probably far away from Sir John Franklin's position.

The fact that no less than fifteen expeditions, consisting of thirty vessels, besides the boats, had failed in their main object, prompted Mr. Peterman, a short time back, to draw attention to a portion of the Arctic regions which has remained entirely neglected, and to suggest a plan of search through the Spitzbergen Sea, that great ocean between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. He adduced reasons to show that that sea would probably offer the best route, and demonstrated that its exploration was a most important desideratum in a commercial and geographical point of view. If the searching operations are to be based on a comprehensive and exhaustive system, his scheme cannot be left unconsidered and neglected. The commercial interests demand an early exploration of the region to which he has drawn attention, and science looks eagerly forward to the solution of one of the most interesting of geographical problems. Moreover, when it is considered that five years' increasing efforts from one side have hitherto proved complete failures, the other side, so promising, as regards an easy and speedy access, with the aid of steam, should no longer be neglected. As yet the missing voyagers may not all have perished, but a further delay of one or two years may not leave one of them to tell the woeful tale of their sufferings, and may repeat the fearful case of Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition, where the stiff and frozen corpses only were found on the dreary shores of the Arctic regions.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday April 26—Mr. Robinson's Bill making Campo Bello a free port, was committed. Thrown out by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Wilmot, the Bill in amendment of the Act imposing duties, &c committed, passed after discussion. It enacts that all manufactured articles, any component parts of which are subject to duties, shall be liable to pay the rate of duty that the greatest component part in value is by law subject to, provided the rate of duty is not less than seven per cent., unless especially excepted. This is not the same Bill originally introduced, which referred only to trunks, boots, &c, Harding, Montgomery and others opposed.

Harding proposed an additional section to admit manilla rope duty free, in justice to sail makers, lost.

House in Supply—The claim of Milby & Thomas, lost. £100 granted to purchase Canadian translations of Irish School Books, for the use of French Schools, on the usual terms.—£50 to James Hogg, reporter to Legislative Council, after a long discussion.—£450 in aid of the erection of a County Court House, Fredericton—£160 to Hill and Woodrow for reporting and publishing the debates.

Some Teachers' claims rejected—Cutler presented Report of Committee of Accounts, and gave notice he would move the House in Committee on the Report.

A messenger from the Council announced the passing of the amendment to the Currency Bill, and Bill to amend the law relating to shipment of seamen at St. John.

The Bill to amend the Charter of the St. John Presbyterian Church, lost in the Council, without discussion.

Wednesday, April 27.—Bill relating to escheat Mining Leases, Mill reserves, &c., passed committee. It empowers the Governor in Council, 30 days after notice given, to declare leases escheated. Conditions being unfulfilled, leases choose former process—provides also an easier mode of recovering small Crown debts.

Taylor introduced an address that proceedings be stayed on bonds for disputed territory until the boundary be settled, &c.

House in Supply.—Several road grants—great special and bye—passed. Some little discussion on appropriation.

£100 for a Bridge at Point Wolfe, Albert County. A long discussion on a proposition to appoint one or more to examine all great roads, &c., expense not to exceed £300. Partelow, Montgomery, Gray, Wilmot, and Read asserted appointment necessary, Street, Cutler, Botsford, Smith, Johnston, Speaker, and others opposed as useless expenditure—lost 17 to 15.

£30 voted to Beverly Jewett for loss not obtaining survey and sale of certain lands in York. £500 to cancel bond Fredericton Corporation, advanced at the time of the great fire for relief of sufferers. £154 to remunerate persons in Charlotte, for loss of granted lands, previously granted to Dr. Alley, £2,000 for the importation of 6 stud horses—16 to 14—reconsidered and ordered to stand over. £25 to James McPhelim, lost in consequence of law suit for trespass on timber berths. £120 in addition to £250 steg. already paid for expenses of Mr. Chandler's mission to Halifax and England, including £150 for three months' services.

Rejected—Grant to Widow of Major Gallagher; grant to remunerate Messrs. King, for loss on mail contract; Monahan, for keeping the horse *Sheriff*; £500 for a Lecturer on emigration, &c.

Thursday, April 28.—Bill to authorise certain Banks to issue one dollar notes, committed, Progress reported.

House in Supply. After a long discussion and several divisions, £30 each voted to Watts, Lorimer, Taylor, Anglin and Hooper. Government opposed these grants. Carried by the casting vote of the chairman—Hatheway.

£150 granted for expense of enquiring into the state of Grand Manan, and £505 for Journals for the Session. £250 to pay amount advanced by the Government, to defray expense of sending articles to the New York and Dublin Exhibitions, much opposition, a larger sum asked. £1000 towards expense of the Law Commission—no particulars of outlay given.

£100 for salary of Taylor, Commissioner of Public Buildings. £55 to cancel bonds for duties on Carleton Fire Engines. £300 for a Bridge at Nepisiquit. £30 each voted to French and Hutchison, Post Office Clerks, St. John, in addition to the amount received last year; £26 to Frink.

