the papers now presented have been considered.

Mr. Gladstone: I entirely concur with what has fallen from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; but I am sorry to say that the remarks which fell from the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Roebuck) are of that nature which I do not think it consistent with my duty to pass over altogether. I am sorry to say that the hon. gentleman, whilst he has attempted to dissuade the House from interference, and warned us against undertaking it, has himself done much to prejudge the question.

I confess, when the first intelligence of these transactions reached this country, my mind was deeply excited by it; but a review of that intelligence convinced me that we were not, and cannot be in possession of the merits of the case. Until we shall be put in possession both of Lord Elgin's own despatches, stating the grounds of these proceedings and the previous history of the case, and the principles which may or may not have guided the former acts of legislature, we shall not be able to form a judgment. The hon. gentleman warns this House against interfering with the Rebellion Losses Compensation Bill. If he gives that warning upon the ground of the imperfect information which we possess, I heartily concur with him, and for one I will give no opinion upon the bill or upon the conduct of Lord Elgin or of Her Majesty's Government. But when I hear the hon. gentleman say, "the people of Canada have been voting the money of Canada, and therefore I warn you not to interfere," I protest against a doctrine which interferes with the supremacy of this country over all imperial concerns. Why, it might be that England might be at war with some foreign power, and that some colonial legislature might be found voting a subsidy to that foreign power.—Would that be a reason, because it is a question of the money of the colony, and not the money of this country, against the interference of this House? I protest against the warning of the hon. gentleman, and I contend that this House has a perfect right to interfere in all imperial concerns.

Again, I will give no opinion whether it is a question of race, or whether it is not. I have read much in the public journals and private communications upon the subject. I have seen a hundred times over the allegation that this question is a question of race. But never once have I seen it stated that it is a question of race in the House of Assembly. Everybody knew that the French members of the House were in a minority in that House, and that the question of whether this is a question of race was not within the walls of the Assembly, but without. The hon. gentleman says that this measure was introduced into the Canadian Parliament with the sanction of the Crown. I apprehend that about that there can be no doubt whatever. Being a matter involving money, it would have been impossible, according to the constitutional forms of the Province, to have introduced it without the sanction of the Crown. I trust hon. members will, before arriving at a conclusion upon this question, feel it an imperative duty to examine, with dispassionate care, every step of the proceedings; and that they will pass no judgment whatever upon the executive of the colony, or upon Her Majesty's Ministers here, until they have carefully examined the whole of the papers, and endeavoured therefrom to form a wise conclusion.

[The following is the speech of Mr. Roebuck, referred to by Mr. Gladstone:]

Mr. Roebuck said, I hope that what I am about to say will be received by the House, relating, as he does, to the papers just laid upon the table, and by country has naturally been very much excited by the statements which have appeared in the public papers; and I, in common with many others, have been startled by the intelligence. But sir, I confess that what I do dislike is, that which, I think, may be called an anxiety which is necessarily felt without respect to that colony. I hope the House will not allow itself to read that information. The riots arose out of Canada because a bill had passed the Houses of Legislature for the purpose of compensating persons who had incurred losses during the disturbances in the year 1837, and from time to time on. The bill which has raised all this commotion in Canada was a money bill. It was brought in by the present administration of Canada, that created in that country what was called Responsible Government—meaning thereby, that the Government of the country is carried on according to the feelings of the majority of the Legislature, as made by Imperial Act of Parliament—the Act of Union between Upper and Lower Canada. Two different classes of population, English and French, returned members to the Legislature; and constant attempts are making to induce England to believe that all questions in that country are questions, not of party, but of country and race. I have in my hand, though I do not wish to quote the name of the gentleman who sent it to me, the actual division in the Houses of Legislature—a document which clearly sets at rest this question, so far as it is stated to be a question of race between the French and English Canadians. I will read the letter. [The hon. gentleman here read the correspondence, and resumed.] There is no doubt that at the present moment alarm is created in Canada, and that alarm is created here, by the idea that annexation is connected with these affairs. That is not the case. But I warn the House of Commons not to interfere, lest they should make the question one of annexation, which it is not made in Canada. The present House of Assembly is constituted under the Act of Union. The Act of Union was passed much against my advice, for I told the House of Commons then, as I tell them now, that whenever the question of annexation does arise, it will come from the English part of the population. What I now say is this, that the money which the Canadian Legislature is about to appropriate is the money of Canada, and not the money of England. It is about to be appropriated at the suggestion of the administration, made by a majority of the Legislature, and sanctioned by the Crown. I assume the fact to be, that Lord Elgin went out with certain general instructions, and certain powers as Governor-General. He represents Her Majesty there, and in that Parliament no act for the appropriation of money could be discussed without setting up a committee exactly as is set up in this House. The Minister therefore must himself have come down, and, when he proposed the committee, have stated he had the sanction of her Majesty for making the request for whatever the sum was, whether for £200,000, [Mr. Hawes: £100,000,] or £100,000, for a specific purpose, of which her Majesty was cognizant. After that, to put the responsibility on anybody but the Government would be impossible. They are chiefly responsible for the proposal. But I cannot imagine that the Colonial office was not perfectly cognizant of all the facts of the case. They must have known them long before. We have had papers delivered this morning showing that the ground-work of this proposition was thoroughly well-known to the Colonial-office; and it is stated distinctly it was brought in with the sanction and approval of the head of the Colonial-office. I am quite prepared to justify the conduct of the head of the Colonial-office; and I only repeat now, that the House should be careful in interfering with an expression of the determination of the properly and legally constituted Legislature of Canada.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 15.

