The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, DECEMBER 11, 1849.

The Halifax *Recorder* of Saturday states that the R. M. Steamer *Europa* arrived at that port on Friday morning, in a passage of 12½ days from Liverpool. She experienced much difficulty in getting ahead, the weather being excessively boisterous; on one day she could not gain over 90 miles. The Europa brought out 50 passengers. The U. S. Steamer Herrman left Southampton for New York four days previous to the Europa.

The Mail arrived in this city on Saturday evening.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.

The same dull and monotonous tone, as remarked last week, prevails in the Grain trade. There are pretty large arrivals from abroad at London, whilst those at Liverpool are to a moderate extent. The millers are in general pretty well supplied, and, as we last week observed, there is not any immediate prospect of an advance in price.

The cotton market has been exceedingly quiet during the week.

The accounts of the state of trade are not very encouraging at Manchester. The demand for Goods and Yarns is but limited; there is not, however, any change in prices. The advices per the Overland Mail has tended to retard the operations of buyers. The inquiry for Woollen goods in Yorkshire is only to a limited extent, but prices in general are well maintained.

A circular letter has been addressed to the Protection Societies throughout the country, recommending the immediate holding of public meetings for the purpose of making a striking expression of opinion in favour of a return to a protective system.

The approach of Christmas has generally a deadening effect on business, but, beyond the uncertainty attending the cotton market, trade is on the whole good. The commercial intelligence from India and China is rather good than otherwise, and the news from the United States continues decidedly favourable. South America is sufficiently stocked.

The observance of Thursday the 15th as a day of thanksgiving in London, and generally throughout the country, appears to have struck every one with surprise. There was a depth of solemnity visible all over the city, which was most creditable to the inhabitants, and was the most unexpected by those who were most familiar with the habits and manners of the population. The churches and chapels were all full, the shops were everywhere shut, and there was a far less amount of pleasure-excursioning than is to be seen on a Sunday.

The growing feeling in this country is, that we ought to give the Colonists in every part of the world free institutions; to let them have complete control over their own expenditure; the power of appointing their own governors and magistrates; and make them, in every sense of the word, independent and self supporting states. The system hitherto acted upon has produced dissatisfaction and heart burnings; and the Colonial-office stands confessedly unable to manage an empire, scattered over various parts of the globe, which contains an area equal to the whole of Europe and British India put together. Of the thirty-eight or forty colonies which belong to the mother country, not one of them is self-supporting; while many of them, thro' the blunders, the obstinacy, or the neglect of the Colonial office, are sick of the connexion, and anxious on the first opportunity to repudiate it.

The opponents of Earl Grey have been enlivened by another blunder of the Colonial Office In providing for felons of good conduct, government purposed sending some of them to the Cape of Good Hope; but the Cape people were shocked at the prospect of the visit, and energetically remonstrated. Earl Grey sought information from the Governor; Sir Harry Smith hesitated at first to say that the visitors should not come, but ultimately recommended that they should not be sent. Unfortunately, the order had gone out to Bermuda before his despatch arrived, and the consequence was, that the month before last, nearly 300 convicts arrived at the Cape, contrary to the wish of the Colonists and the promise of the Colonial Secretary. The Colonists flew to oratory, and the Governor has ordered the transport vessel to remain in the harbour, with the felon emigrants on board, until further orders are received.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has become more feeble during the past week and has been attacked within the last few days by fainting fits and oppression of the chest.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN STEAM-SHIPS.—The rapidity and regularity with which these noble vessels have accomplished the Atlantic voyages during all weathers under steam-power alone have called forth universal admiration. In consequence of an accident that happened to one of the *Niagara's* engines on her outward trip, which rendered it useless, her capabilities under canvas were fairly tested, and the result has astonished the steam world, she having accomplished the run from New York to this port, including the usual detention at Halifax, in twelve and a half days. This is without a parallel in nautical history. We understand that the Niagara will be sent to the Clyde in order to have the damaged engine repaired at Mr. Napier's establishment, where her machinery was manufactured. The two new steam ships, *Asia* and *Africa*, built at Greenock, are progressing rapidly, and will be ready for the passage early next summer.

Mr. C. W. Williams, in a letter to Lord Clarendon, details the advantage likely to arise from the opening of the navigation of the Shannon. He says:—My Lord, I have now the satisfaction of stating, that the sum of half-a-million sterling having been expended pursuant to the act, its navigation is now completed; and, from personal observation—having during the last five years watched the progress of its numerous works along its course—I am enabled to certify that the science and engineering skill which they exhibit—the evidence of a superior execution every where visible—together with the substantial and permanent character of these great works, are unsurpassed in the British empire. My lord, it is impossible correctly to appreciate the character, extent, or importance of the numerous and great works, except by traversing these 150 miles of the Shannon, by which they are spread. Let it also be remembered that this has been effected not only completely and successfully, but within the estimated cost. Here, indeed is a new feature in public works. Look to the Rideau navigation in Canada, or to the Caledonian canal in Scotland. What a contrast do they present in this respect

The *Morning Chronicle* "Commissioner" finds that there are in London 28,577 needle-women under 20 years of age, the average earnings of each of whom is four pence farthing a day. They are nearly all prostitutes.