Rejected—Claim of John M'Carron, St. John, to reimburse him money paid for property bought from Hanford, which was sold on a Crown bond. John M'Lauchlan, publisher of the *Charlotte Gazette*, for publishing Crown Land notices—previously rejected. Boyd, pay for the period that he was excluded from his seat,—for this Wilmot, Robinson, Porter, Connell, M'Leod, Pickard, M'Pherson, Taylor, Stiles, English, Gilbert, Ryan.—Grant for a wharf at Mary's Point, Albert.

Bill to regulate polling places in Carleton. Bill to revive and amend Act relating to the herring fishery, Grand Manan, &c., passed committee.

Friday, April 29.—House, on motion of Mr. Cutler, in committee on Report of Committee on Accounts—recommend abolition of offices of Receiver and Auditor Generals. Opened with a fierce attack by Hon. Mr. Partelow on Mr. Connell; referred to report of Mr. Connell's speech at nomination, published in the *Sentinel* and elsewhere, where he speaks of mutilated books, dirty work, &c.; asked if he acknowledged that he said this.

Mr. Connell read another report, as nearly what he said. Did not fully acknowledge, and would not acknowledge what satellites of the Secretary reported, &c. Proceeded to speak of the election, telegraphic despatches, influences, &c.

Mr. Partelow said he did not reply to the question, which he repeated, and asked an answer. Not receiving this, as expected, he declared if Mr. Connell said so, he told a wilful, deliberate falsehood—slander for the purpose of stabbing him in the dark; told him in the face of the representatives of the people that this was in character of his nature, was incapable of candor, &c.; sorry he was obliged to call him Hon. Gentleman.

The speaker rose to order.

Mr. Connell replied that he thought he was with gentlemen—there was one exception.

Mr. Partelow said he was never never fit to sit with gentlemen, &c.

Mr. Connell again explained, and said the report bore out what was said of accounts, &c. If he could descend to the position of the Secretary, or his feelings would admit, he could bring tears of grief and mortification, &c.

Mr. Partelow called on him to do so, &c.

In reply to a question from Mr. Partelow, Messrs. Kerr, Cutler and Johnson stated that there was nothing to show him in the slightest degree implicated in cutting leaves, nor the slightest intention of the Committee to attach any blame.

Attorney General proposed an amendment to the resolution for the adoption of the report, empowering Government to make arrangements equitable to present incumbents.

A long discussion, during which Mr. Kerr gave his views of the plan, viz:—Appointment of Treasurer at Fredericton, £600 salary; Deputy at St. John, £400; Financial Secretary, £600; two Clerks, at £250 each; two incumbents a pension of £150 each. Other members of Committee opposed all pensions, except Williston and Hatheway. Government complained that no plans were proposed in the report—replied it was the duty of the Government. The Speaker, Messrs. Smith, Botsford, Johnson, M'Phelim, Boyd and Ryan opposed pension. Messrs. Street, Gray, &c. supported amendment, denying that this would lead to a pension list. Occupied all day, with much warmth.

A statement, by Mr. Hatheway, that some members of Committee wished to lay a trap for Government, led to angry recrimination, as no gentleman would! Never would meet him on committee again, &c.! He could take this as he asked!

Mr. Hatheway replied, &c. Resolution passed by a large majority, members of Government supporting. The amendment was proposed as a seperate resolution. Attorney General acknowledged that he would pension these two officers provided it was necessary to an arrangement. Long discussion—final progress reported, which set the whole proceedings aside.

Grants to the Reporters which passed yesterday, rejected in Council, by the casting vote of Mr. Hazen, the Chairman of Committee.

Saturday, April 30.—House in Supply—Granted £25 for mail route on Shepody road—£50 towards the erection of a Bridge on the Magaguadavic.—£120 for the Packet to Grand Manan—£817 9s. for public Buildings in addition to £100 advanced by Government.

Rejected—Grant for a Road to Dark Harbor, for addition to the salary of the Postmaster at Shediac, for addition to the salary of the Librarian. The bill to amend the Revenue act was rejected in the Council yesterday.

Afternoon.—Supply closed—Grants passed—to Barry Phair, Clerk in Post Office, Fredericton, £30 additional salary; Post Master at Dalhousie £10 additional; Post Master, St. Stephens, £2 10s. additional; Peter Morrison & George Logie £31 extra rent paid for fishing Stations; Fish Warden at Restigouche £10 13s., expenses of 1852; Alexander Cook do; two Wardens in Charlotte £40 each for services in 1851; to McLaughlin, overseer of Fisheries, Grand Manan, for services several years, £30. Mr. Wilmot, late Attorney General, £60 balance of costs due him; late Attorney General Street £83, both sums recommended by the Committee; Silas McMann £50 to reimburse him expenses of Law Suit about Coals, &c.

