ply not a new one—we mean a declaration by Lord J. Russell that further pecuniary advances will be necessary in anticipation of the revenue to be raised under the measure now before parliament. The extent of these advances it is impossible to anticipate, for all accounts concur in describing the state of Ireland as rapidly approaching the point at which it will verge into chaos.

As an earnest of better times, the government has introduced a new bill for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland, accompanied by the avowal that the two measures previously passed for that purpose have proved entirely ineffective. They have failed through the folly or the blundering of the Irish Court of Chancery; and the bill explained by the Solicitor General is therefore to be regarded as the beginning of a reform of the law which must ultimately extend to England, in addition to its more proper principle as an attempt to solve the existing difficulty.—The end desired is, to induce capitalists to make their riches means of improving the cultivation of the soil, an indispensable preliminary of which is, however, such a change in the law as shall provide increased facility and security in the transfer of property.—The failure of the previous bill is attributed to the delays and fees of the Court of Chancery; the remedy proposed is, the formation of a commission which, like the West India Commission, is to fix its own rules of proceeding, and to determine questions in the spirit but without the forms of equity. The new commission will, in fact, be a court of chancery without its fees, and this single difference will constitute its almost inappreciable value. The leading features of the plan are borrowed from the scheme imperfectly developed by Sir R. Peel, and have a partical resemblance to suggestions thrown out last session by Mr. Bright.

There are other supplemental measures of relief: one is to enable leases to be granted in fee, or demised for long terms; the other is to fix the maximum of poor-rating on electoral districts at five shillings in the pound, with a further maximum rate-in-aid of two shillings on the union.

A report of the Eastern Railway Company has disclosed the most frightful delinquencies and malversations perpetrated by Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington, and it is generally anticipated that these gentlemen must retire from Parliament. A new system of auditing railway accounts will probably be sanctioned by Parliament, so as to prevent a recurrence of similar frauds.

IRELAND.

The private letters and newspapers received from the west and south, during the past week, are filled with deplorable accounts of deaths by starvation, in all the horrors which have ever marked that awful condition. In the western workhouses the paupers are dying in hundreds. They do not go into these comfortless buildings until debiliated by hunger and the disease produced by extreme destitution, and the fare they receive therein is not calculated to restore their sinking vitality.—Thus, in the Ballinrobe workhouse, the deaths for the past week amounted to 146, and upwards of 400 paupers fled from it, "preferring," as the account says, to die by the wayside than become victims to disease in that charnel-house." The number of deaths in the Westport workhouse was for the week 66. In some of the other Mayo buildings the mortality was equally terrible.

A letter from a Dublin correspondent thus describes the state of Nenagh Union:—"The state of this union, as elicited at the meeting of the guardians on Thursday, would indicate a rapid extension of pauperism, and the approach of general bankruptcy to the ratepayers. There are 2800 paupers in the workhouse, and upwards of 10,000 are in receipt of outdoor relief. The entire population of the town of Nenagh in 1841 was 8618, the number at present in the union is said to be less than double that of the paupers. The cost of maintaining these paupers is nearly £450 per week. There is a sum of £3270 due to one of the contractors, who must wait for payment till another rate be struck—or rather *paid*—which is quite a different matter. At present the debts of the union amount to £7000, and the sum likely to be collected of the outstanding rate will not amount to half that. One of the two events must follow this deplorable state of things at Nenah—the poor must be left to starve or the whole property of the union handed over for their maintenance. It is death for the poor, or destitution for the comparatively affluent. There were 80 deaths in the workhouse of that unfortunate union last week."

It is a gratification to be able to state that the cholera has disappeared from Nenagh.—There was no new case there since Tuesday last.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

A correspondent of the *Oder Zeitung* (a Breslau paper) asserts that a great battle was fought midway between Grau and Comorn on the 20th ult., in which the Magyars made a simultaneous attack upon all the positions of the Imperialists and compelled General Welden, who commanded in person to retreat. The Imperial army suffered a great loss of killed and wounded, and the Hungarians captured 20 cannons and 2,000 prisoners. Another German paper, which contains the same intelligence, adds that the flight of the Imperialist besieging army round Comorn was the immediate consequence of this victory.

The estimates of the strength of the Imperial army, as given by the German papers, show an army of 50,000 men near Pesth; General Wohlgemuth has 22,000, and the corps around Comorn amount to 16,000.—These 88,000 men are opposed by the Hungarian Generals Georgey, Dembinski, Damianitsch, and Clapka, with an army of 90,000 men. The losses of the Imperialists must have been fearful during the last few months, for a bulletin of Prince Windischgratz at the commencement of the war stated the Austrian forces in Hungary at 92,000, and that General's last bulletin makes an estimate of 50,000 troops under his command. No less than 42,000 Imperialist soldiers were either killed, or wounded, or missing, from December, 1848, to the end of March 1849.