Lord Stanley, referring to the formidable news from Canada, felt it his duty to ask Her Majesty's Government whether they had received any further information than that which had been conveyed to the public, and whether they were prepared to offer any explanation of the state of affairs existing in that colony, where it would appear that the discontent which had been produced by the measures of the Government had at last broken out into absolute dissaffection and revolt, and where, it was to be apprehended, there was now raging the most formidable of all wars, a war of races. He wished also to know whether, with regard to the particular measure which had led to this outrage—the Indemnity Bill—any specific instructions had been given to Lord Elgin as to the course of policy to be pursued.

Earl Grey replied that about an hour previously he had received a despatch from Lord Elgin, and that despatch, when the House next met, he should have great pleasure in laying upon the table—a despatch which he thought would show that Lord Elgin had acted throughout with his accustomed judgment, moderation, and good sense. The Despatch was dated the 30th April, and the mail having left, was forwarded to New-York just as the packet was about to leave. Undoubtedly, at the time the despatch was written, a riot of a very aggravated kind had taken place at Montreal, and the Parliament House had been burnt, but he saw no reason at all to apprehend, from the despatch, that there was a war of races of which the noble lord had spoken; on the contrary, he had every reason to believe that tranquillity was restored. There had been no step taken in this matter which he should not hereafter be fully prepared to justify, and take the responsibility which belonged to himself and his colleagues. At the same time he must tell the noble lord that, in his opinion, the responsibility of these events rested as much upon the noble lord as upon other persons, in consequence of the proceedings in that House some time since, the opinions expressed by the noble lord having in no slight degree increased the party feeling which prevailed in the colony.

Lord Stanley replied, and again asked the question whether Lord Elgin had been left to act upon his own unassisted judgment with reference to the Indemnity Bill, or had he received advice and instructions from her Majesty's Government.?

Earl Grey replied that no instruction had been given to Lord Elgin with reference to the Indemnity Bill. In Canada as well as in most of the other colonies, the governors were bound to act on their own judgments, and he should never depart from that wholesome rule by giving instructions from home.

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked if petitions had not been received from different parts of Canada praying for the recall of Lord Elgin. Lord J. Russell did not know.

Mr. P. P. HOWARD wished to know if there was any intention to send out troops, or the Guards to protect the Governor General and the colony? Lord J. Russell replied that there was sufficient military force in the colony.

After some observations from Lord Redesdale, and a reply from Earl Grey, as to the constitution of the Legislative Council of Canada, the subject dropped.

PROFFERED RESIGNATION OF LORD ELGIN.—A despatch from Lord Elgin, to Earl Grey, dated April 30th, after giving an account of riots in Canada, concludes as follows:

I have now furnished your lordship with as clear a statement of these important occurrences as I can give, and I can conclude by assuring you that the statement of these important occurrences as I can give, and I can conclude by assuring you that the city is perfectly tranquil, and that there is no prospect of a renewal of disturbances. A sent likelihood of a sad echo the proceedings of few days will shake Upper Canada, and to the violent party are followed by reaction. Meanwhile, I feel extremely firm conviction, that if this dictation of my own, but by the unreasonable violence of faction—it may be a question with your lordship whether it would not be for the interests of her Majesty's service that I should be removed from my high office, to make way for one who should not indeed hold views at variance with mine, with respect to the duties of a constitutional Governor, but who should have the advantage of being unobnoxious to any section of her Majesty's subjects within the Province. I have, &c.,

ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. John O'Connell complained that the speeches of Catholic members, who took part in the discussion on the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, were unfairly reported, and wilfully misrepresented, and that therefore, when the Bill came to go into committee that evening, he should move the exclusion of strangers from the gallery.

Lord John Russell moved that the House assent to a resolution which had come down from the Lords—1st, that Mr. W. Smith O'Brien had been adjudged guilty of treason—and 2nd, that a new writ be issued for the county of Limerick, in place of William Smith O'Brien.