Mr. Johnson moved the bill to amend the 14th Section of the Liquor Law—some discussion—adjournment moved and carried—Bill consequently thrown out. The Miramichi Telegraph Bill postponed for three months.—Yeas—Montgomery, Hayward, Scoullar, Lewis, Taylor, Jordan, Connell, McLeod, Purdy, Ryan, McPhelim, Boyd, Cutler, Earle, Goddard, McPherson, Gilbert, Harding, Needham.—Nays, Street, Williston, Johnson, Read, Kerr, Smith, English, Gray.

THE LATE JAMES ROCHE, OF CORK.—In a splendid sketch of this gentleman, the *Nation* says:—"He had witnessed the French revolution from the States-General to the Consulate. He had seen the whole era of Irish politics which is stamped with O'Connell's name. His life was the span of an age of historical prodigies. Living among great men and great events, he had known the close contact of both. Living another life among dead tongues and obsolete authors, his mind was a museum of rare and recondite lore. That brain, now a handful of inert ashes, was a hive in whose intricate cells the sap of whole libraries was stored. His abilities were of a high order, his attainments of the highest, some of his faculties, memory, observation, judgment, wonderfully developed; his address was cultivated, his blood old, his fortune easy. Among the kin of his boyhood were soldiers distinguished in the service of France and Austria; among those of his manhood and age some half-a-dozen members of the House of Commons. But neither the sword nor the tribune allured him. His youth was spent amid the most stirring events of an extraordinary epoch, and he was on intimate terms with several of its most eminent characters. He was the friend of Vargneaud, and of O'Connell, of Arthur O'Connor, Lafayette, and Fontane. He was *suspect* of Robespierre, imprisoned with Malesherbes, and released by Marshal Brune. One of his uncles nearly took the great Frederick prisoner at Kunersdorf. His father's footman married the Theresa of Rousseau. He paid homage to the pudgy trunk and spindle shanks of Gibbon in Switzerland; paid 14.00 francs in *assignats* for his dinners in Paris *restaurateurs*; was intimate with the family of Montesquieu; and chatted on philology with Joseph Bonaparte. He knew the brothers Sheares well; it was at his father's house in Limerick that the Chancellor Clare made his last vain effort to dissuade, terrify, bribe them from the cause of their country; long afterwards occupying Henry Sheares' lodgings, he discovered a packet of the young rebel's love letters, and piously consigned them to the flames. He could remember when the news of Assaye reached Europe how his friends the Walshes of Angers used to wonder, if Authur Wesley, the amiable and intelligent Irish student, in the Military College, whom, for the sake of his country, they sometimes invited to spend a few days of vacation at their *chateau*, were really the conqueror of Tippoo Saib. Two years ago, two volumes of 'Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, by an Octogenerian,' were printed ('Not published') by Nash, of Cork. They comprised the favourite writings of J. R., and contain about forty articles upon a wonderfully wide range of topics. Dates verified, authorities sapped, assertions upset, arguments disproved, and violations of the common rule of language unmercifully gibbeted, stare at us from every page. Nor is it with ignorant and inferior authors that he deals so ruthlessly. It is the shallow learning and the unsound logic of Brougham, or Hallam, or Alison; the bad grammar of the latter, the superficial reading of the first, the inaccuracies or the sophistry *(mirabile dictu!)* of the author of the 'Middle Ages,' that he cites before the literary tribunal. Of error which, in Voltaire, or Gibbon, or Rousseau, have escaped a century of controversialists and commentators, he makes easy errata."

The Observer.

St. John, Tuesday, May 3, 1853.

It is understood that the Provincial Legislature will be prorogued by the Lieutenant Governor, this day. It has been in session sixty-nine days; the shortest period for a number of years past. There has been a vast amount of local business before the two Houses during the session, but very little of general importance, although a large amount of public money has been distributed for Roads, Schools, Salaries, Pensions, and other objects, of more or less consequence. Thus terminates the third Session of the present House of Assembly; and as one more Session will put an end to the present House, we may be quite sure that the note of preparation for another Election will shortly sound, and that canvassing and intriguing will speedily prevail in every direction.

The Election of MAYOR of this City for the ensuing year, by the Board of Common Council, took place this day. There were three Candidates nominated; Aldermen G. Vanhorne, I. Woodward, and J. Olive. Mr. Vanhorne obtained 5 votes, and Mr. Woodward 3; whereupon the latter retired from the board during the remainder of the proceedings. Alderman James Olive, of Guy's Ward, Carleton, was finally elected Mayor, by a vote of 7 members of the board; being a majority of the whole.