A letter from Limburgh says—"Orders have at length been given at St. Petersburgh, in reply to the demand of Austria, that the Russian troops shall go against the insurgent Magyars assembled in Transylvania. Russia has promised the assistance of 20,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 24 pieces of artillery, under the command of the Russian Lieut.-General Von Moller, a brave Livonian. The Russian corps is immediately to occupy the Transylvanian frontier, and will soon commence operations, till the proposed attack shall have been carried in the district lying between the south west, and north of the Theiss."

THE DANISH WAR.

Accounts received confirm the announcement that the Schleswig-Holstein troops, under Col. Von Zastrow, have entered Jutland, and driven the Danes out of Kolding. Fighting continued for many hours in the streets before the town was evacuated by the Danes. The loss of killed and wounded is not stated.

A letter dated Hamburgh, April 22, says:—The Danes did not give up the town without resistance, but defended it inch by inch. Every street was disputed. The whole Schleswig-Holstein army must be in Jutland by this time.

A second general action near Kolding, ended in a complete victory of the Schleswig-Holstein troops under Lieut-General Von Bonin over the Danish force. The van guard had, two days before, been attacked by a few battalions of Danes, on Schleswig territory, had pursued them across the frontier of Jutland, driven them into Kolding, and, after a severe struggle, out of it again. Upon this General Bonin came up with the whole of the troops under his command, which, if we may trust private accounts, consisted of 14 battalions of infantry, two regiments of dragoons, and a corresponding force of light field pieces. This is the army raised by the insurgent government, and recruited from all parts of Schleswig and Holstein. The following is the official account of this brilliant action, fought by 16,000 raw troops against the *elite* of the Danish army:—

"KOLDING, April 23.

"I have the honour to inform you of an attack which was made upon me, at 8 o'clock to-day, by a Danish army of 18 battalions of foot, three regiments of horse, and a numerous artillery, assisted by a corvette and two gun-boats in the Fiord of Kolding. A long and bloody combat of six hours' duration ensued. The enemy was beaten back on all sides. Kolding, which, in the first instance was considered as the *tete du point*, and which, after a glorious resistance, was evacuated by the vanguard in obedience to my express orders, was retaken at two o'clock, when I, bringing up the left wing from its position at Gielball, and joining it with the 2nd brigade, acted on the offensive. The town was taken by storm. The enemy are now being pursued in the direction of Veile. Almost the whole city of Kolding is in ashes. Our loss in killed and wounded is almost 1000 men. VON BONIN.

PRUSSIA.—*Slaughter of Citizens.*—Accounts from Berlin (April 27th) state that in consequence of the adverse majorities in the Second Chamber on the German "Empire" question, and the motion for terminating the state of seige, the Cabinet resolved, at a conference held early that morning, to dissolve it, and adjourned the Upper House. The Chamber met as usual, and was proceeding with the order of the day, when Count Brandenberg rose and read a royal decree of dissolution. By the same order the Upper Chamber was declared adjourned. As soon as the event became known the excitement throughout the city was excessive.—Towards evening, crowds gathered on the Donhof Plantz, and in front of the Chamber, and on the Linden as it grew dark the angry and threateniug appearance of the masses increased. Three companies of military were marched into the place to clear it of the groups collected there. The people were warned to disperse by the commanding officer. Some of the groups not complying with this order, he gave the word to fire. The soldiers fired three rounds. Some dragoons then charged the crowd, and laid on with their sabres without stint. Five men and one woman were killed.

The correspondent of the Daily News writes from Berlin on the 29th ult.:—"Last night four more people were shot dead by the military, and a much greater number wounded. This occurred near the Spitalbrucke."

LIVERPOOL TIMBER MARKET.

The arrivals from British America for the month of April, consist of 4 vessels, 1917 tons, against 2 vessels, 618 tons, last month. The aggregate import since 1st February being 21 vessels, 10,038 tons, against 21 vessels, 12,905 tons last year, shewing a deficiency this year of 2867 tons. The country demand is still limited, and by no means what we have been accustomed to at this period of the year.

PINE TIMBER.—Of St. John one cargo of 19 inches average was sold at 18½d. and one 20 inches average at 19½d—both in the yard.

BIRCH.—St John, with cargo, has been sold at 15d, Miramichi at 14½d, and St. Ann's at 14d per foot.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Fir Planks and Boards.—Of St. John's Spruce one cargo in the yard was sold at £7 10s. per standard, and on the quay, by auction, a cargo of Deals at £8 5s. and Boards at £10 6s. 3d. per standard.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, MAY 22, 1849.