Soon afterwards, when the Parliamentary Oaths' Bill came on in committee, Mr. John O'Connell kept his word by moving "That strangers be ordered to leave that gallery," pointing to the reporters gallery. The chairman at once ordered the gallery to be cleared, and it was done amidst loud cries of no, no; and up to the time of the evening papers going to press, it was not again opened.

General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B., died at Chelsea Hospital on the 13th inst., aged 74. He was present in the naval actions off Cape St. Vincent on the 14th February, 1797, in the actions of the 8th, 13th and 21st March following in Egypt, and at the investment of Cairo and Alexander. From 1822 to 1825 Sir Edward was Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. He was nominated a G. C. B. in 1812, appointed Colonel of the 23th Foot in 1815, and Governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1837. These lucrative appointments are thus vacated.

His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, in addition to the donation of £50 presented to the London Society for the Protection of Young Females, has signified his intention to become patron of the charity.

The Emperor of Austria made his appearance in Vienna amidst the general acclamations of his subjects, and visited the theatre on the 8th inst. He has announced his intention of taking the field in person against the Hungarians.

In Spain the Carlists appear to be entirely subdued. The solemn inauguration of the present King of the Netherlands, William III. took place at Amsterdam on Wednesday, the 12th inst.

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET, May 19.—The sales during the week are comprised in one cargo of Quebec yellow Pine at or about 15d. per foot; one cargo of Dalhousie at 13d. per foot; one cargo of St. John Deals at £7 15s and Battens at £7 10s per standard, and three parcels of Pitch Pine at from 2s to 2s 1d per foot.

Freights.—During the past week Freights have been very fully supported, and higher rates paid in several instances. With a fresh westerly wind arrivals are becoming more numerous, and some decline may probably be expected. Passengers are less abundant, and some of the ships have been filled with difficulty at reduced rates. We quote to New York—dead weight, 15s. per ton; fine goods, 15s. to 17s 6d; hardware, 12s 6d; earthenware, 5s to 6s.

LONDON, Friday Evening, May 18.—*Railway Shares.*—The Railway share market further improved to-day, the business transacted showing a decided increase, while prices generally ruled higher.

The Flour market has rather improved since the sailing of the Caledonia, and Western, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, bring 23s. to 23s 6d per barl, at which rates there is a moderate but steady demand, and the best Ohio is quoted at 24s per barrel. Indian Corn is also higher, and with an increased demand for Ireland at 32s to 33s for White, and 34s to 36s. per quarter for Yellow. Indian Corn Meal 15s to 16s per barrel, but the supply is small.

The Continental accounts, together with those by the Europa from Canada, have exercised an unfavourable influence upon business. The Produce markets, notwithstanding, are pretty firm, and an advance is expected in most articles. The Iron trade is still dull and depressed, and the prices continue to recede. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts is still without life. Little business is going forward and holders of goods are unwilling to accept lower prices

The Steamship *Europa*, which sailed from New York on the 2d May, and Halifax on the 5th, arrived home after a rapid run of nine days from the latter port.

IRELAND.—By the accounts from the western district we learn that mortality from destitution and disease is rapidly extending. The *Ballinasloe Star* states that the number of deaths in the workhouses of that town for the week ending the 5th inst., was 609. The official return gave it as 490. The frightful result, the editor maintains, was produced by the collecting into the town of Ballinasloe all the paupers of the union, which contains an area of 250 square miles. The whole fixed population of the town, he says, is not equal to the number of inmates crammed into the workhouse and its auxiliary establishments. The miserable beings are estimated at 4000. It is not easy to give the exact number on any specified day, as large numbers come in one day and die the next—their places being immediately filled by others, whose sojourn in those abodes of wretchedness is but too frequently of a few hours duration. The cholera had somewhat abated on the 12th. The *Galway Vindicator* says that the deaths in Ballinasloe for the week ending the 5th inst., amounted to 860. We should prefer the official returns above given to either this estimate, or the figures set down by the *Star*. Adopting the lowest, it is a frightful state of things at Ballinasloe.

The Treasurer of the county of Limerick, who is also a guardian of the Limerick union, told the board on Wednesday that fifty years ago the county cess was only £5500, whereas it now amounted to £64,000, which added to poor-rates, &c., might form a total of about £260,000 burden on that county annually.—The National Bank has refused to advance £4000 to the board until the new rate is struck.

Seven vessels, carrying 883 passengers, sailed from Limerick for America last week. The fares to Quebec have been advanced to £5 a head. Ten vessels arrived in Limerick on Friday, laden with foreign corn.

THE CASE OF SMITH O'BRIEN.—There is much speculation as to the effect of the action of the House of Lords. The judgment against Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other state prisoners by the House of Lords. The other state prisoners by the House will be commuted, sentence of death, of course, but it is considered probable that the prisoners but it is considered probable that the prisoners will be transmitted to a penal colony, or, possibly, will be allowed to expatriate themselves. Two or three days ago, the commander of the Hydrabad transport received orders to take in no more convicts, and to proceed to the Kingstown Harbour, received orders to take in no more convicts, and to proceed on his voyage to New South Wales until further orders. Another rumour is afloat that Her Majesty has power to transport these gentlemen, and not only confine them for life in some part of the United Kingdom.

