

## NEWS.

## CANADA.

E. R. Fabre, Esq., has been elected Mayor of this city for the ensuing year. We believe that Mr. Fabre's election will give general satisfaction, and that all parties will agree in admitting that he is a man on whose shoulders such an honor may of right devolve.

**DIRTY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.**—On Saturday afternoon, a boiler in J. A. Converse's establishment, burst, scalding two men in Mr. C.'s employment, named John Mack and Ignace Decareau. It appears that the engineer, John Mack, had neglected to keep the water in the boiler up to the proper height, which caused the plates to become red hot; seeing this, he immediately began to pump in cold water, the effect of which was immediate explosion, blowing Mack about twenty-five feet through a door opposite to where the front of the boiler stood; the other man, I. Decareau, was standing about ten feet from the boiler, he was also scalded in a most fearful manner. These unfortunate men were taken to their respective homes and have since died.—*Montreal Herald, March 13.*

**MURDER.**—We learn from one of our townsmen, who recently came from Montreal, that on Sunday morning, last, the dead body of a man was found sitting in a sleigh on the bridge at the toll gate in St. Césaire. He had received a dreadful blow on the head, which probably killed him as he sat in the sleigh. There was also a wound on one hand, supposed to have been received in attempting to ward off the blow from his head. The body had not been removed from the sleigh, the Coroner not having arrived. The man was a Canadian, well dressed, and is supposed to have been on his return from the Market at St. Hyacinthe. The sleigh contained eight or ten bushels of wheat. We understand that the gate keeper remarked that he heard a noise during the night and supposed some one wished to pass, but it not being repeated, thought he might have been mistaken. From this circumstance, it is thought that the murder was committed at the toll gate.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY.**—Another robbery was committed on the Temiscouata Portage Road. Mr. John Halferty, Trader, of Quebec, was robbed of £150 on Saturday night, the 24th ultimo. Two Indians were arrested, on suspicion, but afterwards made their escape. Mr. Halferty was returning from Madawaska, after having made sale of his goods.—*Quebec Mercury.*

**FIRE AT GANANOQUE.**—On Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, the building occupied as a Nail and Woollen Factory, of the Messrs. McDonald of Gananoque, was observed to be on fire. The whole building was in a short time consumed. The loss is estimated between two and three thousand pounds, on which there is no insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove in the Factory Storey.

We learn from the *Guelpch Herald*, that a young man named Mathew Johnson, 28 years of age, who had lately arrived from Ireland, was killed on the 20th ult., by the fall of the branch of a tree, while engaged in felling trees, in the Township of Peel. The *Guelpch Herald* remarks, "the frequency of these accidents should make people in the Bush, and clearing lands, more careful."

Newfoundland papers, received by the Halifax Mail of Tuesday, contain nothing of much interest here. The House of Assembly had resolved to abolish the Imperial Duties, and a bill had been introduced for that purpose.

## GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

The steamer *America* arrived at Boston, on Friday last bringing news to the 24th ultimo.

The proceedings of the imperial parliament are already of an important character.

Lord John Russell's measure for the removal of Jewish Disabilities has been introduced. The resolutions were carried by a majority of 214 over 111.

The Government proposition for the modification of the Navigation laws was brought forward on the 14th ult. In addition to the general abrogation of the Navigation Laws, as proposed last session, the very important feature has been introduced of throwing open the coasting trade to all vessels of above one hundred tons burthen.

The cholera returns have now swelled to 12,495 cases, of which 5543 have died, 3788 have recovered, and 3164 continue under treatment, or the result is not stated. In another poor asylum near London, some unusual mortality has taken place, but in

the London districts the weekly mortality does not range higher than about fifty. In the provinces the reports exhibit a decline, and indeed in a national point of view, are almost insignificant. In Scotland the number of deaths has decidedly decreased, the daily returns being generally about 50 or 60 and apparently still on the decline.

Ireland is tranquil. Political agitation has ceased. The additional sum of £50,000 has been voted for the relief of the poor, with the understanding that Ireland must now take care of them herself. Her energies must be roused, and her resources developed. At present, however, the picture of misery is drawn in fearful colors. The prisons and workhouses are filled to repletion; reports of deaths from starvation are to be found recorded in all the local papers; the clearance of the peasantry and of emigration are as active as ever; the stocks of provisions are plundered in all quarters; Catholic chapels are being closed, and the destitution of the Roman Catholic clergy is very great indeed. Apathy and misery seem universal in that unhappy country, the condition of which is without parallel in the history of the world.

**FRANCE.**—Affairs have much improved. The Legislative Assembly has voted its own dissolution. The new Assembly will meet about the middle of May. The president is becoming increasingly popular. Red Republicanism is at a discount. Trade is improving.

**HOLLAND.**—The King opened the Chambers on the 14th ultimo, amidst general manifestations of attachment from his people.

**ITALY.**—A Republic is established at Rome. The Pope has been de facto deposed. A Provisional Government, on Republican principles, has been established at Florence, and the Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled, and taken refuge with his family at Porto San Stefano.

**AUSTRIA.**—Reverses have been met with in Hungary where the war is carried on with indescribable ferocity. The Parliamentary Committee has produced a draft of a very Democratic Constitution. Apprehensions are entertained of the intervention of Russia.

**PRUSSIA.**—The elections were still going on, and somewhat more favourably for the ministry. The difficulties with Denmark were likely to be settled.

**INDIA.**—The news is very important. Moulton had been captured after having been battered and bombarded for an entire week, but the Citadel still held out. The Bombay troops having arrived before the city on the 21st December, the entire besieging army amounted to 32,000 men, of which 15,000 were British troops. Our artillery amounted to 150 pieces of heavy ordnance, of which nearly one-half were of the largest calibre. The defence of Moolraj seems to have been one of the most obstinate on record. On the 27th the columns moved to the attack, and clearing the suburbs, established themselves within 500 yards of the walls. Here batteries were erected, and on the 28th a terrific bombardment commenced. On the 29th, the heavy guns were advanced to within 30 yards of the ramparts. On the 30th a fort containing 800,000 lbs of powder, was blown up by a well directed mortar. The devastation was horrible. The Dewan's mother, several of his relatives, with many of his sirdars, together with a great number of troops and people were blown into the air, and the destruction of mosques and buildings around was most extensive. The lucky artilleryman was rewarded on the spot by Gen. Welsh, who followed up his success, and in the evening of the 30th a breach was made, and a second on the following day. The Moultrances made a sortie on the 31st, but were driven back, and the cannonading continued incessantly the two first days of the year. On the 2d, the breach being deemed practicable, the assault took place. Col. Franks at the head of three regiments, pushed forward to the breach at the Delhi gate, but found the enemy too strong on that side; so he joined the Bengal column on the other side, where the breach was complete. The fusiliers entered first, and speedily placed the British standard within the walls. The Bengal column followed, and the city was in our possession at three o'clock. Overtures had been made by Moolraj but nothing except his unconditional surrender would be listened to. The Afghans were advancing, with an army of 12,000 men, towards the Semde frontier.

**MARKETS, TRADE, &c.**—Business generally has been in a healthy and satisfactory state during the last two weeks; all parties are disposed to think well of the future, and indulge the hope that we shall have a good spring and summer trade. Our manufacturers are busily employed, and more remunerating rates