The news by the last English Mail, per steamship *Canada*, which arrived at Halifax in 9 days passage, will be found in preceding columns. We subjoin a few additional items. There is but little intelligence of striking interest. The steamer brought out 85 passengers.

The news by the next mail, per *Caledonia*, may be expected on Thursday or Friday.

The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, thus sums up the news of the week:

"The past week, as far as European politics are concerned, has brought its usual supply of disjointed events, but no signs arise out of them of coming rest. Austria, triumphant in Italy, is trembling almost for the preservation of Vienna from the advances of the Hungarians; Prussia, successful in a popular war against Denmark, is violently struggling against the popular voice at home; France, scarcely yet in the second year of her republic, is busy at Civita Vecchia in suppressing the Roman imitation of her example; and England, eager by her mediations to set everything smooth, finds her commerce in every quarter interfered with by blockades.

The only power with whom all has gone well is Naples. King Ferdinand is congratulating himself upon having, as he thinks, disproved the saying that there is no sure foundation set in blood—at least he is satisfied that blood and prayers together are everything. After having last year carried fire, slaughter and rapine through the streets of his own capital, and subsequently sent his mock parliament about their business, imprisoning at the same time all the members who were noxious to him, he now finds himself almost the only living despot whose subjects are completely cowed at home and who is unthreatened by external war."

CANADA.—On the 2d inst., Mr. Herries put two questions, of which he had given notice, to the noble lord at the head of the government. He wished to ask, first, whether Her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to communicate to the House extracts from the votes and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of Canada on the bill for granting indemnity for losses sustained during the rebellion in Canada, and also copies or extracts of any correspondence which had passed between her Majesty's Government and the Governor General of Canada relating to that subject; and, secondly, whether or no the sanction of the crown had, by the advice of her Majesty's Ministers, been given or refused to the bill which had been passed by the Legislature of Canada?

Lord John Russell, in answer to the questions of the right hon. gentleman—I have to state that no abstracts of the votes and proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and Council in Canada have been received by the Government, and that there is no correspondence relating thereto which can be laid upon the table. I may state that the noble lord at the head of the Colonial Department has received several letters—all of them private letters—from the Governor-General of Canada, in which he states that it is not his intention to write any other despatches on the subject at present, as he conceived that public despatches which might be laid before Parliament, might increase the excitement in that Province, which it is very desirable should be allayed.

I should say, also, that from the last accounts we have received, that excitement did appear in some measure allayed. With respect to the other question, whether it is the intention of the Governor General to give the royal assent to the bill for indemnifying persons for losses sustained during the rebellion in Canada, I have only to state that when the period arrives at which the various bills which have been passed by the two Houses in Canada will come before the Governor-General, he will be ready to exercise his discretion upon that subject. I will only add further, that her Majesty's Government have entire confidence in the discretion of Lord Elgin, the Governor-General of Canada.

Mr. Gladstone asked whether he understood the noble lord to say that the practice was that bills should not be sent up for the assent of the Governor General immediately after they had passed through the Legislative Assembly and Council, but that they were reserved for a certain period before they were submitted for his assent or dissent?

Lord J. Russell replied, that when bills had passed the Assembly and Legislative Council, they were sent up for the assent of the Governor General; but it had not been necessary, and he thought it was not usual, that the Governor General should declare his decision upon them until towards the close of the session, when the various bills were under his consideration together. He might add, that he had no doubt, when the Governor General should form his decision upon the bill in question, he would then write a despatch on the subject, and state his reasons for the course he had pursued.

Mr. Henley asked whether he was to understand the noble lord to say that the communication between the Governor General and the Government was now carried on by what the noble lord had called private letters, instead of official communications?

Lord J. Russell said that was not the case. Upon subjects upon which the Governor General thought fit to communicate by public despatches he communicated in that manner; but upon other questions, on which he did not think it expedient to write public despatches, he was at liberty, of course, to state in a private letter why it was that he had not written such public despatches. Perhaps he (Lord J. Russell) might be allowed further to state, in explanation upon this point, that it had been found by experience in the Colonial-office that serious mischief had occurred from the publication of despatches. In one instance, the late Lord Metcalfe strongly complained that a despatch he had addressed to the Government had been produced in that House, as its publication had caused great anger and excitement in the whole community in Jamaica.

Canada.—The following is the conclusion of a leader in the London Times on the state of affairs in Canada:

"The end will, we trust, be what the end of all political contests in civilized communities ought to be—a compromise. The French party will have gotten what it believes to be its due; but it will not have gotten what its enemies assert that it aspires to—ascendancy. The British will remain content with having foiled the Representation Bill, and will soon see the folly of bawling about annexation; and both French and British will leave off their bickerings, and devote to railways and other useful works the time and money which erst were spent on fruitless squabbles and futile rebellions."