An official communication has been made that the sentence of ten years' transportation would be carried into effect in the case of Mr. John Martin.

It is stated that Government intend to withdraw the prosecution against Mr. Duffy.

No order has yet been received at Dublin about the state prisoners. A meeting was held on the 16th inst. in Dublin, for the purpose of getting up a petition that the sentence of transportation might be commuted.

Seven vessels, carrying 835 passengers, sailed from Limerick for America last week. The fares to Quebec have been advanced £5 a head. Ten vessels arrived in Limerick laden with foreign corn.

CONTINENTAL.

Affairs on the continent continue in a very unsettled state. In Elberfield, Dusseldorf, Hagen, Iserlohn, and in all the market towns in Rhenish Prussia, the insurgents have erected barricades, and make the Constitution a pretence for tumult, but a large army is [illegible] Berlin, a sort of Congress has assembled and Baron Gagern's scheme of a German Fedral State is revived.

The Hungarians are said to have gained another victory over the Austrians, which has brought them within a few days march of Vienna; but the Russians are pressing forward towards the same, and several other points, with rapid strides.

It is said that the settlement of the Danish question will soon be effected.

In Italy the Austrians have entered the Papal States on the north, and Marshal Wimpfen threatens with fire and sword all those who resist him. His object is avowedly to restore the Pope to his former power. On the south the Neapolitans were advancing on Rome for the same object, but Garibaldi had fallen in with their vanguard at Albona and defeated them. It is probable that a general battle has since taken place. Meantime, the French army remains in the same position before Rome. General Oudinot has been reinforced by many thousand troops, and he has probably now a well-appointed army of 20,000 men under his command. But the enthusiasm of the Romans is raised to the highest pitch: and if a single-handed or combined attempt to bombard and take Rome by storm should be made, the defence of the city, by means of barricades, and by the courage of the people, will be so well maintained that the assailants are by no means certain of success.

At Leghorn and Florence all was fighting and confusion. The Austrians entered Leghorn on the 11th, when the populace became tranquil.

MILITARY INSURRECTION AT BADEN.—The intelligence from Baden is alarming. It was officially announced in Frankfort, on the 13th instant, that four battalions of Baden troops stationed at Rastadt had revolted, murdered five of their officers, and proclaimed the republic. The insurgents are complete masters of the fortress, as well as of all the military stores.

A battalion has also revolted in Lorrach, murdered the colonel, and joined in the republican movement.—It is asserted that Offenburg is also in insurrection, and that a general republican movement all through Baden may be expected.

By advices from Frankfort the news from Baden is confirmed, and has created a great sensation. The Grand Duke has fled, the military have gone over in a body to the people, a regiment of cuirassiers being all that for some time remained loyal.

GENERAL BEM AND THE HUNGARIANS.—It is reported that General Bem, in consideration of his valuable services, has received from the grateful Hungarian nation the grant of the domain of Alcouth. This princely estate, which formerly belonged to the late Palatine or Viceroy of Hungary, is situate in the fertile county of Szabolcs, is worth about £30,000.

ROME.—The firing of the French artillery injured the upper part of St. Peter's and a portion of the Vatican gallery. Colonel Galletti and General Garribaldi are both badly wounded, but the latter keeps his saddle, and is as active as ever. Madame Potemkin (an Irish lady) has got safe to Frascati, and gives a most curious account of the battle as seen from that hill.

The 500 French prisoners at Rome were accompanied to Palo with all possible demonstration of joy. A letter of the 8th, announces the landing at Fiumicino of a Spanish force, which was marched on towards Rome.

FRANKFORT, May 8, 1849.

DEATH OF MADAM ROTHSCHILD.—Madam Rothschild, widow of the founder of the banking house, died here yesterday. She had lived many years alone in Jew street, an old and unfrequented quarter, where he first established himself, and which he always refused to leave; though her oldest son, the present head of the house, has long been living childless and also alone in one of the most splendid houses of the Geil, the principal street of Frankfort. She was 90 years old.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 5, 1849.

The news by the English Mail of the 19th May, per steamer *Niagara*, was received in this City on Thursday evening, by Express from Halifax, via Digby. The express was only 14½ hours from Halifax to this City.

The principal intelligence is given in the preceding columns, for which we are indebted to the New-Brunswicker and other papers.

The Ministry were nearly defeated upon the second reading of the Rate in Aid Bill, which on division was carried by a majority of two only.