WELLINGTON WARD.—It will be seen, by public notice in another column, that the first Election of an Alderman, Councillor and Constable for this new Ward, will take place, as prescribed by the Act of Assembly, on Tuesday the 17th instant. For the information of the Electors in that district, we may mention, that the limits of Wellington Ward, as defined by the Legislature, are, the *centre of Union Street* as the *Southern* boundary, and a line running from Union Street *Northerly*, through the centre of Cobourg Street and Garden Street, (or Jeffrey's Hill,) to the City line; thus constituting that portion of the former King's Ward lying to the Eastward and Northward of those two lines the new, or *Wellington Ward*.

Since writing the above we learn, that a Bill has been brought into the Legislature to amend the *error* in making *Union* Street the Southern boundary of Wellington Ward, by commencing the division line between it and King's Ward, at the junction of *King* Street and Charlotte Street, as originally intended.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May, has been forwarded to us by Mr. O'Brien, of this City. It is, as usual, an excellent number, containing the average variety of interesting historical matter, tales, sketches, and miscellaneous reading, and fully embellished with truly beautiful illustrations on wood, including, among many others, the Ladies' Fashions for May, &c. The Magazine is on sale by Mr. O'Brien, King-street, at a low price.

About 130 labourers arrived at St. Andrews some ten or twelve days ago, and have been set to work on the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, by Messrs. Sykes and Co., who are determined to push the work forward with all possible despatch.

James D. Lewin, Esq., late of H. M. Customs, has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer to the Water Company, in place of Mr. James Robertson, resigned.

The first number of a new paper, called *The Reformer*, published at Woodstock on Thursdays, for the proprietors, at $2 a year, by Mr. A. A. Bynon, was received last week. It makes a good appearance in matter and manner, and we wish it every success.

The election for Wardens and Vestry of St. John's Church, in the Parish of Saint Mark, took place yesterday, when the following gentlemen were chosen,

L. H. Deveber, and Charles Ward, *Wardens.*

W. H. Adams Robert Armstrong, W. L. Avery, Thos. Daniel, W. D. W. Hubbard, Jos. W. Lawrence, S. L. Lugrin, John McAvity, James R. Ruel, W. F. Smith Thomas M. Smith, *Vestrymen.*

The steamer "Eastern City," which arrived on Saturday evening, had a large number of passengers and a full freight. She has so far performed admirably, and her officers, who are courteous and experienced men, have every confidence in her superiority, both as regards efficiency and speed.—[New-Bruns.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the granting of Licences, the Mayor's office was regularly besieged with applicants, who obtained Licences from His Worship for one year. So far therefore as the Liquor Law is concerned, which takes effect on the 1st of next month, it will remain inoperative within the limits of the City for twelve months longer.—*Ib.*

It is said that Messrs. Jackson, Brassey & Peto have accepted the terms offered under the Railway Bill lately passed in Nova Scotia.—*Cour.*

We may state that most cheering letters have been received relative to the construction of railways in Nova Scotia. Mr. Beattie, the Government Engineer, [who came out in the last steamer] is now in Halifax, which he intends to make his head quarters.—*Halifax Br. Colonist.*

Towed into the Harbour on Tuesday last, from Ten Mile Creek, a finely modelled and substantially built Ship of 900 tons, built for Messrs. Morrisey & Shives, of this City. She was constructed by Messrs. Lovatt & Parker, of the best materials, and fully sustains the reputation of her experienced builders.—*Nokr.*

Launched, on Wednesday last, from the building yard of Mr. John Fisher, Lower Cove, a fine ship of 1000 tons register, named the *Pedestrian.* She is a first class seven years' ship, and is owned by the builder.

Another superb ship of 999 tons, N. M., called the *Utopia*, was launched on Monday, from the building yard of Mr. James Johnston, in Carleton.

NOVA-SCOTIA.—The meeting summoned by Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, to further the improvement of Agriculture in this Province, took place yesterday at Mason's Hall. It was composed of the most influential portion of the community. It was truly pleasant to us to look down from the gallary upon an assemblage of men cordially united to promote the interests of the Province so long neglected. His Excellency deserves the thanks of all people, for thus presenting to them a subject free from the trammels of party. The Rev. Mr. Forrester addressed the meeting at some length in favor of the cultivation of the turnip as essential to the raising of good cattle, and the erection of warm winter barns and stables, by which at least one half of the necessary food is saved. A vote of thanks was passed to his Excellency for his attention to the interests of the country.—*Halifax Colonist, 28th.*

First Ship at Quebec.—The *Shandon*, an iron Clyde built ship, commanded by Captain Greig, arrived 24th inst, has the honor of being the first arrival from sea this season.—*Quebec Chron.*

English News per Canada.

The Mail Steamer Canada from Liverpool, left afternoon of 16th, arrived at Halifax on Thursday morning at 2 o'clock, with 141 passengers for Boston, and nine for Halifax.

BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons on 14th, Sir DeLacy Evans asked Government whether in negociations with the United or Central American States, the rights and interests of Britain and of British settlers in Honduras, and those of Britain's ancient ally, the Chief of the Musquito coast, had been preserved, or if modified, to what extent.