On Monday, in the House of Lords, Lord Stanley presented a number of petitions, from various sea-ports in the United Kingdom, against the repeal of the Navigation Laws. His Lordship is reported to have expressed himself strongly on the subject, and clearly to have declared his intentions to oppose the Ministerial measure. The bill will be taken into consideration on Monday first. We think there is little doubt that it will untimately be rejected. What course Lord John Russell may then think himself warranted to take we cannot pretend to say. No other statesman would remain in doubt. But Lord John has an idea of saving the country in spite of itself.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.—On the 3d, upon the order of the day for the third reading of the bill known as the Marriage Bill, the object of which is to settle in the affirmative the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, Mr. Goulburn moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, upon which a lively debate occurred which occupied the House till a late hour, and was then adjourned.

The East India Company.—A ballot took place on Tuesday at the East India House, on the subjoined question:—"That this court is of opinion that the treaty concluded by the Bombay Government in 1819 with Pertaub Sing, Raja of Sattara, and consequently renewed with his brother and successor the late Appa Sahib, conferred upon and guaranted to those princes the hereditary sovereignty of the principality of Sattara; and this court being further of opinion that the heirs and successors to those princes, whether by adoption or in right of blood, are intitled to the inheritance under the terms and conditions of the said treaty, this court considers it to be right and necessary to record its opinions, that no case has been made out to justify the annexation of the said principality of Sattara to the British territory."—The result of the ballot was:—For the motion, 96; against it, 297; majority in favour of the Court of Directors and annexation, 201.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Her Majesty's State Ball.—The Queen gave a State Ball on Monday evening, at Buckingham Palace, to a party of 1600, comprising the Royal Family, foreign Princes in this country, the whole of the Diplomatic Corps and their ladies, the Ministers and Members of the Administration, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household of the Queen and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and the rest of the Royal Family, and many of the Nobility and Gentry. The distinguished circle all appeared in Court Dress, the Ladies having new dresses of great elegance and beauty; the Officers of the Army, Navy, and Ordnance wearing their respective uniforms; and the Ministers of State and Officers of the Royal Household being habited in their official costumes, and the knights of the several orders of knighthood wearing their respective ensigns.—*London Times.*

THE STATE PRISONERS.—*The Writs of Error.*—We have just heard that the 10th of May is fixed for opening the argument in the House of Lords in support of the writ of error sued out on behalf of Mr. William Smith O'Brien. His counsel on this occasion will be Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Q. C., and Mr. Napier, Q. C. Sir Colman O'Loghlen will probably be selected to argue the case on the part of Mr. M'Manus. No writ of error has been issued in the case of Mr. Meagher or of Mr. O'Donohue. The impression generally prevailed that the gentlemen who appealed to the House of Lords would be brought to London to be present at the argument, but that supposition was erroneous. They will remain in Richmond Bridewell, pending the disposal of their cases.—*Evening Freemen.*

Birthday of the Duke of Wellington.—Tuesday, being the birthday of the Duke of Wellington, a numerous party of gentlemen assembled to celebrate the occasion at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, where a very elegant entertainment was provided. The toast of the evening, "The health of the distinguished hero," was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour.—*London Times.*

Official notice was published April 27 of the appointment of Mr. Henry L. Bulwer as minister to the United States.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry George Ward, Esq. to be her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner in and for the United States of the Ionian Islands. Salary £4000 per annum.

Sir James Brooke, the Rajah of Sarawak, has written home recommending to the Government certain economical reforms, including a reduction of his own salary to the extent of £400 per annum!—*Globe.*

A Grand Cross of the Military Order of the Bath has been conferred by her Majesty on Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., the Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in Ireland.—*Observer.*

WHOLESALE DESERTION OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.—On Saturday, the parochial authorities of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, offered rewards for the apprehension of no fewer than 47 weavers who have absconded, leaving their wives and 141 children to be maintained by that parish.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 2.—The Medway steam ship, Captain Symons, with the West India mails, took us all by surprise this morning, having made the quickest voyage since the establishment of the Royal Mail Steam Ships at Southampton. She left St. Thomas on the 15th ult. The freight brought by the Medway is large, consisting of 814,899 dollars in gold, gold dust, &c. £308 in British coin; platina, £383; 135 seroons of Indigo; £500 worth of pearls; 15 tierces of coffee; 36 bales of sarsaparilla, arrowroot, &c.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY.—On Saturday and Monday there were indications of improvement in business, which have somewhat subsided to-day, partly in consequence of a telegraphic announcement of renewed troubles at Berlin, and partly of information by the Niagara, that cotton was rather declining in the American ports. It is felt, however, that in some department of our trade, we are, for the present at least, tending in the direction of a better state of things.—*Manchester Guardian.*

We have it from very good authority that no less than 14,000 British seamen have deserted the merchant service during the past year, 8000 of whom have left their vessels on the American coasts.—*Liverpool paper.*

The mortality in the work-house of Fermoy, for the last four months, has been as follows:

1849, January, 31 days	208	deaths.
February, 28 days	252	"
March, 31 days	315	"
April, for 28 post days	350	"
Total for four months	1,225	deaths!