A fire occurred in Glasgow, on the 16th inst., which destroyed a large amount of property, with a church in Clyde street. The loss is estimated to exceed £50,000.

An iron wharehouse has been constructed at Manchester—60 feet long, 24 feet wide, and 10 feet in height—and is now ready for shipment to California.

The Roman triumvirate have published a report on the affair of April 30, from details furnished by the Minister of War. The French are in it said to have lost 1,500 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners; and the Romans 50 killed, and 200 wounded. A letter from Garibaldi speaks of the bravery displayed by the Roman troops.

Intelligence has reached Paris, from Civita Vecchia, that the French troops will, after all, enter Rome without fighting or opposition forthwith.

It is stated that the difficulties between Denmark and Prussia, relative to the Schleswig-Holstein question, are likely to be soon settled, through the instrumentality of Lord Palmerston.

The President of France was recently attacked by a man while out riding, who struck his horse a severe blow on the head. The man escaped, but search was afterwards taken. His premises were searched, and a large quantity of guns, swords, and even small cannon were found therein.

The emperor of Russia has retarded the march of his army toward Hungary and has himself set off for Moscow, where an outbreak was apprehended. Dembinski and Bem are fully prepared to take advantage of any insurrection which may break out in the rear of the march of the Russian force.

Her Majesty's Annual Visit to Scotland.—From the improvements and preparations which are being made in the Highland districts which were visited by the royal family last year, there is every likelihood of their revisiting Aberdeenshire in a few months.—At a suitable spot on the carriage way which leads from Balmoral to Lochnagar, a handsome cottage is almost completed. It has been erected at the request of her Majesty.

Only five vessels are reported as having arrived at Boston on Thursday and Friday last,—*all British*, four from Nova Scotia ports and one from St. Andrews.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—For some days past fires have been raging to such a degree in the woods in the vicinity of this City that the flames were discernible from town, and the whole atmosphere was filled with smoke. We fear that much loss must have been sustained by settlers on new farms, whose clearings were small. On Thursday last the burning woods set fire to the Saw Mill on Little River, about five miles from this City, built by Mr. John W. Scott, which was consumed, with four dwelling houses, &c. adjacent. Two of the houses belonged to Mr. James Davidson and Mr. Robert Roberts, of this City. We have not heard the names of the owners of the others. To one of them, we understand, the approach of the flames was so sudden, that a woman who was engaged at her wash-tub, had barely time to snatch up her child from the floor and make her escape.

For a time, on Thursday evening, the Botsford Steam Mill was in imminent danger, which place is only a few miles nearer the City than the Saw Mill on Little River, about two miles from the City, belonging to Messrs. J. & R. Reed, had a fire engine conveyed to the spot from the City, and by great exertions succeeded in saving their valuable property.—*Cour.*

Some fine showers on Friday and again last night have effectually extinguished the fires in the woods, and also been of immense benefit to the grass and all kinds of vegetation, which were kept in a very backward state by the drought of two or three weeks.

The weather to-day is warm and pleasant with a bright sun, which cannot fail of greatly advancing the growth of the crops after the late rains.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.—The fine steamer *Reindeer* conveyed a large party of ladies and gentlemen to Hampton, and back, on Friday. The speed and splendid accommodations of the boat gave great satisfaction to the entire party. We learn that she is to run between this City and Fredericton and Woodstock, while the water in the river will admit of her proceeding to the latter place.

The steamer Maid of Erin also went on a pleasure excursion in the Bay of Fundy, on Thursday, with a large party of ladies' and gentlemen, who returned much pleased with the sail.

Vice Admiral the Earl Dundonald, Naval Commander-in Chief on the West India and North America station, arrived at Halifax in the Flag Ship Wellesley, on Wednesday last.

The brig Mary Pring, from Oporto, has a cargo of Wines valued at £16,000, which are to be landed at this port and re-shipped in the same vessel for Antwerp and Riga. A reduction in the duties is insured by the article passing through a Colonial port.

The Steam-Ship CANADA, with a large number of passengers for England, &c., arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, in 60 hours from New York, and sailed the same day for Liverpool.

☞ "A New Brunswicker" is received, but (with other articles) is unavoidably omitted till our next paper.

☞ Advertisements omitted this week will be carefully attended to in our next.