The University of Cambridge has sustained a severe loss by the sudden death of the much respected Master of Jesus College, Dr. French, which took place on Monday the 12th ult.

A private letter from the Dardanelles of the 6th inst., announces that Sir William Parker anchored on that day in the Bay of Sari Siglar, below the inner castle of the Dardanelles, with his fleet, composed of the ships-of-the-line Queen, Howe, Caledonia, Prince Regent, Powerful, Vengeance, Bellerophon, Thetis, and the steam-ships Odin, Dragon, Bulldog, Rosamond, Ardent, and Tartarus.

The Magyars quitted Widdin for Shumla on the 2d November; they mustered 320 men, and were led by Kossuth in person, and by M. Balogh, the alleged author of the assassination of Count Lamberg. Count Casimir Batthyany, the two Perezels, and forty women were among Kossuth's party. Countess Batthyany and the ex-Councillor Haymann followed in a carriage,

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—A serious accident occurred on Tuesday to one of the cylinders. In the course of the day the supports gave way, and the cylinder was precipitated to the bottom of the channel, and two men were killed and many wounded.

On the thanksgiving day, in London, there was not one case in the streets which required the interference of the police.

There are now on the navy list 194 admirals, 554 post captains, 676 commanders, and 2353 lieutenants. During the struggle with Napoleon, we had only 36 admirals, and these were found amply sufficient for all purposes.

A fire broke out on Thursday week at Cliffden House, near Maidenhead, one of the seats of the Duke of Sutherland, and that magnificent mansion, with the exception of the two wings, is a heap of ruins. The mansion was purchased by the duke from the executors of the late Sir George Warrender, Bart., only a few months ago.

The *Limerick Examiner* says, "There is a lady at present an inmate of the workhouse here whose husband was high sheriff of this county a few years back."

The *Belfast Whig* of Tuesday contains the following:—"One of her Majesty's war steamers arrived in Belfast Lough yesterday from Kingstown, with a view of obtaining hands for the navy. A rendezvous has been taken for the purpose on Donegal Quay."

The *Newry Telegraph* has an account of the eviction of fifteen families in Milltown, in the vicinity of Lough Neagh. It is stated that the evicted parties were very poor, utterly unable to pay rent or till the land; and that the estate from which they were ejected is in Chancery.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—The *Dublin Mercantile Advertiser* states that the value of the estates respecting which petitions have been presented to the Encumbered Estates Commission for sales, is upwards of £1,100,000, according to a rate of purchase considerably lower than had prevailed five years ago.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 19.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Israel DeWolf Andrews as Consul in New Brunswick and Canada, for the United States of America.—*London Gazette.*

OPENING OF THE EDINBURGH AND BATHGATE RAILWAY.—The formal public opening of the line of railway from Bathgate to Ratho, and thence by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway to Edinburgh, took place on Monday. The weather was unfavourable, but notwithstanding the number of passengers from Bathgate was so large as to occasion some inconvenience from the limited accommodation.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. MACFARLANE OF GREENOCK.—We sincerely regret to learn that this venerable and highly-estimable minister died at his house, 6, Jamaica-street, Greenock, yesterday morning at seven o'clock, after a very short illness.—*Witness.*

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—We understand that, on Friday afternoon, 704 students had matriculated, being an increase of 217 over the number on the same day last session. This increase is not confined to any particular class, but extends over all the faculties. The faculty of divinity is not included in the numbers given above, they having a separate matriculation.—*Witness.*

THE SABBATH.—We believe, says the *North British Mail*, that Mr. Henderson of Park has offered to the students attending the University of Glasgow, a prize of £20 for the best essay on the Sabbath.

JOHN KNOX'S HOUSE.—The operations for the repair of this venerable fabric are going on actively. The whole of the west outer wall, which was in a decidedly dangerous state, and has been so for a considerable time past, has been taken down to the ground, and the stones being numbered and laid aside in order, the wall, when rebuilt, will be as complete a restoration of its former self as is possible under the circumstances. Some insecure portions at the back of the building have also been removed, and the walls there thoroughly repaired. The order of the Dean of Guild Court for the demolition of the house—which was issued solely on the ground of its being insecure and unsafe—is thus in effect being acted on. A projecting chamber in the top story—overhanging the street southwards of the house—which was removed some years ago as being in an unsafe condition, has now been replaced, and a feature that added much to the picturesqueness of the building is thereby restored.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

PRINCE ALBERT'S FARMING STOCK.—The *Bucks Advertiser* states that the sale of Prince Albert's farming-stock at Norfolk Farm realized good prices; eight fat Hereford oxen averaged £30 each; the visitors were regaled with a cold collation, ale, and wine.

