant a hop plant grew 3.3.8 inches in 19 hours. The capelin have struck in abundantly, and there has been a fair take of cod.—*Harbour Grace Herald*, June 25th.

The weather is still cheerless for the season, and vegetation continues backward; there have been extensive failures among garden seeds, especially parsnip and carrot. It doesn't appear that the climate is much improved.—*ib.*, 2d.

The Sons of Temperance at Carbonear are determined not to be outdone by their brethren here or elsewhere. They have secured a most eligible building for a Hall, and have made other arrangements which cannot fail of promoting the interests of their cause. JAMES J. ROSEKROON, Esquire, D. M. W. P.—long the unflinching and energetic promoter of total abstinence principles—has within the past week visited the Divisions here and at Carbonear, and has been pleased to express himself as more than satisfied with the prospects of the Order. There is no doubt whatever that before two years hence the Sons of Temperance will have taken deep root in this country, not only in the more populous towns and settlements, but in every "nook and cranny" of the island where the abominable fire-waters have found a victim.—*ib.*

The weather has been exceedingly variable with us this season. The early thaws cleared snow by the end of February, and left the land clear for agricultural operations. High hopes were entertained of an unusually early vegetation, but the prevalence of cold north-east winds retarded the growth of every thing; and now, just as the summer weather has set in, we find the crops not a day in advance of other years when they were sown a month later than they were this. The ground is now well moistened by recent wet and damp weather, and is prepared for the heat of July.—A large quantity of potatoes has been sown, and those in our own neighbourhood are rising up most promisingly and fast, and the turnips and other tender seeds have escaped the voracious flies, and are now too coarse for their fastidious palates. The hay looks well, and a good crop is anticipated. The dread of a recurrence of the potatoe blight is the only damper upon the Farmer's hopes of a generally good harvest.—*St. John, N. F. M. Courier*, 5th.

His Excellency, Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant, will embark, it is said, on Monday or Tuesday for Queenstown, on his way to London, in the *Bryn-y-Mor*, which vessel is now ready for his reception, and is suitably fitted up for the accommodation and convenience of Lady LeMarchant and family.

The government, upon the retirement of His Excellency, will be administered by the Hon. James Crowdy, Colonial Secretary, until the arrival of the successor of Sir J. G. Le Marchant.—*ib.*

THE FISHERY.—The accounts from the cod fishery from the Northward, and along the Eastern shore of Avalon, continue to be very cheering. In this neighbourhood fish has been very abundant and bait plenty. The quantity of fish now on shore and in process of curing is unusually large for this early date, and the quality is represented to be very good, and of fine size, and differing materially from the quality of fish generally taken upon the shore at the first of the season. It is conjectured that the shoals of Bank or mother fish, which have been generally intercepted by the French bankers with their buitoes have this season escaped them, and have followed the caplin to the shore. A prosperous fishery is anticipated, although the late prevalence of N. E. winds must have prejudicially affected the Bays of Placentia and St. Mary's.—*ib.*

Foreign Office, May 27.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr Robert Frowse, as Consul at St. John's Newfoundland, for His Majesty the King of Prussia.—*London Express*, May 30.

UNITED STATES.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.—The news from the mines is favourable.

There was a good demand for many kinds of goods, and a considerable amount of business was transacted since the departure of the last steamer.

The accounts from San Francisco are encouraging. A remarkable energy is exhibited in the work of rebuilding and restoring what was so recently destroyed by fire, and business affairs are rapidly improving.

Three-fourths of the streets are lined again with habitations, although not four weeks have elapsed since the fire.

So too, is it at Stockton. Accounts from there are very encouraging. Her people have not been disheartened by their great calamity, but have progressed very far in remedying by building the destruction of their great fire. These two fires had not as much effect as was anticipated in raising prices, on account of the great quantities of goods on ship board, and large cargoes which have arrived.

Great agricultural improvements had been made in the suburbs of San Francisco.

Rumors of Indian difficulties and skirmishing in the northern part of the state are rife. The despised Indians have proved themselves not lacking in courage, and it is to be deeply regretted that a few individuals have had the power and want of principle which has made a war with these wretched creatures quite probable. There has never existed in the nature of the case any necessity for such a deplorable condition of things.