We are glad to understand that by last mail from England, intelligence reached St. John that the Rev. Dr. George Burns, formerly and for many years minister of St. Andrew's Church in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, in this City, and now minister of the Free Church, Corstorphine, in the Presbytery of Edinburgh, has at the request of the Free Church Colonial Committee, consented to preach in different places throughout Scotland, and make collections in aid of the building fund for the Free Church here. He has one this engaged in that good work, and we trust with that success which the cause deserves. We feel assured that Dr. George Burns could not give a more decided testimony than this to the truth of great principles, and to his firm and well-founded belief that these principles—the principles on which the Free Church of Scotland is based, and the power of which appears to a greater or less extent in almost every evangelical communion throughout the world—must eventually be triumphant.—*Com. to Courier.*

NEW VESSELS.—Launched, on the 26th ult. at Carleton, from the Building Yard of Messrs. McLaughlan & Stackhouse, the ship *Marion*, of 999 tons new measurement, 993 O. M. The Marion was built under the care and superintendence of Mr. Trustram Ring, and for model, beauty and symmetry, she cannot be surpassed. Her materials are of the best description and she is pronounced by judges a superior ship; and will add to our port one more vessel that will do us credit wherever she may go. We wish her enterprizing owners, Messrs. McLaughlan & Stackhouse, good luck and a profitable investment.

Launched at Digby Gut, on Saturday last, from the Yard of Mr. Wm. Hicks, a fine new vessel of 150 tons, called the *Lion*. She is built of the very best materials, and was rigged on the stocks. The Lion is owned by Capt. W. G. Brown and Mr. William Pratt, of this city, and much credit is due to their enterprize, as they have spared no expense to render her a first class vessel in every respect.—*New-Brunr.*

A lad of about 16 years of age, in the employ of Mr. G. V. Nowlin, Deputy Sheriff, was unfortunately drowned on Friday morning, by falling from his horse into the Creek on the Sands, while wading through the water.—*Ibid.*

CANADA.—The *Montreal Pilot* of the 19th ult. gives a list of 49 Addresses to the Governor General, approving the policy of the Administration.

An Address from the County of Leeds was signed by 3602 names, and was presented by a Deputation of 64 persons.

The Niagara Address had 6000 names.—Many of the Conservatives have enlisted under the Ministerial banner.

The Address from St. Hyacinthe county and head of Lake Ontario, contained 9,585 signatures.

It is stated that over 100,000 signatures, attached to 150 addresses, measuring two thirds of a mile in length, have been presented to Lord Elgin, expressing confidence in his Government, and condemning in severe terms the Montreal riots.

The Highland Society of Brock, has unanimously voted an address to Lord Elgin, and requested permission to enroll his Lordship as an honorary member of the Society.

The Saint Andrews Society of Woodstock, (only two dissenting) have resolved to send an Address of confidence in the noble Earl.

MONTREAL, May 31.—The Parliament is just prorogued by the Commander of the Forces, the Governor not returning to town. The crowd, about six hundred men, all British, cheered with a general hurrah for the new government. The crowd dispersed before Gen. Rowan left the House. Many bills were assented to, among which was one to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Champlain Company.

MONTREAL, May 26.

THE DEATH OF SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the demise, in Montreal, yesterday morning the 25th of May, of his Excellency Lieut. General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G. C. B., K. C. H., K. C. T. S., &c., Commander of her Majesty's Forces in British North America.

The loss of this highly distinguished officer, cannot be viewed but as a great public calamity; his family and friends feel most deeply the severe bereavement which they have sustained. The Duke of Wellington accounted him "his most accomplished officer." He was a most loyal and faithful servant of his sovereign, of admirable judgment, of inflexible integrity, ever zealous in the performance of his duties, and his benevolence of disposition endeared him to every one to whom he became known.

Last autumn the General had a severe attack of ulcerated sore throat, since which time his respiration has been more or less affected; his general health had also became impaired from a long and arduous career in the service of his country, and recently, his strength gradually failed, from the harrassing nature of his duties and subsequent confinement. Yesterday morning he was seized with a fainting fit, from which he never rallied, and, at the age of 72, he died, like a true soldier, at his post.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban had received a cross and five clasps for various services from 1793 to the close of the war in 1815.

Sir Benjamin D'Urban was Colonel of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, had been Colonel of the Royal Staff Corps, and administered, consecutively, the governments of Antigua, British Guiana, and the Cape of Good Hope.—*Gazette.*

Lieut-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in North America, having died recently at Montreal, the office of Commander-in-Chief devolves upon His Excellency Sir John Harvey, for the present, in virtue of being the next officer in rank to the deceased in these provinces. Sir John, it is reported, will embark to-day, on board H. M. Steamer Vixen for Canada, to assume the duty of his new office.—*Halifax Recorder, Saturday.*

HAND THEM ALONG CAREFULLY.—It is said that there are now residing at Gold River to the westward and at some other locality to the eastward of this city, an old man and his wife, who landed with the early settlers of Halifax in the year 1749! They are both considerably over one hundred years old, but both it is asserted recollect distinctly the event. We are informed that measures are in progress to insure the presence of this antiquated venerable pair in the procession on the EIGHTH OF JUNE ensuing.—[Halifax Courier.

The woods in several places in this vicinity have recently been on fire. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, fears were entertained for the safety of the Nashwaak Mills, in the vicinity of which a fire was raging. Every precaution was taken to save the Mills, and fortunately no serious damage was done to them, and with the exception of fences no damage was done to the property on cleared lands in that neighborhood.—[Fred. Head Quarters.