CHANGE OF FORTUNE WITHOUT CHANGE OF SCENE.—Mrs. Mins, of Dutchburn Hill, near Crook, a respectable old lady, whose death at the age of 74 is recorded in our obituary, had been maid-servant and housekeeper—twice a wife and twice a widow—all in the same house.—*Gateshead Obs.*

Lola Montes is the subject of many paragraphs in the Barcelona papers. She goes to the pistol gallery every day, and astonishes the officers of the garrison with the precision of her fire.

Letters from Athens state that the Russian Government had sent a strongly worded and even threatening note to that of Greece, complaining of the reception given to political refugees.

There is evidently "something in the wind." Russia has commenced negotiations with Circassia, and offered to make large concessions to secure peace; while on her south-western frontier, although the Magyar power is completely broken, and the question of extradition definitely settled, Russia increases, rather than diminishes, her preparations for war. There are to be 200,000 soldiers kept in Poland alone.

Austria is apparently anxious to reform her commercial code; but Prussia regards the movement as a *ruse* adverse to her interest.

In the National Assembly, on Thursday, M. Pierre Bonaparte opened the proceedings with a long defence of himself; but as he was about to introduce extraneous matters he was stopped.

The minister of war defended the dismissal of Pierre Bonaparte, and added, that had not his conduct been good in other respects, he would have been tried by court-martial.

Pierre Bonaparte was to fight the Duke of Rovigo, editor of the *Corsair*, at 4 o'clock the same evening. He had also challenged two other editors.

Our letters from Rome of the 14th confirm the intelligence previously given of the probable return of the Pope on the 26th or 28th inst.

The rumours of war between Turkey and Russia were fast dying away at Constantinople. The English ships of war were anchored within the *Dardanelles; the French fleet* was near Smyrna. The first removal of the Hungarian and Polish refugees, from Widdin to Shumla, took place on the 30th October; another part left on the 31st; on the 1st November, a party of Italians, and 165 renegades followed, and on the 3d, the Magyars quitted their first place of refuge in Turkey.

Great excitement has been created at the Cape of Good Hope, by the arrival of the Neptune with 282 convicts on board. The alarm was immediately given by sounding the gong at the Townshall, tolling the bells, and by every demonstration of determined resistance. The feeling was unanimous against the landing of the convicts, and the most stringent measures have been taken by the people to prevent them being landed, or, indeed, any supplies being sent to the vessel, which was riding in Simon's Bay.

We have dates from Bombay to the 16th Oct. and from China to the 19th September. The Marquis of Dalhousie, suffering from ill health, is moving towards the coast, and will proceed from Kurrachee by sea to Bombay. If this short voyage should not improve his lordship's health, it is generally anticipated that he will return home to England. His departure from India at this juncture would be deeply deplored. Sir Charles Napier positively returns in the spring.

In consequence of renewed plotting by the rebel chief, Chutter Singh, his four sons, and many other of the Sikh leaders who took an active part in the late insurrection, the whole of them have been surprised and seized by the orders of Lord Dalhousie, Umritsir, Lahore, and other places; henceforth they are to be rigorously confined within the walls of a prison.

A serious misunderstanding between the Bishop of Sydney and his clergy appears to have taken place. It would seem that the Rev. F. T. Cusack Russell charged the diocesan not only with favoring Puseyism, but as strongly imbued with Romanism. Another clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Beamish, has also publicly assailed the bishop's character, and the whole affair appears in the form an advertisement in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, occupying twenty columns.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The course of Lectures for the season, commenced last evening very auspiciously. The Lecturer was the Rev. Mr. Casewell, a gentleman well known for his high talent and every quality that can recommend the Christian Minister. His subject, to which he did great justice, both by his matter and manner, was *The advantages of Mental Culture*—than which nothing could be more appropriate for an opening Lecture.

At the commencement he congratulated the President and the friends of the Institution generally, upon its prosperity, and noticed its adaptedness to accomplish the objects, which it proposed.—He then proceeded to speak of the relations which mental culture has to individual and social improvement—to domestic happiness—and to the refined pleasures of taste and sensibility. In illustration of important positions, references were made to Demosthenes and Dr. Franklin, and to Ireland and Scotland; and the relation of the subject to the order, security, and happiness which are the end of Government, was pointed out. The History of Mental Science was glanced at from the fall of the Eastern Empire, near the close of the 15th Century, down to the present time. Then was pointed out the importance of cultivating a sensibility, to the beautiful in nature, art, and literature—of acquiring accuracy, elegance, and facility in the use of language—and of observing a strict regard to temperance. And at the close, suitable remarks were addressed to young men.

We congratulate the Institute upon this auspicious commencement, and we hope all the young men who have means, will take advantage of the present course of Lectures, which we understand will be profitable and interesting.