Lord John Russell replied that as negociations had not yet terminated, it would be premature to go into the subject or lay any paper before the House—but certainly it had been the object of the Government to preserve the rights and interests of Britain and of British settlers in those States.

Mr. Milner Gibson brought forward in an able speech, a restoration, firstly to abolish the duty on advertizements, secondly to permit the cheap periodical press to publish news, thirdly to abolish the excise duties on paper—after interesting debates, the first resolution to abolish advertizement duty was agreed to without a division, the second and third were negatived by a two-third majority.

The Times stated that upon intelligence received by the Secretary of State, the London Police, having been kept for some time to find proof that would criminate Kossuth in the English courts, early on the morning of the 14th, Kossuth's house in London was searched by the police acting under a warrant issued by the Secretary of State. A large store of arms, ammunition and materials of war were discovered and seized. German papers say also that the recent arrests in Prussia were from information of the English police who had placed spies on the refugees.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Sir J. Walmsley asked the Government if these statements respecting Kossuth were true; and further if Great Britain had given assurance to any foreign power that the refugees should be put under police surveillance.

Lord Palmerston replied, that a warrant was issued to search a house at Rotherhithe, London, but not occupied by Kossuth, and in it were found several thousand war rockets, 2000 unloaded shells, and 500 weight of gunpowder. Who these munitions belonged to, he (Lord Palmerston) would not undertake to say. No assurance had been given to any foreign power, beyond that given to Parliament that the refugees should not be allowed to abuse the hospitality of the country.

Mr. Duncombe said that the place where the munitions were found was a rocket factory and said Lord Palmerston well knew that those very munitions had been offered for sale to the government.

Mr. Bright asked Lord Palmerston if Kossuth really had anything more to do with those rockets than the Orleans family had.

Lord Palmerston replied that he cast no imputation on Kossuth. It would be subject for future enquiry who the arms belonged to.

Lord Stewart charged the government with getting up a false charge against Kossuth—Kossuth denied all knowledge of the matter. The subject then dropped.

The Jewish diability bill was read a third time.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was welcomed on landing at Liverpool on Sunday. A large crowd assembled on the wharf and proceeded to the house of a friend, Mr. Edward Cropper. Monday morning she met a select circle at breakfast when Dr. McNeil presented an address of welcome. On Tuesday she met the members of the Liverpool Negroes Friend Society. On Wednesday she attended the British and Foreign Bible Society. At Liverpool she was presented with £130, by two thousand two hundred subscribers. On the same day, Mrs. Stowe left for Glasgow.

The *European Times* says:—The abundance of capital has given birth to numerous schemes for its employment, and almost daily new undertakings are announced, whose character is as various as the localities to which the undertakings have reference. Their extent ranges from millions of pounds to a few thousands, and while some are of a most beneficial public nature, others are of quite a private character; but all are held out to be most safe and profitable investments, and the shares of money are at a low figure. Foremost amongst these projects stands the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, whose prospectus was issued the other day. The object of this company is to amalgamate, in accordance with the desire of the local government, all the railways at present existing in Canada to form one grand trunk line of 964 miles in length, with a combined capital of £9,500,000. The estimated probable revenue of the entire undertaking is £549,696, which is equal to 11½ per cent. on the share capital.

The arrangements of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, are at length completed. The object is the amalgamation of all the companies whose railways intersect or join the main trunk with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, so as to form one Company. Accordingly a fusion will be effected of the lines known as the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada East, the Quebec and Richmond Railway, the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, the Grand Junction Railway, and the Toronto and Guelph Railway, with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, forming altogether 964 miles of railway, with a combined capital of £9,500,000. Of this amount £2,816,400 has been already raised, £837,500 is reserved for the shareholders of other lines, and £7,246,000 remains to be raised, of which the contractors engage to take one half.

The quarterly meeting of Iron masters took place on Thursday last, at Birmingham. The business transacted was limited; and a disposition was shown to sell at the previously arranged reduction of £1 per ton.

The Line of Steamers to Quebec and Montreal.—Messrs. M'Kean, M'Larty, and Co., the contractors with the Provincial government of Canada for the establishment of a regular steam communication hence to Quebec and Montreal, have appointed the Genova, Captain Paton, as pioneer of the line to start from Birkenhead on Tuesday next. The Cleopatra, daily expected from Australia, will follow on the 17th May; and a succession of bi-monthly packets will be despatched on this service as soon as a sufficient number of vessels can be built for the purpose.—*Liverpool Journal, April* 16.

THE COURT.—The Queen has so far recovered that no more bulletins will be published. It is rumoured that the young prince will receive the name of George, after his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.—The usual arrangements have already been made for the departure of Her Majesty for the Isle of Wight about the 30th instant, accompanied by the whole of the royal family. The Queen will probably remain at the royal marine villa about a fortnight, and then return to Buckingham Palace until the end of the season.