At a meeting of the Committee of Management of the York County Agricultural Society, on the 7th May, the President, W. H. Odell, Esq., informed the meeting that, accompanied by Messrs. Kerr and Simonds, he had waited upon the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Edmund W. Head, and requested him to become the Patron of the Society, when His Excellency was pleased most graciously to accept the charge, and at the same time expressed his readiness to promote the interests of so useful an institution, and presented the Committee with a donation of Ten Pounds for the use of the Society.—On motion of Mr. Thomas R. Barker, a vote of thanks to His Excellency was unanimously passed by the meeting.—[Ib.

AN IRON LIGHT HOUSE is now being cast at Philadelphia, to be placed on Carysfort Reef on the Florida coast. It is designed to supersede the present floating light, and will be a permanent structure in the open sea, built upon a rock which is always eight or ten feet under water, and which is not unlike the new light at Minot's Ledge in Boston harbour.

Extracts from late American Papers.

RAVAGES OF THE CHOLERA.—*New York, May 31.*—A despatch from St. Louis dated the 20th, says that the cholera is disappearing on the Upper Missouri, but is making sad havoc among the California emigrants on the plains.

Three cases of cholera occurred in Philadelphia yesterday, all of which proved fatal.

Three cases of cholera occurred at Baltimore on Wednesday night.

The Board of Health at Norfolk report twelve cases during the week ending on Tuesday—six whites and six colored. Four deaths occurred.

THE CHOLERA.—It would seem by our telegraphic advices of yesterday that the cholera has made its appearance in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk. One death from the disease has occurred in Paterson, N. J. Cases of the disease were also reported at Newark, N. J., and West Troy, N. Y., but the reports were not well authenticated.

The cholera has again made it appearance in Nashville. Some nine cases had occurred to the 24th, six of which proved fatal.—*Boston Journal June 1.*

The New York Board of Health report eight new cases of cholera and two deaths between 12 o'clock on Wednesday and 12 o'clock on Thursday.

The ravages of the Cholera at San Antonio were awful in the extreme. The number of deaths reaching near five hundred. The disease broke out in the camp of the third Infantry and Quartermaster's encampment and on Salado.—The dead and dying were piled up in the open air unattended.

THE OVERFLOW AT NEW ORLEANS.—We are sorry to say that the water in the rear of the city, which had fallen considerably previous to Saturday night, commenced rising again at that time, and last evening it was higher than it had been at any time previously. The rise amounts to over three inches, and the flood now extends up Canal and Common streets as far as Baronne.

The crevasse at Tunis we are sorry to say, has not yet been stopped, but presents a much more alarming appearance than at first. It is now more than one hundred feet wide.—*New Orleans Crescent, May 21.*

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, May 25—P. M.

The great crevasse at Sauve's still remains unchecked, and there is no prospect of stopping it for two weeks to come. The water has risen four inches within the last twelve hours, and Phillipi-st. is utterly impassible. In the rear of the Sixth Ward all the bridges and vehicles have been carried away, and the greatest consternation prevails.

To add to all the rest the Cholera has broken out in the vicinity of the crevasse, and already a child and three negroes have died of the disease.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 30.

In spite of all the efforts to stop the great crevasse, the water is still rising, and labor is perfectly lost in attempting to subdue it.

THE CREVASSES.—Our latest accounts from New Orleans by telegraph are to the 30th May. At that period the crevasse had not been stopped, and one-half of the city was overflowed.

Already half of the city is inundated.—The inhabitants are flying from their homes, and business matters are being wound up.

THE CEMETERIES IN NEW ORLEANS.—Nearly all our cemeteries are under water, so as to cause great inconvenience in the burial of the dead. Yesterday, hearses were driving about from one cemetery to another, in the vain search of a dry place to deposit the dead. The Protestant cemetery, at the foot of Girod street, is about two feet under water.—*May 18.*

JEFFERSONVILLE, May 24.

Cholera among the California Emigrants, &c.—A company of eight gentlemen have arrived here on their way to California, who have met with sad disasters on their route, but are still determined to push on to their destination. On starting out they numbered twenty-eight hale and hearty men, and the cholera has since carried off twenty of their comrades, leaving only eight of the original number to "push on for California."

The Mobile Register contains the following California news to the 9th of April:—Plans were on foot to establish a regular line of mails through California. There were 80 vessels at San Francisco, with new arrivals daily.

The town of San Francisco was under great excitement, from rumors afloat that the military was preparing to attack it, and Gen. Smith had abolished all measures of safety taken by the legislature. The Alcalde and all the council of the town had been displaced by Justices of the Peace, and disorder was reigning in all branches of the administration, which was attributed to the conduct of their late governer, Col. Mason.