We now have fine winter weather—fine clear sky, bright sun, bracing air, good sleighing,—and markets well supplied with country produce, which we trust brings good returns to the farmers.

VESSELS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The brigantine *Arabia*, of Digby, 91 tons, Capt. Vroom, with an assorted cargo, valued at about £500, shipped by Mr. George Thomas; and schr. *Clairmont*, 50 tons, owned and commanded by Capt. Betts of this port, cargo shipped by the master, have sailed within a few days for San Francisco.—The Clairmont is manned by young men belonging to this port.

There are several other vessels loading and nearly ready to sail from this port for California, and the Pacific—among them, the barque *James*, Capt. John Thain, cargo shipped by Messrs. N. S. Demill and A. McL. Seely; brigt. *Ellis*, owned and commanded by Capt. Caleff, cargo shipped by Master and others; ship *James Stewart*, owned and loaded by C. C. Stewart, Esq., &c.

We wish all these vessels safe, expeditious, and profitable voyages.

FOR HAVANA.—The *New-Brunswicker* of Saturday, says: The Barque *Amelia*, 192 tons, Holder, master, cleared at the Custom House yesterday, for Havana, with a cargo, consisting of 4,100 sugar boxes, valued at about £400 sterling; pickets, boards, shingles, potatoes, dried fish, smoked herrings, soused salmon and trout, sounds and tongues. Value of the cargo about £730 stg., and shipped by Messrs. Allison & Spurr. It is somewhat cheering in these dull times to see new branches of trade opening to the enterprise of our merchants.

The Legislature of Nova Scotia is further prorogued to Thursday the 17th day of January, then to meet for the *despatch of business.*

The United States Congress assembled at Washington on the 3d instant, but there had been no choice of Speaker of the House of Representatives up to the evening of the 4th. The second ballot on that day gave Cobb, 101; Winthrop, (the late Speaker) 97; several others a few votes. Whole number present 224—necessary to a choice, 113. The South Carolina members were not present.—It is stated that the President's Message will be much shorter than usual.

The Postmaster General of the United States will, it is stated, recommend in his annual report to Congress, a uniform rate of five cents postage on letters to all parts of the Union. The department is stated to be in a flourishing condition. There was an increase of 558 new Post-offices last year.

The vessels that have left the ports of the United States for California up to 30th Nov. amount to 694—comprising 223 ships, 206 barques, 148 brigs, 108 schooners and 9 steamers.

While the Canadians are discussing the benefits and disadvantages that would accrue if their country were annexed to the United States, there is an excitement arising in the States upon the question of dissolving the Union. Upon the threatened secession of a portion of the South, the N. Y. Courier observes:—"There is danger that such an effort will be made, and it would be unwise and mischievous for any portion of our people to shut their eyes to its existence or to underrate its magnitude and importance. It is certainly great enough, and imminent enough, to lead every Northern man to take no position upon the disturbing question, which is not strictly, clearly and fully right."—*Halifax Recorder.*

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.—The December term of this Court opened on Tuesday last. His Honor the Recorder, in an able charge to the Grand Jury, adverted to the state of the laws relating to the support of the Poor, and the management of the Almshouse and Workhouse in this County; and he invited the Grand Jury to co-operate with the Justices in considering the acknowledged evils of the present system, with a view to its amelioration. His Honor was of the opinion that the rate-payers should exercise more control over the expenditure than is now allowed them by law, and, while giving full credit to the exertions of the gentlemen now in charge of the Poor's department, he believed that some such change as he had suggested would be equally satisfactory to themselves and the public, and be the means of removing suspicions, which sometimes attached to them, although wholly undeserved. His Honor made some observations on the state of crime in the County, as exhibited by the calendar, and stated that in all the cases which would require their attention bills had been prepared by the Clerk of the Peace, with his accustomed diligence, and would be immediately laid before them. *His Honor stated his belief that the experiment for the suppression of intemperance* made by the Justices, in refusing to grant any tavern licenses throughout the County, had not proved successful, and that dram selling had become indiscriminate, without regulation or control.—With some further general observations on Parish and County matters, His Honor dismissed the Jury to their duties.

The Magistrates went into the consideration of the usual business of the County, and appointed a Committee to report on the state of the Poor Laws, and the administration of them in this County, consisting of Messrs. Needham, Ansley, DeVeber and Vernon.

During the week the Court has been chiefly occupied in the trial of criminals.

James Crockford was convicted of keeping a disorderly house, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

John Montgomery and Charles Halsall, for robbing the cottage occupied by the Rev. Dr. Gray, on the Marsh, in Portland; and James Keiler for stealing a barrel of pork, were each of them sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The prosecutions were conducted by the Clerk of the Peace.