West Indian Property.—At the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court, lately, two sugar plantations in Barbadoes, containing an aggregate of 620 acres, the property of Mr. Jonathan Higginson, of the late firm of Barton, Irlam & Higginson, were put up for public sale, under an order of Mr. Commissioner Stevenson. There were but two bidders, and the estates were bought by Mr. Thomas Lee, of Liverpool, for £15,250. We believe that only three years ago Mr. Higginson purchased the estates for more than twice that sum, paying £32,000.—*London Times.*

The ex-Royal Family of France.—On Wednesday week a gloom was cast over the circle of this exiled family by the death of Zoe de Montjoy, the Marchioness de Delonieu. This lady had been devotedly attached to the family upwards of 40 years, and was very dangerously ill for some time previous to the arrival of Louis Phillippe at St Leonards. She was upwards of 70 years of age, and was loved by all who knew her, for her amiable disposition and Christian benevolence.

WURTEMBURG.—The King of Wurtemburg, having secretly left his capital, with a determination to oppose his army to the wishes of his subject, relative to the unity of Germany, found suddenly that the troops would go with the people. He was obliged to retrace his steps, and declare that he was in favor of a German empire with the King of Prussia at its head.

The Cholera in France.—The diminution of the cholera, noticed in the last official returns, has not continued. During the last 3 days the number of cases and deaths has been nearly the same as before the decrease. The total number of cases since the first appearance in January, has been for the civil and military hospitals of Paris 2,936, and the deaths 1,628. In the other 14 departments where the cholera has appeared, the cases have amounted to 4 874, and the deaths to 1,779. The number of deaths in Paris, out of the Hospitals, during the same period was 695.

Dupont de L'Eure who is 83 years of age, and one of the most respected and experienced statesman in France, is sick of the Cholera.

The following is given as the "latest news" in the New York papers:—

The statement that there had been an altercation between the President of France and his cousin, Napoleon Bonaparte, is contradicted.

The Austrian troops have entered Tuscany and are marching on Leghorn.

The report that the French troops have entered Rome is confirmed. The revolutionary leaders had fled. The people offered no resistance to the troops.

The President distributed new colours to the national guards of the department of the Aube.—On Sunday his reception was enthusiastic: 40,000 men were under arms.

We learn that letters were received by the last English Mail, announcing that the Rev. WILLIAM DONALD, who was recently appointed by the Colonial Committee of the Established Church of Scotland to the Pastoral charge of St. Andrew's Church and congregation in this City, had taken passage with his family in the fine fast sailing ship *Themis*, which vessel was to sail from Liverpool for this port on or about the 15th instant. The Rev. Gentleman may therefore be expected soon to arrive among us, to assume his highly important Ministerial duties in this his new field of labour, and we earnestly trust that the connexion may long continue a united, happy and prosperous one to both pastor and people.

The 66th Anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists at St. John in 1783, was duly celebrated on Friday last. The Companies of Provincial Artillery belonging to this City, under command of Major Foster, fired a Royal Salute at noon, after which they marched through several of the streets, preceded by one of the City Amateur Bands, playing enlivening tunes. In the evening our citizens were favored with the most splendid display of Fire-Works from Queen's Square ever exhibited in this City; and a vast concourse of spectators assembled to witness them, who were all highly delighted.—The committee of management were Major S. K. Foster, of the Artillery, Capt. T. E. G. Tisdale, City Rifles, and Mr. John Sears,—all sons of Loyalists of 1783, and to whom great credit is due for the getting up and successful management of the pleasing exhibition.

We received by the steamers "Maid of Erin" and "Commodore," our usual files of New York and Boston papers.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—Several cases of cholera occurred last week in some filthy and miserable habitations in Orange street, which caused much excitement in the city. In one of the places, No. 39 Orange street, there were kept 106 hogs. Authority was given to clean out the place, and drive away the hogs.

Four new cases and three deaths were reported on Thursday—the persons attacked being in the most filthy condition. The Journal of Commerce remarks that no cases have occurred in any other part of the city than at Orange street, in most wretched cellars, abounding in all sorts of filth.