Col. Fremont and his party have arrived safely in California, by the overland route.

Gambling and inebriety were on the increase in California—Provisions at the placers are still very high.

In some parts of Mexico whole towns have been deserted by men who have gone to the gold mines. At Valparaiso the same rush for the gold mines has taken place; nearly all the merchants are preparing to go.

Late and Important from Texas.—The express between Brownsville and Palo Alto had been attacked by numerous and formidable bands of Camanches, and acts of the most startling barbarity were perpetrated.

The stage at Point Isabel had been intercepted and the proprietor and passengers all taken prisoners.

The accounts from San Fernando, Western Texas, state that Major Berry's party was cut to pieces by the Indians. They were attacked 150 miles beyond the Hacienda of San Juan de Zendas, and all murdered, except one prisoner, five others, the Major and a Commander from Malverton.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—*St. Louis, May 30.*—The steamer San Francisco in leaving port last evening, bound up the Missouri river, collapsed her flue, blowing overboard twenty persons, several of whom are supposed to be drowned.

BOSTON, June 2, 5 P. M.

The Cholera is on the increase in New York, and the panic occasioned by the spread of this terrible disease makes Stocks fall and Business dull.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Southerner has arrived at New York from Charleston, bringing dates four days later from San Francisco. The steamer Oregon arrived at Panama on the 5th May. The accounts from the gold region more than justifies the accounts previously received. Lieut. Beale, bearer of despatches for the U. S. Government, arrived in the Southerner. He brings with him a lump of pure gold, weighing *eight pounds*, and consequently worth nearly $1,500. It was exhibited a short time on 'Change, and produced quite a sensation.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON MARKETS—June 2.—Flour and Corn Meal are held higher in consequence of the news by the Niagara. Provisions unchanged in Boston. Flour firm and in good demand. Genesee $5 12 a $5 25. Corn—Prices advancing; Yellow 62c a 63c; White 57c, since which held higher. Prime Pork $9 50, Mess $10 50, Clear $12 a $13.

☞ The Annual Election of Trustees of St. Andrew's Church in this City, will be held within the Church, on Wednesday next, 6th instant, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock.

ST. JOHN MARKET—June 2, 1849.

FREIGHTS.—To London, Deals, £4 10s.; Deals to Liverpool and Clyde, £4 to £4 5s.; to Irish Ports, £4 5s. to £4 10s.

TIMBER AND DEALS.—White Pine Timber, 29s. to 32s. 6d. for 12 inch average. Deals, £[illegible]

FLOUR, &c.—Mill Flour in bds. 30s.; bags, 14s. 4 1-2d. U. S. Superfine, 30s. to 31s. 3d.; Rye Flour, 18s. 9d.; Corn Meal, 17s. to 17s. 6d.; Oat Meal, 17s. 6d. to 20s; Oats scarce—retailing at 2s. 6d.

SUGAR.—The Market moderately supplied; Bright selling at 23s. 9d. to 25s. in bond—and retailing, in hds. at 30s. to 32s. 6d. D. P.

MOLASSES.—A full stock: Muscovado retailing in hds. at 1s. 3d.; Clayed, 1s. 2d. D. P.

FISH.—Dried Cod, 20s. to 22s.; Pollock 9s.—The Gaspereaux Fishery is as yet very unproductive.—[Courier.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Inquirer, Feb. 8, 1848.]

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We have an utter abhorrence for all kinds of puffs, and especially such as are calculated to mislead the public as to the curative virtues of patent medicines. There are doubtless many catch-penny nostrums, daily vended and hourly used, which are not only of no value, but absolutely deleterious to the physical man. There are other *balsams, extracts, &c.*, not embraced paradventure in the pharmaceutic arrangements of the apothecary or even in physician, *that are, in certain cases, of more value than all the prescriptions of Galen put together.* WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is admitted by the concurrent testimony of those who have proved its virtues to be of the latter class. In colds and consumption, asthma and chronic coughs, as well as in other kindred diseases, it has been used with almost universal success. In a climate so changeable as this, superindcuing and aggravating the family of diseases above alluded to, this medicine has a value not to be estimated.

None genuine without the written signature of I. Butts on the wrapper.—For sale by S. L. TILLEY, King Street St. John, N. B.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, in St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. William Harrison, Captain Edwin J. Holder, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. William Parrett, of Westfield, King's County.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. W. Scovil, A. M., Mr. William Mathews, to Anne Jemima, third daughter of Mr George Brown, all of Norton.

On the 28th inst, at Christ Church, Fredericton, by the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, Henry Draper Neville, Esquire, Captain, Royal Regiment, to Eliza Jane Peter, eldest daughter of Captain Hayne, Commissioner of the New-Brunswick Land Company, and Colonial Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Baronet.

At Greenbank,