Much important business stands for consideration at the present Sessions, and the Justices will be occupied to-day, and on Tuesday and Saturday of next week in transacting it. The local bills, intended for the next sitting of the Legislature, are to be prepared and considered, and the discussion of these matters is expected to be of more than ordinary interest.—*Courier.*

We understand that the Rev. Mr. STAVELY leaves this morning for the United States, on a mission connected with the erection of the proposed new Church in this City for his congregation to worship in, and that he will be absent some weeks. We trust he will meet with much success. The Rev. Mr. LAWSON will officiate in Mr. STAVELY'S Church during his absence.—*Thursday's New-Brunswicker.*

The Secretary of the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway has been in this place the last few days, having arrived from Head Quarters, where he had been on the Company's business. We understand that the object of his present mission is to collect 10 per cent. on the Capital Stock subscribed for in the Province, 10 per cent. having already been called in. The Secretary reports the affairs of the Company to be in a promising condition, there being at present no less than ten engineers with their gangs of men employed in staking and grading the line for the first twenty-five miles, permission having been given them from home to draw to the extent of £20,000 Stg. this fall. We learn also that the Directors at home are now making arrangements for rails to the extent of twenty-five miles and a locomotive, which it is confidently expected will be running and the rails laid that distance within twelve months from the present time. The Directors have also been collecting statistical information at Bangor relative to the quantity of flour and provisions that are sent inland to the upper districts of the St. John, as also the quantity of lumber &c. which comes down the river, and on which it is stated there is a loss of 20 per cent.; all of which the Directors are confident will find its way along the line of railway at a less cost, and which they are certain will leave a handsome dividend.—*New-Brunswicker.*

We learn that a barn at Kingston, belonging to Mr. Scribner, was struck by lightning on Saturday last, and entirely consumed. The building contained a large quantity of hay, which will be a serious loss to the owner.—*Ib.*

Mr. Abraham Harris, Jun., a young man belonging to the Parish of Blissville, was drowned while skating on the Oromocto stream on Monday, last week.

At the annual election of Office-bearers of the Saint Patrick's Society, on last Tuesday night, William F. Smith, Esq. was chosen *President*, and Thomas Parks, Esq. *Vice-President*, and William Hutchinson, Esq. was re-elected *Treasurer*; Mr. William Patton, *Secretary*, and William Hutchinson, Jr. Esq. *Assistant Secretary*, for the ensuing year.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—There was on the 26th of November last in the Treasury of the United States, and the several depositories, and at the mint and its branches, subject to draft, the sum of $7,966,320 80.

British steamer Dee, at Mobile on the 23d ult. had on board $2,120,000 in specie, of which, $1,778,000 were for England.

Chicago is said to be the largest beef-packing market in the Union. The amount already packed there this year is reported at 60,000 barrels, some 20,000 beef cattle having been killed in the last seven weeks.

The "St. Andrew's Society of New York" celebrated their 93d anniversary at the Irving House, on Friday evening, 30th ult.

LORD GOUGH.—Letters have been received in London, stating that Lord and Lady Gough may be expected to arrive in England about the close of January. His Lordship will, no doubt, be received with the greatest possible enthusiasm by all classes of his countrymen. Lord Gough is now nearly 70 years of age, 55 of which have been passed in the military service of his country.—*London Globe.*

CANADA.—The Montreal papers state that the amount of produce daily finding its way by Laprarie and the Richelieu to the States, is quite unprecedented in the history of previous years. The lake Steamers are regularly choaked with flour, potash, and other articles.

The stocks of goods of all kinds are extremely low in Montreal at the present time. Many more Merchants from Upper Canada have resorted to Montreal this fall than for several years past, and have all but cleaned out the stocks of dry goods and groceries of wholesale dealers.

The Montreal Herald gives a tabular statement of the exports of principal articles of produce for several years past. We subjoin the principal items for the past and present year:

Ashes, barrels,	15,965	20,273
Flour, do.	154,908	535,593
Wheat, bushels,	130,187	481,768
Pork, barrels,	1,059	12,115
Lard, kegs,	6,523	14,567
Oatmeal, barrels,	1,754	7,291
Oats, bushels,	——	12,001

MONTREAL, Nov. 25th.

The Indian Troubles in Canada.—The cause of the difficulty is simply this, that the Canadian government has made grants to different mining companies of lands on the north shore of Lake Superior, which this tribe claims as having been theirs from time immemorial; the Indians say that the lands in question were never taken from them by conquest, or ceded by them peacefully; that they are the allies of their great mother, the Queen, who has often made treaties with them; that they do not recognize the right of the Canadian government to interfere with them, and they demand compensation for the injury done them by the seizure of their lands. Three several times, deputations from the Chippewas have come all the way from Lake Superior, to lay their case before the Governor General, who has so often promised that he would see justice done them.