The Indians were very hostile along the line of Humboldt, and there was some skirmishing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA.—A French Journal called the *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi*, contains the following:—

"The young Emperor of China, who succeeded his father at his death in February, 1850, having, at his accession, rejected the demands addressed to him by the mandarins for permission to persecute the Christians within his dominions, published a decree in the month of June in the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The Emperor at the same time invited four Missionaries to wait upon him, who are to be lodged in his palace. Monsignor Perronneau, Bishop of China, has informed us in a letter, dated the 5th of September, 1850, that the Emperor was educated by a Christian lady in whom the late Emperor placed unbounded confidence. A similar education had been formerly given to some of the Roman Emperors during the three centuries of persecution, and the Christians had thereby obtained an occasional respite, so valuable for the propagation of the faith amongst those souls, naturally timid, who in all times and countries have been the most numerous."

SURVEY OF INDIA.—A report of the progress of the operations in connection with the trigonometrical survey of India has just been published. The trigonometrical survey is at present conducted by seven parties, employed as follows:—Two parties in the Punjab; one party in extending the great longitudinal series from Calcutta to Kurra-chee, in Seinde; one party on the coast series from Calcutta to Madras, the results of which will be most important to Maritime geography; one party employed on the Havelock series in Bahar, if possible to be extended into Nepal; one party employed in Bengal on the Parasnath series; one party employed in the Bombay Presidency. The conclusion of the Trigonometrical survey may be expected in six or seven years. The grand total of area triangulated amounts to 477,044 miles, and the grand total cost to 3,412,787 rupees, or about £312,380.

IMPORTANT TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—We learn that the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada, has decided in relation to Mutual Insurance Companies organized in the United States, that what such Companies cannot legally carry on their operations in the British Provinces, that they cannot maintain any action against parties on the premium notes, neither could parties compel payment from them on their policies.—*Boston Journal.*

The boat's crew of the French corvette *Alemane* were sent on the 29th. Nov. last, to find a passage for her on the Western side of New Caledonia in the Pacific. As they did not return, the barge was despatched, and found that they had been killed and eaten by the Menema and Bellep tribes, except three, who were made prisoners, and forced to witness the feast. These men were given up when the barge arrived. The huts, plantations, and canoes of the cannibals were destroyed; some persons taken, and 20 others shot.

A RAILROAD THROUGH THE ARABIAN DESERT.—The Viceroy of Egypt has sanctioned the project of a railroad from Alexandria, by the way of Cairo, to the Isthmus of Suez, and the work will be commenced without delay. With the most skilful European engineers at his command, and able at any time to summon 100,000 Arabs and Copts to the labour, the energetic and enterprising Ibrahim Pasha will not allow a long time to elapse before the whistle of the locomotive will wake the solitudes of Petra and Mount Sinai, scare the marauding Bedouin out of his wits, and render the journey from Alexandria to the Holy Land as easy and as rapid as the passage from Buffalo to New York. The traveller will start from the base of Cleopatra's Needle, reach Cairo in six hours, refresh himself at a mammoth depot in the midst of the "wild howling wilderness," and stand upon the ancient shores of the Red Sea in two days after leaving the rich Delta of the Nile. A railroad through the scene of Israel's flight and Pharaoh's keen pursuit!—through the regions where the silence of death has reigned ever since, amid thunderings and loud elemental strife, the law was given from Mount Horeb, now for the first time in thousands of years to be disturbed by the clanking and roar of modern machinery!—Here Job drove his numerous flocks to the great marts of the South. Over this hallowed ground his co-temporary Moses led the murmuring and mutinous Hebrews to the Land of Promise. In this now dear solitude, the hand of cultivated architectural science scooped magnificent palaces out of the solid rock, and bid sumptuous mansions and temples, and mighty cities rise, at its mandate.—*Boston Transcript.*

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN INDIA. An Electric Telegraph is now in operation from Diamond Harbor, (India) to Calcutta. This is a new instance of the arts of civilization penetrating the dark old regions of Asia.