THE QUEEN'S NURSE.—Among the passengers going south by the Defiance coach this morning was Mrs. Mackintosh, who has been selected as wet nurse with reference to the daily expected confinement of Her Majesty. She is now on her way to London. Mrs. Mackintosh is a native of Strathnairn, near Inverness, and is a tall, black-eyed, and handsome specimen of a Highland woman.—[Inverness Courier, March 31.

NEW YORK EXHIBITION.—It is stated that the Earl of Ellesmere is to be appointed as her Majesty's commissioner to attend the Great Exhibition at New York.

FATHER NEWMAN is now studying very hard with the Dominicans in Rome, and is about to found an order of Roman Catholic missionaries, whose especial object will be the conversion of the "flourishing kingdom of England."

WHITE BONDAGE.—The *Times* has made a terrible onslaught on the milliners of London for the cruel manner in which they treat their apprenticed girls. It seems that they are obliged to work 18 hours a day, and during the other six to sleep in rooms excessively crowded. The inference is, of course, intended to be unfavorable to the ladies who have bestowed so much sympathy on "Uncle Tom."

The income of the Wesleyan Missionary Society for the past year has been £105,370 19s 6d, being an advance over the regular income, exclusive of a legacy of 10,000 in the previous year, of £2,639 19s.

About one hundred mill-girls have sailed from Glasgow, to assist at a cotton mill at New York.

A piece of land in Melbourne, originally bought for £114, was lately sold for £4,584.

The Liverpool Mercury says, that there are a hundred and fifty-six places of worship in Liverpool, fifty-eight of which are united to the Church of England, eighty-six to the Dissenters, and twelve to the Roman Catholics

It is reported that Madame de Montijo, the mother of the Empress of France, is to be married to the Prince of Hesse. It appears that the prince has a fortune of £12,000 a year, and the Emperor proposes to settle an equal sum on the lady.

HOW WILL IT END?—A glance at the immense amount of emigration going on must induce serious reflection as to what will be the ultimate state of things in Ireland. It is a common expression to say "The exodus is still going on," without troubling ourselves further to inquire into the causes that sustain and carry on the movement. Already the number of those who annually uit Great Britain for the distant shores of Australia and America is in excess of the number of births, and the rural districts especially begin to feel the effects of the diminution in the population.

There was remitted to Ireland last year, through one Irish bank (the Provincial Bank of Ireland) by parties in America, to enable their friends to emigrate thither, no less a sum than £600,000.

What will be the ultimate effect on Ireland it is difficult to say. We are evidently approaching a period in the social history of the United Kingdom when the demand for labor will be greater than the supply; and in England the effect of this unusual state of things is evinced in the advanced rates of wages which almost every class of operatives have obtained for the mere asking. In Ireland the influence of the emigration will, necessarily, be more felt. When an enthusiastic Patlander wishes to be excessively patriotic, he cries out "Ireland for the Irish;" but it seems likely that in a very short time there will be no Irish for Ireland, and the fairest and most fertile land on the face of the earth will be left to cultivate itself, unless whole hordes of Scots and Saxons make a descent upon it, and, as in the days of Cromwell, form colonies there. An Irishman always succeeds best out of his own country; and it may be that, if such a state of things came to pass, there would be less misery among Irishmen generally than at present. Of course every true-hearted Son of Erin will not admit of such a proposition, but the progress of the movement foretells some such consummation. On all reflective minds the question forces itself—"How will it end."—*Liverpool Journal.*

FRANCE.—The will of Napoleon I. has been brought to Paris by M. Charles Baudin, secretary of the French Legation in London. The Emperor has decreed that this will should be deposited in the national archives. The Emperor has on this occasion addressed a letter of thanks to Lord Clarendon, and a gold snuff box, with the imperial initials in diamonds, has been sent to Mr. Dyke, the Queen's Proctor.

Stringent regulations for political refugees in France are promulgated. None will be permitted to reside at Lyons, Marseilles, or in the departments of the Seine without special authorization. Spanish refugees must not approach within one hundred miles of the Spanish frontier; Germans must keep the same distance from Germany, and Italians from Italy. There is some talk of voting a jointure to the Empress, and of pensioning the heirs of Girard, the French inventor of spinning linen thread by machinery.

It is rumoured in Paris that Mrs. Howard, the late mistress of the Emperor, is about to be married to the son of an English officer. She is worth 300,000f. a year.

The Austrian government published, on the 7th inst., a further ordinance relative to the future administration of Hungary. For the purposes of government, the kingdom is to be divided into three districts, with deputy governors, subject to the Governor-in-Chief at Pesth.

Since the 12th of February last there have been executed for political offences in the Austrian monarchy, as appears from official publications, thirty-nine persons.

It is stated on authority that the King of Prussia will visit Vienna about the end of May, to meet there the emperor of Russia.

Arrests continue still to be made in connexion with the recent plot discovered at Berlin.