I had a long conversation, through an interpreter, with the three chiefs who came down last time, and heard from them their version of the dispute. Their demands seemed to me, and to every one else here who spoke with them, to be very reasonable. The old chief, Shingwakonce, who fought at Queenston, said that he knew it was high time for his people to begin to think of some other mode of life than that of the hunter; that he and many of the tribe had felt this from the moment the mining companies had commenced their operations. He knew that the white men must and would have the land if they wanted it, and for his part he thought that the store of minerals in the soil was a wise provision of the great spirit for his red children, as when the game got scarce they would sell the mineral, or the land on which it was, to the white people for food. The object of the Indians was to reserve portions of the land in convenient places fit for cultivation, and thus wished the government to invest the purchase money of their lands in an annuity, the money not to be paid to them, but to be expended for their benefit, in educating their children, teaching them mechanical operations, and finding them tools, seeds, and provisions.

I understand, indeed one of the chiefs told me so himself, that when they were last here, they positively told Lord Elgin, that if justice was not done them in the summer, they would take the matter into their own hands, as soon as winter approached, drive off the miners and destroy their works. This also they said in my own hearing, one of them adding, that they would not hurt any of the miners, unless they were opposed by force.

The Government has ordered a hundred riflemen, under Captain Cooper, to proceed to the Sault St Marie, via Lake Simcoe. This will be about a ten day trip from Toronto. Mica Bay, the apprehended scene of disturbance, is about fifty miles from the Sault. How the troops are to get there from the Sault I do not know, or what they are to do when they get there. The artist, whom I mentioned before, describes Mica Bay as a small indentation in the land, flanked by high rocky cliffs, rising sheer out of the water; the cottages of the miners are scattered around a few acres of roughly cleared land, close to the water's edge, and the whole is surrounded by a forest, which he describes as impervious to any one but an Indian. My friend told me that he tried in vain to penetrate the woods here for a quarter of a mile, so dense was the mass of vegetation, the huge matted creepers, and the trunks of fallen trees.

The government has also sent up a lot of muskets for the miners, and has done a wise thing in putting the whole affair under the orders of Capt. Charles Ermatinger, of the provincial dragoons, whose mother was the eldest daughter of the great Sachem of the Chippewas, and who speaks their language.—Capt. E. is a brave, but quiet and unassuming man, conciliatory and courteous; a firm, soldier-like looking fellow, and just the sort of man to take the fancies of the Indians, apart from his kinship with so many of the chiefs. There is a story afloat here of a great Indian confederation having been formed, and I have no doubt but that some of the gentlemen here who cater for the New York papers, will make a wonderful story of it, as connected with this affair; but I can tell you that it has nothing at all to do with it, nor is likely to have. I believe it to be quite true that the Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, Chippewas, and some other tribes, have formed an alliance, but it was made anterior to this affair, and has no connection with it.

I think, myself, that Captain Ermatinger will be able to pacify the Indians until the spring, when the government will settle the affair as they ought to do. I am told that Mr. Baldwin, the Attorney General, has expressed himself decidedly to the effect that the lands were sold illegally, and that the claim of the Chippewas is a just one.—*Corr. N. York Even. Post.*

BUENOS AYRES.—From the British Packet of Oct. 6th, we extract the following:

SIR THOMAS HERBERT.—The gallant Commodore landed on the morning of the 3d, and was welcomed with a courtesy and cordiality befitting his high rank, professional celebrity, and personal worth.

Things have greatly changed for the better, as regards British relations, since his last visit. What a contrast between the dreary, sullen aspect of the suicidal blockade, and the crowded harbour of Buenos Ayres, instinct with life and activity; a literal "forest of masts," where the Union Jack waves in proud pre-eminence! Here we have the best vindication of the pacific and conciliatory policy, with which the names of Mr. Hood, Lord Howden, Sir Thomas Herbert, and Mr. Southern, are so honorably associated.

On the arrival of the Happy steamer on the 3d inst., when passing the Tweed, Com. Sir Thomas Herbert transferred his broad pennant to the latter vessel, and was immediately saluted with 17 guns by the French man-of-war barque Astrolabe, the Tweed responding with a like number. Shortly after, the Tweed hoisted the national flag at the fore, and saluted the town with 21 guns, which were returned by the Battery Libertad.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

The Storm which commenced on Sunday evening proved a violent North-Easter. After the snow had covered the ground to the depth of an inch, it commenced raining, and has continued without intermission up to this time. We have not yet heard of any material damage to the shipping from the violence of the wind. The tides are very full, covering all the piers in the lower part of the City.—The outer end of Vanderbilt's dock, pier 1, E. R., has been lifted up by the tide, but is not seriously damaged.

Crowds of men, boys, and dogs, are amusing themselves along the docks, killing rats, of which a very large quantity have been destroyed.