The authorities have taken steps to clean and purify every part of the city, that all such causes as have fed the disease may be immediately removed.

NEW-YORK.—President Taylor has appointed Hugh Maxwell, Esq. to be Collector of the Port of New-York, to commence 1st July next; William V. Brady, to be Postmaster; John Young, Sub-Treasurer.

A Missionary writing from California under date of Feb. 2, says the gold there is inexhaustible, and that the accounts fall far short of the reality.

The steam ship America, 65 hours from New York, arrived at Halifax on Saturday morning, with 124 passengers for Liverpool. After a short stay at Halifax she proceeded on her voyage.

BARBADOES, April 8.—The sugar crop will not exceed 18,000 hhds.

TRINIDAD.—Weather continues excellent, and sugar crop being rapidly got in.

ANTIGUA.—Weather exceedingly dry, and great want of water. Sugar making going on, but in many instances canes yield poorly.

The negroes in Jamaica have refused to pay the market dues. Riots and tumults have in consequence taken place.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—At the latest dates a good deal of sickness prevailed at the Islands, the measles and whooping cough, also the influenza and pleurisy prevailed. In one district, of eighty able bodied men, seventeen had died.

The Friend states that the King had appointed December the 6th "as a day of public feasting, humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, in view of the prevailing sickness and mortality throughout the Island."

Twenty vessels have recently left Valparaiso and Callao with provisions and manufactured goods for California. South America is completely cleared of manufactured goods, and extensive orders have been transmitted to England.

It is estimated that since the first news of the Gold reached Chili, between 3000 and 4000 persons have gone: over 500 from Talcahuana, and over 2500 from Valparaiso.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the April number of this popular periodical. The following are its contents—Review of Macaulay's History of England; Johnston's Physical Geography; The Caxtons—Part XII; Ancient Practice of Painting; Tennyson's Poems; Aristocratic Annals; The Life of the Sea, by B. Simmons; London Cries, by the same; Claudia and Pudens; Sir Astley Cooper—Part I.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies at the Book Store of Messrs. Chubb & Co., where a few extra numbers are for sale.

The Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews, for April, may also be had at the same place.

Father Matthew has written to the Hon. W. V. Brady, of New-York, that he would sail from Liverpool for the former city, on the 21st of May, in the packet ship Ashburton, on his long contemplated visit to America.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—We understand that the congregation in connexion with the Free Church of Scotland, now worshipping in St. Stephen's Hall in this City, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. JOHN THOMSON, finding the room too small for their Sabbath meetings, have determined upon erecting a more commodious place of worship, to afford sufficient accommodation for their increasing congregation. Although but a short time has elapsed since this determination was made known, the subscriptions—which comprise some liberal donations from persons of other denominations—already amount to about one-fourth the anticipated cost of the building. A very eligible site in a central part of the City, it is thought, can be obtained; and we expect ere long to hear of an actual commencement of the work.

We also learn that the Ladies of Mr. Thomson's congregation recently presented him with an elegant Communion Service, for which they sent to Scotland, and received this spring. This handsome and appropriate present was acknowledged in suitable terms by the Reverend gentleman.—*Cour.*

FIRE.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, an alarm of fire was given, and on proceeding to the spot, we found the barn on the end of the wharf occupied by Mr. Joseph Fairweather, as a lumber yard, in York Point, in flames, which rapidly spread to the lumber, destroying a very large quantity before it was got under. The barn contained seven tons of hay, belonging to Mr. Fairweather, whose loss is under £100. The other sufferers are Mr. William Parks, who lost about £100 worth of lumber, and Capt. M'Mann, whose loss is £230, besides several others whose loss is smaller. We learn that there was no insurance on any of the property destroyed.

The different Fire Companies, with their Engines, were early at the scene of disaster, and worked manfully to subdue the flames. Fortunately the tide was high, and a plentiful supply of water thus at hand, which greatly contributed to prevent the further spread of the flames. The fire is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of some boys in using lucifer matches for lighting cigars, the fire from which was communicated to the hay, and thus lit up the conflagration.—*Newbrunswicker.*

SAINT JOHN WATER COMPANY.—Board of Directors elected 8th May, 1849:—John Duncan, Esquire, President; John Boyd, Esq., M.D.; Isaac L. Bedell, Esq.; Robert F. Hazen, Esq.; Robert Jardine, Esq.; Robert Keltie, Esq.; John Kerr, Esq.; Hon. John Robertson; William H. Street, Esq.; John Ward, Esq.; Charles Ward, Esq.; Ezekiel Barlow, Esq.; Edward L. Jarvis, Esq.

At a meeting of the Board, on Friday, Duncan Robertson, Esq. was appointed Solicitor, and Mr. James Robertson, Secretary to the Company.