The suit against the sister of Kossuth, Mad'lle Messlenzi, is still actively pursued. The newspapers represent her as the most dangerous agent of her brother. It seem undoubted that she will be sentenced to death: though happily for her she is out of reach of the Austrian police.

ITALY.—The Genoa papers state that several hundreds of persons have been arrested at Palermo. There are among them noblemen, priests, monks, citizens, workmen, and even women.

SPAIN.—MADRID, APRIL 9.—Last night the ministers resigned in a body. The Queen asked for twenty-four hours to decide whether or no she would accept their resignation. Before the expiration of that time, the Queen had accepted the resignation of the cabinet. General Lersundi has been charged with the duty of forming a new cabinet. The Cortes has resumed its session.—There are rumours of an insurrection in Catalonia.

PERSIA.—Report says that a grave misunderstanding had arisen between the Persian court and Colonel Sheil, the British resident, respecting Herat, and that the colonel was about to leave the capital with the whole legation.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The express had arrived at Marseilles. There was little news of importance from Burmah. It was believed that Prince Minjeoder had succeeded in obtaining supreme power at Ava. The arrival of an accredited Burmese envoy was daily expected in the British camp. The British repulse at Donabero is more disastrous than at first reported; a hundred men killed and missing. It is stated that the navy and military officers engaged quarrelled in the presence of the enemy. General Goodwin remained inactive at Prome. Much excitement prevailed in India respecting the removal of two Judges from the Supreme Bench for maladministration and debt. Trade was dull; little business had been transacted since the despatch of the previous mail.

HONG KONG, Feb. 25.—The American Commissioner was at Macao, but would shortly proceed to Shanghai. Commodore Perry was expected soon. Nothing further had transpired respecting legalizing the trade of opium. The rebellion was progressing and preparations were making for the defence of Nankin. At Canton and Shanghai little business had been done since the holidays. Silk at both places had advanced.

ENGLISH VISITERS TO THE EXHIBITION.—We learn, by a letter from a London correspondent, that the Earl of Ellesmore is coming out to this country, to represent England at the World's Fair to be held in New York. He brings one of his sons, and his daughters, the ladies Egerton, along with him. Although amongst the highest and the wealthiest of the English aristocracy, and also prominent in the literary world, they are represented to be among the most amiable, unaffected and unpretending.

The Countess of Ellesmere, it is understood, accompanies her husband. She, too, we are told, like the other members of the family, is remarkable for kindness and entire absence of pretension.

By Dod's Parliamentary Companion, we perceive that the Earl of Ellesmere was formerly Lord Francis Egerton, having been raised to his present dignity in the year 1846. He was born in 1800. His second title is Viscount Brackley. He is a privy councillor and a deputy lieutenant of Sutherlandshire, was in the House of Commons in 1846, as Lord Francis Egerton, and has been a Lord of the Treasury, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Secretary at War. He possesses four princely residences in England, and is a member of the Carlton and Athenæum Clubs.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE STAR OF THE EAST fetched a higher price than has ever been realised on a colonial-built ship; a fact which speaks well for the character of her builders, Messrs. R. and W. Wright, of St. John, New Brunswick. Messrs. Wright have now on the stocks a ship of similar class to the Star of the East, but 30 feet longer and 1½ feet more beam. We hear that the Star of the East has been chartered for £10,000. It is intended that, after landing her passengers at Melbourne, she shall proceed to China. This makes the third ship which Mr. Beazeley has bought of Messrs. Wright, through the agency of Messrs. Fernie Brothers and Co.; namely, the Constance, the Miles Barton, and the Star of the East.—*Liverpool paper.*

BOSTON, APRIL 28.—The steamer America, Capt. Leitch, sailed from this port at noon on Wednesday, with 106 passengers for Liverpool and 10 for Halifax. The America takes out $129,528 in California gold ingots.

The Boston *Mail* says, the wheat crop in all the Western States, so far as we can learn, is very promising for an abundant yield.

Of the one thousand men who formed the New York regiment in the Mexican war only sixty are now alive, and but about forty, it is stated, are able to earn their living. This is a sad commentary on war.

Silver Change.—On Wednesday more than a million of the new silver coins authorised by Congress at its last session were issued from the mint in Philadelphia, amounting in value to $250 000 in quarters, dimes and half dimes.—*Boston paper.*

Chief Justice Taney, now in his 77th year, it is said is about to resign further service on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The British Minister at Washington has received from his government some handsome presents for Capt. Nye, mate, and six on the crew of the Collins steamship Pacific, as testimonials of their humane services in rescuing those who were on board the wrecked British bark Jessie Stephens.

These presents are to be distributed through the State Department.