The storm has interrupted communication by the Telegraph lines East and South.—*Jour. Com.*

James Watson Webb, Esq., (editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer) sailed from New York on the 1st. inst., in the packet ship Yorkshire, on his way to Vienna, where he has been appointed Charge d'Affaires to Austria. On the 9th ult. Col Webb was married to a daughter of Jacob Crom, the distiller. His wife, and two daughters, accompanied him.

The steamer Empire City sailed from New York on Saturday 1st inst. for Chagres and California, with 250 passengers.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 4.—The City Mills, stored with Wheat, were crushed last night by the heavy pressure. 11,000 bushels floated down the river—a total loss.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—BOSTON, Dec. 5, P.M.—The schr. Nancy, from Wiscasset, bound to Boston, went ashore on Plum Island on Monday last, and it is supposed all hands perished, among them a number of female passengers.

Arrived in Boston in November, 206 foreign vessels, 532 coastwise: cleared 303 coastwise, 228 foreign.

QUICK CONCLUSIONS.—The Newburyport Herald states that a man took passage in a vessel from that port for California last week, who had not taken a moment's consideration of the matter beforehand.—A workman in the office of the Portsmouth Journal took the California fever while he was working off the outside of that paper, left his business, gathered his traps together, and in four hours after his determination was made he was outside the harbour, on his way to the gold diggings. Their friends can only hope such quick resolves may lead to fortune.

HOGS.—The Louisville Democrat says—There are in this market fifty thousand hogs ready for slaughter. They are costing their owners about 5 cents per head each day.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—The supply of vessels is large, and the freight market is very heavy. Three ships are taken for Liverpool at 3-32d. for cotton, and one or two others are laid on for the same port.

There was frost in New-Orleans on the 4th instant.

A large fire occurred at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 24th Nov. A number of buildings were destroyed; loss estimated at upwards of $75,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.

THE MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF DOCTOR PARKMAN.—PROFESSOR JOHN W. WEBSTER ARRESTED AS THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.—The excitement which had existed in this City for several days, on account of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of Dr. George Parkman, was greatly augmented on Saturday morning, by the announcement that a portion of a human body, supposed to be that of Dr. Parkman, had been discovered the evening previous in a vault, directly underneath, and connected by a trap door with, the apartment in the Medical College, North Grove Street, occupied by Prof. Webster, as a chemical laboratory. Inasmuch as it had been repeatedly asserted by Prof. Webster, since the disappearance of Dr. Parkman, that he had paid over to him $480, being a balance due on a mortgage (no receipt for which can be produced) together with the fact that Dr. Parkman *was seen to enter* the College on the afternoon of Friday, 23d ult., (the day on which he was first missed) but was *never seen to leave the building*, the arrest of Prof. Webster was determined upon. Accordingly officers Clapp, Starkweather and Spurr procured a carriage and were driven to the residence of Prof. Webster, in Cambridge. Upon arriving at the gate leading to his house, the Professor was observed standing in his doorway, having just waited upon a gentleman out. Prof. Webster instantly recognized officer Clapp, as having been present on previous occasions when the College in Grove-street had been searched, in order to satisfy interested parties whether any trace of Dr. Parkman could be found. Mr. Clapp stated as his errand at the present time, to Prof. Webster, that in order to allay the excitement, a further search of the College building was proposed to be made that night, and his presence was required. He acceded willingly to the request, and soon seated himself in the carriage in company with the three officers, and was conveyed at once through East Cambridge to Leverett street jail.

Upon entering the jail office, and ascertaining where he was, he anxiously inquired why he was brought thither—what was the meaning of it, and one or two other questions of similar import. After a little hesitation on the part of the officers, he was told that they had done searching for Dr. Parkman, and that he was then a prisoner. This announcement completely unnerved Prof. Webster, who, as soon as a little recovered, requested that his friends might be notified of his situation. This was objected to by the officers, who deemed it more judicious to defer that matter until morning. To this the prisoner finally acceded. He was then informed of the precise nature of the charge upon which he had been arrested, and asked if he could explain in a clear and satisfactory manner, the circumstances which then appeared with such force against him. No definite reply was made to this inquiry, he being nearly overpowered by his emotions. He was soon after conveyed to his apartment at the Medical College, where the portion of the body found was exhibited to him. This circumstance instantly threw him into violent convulsions, and for some length of time he continued in a highly excited state of mind, but said nothing to any particular purpose. When he had become sufficiently calm, he was conducted back to jail, and placed in a cell.

Throughout the day, Saturday, the excitement was most intense, and in the evening was increased not a little, by the fact becoming known, that in course of a most minute and thorough search of Prof. Webster's "chemical apartment" at the college, the trunk and other parts of a human body, with the exception of the head and arms, conforming with that portion discovered in the vault, *had been found packed in tan in a large tea chest, which was placed among other boxes, &c.*, in a corner of the Professor's private room. The missing portions, (supposed to have been burnt up,) are the head, left leg and foot, arms and hands, and right foot.

The entrails were also missing, with the exception of one of the kidneys, which remained attached to the trunk. No part of the missing entrails were found until late yesterday afternoon, when officer Fuller, who was engaged in searching among the ashes in the range connected with the furnace, (referred to below,) discovered the missing kidney, which was somewhat shrunk, probably from heat, but otherwise had every appearance of being fresh.

It having been determined on Friday morning previous to Professor Webster's arrest, to search thoroughly his private premises in the College, and also the space between the interior foundation walls under his laboratory, forming in fact a very large vault, with no opening into it except through Dr. Webster's water closet in the laboratory, the question of searching these premises was submitted to Dr. Bigelow, who decided that an attempt to get into the vault should be made first. On Friday afternoon, Mr. E. Littlefield, steward and general superintendent of the building, descended through a trap among the foundation walls, and went to work upon one which he calculated must be nearly under the laboratory. He dug away several hours and at last made an opening through, and saw limbs directly under the spot occupied by the water-closet above. Shocked by the sight, Littlefield hurried up stairs to inform Dr. Bigelow, but was so wild with amazement that he could not explain himself for some seconds. As soon as the doctor could make out from his statements what he had seen, he sent one of the police officers in attendance for the city marshal. The hole in the wall was then enlarged so as to admit the ingress of Littlefield and two officers, who brought the parts of the body out. They consisted of the lower part of the body and hips in one piece, and the right thigh and right leg, without the foot, in separate pieces, and were delivered over to officer Clapp.

The next step was to break open the door of the laboratory, where another extraordinary discovery was made. In the furnace were found calcined fragments of a skull, mineral teeth, fused into a lump, half-melted fragments of coat button frames, and small portions of melted gold and silver.

A large "jack-knife," nine or ten inches in length, and several minerals done up in paper and labelled in the Professor's hand writing, were also found in the chest with the mutilated body. These remains have not yet been identified as those of Dr. Parkman, but have been placed in the charge of Drs. Lewis, Jackson and Gay, who will report the result of any examination they may make, to the jury of inquest, which is to sit on Wednesday next, under direction of Coroner Jabez Pratt. The apartment occupied by Professor Webster, was in the easterly wing of the College building; while that used for dissecting purposes is in the westerly wing, and as there is no known reason why a human body should be in any other part of the premises than that devoted exclusively to anatomical and surgical operations, the fact of finding portions of a body as above stated, remains to be satisfactorily explained, if such an explanation can possibly be given.

Besides the above facts, it appears that one day last week, Professor Webster ordered at the store of Mr. Waterman, 83 and 85 Cornhill, a box, to be made of stout tin, soldered tight, with the exception of the cover, and that to be so made that it could be easily soldered on in its proper place. This box was to be about three feet in length, by one foot and a half in depth and width, and was directed to be sent on Friday last, to Professor Webster, at his residence in Cambridge. In the furnace in the "chemical apartment," referred to above, there were found particles of melted gold and silver, one or more mineral teeth, which had been refilled in a peculiar manner at the edges, corresponding precisely with those worn by Dr. Parkman. These are the main circumstances which at present tend to implicate the unfortunate prisoner in the horrible tragedy which is believed to have been committed upon *some one.* For further light upon this mysterious and dark matter, the public, for aught that now appears, will be obliged to await the result of a legal investigation of all the circumstances connected therewith.

Owing to the excited state of feeling, and occasional unwarrantable threats of violence towards the Medical College building, made probably by persons who took no time to reflect upon the unreasonableness of such a movement, four or five military companies, and a large additional police force, were ordered by the Mayor to be in readiness for action at a moment's notice. Two of the military companies remained in their armories through Saturday night. Their services were not required, as the only disturbance in the vicinity of the College, was occasioned by a gathering of rude boys, who were obliged to disperse on account of the severity of the weather.

The following named gentlemen compose the Jury of Inquest summoned to investigate this melancholy matter:—Osmyn Brewster, Foreman; John L. Andrews, Secretary: Lewis Jones, Pearl Martin, Thomas Resteaux, and Harum Merrill.

At 4 o'clock they proceeded to the college, examined the remains as they were laid out on a board, and the contents of the furnace, and then passed them into the hands of Drs. Winslow Lewis, Martin Gay, and J. B. S. Thatcher, for such further examination as can be made of them.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—Yesterday afternoon, a pair of pantaloons, marked on one of the pockets with the name of Professor Webster, were found at the Medical College, spotted with something red, but whether by blood or some acid, has not yet been determined by the examining physicians.—Spots of blood were also traced by Dr. Jackson from the "lecture room," through the "chemical apartment," down a flight of stairs, and into the water closet adjoining Professor Webster's private room. Dr. Jackson "tested" these spots, and gave it as his opinion that they were made by blood. It has also been ascertained that on Thursday afternoon, 22d ult., Dr. Parkman called to see Professor Webster at his residence in Cambridge, upon matters of business, but that Professor Webster