It will be remembered that at the last session of the Legislature, the debt due by the Water Company to the Province, amounting, with the interest, to about £9000, was cancelled, upon condition that the Company raise £10,000 for the purpose of securing a more efficient supply of water for the City. We now learn that the Company have set about the work with commendable spirit, and having, as we stated some weeks since, procured the services of Mr. C. H. Fairbanks, of Halifax, a practical engineer, have, upon his report, decided to bring the water from Loch Lomond, which is 160 feet higher than the highest part of the City, and where there is always an abundant supply. Although the distance is about twelve miles, the expense of the work is not expected to exceed £10,000, there being no very great engineering difficulties in the way.—*Courier.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF ST. JOHN.—At the annual meeting on Monday evening, the 14th inst., for the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were chosen to fill the several offices in the Board of Direction:—William J. Ritchie, Esquire, President; James Paterson, LL.D., and Joseph W. Lawrence, Vice Presidents; W. R. M. Burtis, Esq., Corresponding Secretary; Thomas R. Gordon, Treasurer; William Hutchinson, junior, Esq., Recording Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Directors; Robert Shives, George Fleming, Wm. F. Smith, Robert Foulis, John J. Munro, George H. Lawrence, Henry Vaughan, James G. Melick, William W. Emslie, Isaac Woodward, John Allan, John McLardy, Committee.

At a meeting of the Stockholders in the Portland and Lancaster Steam Ferry Company, held on Monday the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—A. McL. Seely, Israel Merritt, Robert Robertson, Robert Stephens and Charles R. Spurr.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors of the above named Company, Mr. A. M'L. Seely was elected President, and Mr. Richard Dalton was re-appointed Secretary to the Company.

At the annual general meeting of the Stockholders of the South Bay Boom Company, held on Monday, 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. John Robertson, John Pollok, Esq., John Wishart, Esq., James Travis, Esq., Messrs. A. McL. Seely, N. S. Demill and Michael Fisher.—At a subsequent meeting of the Directorz, Mr. A. McL. Seely was re-elected President.

THOMAS MCMACKIN,
Secretary, Treasurer and Superintendent.

APPREHENSION OF THE FUGITIVES FROM THE PENITENTIARY.—On Wednesday forenoon a considerable stir was made in the streets by the assemblage of a large crowd, eager to have a sight of the gang of seven convicts, who lately eloped from the Penitentiary, landing from the revenue cutter Daring, and returning to confinement. It appears that having reached Port Medway by the vessel they stole from Lawson's Mills, they broke into Messrs. Mack's store at that place, and rifled it of some goods. They then divided into two companies;—one setting out for Lunenburg, the other for Annapolis. The party that went to Lunenburg, four in number, robbed one of the stores there of about £16, and made off; the crew of the Daring started in chase, and came up with them at Mahone Bay. Before surrendering they fought pretty hard. The other party was apprehended by the people of the country. The whole gang being thus secured, were put on board the Daring, at Lunenburg, and brought back on Wednesday morning.—*Halifax Recorder of Saturday.*

MONTREAL, May 15.

Address to the Queen.—An exciting debate occurred last evening in Assembly on the question of the address relative to the rebellion losses.

Col. Gugy stated that if the Queen gave her assent to the bill, it would absolve every British inhabitant of the Colony from the oath of allegiance.

Solicitor General Blake replying, called on the Speaker of the House to mark the words of members of the Tory side. He did not mention names, but there were some who might be obliged to answer to their names in a criminal dock for having by telegraph enquired how many thousand men could be brought from parts of Upper Canada.

He characterized the Tory Loyalists as unconstitutional in their policy and tyrannical while in office, and traitorous rebels when out! Bitter recriminations followed.

MONTREAL, May 16.—*Affairs in Canada.*—In the House of Assembly last night, mutual explanations and apologies were made on both sides by Col. Gugy and Mr. Blake, one of the Ministry, relative to the language which passed between them on Monday last. Col. Gugy called Mr. Blake a liar.

An Extra of the Canada Gazette has just been issued, containing addresses to the Governor from many parts of the Province, in support of his conduct.

Branches of the American league are being formed in all parts of the colony. It is expected that Parliament will be prorogued about the 6th of June.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—The Western papers are filled with accounts of mortality by cholera among the emigrants on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers—it was very great, especially among those arriving at St. Louis. Twenty-one deaths, all Mormons, are said to have occurred on one steamer.

The deaths at St. Louis for the week ending 14th inst amounted to 273—of which 193 were by cholera.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—To-day, 28 new cases of cholera and 6 deaths were reported.—11th, 23 cases and 8 deaths were reported to-day.

CINCINNATI, May 14, 3 P. M.—The Board of Health report 46 cases and 7 deaths from cholera during the 24 hours ending Sunday noon—and 20 cases and 3 deaths during the 24 hours ending noon to-day;—making since Saturday noon a total of 66 cases and 10 deaths.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Seventeen new cases of Cholera have occurred during the last 24 hours, and *six* deaths.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER EMPIRE.—*Newburgh, N. Y., May 18th, 7 o'clock, A. M.*—The beautiful steamer Empire, of Troy, was run into at 10 1-2 o'clock last night, opposite this place, by the schooner Noah Brown. She immediately sunk to her promenade deck. The steamer Rip Van Winkle came to her assistance, and rescued the lives of 300 passengers. It is impossible yet to give any correct account of the number of lives lost. A small boat has just come ashore, bringing the bodies of three ladies from the wreck.

Later from Newburgh.—Eleven bodies have been found. The body of another young lady has been recovered. The water has just been pumped from the boiler.—*Boston Traveller, 18th May.*

Disastrous Fire at Watertown, N. Y.—A disastrous conflagration took place at Watertown, near Utica, on Sunday, May 13, destroying nearly all the business portion of the village, including three banks, the post office, three printing offices, surrogate office, Episcopal church, about thirty of the most extensive stores, and other buildings. The most of the stores had just been filled with new goods. Loss estimated at $200,000. Insurance $121,000.

Mr. Maclay, late member of Congress for New York, is said by the Boston Atlas to have purchased, in connection with his three brothers, very nearly if not altogether, a whole county in the State of Illinois, at the head of navigation on the Illinois river. The tract was mostly purchased by soldiers' land warrants, which, continues the same authority, cost not over sixty cents an acre. The land is said to be unsurpassed in America.

President Taylor has issued an order, requiring that General Winfield Scott will resume the command of the American Army in all that regards discipline and military control, according to the regulations for the guidance of the General-in-Chief. Head-Quarters to be at or in the vicinity of New York for the Eastern Division. The Western Division is fixed at Cincinnati.

CALIFORNIA.—The New Orleans papers of the 9th furnish a few items of California news:

General Smith, the Governor of the Territory, had organized an efficient police, and tacitly permitted all nations to dig for gold, for the sufficient reason that he could not prevent it.

Several meetings in San Francisco had adopted resolutions against the introduction of slavery into the country.

The Indian population of California is 16,930, and that of New Mexico 31,900.

A gold placier has been discovered in Oregon.—Nearly the whole crew of the U. S. ship Ohio, stationed off San Francisco, had mutinied, causing great trouble and inconvenience to the officers.—Several of the mutineers had been tried and sentenced to be hung.

Several of the officers of the U. S. Sloop St Mary, had also been tried before a Court Martial for mutiny.

THE NEW YORK RIOTS.—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case of the persons killed during the recent riots in New York, has been rendered. The public had already rendered a verdict which must have been satisfactory to the city government, to the military, and (since his name is necessarily connected with the transaction,) to Mr. Macready. The real contest was between a few riotously disposed persons,—some of them malicious, some of them mischievous, some of them merely seeking fun and variety—and the friends of law and order in the community. A few hundred men and boys can create a disturbance such as this, and yet thousands cannot check it, except by the organized means that the law provides.

New York has taught itself a lesson which will be for some time remembered. The peace of the city will not soon again be interrupted by a furious mob. The verdict of the jury seems to cast a reflection upon the police arrangements; for which it is difficult to find a warrant in the testimony. The Police and military, as well as the public were undoubtedly taken by surprise by the extent and nature of the outbreak; but it is hard to say that greater preparation on the side of peace, might not have provoked more extensive and more determined outrage. It is easy after the battle has been fought and won, to show how time, or labor, or life, might have been saved by difficult strategy; but we think it would be hard to prove in this instance, that the New York authorities did not proceed with commendable forethought and care; and—under the circumstances—success. The following is the verdict, rendered after a full examination of evidence, and a consultation by the jury of about two hours and a half:—

"We believe that George A. Curtis, John McDonald, Thomas Aylward, George Lincoln, Timothy Burns, Henry Otten, George Washington Browne, William Butler, George W. Taylor, Owen Burns, Thomas Bulman, Neil G. Mellis, Asa F. Collins, William Armer, Thomas Tierman, Matthew Cahill, and George W. Gedney came to their deaths by gun-shot wounds, fired by the military during the riot before the Opera House on Thursday evening, 10th May inst., by order of the civil authorities of the city of New York, and that *the circumstances existing at the time* JUSTIFIED *the authorities in giving the order to fire upon the mob.* We further believe that if a larger number of the