An Energetic Youth.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Times says, "A boy, only twelve years old, who had walked all the way from Ohio to Washington, called on the President yesterday. He said he was an orphan, supported and educated by a poor aunt, and had come to ask a place in the Navy. The President was deeply affected by his story and the evidence of his perseverance, and gave him several pieces of gold, and invited him to call again. The boy left, but was followed by a gentleman who witnessed the interview, and who saw him exchange the gold he had received for bank notes, which he mailed in a letter to his poor relative. His enterprise is likely to be rewarded by the place he seeks."

The Police force of New-York amounts only to 1,040 officers and men, while that of London is between 7,000 and 8,000.

The government has presented to the Council of France a bill to regulate a pension to the widow of Marshal Ney, from the day of his death to the present time. The arrears, thus accumulated, amount to about 290,000f.

The Collins steamers appear to have adopted the same style of rig as the Cunard steamer Arabia—that of a brig, rigged man-of war fashion. They used to carry three masts, but now they have only two, which will be of great service when driving head to wind.

A violent tornado recently occurred in the vicinity of South Benol, Indiana, which tore down fences, mowed a road through a thick forest, unroofed many houses and barns, broke a young lady's arm, carried a calf a considerable distance through the air, and committed other strange freaks.

It is said that the new French Empress has induced the Emperor to permit bull fights at Paris. This does not speak well for the character of the "lovely" Eugenia.

The last accounts from Hayti mention that a grand carnival was being held at Aux Cayes, in honour of the Emperor's presence. Business was nearly suspended.

CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco papers contain intelligence of the loss of the steamer *Independence*, of the Vanderbilt line, with the lamentable announcement that fully one hundred and forty of her passengers are numbered with the dead. The I. ran ashore on the 16th February, on Margaretta Island, Lower California, after which she took fire and was entirely consumed. There were five hundred passengers on board at the time, a large number of whom jumped overboard, and heroically braved the dashing surf and strong tide to gain the shore. Those who succeeded in reaching the land were afterwards obliged to stand mere helpless spectators and listeners to the vain struggles and heart rending supplications and dying shrieks of the less fortunate of their companions—including men, women, and children—who were either perishing on board the blazing vessel or being swept out to sea by the irresistible force of the current. The scenes of suffering were of the most harrowing and heart-rending nature.

The general news from California is possessed of some interest.

The city of Marysville has again been submerged and an extensive loss of property has been the consequence. Gold appears to be as abundant as ever.

FROM OREGON.—Oregon dates are to March 19. The farmers all over the Territory are said to be uncommonly active in preparing to raise large crops the coming season. A new harbour has been discovered on the south of Port Orford, and a city is laid out and fast springing into life there, called the Crescent City. Flour was selling at Jacksonville at 80 cents a pound.

From Puget's Sound, or Northern Oregon, in the proposed new Territory of Washington, accounts had been received to March 5th. The weather at that date was reported "delightful." The farmers have been able to work during the winter in getting their seed into the ground, and large crops of oats, wheat and vegetables are expected to be harvested this season.—[Boston pa'r.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.—Two steamers which left New York for Aspinwall, on the 5th inst. full of passengers, chiefly for California, the Georgia and the Uncle Sam arrived in that city on their return on Wednesday last, the latter bringing 450 passengers, most of them left San Francisco in the Cortes on the 1st instant. She has brought also $640,000 in gold, and the former has brought $2,062,353. Both vessels touched at Kingston, where the yellow fever is still raging. The Isthmus is healthy, and the crossing is much improved. The Georgia reached Aspinwall in less than 9 days. Her passengers left for Panama by railroad on the morning of the 15th, and a majority of them arrived there on the morning of the same day. Among the passengers by the Uncle Sam are the Tong Hook Tong Dramatic Company, numbering over fifty performers, with their large and costly wardrobe, the most splendid ever exhibited to any but an Oriental audience.

Passenger per Steamship *Baltic*, arrived yesterday at New York from Liverpool—Miss Doherty (Victoria House) of this City.

MARRIED.

In this City, on the 20th inst., by the Right Rev. Dr. Connolley, Mr. Michael Brady, to Miss Harriet E. Baird.

On the 26th inst., by the Rev. William Donald, A. M., Mr. Elisha Broad, to Janet, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Rankine, Jr., of this City.

On the 25th ult. by the Very Rev. James Sweeney, Mr. Archibald Hamilton, to Miss Mary Agnew, both of this city.

On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Charles Mackay, Mr. John Ross, to Miss Julia Ann Baird, both of this city.

At Petersville, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. J. Bartholomew, Mr. Charles T. Berkins, to Harriet D., youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Lyon, all of Petersville.

At Sackville, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. W. A. Coleman, Mr. William Wry, 3rd, of Fairfield, to Susanna, youngest daughter of Mr. William Wry, 1st, of the same place.

On the 14th inst., at Prince William, by the Rev. T. W. Saunders, Mr. James Kelley, to Miss Margaret Pickhard.—Also, by the same, and at the same time, Mr. John Pickhard, to Miss Betsey Love.

At Providence, (R. I.,) on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr.