Communication.

[FOR THE OBSERVER.]

COUNTY OF KENT.

The declaration of the Sheriff of the successful Candidates for this County took place to-day; the state of the poll being—Cutter, 555; McPhelim, 515; DesBrisay, 455; Weldon, 453. Mr. DesBrisay demanded a Scrutiny, and Mr. Weldon protested against the return, on the ground of his voters being excluded from the poll at Kouchibouguac, knocked down, and beaten, when they tendered a vote in his favour, and intimidation used by the mob.—Mr. Cutter and Mr. McPhelim made a few observations.—Mr. Weldon spoke next. He said he was not surprised at the result, that he had seen, (he said,) at this Election, a Roman Catholic Priest, the Rev. Mr. McGurk, coming forward at the hustings addressing his congregation, had saying he had left *his reverence lying on the soft at the Mission-house in Kouchibouguacis*, and was prepared, *and would stake his mission to return his brother-in-law*, (Mr. McPhelim.) He (Mr. Weldon) regretted this, as it must necessarily tend to destroy that good feeling which had always prevailed in the County, where Roman Catholics and Protestants had joined together, and the question had never been asked of what creed the Candidates were, and at what altar they knelt. He regretted this, and feared the seeds of religious dissension had been sown by Mr. McGuirk on this occasion. Mr. McG. had a perfect right, as a Freeholder, to come, but he thought it unseemly in a clergyman to appear at the hustings making speeches; he believed this was the first occasion in the Province, and certainly the first in this County.

The Rev. Mr. McGuirk then came forward, and asked Mr. Weldon his reasons why he thought the Priests and clergy should not interfere in Elections; and a discussion arose with apparent good feeling between them, and Mr. McGuirk appeared to admit *that owing to the ignorance of his people he might be excused.*

Mr. DesBrisay next spoke, and said, two weeks had just elapsed since he had announced his intention of offering; he was surprised at polling so many. That the conduct of the Rev. Mr McGuirk was what it ought not to have been; that he (Mr. McG.) had, on the polling day, at the hustings, where they were then standing, used insulting and ungentlemanly language to him, and he really wondered how he (Mr. DesBrisay) had kept his temper; that his neighbors had been taken by the arm and brought up by the Priest to vote against him and for the Priest's brother-in-law; that the Priest had, on the polling day, ridden from place to place, and compelled people to vote against him. —[Mr. McGuirk here denied that he had done so.] —Mr. DesBrisay said, he had seen him go to men and lead them up to the poll, having just whispered to them, and they recorded their votes against him in favor of the Priest's favorite Candidate, and from which he inferred Mr. McGuirk had induced them to do so; that the Priest had told him he would ride the feet off two pair of horses to secure his brother-in- law's election; that persons who had voluntarily come forward and offered him their vote if he would offer, had, during the Election, avoided him; what reasons they had for so doing they best knew; that the Priest had denounced him from the altar in Kouchibouguacis chapel; [Mr. McGuirk did not deny this]—and that he might appear before them again, but not until they could be allowed to exercise their own free will, *and not be under the influence of a Priest*, and *till then*, farewell.

Mr. McGuirk said, that the Rev. Mr. Paquet had, in an underhanded manner, interfered in elections, and that he (Mr. McG.) had done it openly.

Mr. Weldon said, that the Rev. Mr. Paquet was too much of a gentleman to be guilty of such conduct, and he would show, by persons present, that in 1834, 1837 and 1842, Mr. Paquet had not interfered in any way, either for or against him. In 1846, the Rev. Mr. Paquet had expressed his opinion, that Mr. Dominique Robicheau, who was then a Candidate, was not an intelligent man, and if returned by the French, would do them no credit; that he interfered for neither of the two other Candidates at that election.

The Rev. Mr. McGuirk said he had been so informed.

Mr. Weldon said, before Mr. McGuirk made observations about Mr. Paquet, he ought to take care that his information was correct.

The people then left the Court House.

AN ELECTOR OF KENT.

County of Kent, June 24, 1850.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JULY 2, 1850.

LIGHT AHEAD!—In all the Railway projects hitherto submitted to the people of this Province, there has been wanting that necessary element to their being prosecuted to a successful issue,—a fair prospect of their proving remunerative to the Stockholders. Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts and the most expert calculations on the part of their advocates, no line has as yet been able to command the needful. The money would not come. And, indeed, it was a hard task to prove that a Railway from nowhere to nowhere, without passengers at either end, and but bears and wolves at the mid stations, could ever be made to earn enough to grease the wheels of the locomotives.

Accordingly, one project after another has been puffed up and blown into the air—those most interested in their advocacy having failed even to convince themselves of their feasibility—if we may judge from their speedy desertion of their premature bantlings. *Political* capital, however, may have been gained, which was perhaps all that was sought for.

In the plan which has been recently laid before the public in Halifax, by Mr. Morton, an American Engineer, we think we see signs of "a good time coming" for this Province. The plan is, that Nova Scotia should run a line from Halifax to Amherst, and New Brunswick from Amherst round the Bend to St. John, thence by a direct line to a point near Calais, to meet the American line coming this way from Bangor. The distance through Nova Scotia would be about 136 miles, and through New Brunswick about 200.

It may be safely calculated, that if this line were established, it would command a large majority of the passengers between Europe and America. The distance between Galway and Halifax, by a daily line of fast steamers, carrying passengers only, could be accomplished in six days, and were the passage money reduced to under £10, this line would take the passengers.

As the main trunk line, we think this would get the support of all parts of the Province. For the benefit of the North, a branch line might be run towards Miramichi. Passing from St. John through the Nerepis and Douglas Valley, a branch would easily connect Fredericton and the upper parts of the Province; or, the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway might form either a portion of the trunk line or a branch from it.

Here, then, is a Railway that will *pay*; and we venture to say, that the more its merits are examined into, the better it will look. But were is the capital to come from? Here is a line of 330 miles, requiring at least two millions of money!—If this line is fitted to become, as we verily believe, the great highway of nations between the old world and new, there will be no want of capital. Britain and America can always find capital for profitable investment.

We need not descant on the advantages this Province would derive from such a Railway. To speak it in few words—it would be the making of us. Let all, then, who are interested in the prosperity of the Province, bend on to this Railway.—Let us meet, discuss, and examine; and if it be found that all this is so, let each of us give our time, labour, and money to the work—resolved satisfied that every dollar we spend to a good purpose in such a cause, will directly or indirectly produce Ten.

Friday last being the anniversary of Her Majesty's Coronation, Royal Salutes were fired at noon by the troops in garrison, and from Her Majesty's Brig *Sappho*, which vessel was beautifully decorated with flags.

COMMERCE OF MONTREAL.—The number of arrivals at Montreal during the present year, up to the 14th June, is 380; number of tons 105,216. More this year than last, during the same period, by 52 vessels, 37,300 tons.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Semi-annual Examination of this Seminary took place last Saturday, and was conducted by His Honor Judge Parker, and John H. Gray, Esq., Members of the Board of Directors, with the occasional assistance of Robert Parker, Jun. Esq. Barrister, and Mr. William Dole, Student of Law. Indisposition, we regret to say, prevented the President of the Board, the Rev. Dr. William Gray, from attending and taking his usual active part in the proceedings. Necessary absence from the City deprived the Examiners also of the valuable assistance of the Rev. William Donald, who was lately appointed a Member of the Board.

The Examination commenced with the lowest or second of the Latin Classes, and went upwards in regular order to the highest or first. The Greek Classes followed, of which there are three; next the French, of which there are two; and last of all, in the language department, a Class in German Grammar. The examination of these Classes was grounded upon the following Books—Sonnenbart's New Latin Delectus, Eutropius, Cæsar, Virgil's Eclogues and Æneid, Horace's Satires, Greek Testament, Xenophon's Anabasis, Homer's Iliad, Perquet's First French Reading Book, Ahn's First French Book, and Le Bahn's German Grammar.

It affords us much pleasure to state that while all the Classes gave gratifying evidence of progress, the Greek Classes, and the highest of the Latin Classes, as well as the French and German Classes, distinguished themselves particularly by the ease with which they read, and the accuracy with which they translated and parsed.

The examination in Mathematics, which was based upon the 6th Book of Euclid's Elements, and also that in English Chronology, embracing the period which intervenes between the reigns of Henry VIII. and George I., gave also the highest satisfaction.

Various written Exercises were laid before the Examiners, consisting of Letters and Essays in English, and Translations from English into Latin Verse and Prose, which were retained for examination.

At the close, the Hon. Judge Parker, after expressing general satisfaction with the improvement manifested by the School, stated, that as it was necessary to examine the exercises before any award of Prizes could be made, the distribution would not take place till after the Holidays, which would now commence, and continue till Monday the fifth day of August next.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—Messrs. Crane, Hanington, Chapman and Bliss Botsford have been elected. The Hon. Mr. Hanington, it is stated, signified to the electors, that should they return him, he would forthwith resign his seat in the Government. Mr. R. K. Gilbert was only 14 votes less than Mr. Botsford, and we understand that he has demanded a scrutiny of the votes for Mr. B.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.—At the close of the poll, Messrs. Robinson, Thompson, Porter, and Fitzgerald, were the leading candidates. Mr. Boyd, who was only two votes below Mr. Fitzgerald, demanded a scrutiny.

KING'S COUNTY.—Three new members have been returned—Messrs. Matthew McLeod, George Ryan, and H. W. Purdy. The votes at the close of the poll stood as follows—M. McLeod 1164, G. Ryan 842, H. W. Purdy 752, S. Z. Earle 693, J. C. Vail 469, W. Pywell 323, C. J. Stuart 203, O. Barbarie 63.

SUNBURY.—Messrs. George Hayward and Wm. Scoullar have been returned for Sunbury County. The poll stood as follows—Hayward 266, Scoullar 255, Hatheway 202, Taylor 93.

RESTIGOUCHE.—The electors of this County have returned their old members, Hon. Mr. Montgomery, and Andrew Barberie, Esq., by a show of hands.

VICTORIA COUNTY.—The nomination of candidates was to take place yesterday. Polling on Saturday next.

The returns are yet to come from Northumberland, Gloucester, Queen's, Albert, and Victoria Counties.

Scrutinies have been demanded in several Counties, which it is not probable will all be decided before the writs are returnable on the 14th instant, and will therefore have to come before the House. Protests against the returns have also been recorded in several Counties.

WATER COMPANY.—At a General Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. John Water Company, held at the Office of the Globe Assurance Company, on the 26th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors, viz.:—John Duncan, Robert Jardine, Hon. John Robinson, Henry Chubb, William H. Street.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, on the 27th, Mr. Duncan was unanimously re-elected President.

GLOBE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Globe Assurance Company, at their office, yesterday, the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:—John Duncan, Henry Chubb, Thomas Vaughan, George L. Lovett, James Smith, Joseph Fairweather, Edward Lippesley, Esquires. —And at a meeting of the Directors, this day, John Duncan, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

☞ In the list of Corporation appointments published in last week's Observer, the name of JAMES ROBERTSON, *Fireward*, was accidentally omitted.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived at Halifax on Friday last, *in 36 hours.*

The following important documents relative to the negotiations for a reciprocal Free Trade between the United States and Canada, were received by the Chamber of Commerce of this city last week:

Government House, Fredericton, June 25, 1850.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of 18th May last, addressed to yourself, I am directed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to enclose for the information of the Chamber of Commerce a copy of a despatch from Earl Grey.

The Lieutenant Governor has also received, through his Excellency the Governor General, a copy of a despatch addressed to the latter by Sir Henry Bulwer, from which it appears that the petition of the Chamber of Commerce is, according to Sir Henry Bulwer's view, founded on a misapprehension of the matter to which it refers, inasmuch as he observes—

"The whole of the proceedings here have been relative "to a specific bill before Congress, with which I had only "incidental connexion; and with regard to negotiation, "there has been none at all between myself and the Secre-"tary of State, for the simple reason that he did not deem "himself justified in entering into such negotiations."

Sir Henry Bulwer adds his readiness to do all he can to promote the objects of the petitioners, provided he is not called on to take steps which might endanger his ultimate success.

The Lieutenant Governor trusts that the Chamber of Commerce at St. John will rest satisfied in the conviction that her Majesty's Government are prepared to do their utmost for the interests of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your ob'dt serv't,

R. T. PENNEFATHER.

R. JARDINE, Esquire.

(COPY.) *Downing Street, 7th June*, 1850.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 29th May, transmitting copies of representations which have been made to you by the Chamber of Commerce of St. John, and by your Executive Council, on the subject of the present commercial condition of New Brunswick.

I have to signify to you my approval of the terms in which you answered these communications, and to direct you to assure both the Chamber of Commerce and the members of your Executive Council that the commercial interests of New-Brunswick are an object of no less solicitude to Her Majesty's Government than those of the neighbouring Province, and that our attention is directed to the important purpose of effecting with the United States such an arrangement as may be calculated to give the greatest possible encouragement to the trade and industry of all the British Provinces, but that with a view to the accomplishment of this object it would be inexpedient in the present state of the negociations to enter into any public explanation of the intentions of Her Majesty's Government on particular questions which may arise in their progress.

I am, &c. GREY.

Lieut. Governor Sir E. HEAD, Bt.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED STATES.—By letters which have been received in this City from Washington, we are advised that Mr. Tiffany, the Canadian agent, has left Washington on his return to Toronto, and that there is no probability of the Bill for reciprocal free-trade with Canada being passed by Congress at its present Session.

At the same time, we are gratified to hear, that it is not at all unlikely a general bill for the reciprocal free trade between the United States and the whole of these North American Colonies will be introduced at the next Session of Congress, and that there is reasonable prospect of its being passed on fair and equitable terms.

We have very great satisfaction in stating, that the Hon. L. A. Wilmot, Attorney-General of the Province, and the Hon. Wm. Young, Speaker of the Assembly of Nova Scotia, while recently together in Washington, had frequent interviews with Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister, and with the leading Statesmen of the United States of all parties, and that they succeeded in making a most favourable impression upon all with whom they came in contact. At the request of Sir Henry, Messrs. Young and Wilmot prepared a very important memorandum with reference to the state of these Colonies, and the nature and character of the measures which would be most desirable in order to raise it from its present depression.

We believe ourselves fully justified in stating that the visit of the Attorney-General to Washington has done much towards producing a better state of feeling and more correct views than have hitherto existed there, with regard to our commercial position; and that the best effects may be expected to flow from the spirited and talented exertions the Attorney-General has there made on behalf of his native Province, for which he deserves the best thanks of his fellow-countrymen.—*Courier.*

INQUESTS.—An Inquest was held on the 24th instant, before the Coroner, on view of the body of Fritz Hazenavien. Verdict—"Death by the visitation of God." The deceased was a seaman on board the Prussian Brig Agnes, and died suddenly on Sunday evening.

On the 26th instant, an inquest was held on view of the body of Jabez Crowell. Verdict—"Accidentally drowned." He was son of Capt. Jabez Crowell, of Barrington, in the 16th year of his age, and came to his death by falling from the North Market Wharf.

DROWNED, on Thursday evening, from the brig *Sarah*, of North Shields, Mr. Joseph Bell, aged 21 years, Carpenter of that vessel. We understand he was a very respectable and deserving young man.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a serious accident happened to captain Moses Akerley, of the steamer *Madawaska*, on Tuesday. It appears that the Captain went into the paddles to clear a rope attached to a raft, which the steamer was towing, and while there, the paddles were set in motion, crushing him very severely between the side of the boat and the paddles. Although seriously, we are happy to say that he is not dangerously injured.—*New Brans.*

THE HARMONEONS.—We learn that this favourite band of Serenaders, are now performing at Bangor, Maine, on their way to this Province, and may be expected in this city in about a fortnight. The party now consists of Pike, (*Lubly Fun*) John Power, James Power, Lynch and Prendergast, and it is said that their performances generally have greatly improved since their last visit to St. John. We are sure we speak the public sentiment, when we say, that the old friends of the Harmoneons will give them a hearty welcome.—*Ib.*

The result of the Elections, as the different returns are received, is of the most astonishing character; a fixed determination seems apparent everywhere to oust the Coalition Government and its supporters. York has returned two new members, Carleton one, St. John four, and Kent two; and it is remarkable that out of the twelve members returned by York, Carleton and St. John, *ten* of them oppose the present Government. For the rejection of some of the old members, as *individuals*, we are sorry, but for our country we rejoice. We have had enough of a Coalition Government—the country is heartily sick of the nostrum.—*Fred. Amaranth.*

The *Amaranth* says.—"We regret extremely to learn that the Hon. J. W. Weldon, Speaker of the last House of Assembly, has lost his seat for Kent. Mr. Weldon will be very much missed; there is not another man in the Province who can fill the Speaker's Chair with the same ability."

THE STEAMER VICEROY.

We deeply regret to have to announce that the steamer Viceroy, from New York for Galway, went ashore on Shag Island, westward of Cape Sable, in the Bay of Fundy, on Monday evening, 24th inst., at half past 7 o'clock; she makes a good deal of water. The surveying steamer Columbia is alongside of her, rendering assistance. The Doctor of the Viceroy, and several passengers, have arrived at Halifax in the tender of the Columbia. The weather was exceedingly thick, and she narrowly escaped greater danger, having nearly struck a ledge, which might have dashed her into pieces and caused the death of all on board. To account for her running so far out of the usual track from New York to Halifax, notwithstanding the fog, it is alleged that her compasses must have been greatly out of order. Indeed it is stated, that on the passage from Galway, owing to the misguidance of the needle, she deviated at least 150 miles from the direct line, having run into Manchester Bay, and so prolonged the distance to that extent.

We are informed that the Pilot, Mr. Delaney, was deprived of the charge of the vessel from New York, and consequently, though he was on board at the time, is completely free of any connexion with her loss.—*Halifax Recorder, 29th June.*

JAMAICA.—The 7th instant was set apart as a day of fasting and humiliation, being the anniversary of the great earthquake, which destroyed the town of Port Royal in 1692.

A drought of extreme severity has been prevailing at Antigua for several months. Not since the year 1837 have the people and the stock throughout the island experienced such privations from the want of water as they are now suffering.

Nearly all the West India papers before us complain of the immense injury done the crop by the long and continued drought, and express a fear that it would effect the canes for next year's crop.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

A fire broke out at Quebec on the night of the 23d June, in the shop of Mr. Francis Milligan, Pianoforte manufacturer, and Mr. M. unfortunately perished in the flames.

On Thursday last, Mr. W. H. Cocken, a highly accomplished young gentleman, a native of Halifax, N. S., and a student of law with John Cadwalader, Esq., of Philadelphia, met a watery grave in the Delaware River. It appears that he was bathing with a friend, Mr. Charles Macalester, when overcome by fatigue or seized with cramp he cried out for help. His companion promptly swam to his assistance, and endeavoured by every means in his power to save him, but in vain.—*Post. Atlas, June* 24.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.

COTTON.—All below fair, declined ⅛ a ¼—market dull. Sales 25,000 bales, speculators took 4,000.

FLOUR dull at 22 a 24s. Corn receded 1s. a 1s. 6d—top prices 30 a 31.

From the Manufacturing Districts the accounts are still improving. Some of themills are about to resume full time.

On Tuesday in the Commons, Lord Ross moved that the House should resolve itself into Committee to consider the present mode of levying the duty on Home made spirits in Bond. The Chancellor of Exchequer resisted, and made the motion a Government question. A discussion ensued; the House divided, and the Government was thoroughly beaten, the Chancellor protesting against the resolution.

Sir G. Gray appeared at the bar of the House of Commons on the 10th inst., with her Majesty's answer to the address of the House relative to *Sunday labour at the Post-Office*, which the right hon. baronet read as follows:—

"I have received your address praying that the collection and delivery of letters may, in future, entirely cease on Sunday in all parts of the kingdom; and also that an enquiry may be made as to how far, without injury to the public service, the transmission of the mails on the Lord's day may be diminished or entirely suspended. And in compliance with your request, I have to inform you that I shall give directions accordingly."

Queen Victoria and royal family were at Osborne House, Isle of Wight. It is announced in the Cork Examiner, as on the authority of a gentleman officially connected with the government, that it is the intention of the Queen and Prince Albert to visit Cork on the 2d of August, for the purpose of witnessing the regatta.

Prince Albert, by his letter to the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, advising that the University should withhold all opposition to the inquiry proposed by the royal commission, has suspected himself to the hostility of the thorough supporters of the privileges of the Universities. Lord Brougham, as head of the London University, has written a letter to the Duke of Wellington, and in a speech in the House of Lords argues against the commission, &c. and finds fault with the course of the Prince, and in fact with his having accepted the chancellorship of the university, which he says places him in a false position, because connected with the Crown, and his duty to the University might place him in conflict with the Crown.

The number of persons receiving relief in the workhouses of Ireland, February 28, 1850, was [illegible] greater than there were receiving out-door relief at the same time, 14,166 persons.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION-HALL.—The construction of this dome, 200 feet in diameter, though of light sheet iron, will be no joke. We may remind the reader that it will be double the size of our St. Paul's dome, which is about 112 feet in diameter. The dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, is 139 feet in diameter, and that of the Pantheon 142 feet. The central hall will be a polygon of 16 sides, four of which will open into gardens reserved around it. Its main walls will be of brick, and about 60 feet high.—[Builder.

Lord John Russell recently presided at a great public meeting in London for improving the condition of the laboring classes. A building containing model lodgings for the poor is to be immediately erected,—large enough to accommodate twenty families, and 128 single women, at a cost of about £10,000. The charge is to be a shilling a week for each single person, or two shillings a room.

The health of London is unusually good—the deaths for the last week being but 726.

The ambassador from Nepaul brought presents from the King to Queen Victoria valued at a quarter of a million sterling. He was told that the presents could be admitted free of duty, but his luggage must be searched by the Custom House officers. He said, that rather than allow it, he would go back—and take the presents with him. This threat procured an order for the free admission of luggage and all!

A new bill to limit the sales of encumbered estates in Ireland, has been introduced and twice read in the House of Lords. The object of the bill is to exempt from sale all estates not mortgaged to a certain amount, and fixing the minimum.

Kossuth's children left Pesth, by steamer on the 26th ult., for Kutayen, in Asia Minor, where their parents are. They were accompanied to the quay by a crowd of persons, who bade them farewell in the most touching manner.

A Parisian, named Fabien, has just sent out to Hayti the mantle which the Emperor Soloque proposes wearing on the day of his coronation. It is of crimson velvet, shot with gold, and is richly ornamented with precious stones. The price of it is £2000.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., is appointed her Majesty's consul at Para, in Brazil.

Prince Albert has written and sent to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, an interesting essay on the "Sewerage of Towns," in which he proposes a plan to filter the contents of sewers at intervals.

Steps have been taken in Parliament to induce the Government to aid the emigration of orphan girls, inmates of work-houses, to Australia.

The stamp duties collected in the year 1849, in England, on bonds, mortgages, conveyances and other written instruments, amounted to £1,381,225.

Lord Normanby, the English Minister, attended the races on *Sunday*, at Versailles, in company with Louis Napoleon. It occasioned a good deal of dissatisfaction among the English residents.

The French manufacturers are making very great preparations for the Industrial Exhibition in London.

Pierre Leroux, in a recent speech in the French Assembly, excited general indignation, by speaking of Robespierre as "the illustrious."

It is stated that there are 1,300 ship carpenters out of employ in Liverpool.

Lieutenant Elliot, of the 99th Regiment, has discovered in the interior of Western Australia a race of cannibals who devour the bodies of friends and foes.

The population of Glamorganshire is increasing faster than any other county of England and Wales.

A census just taken in Switzerland shows the population to be 2,365,280.

A medical man at Southport has cured a colorcaux by applying chloroform to the eye.

A little boy died last week at Leeds after eating largely of uncooked rhubarb and sorrel.

A tea-drinking match took place at Seacombe last week and the woman who won the prize disposed of no fewer than nineteen cups.

At Dorchester, recently, a lady who had left an infant slumbering on its cot was alarmed by cries of distress, ran to its side, and discovered a rat eating one of its hands.

FRANCE.—The Committee appointed to consider the proposed great increase in the salary of the President have reported against the demand. It is said, however, that the leaders of the majority intend voting for the Bill, notwithstanding the decision of the Committee, a sharp contest is therefore expected. The Mountain are indignant at the proposal, as they look upon this as being only the first series of movements, having for their end the legalizing a perpetual Presidency, in the person of Louis Napoleon, who has effected to take great offence at the hesitation of the Committee.

In a recent tour throughout the Provinces, the President was everywhere well received. His speeches were somewhat remarkable for their appeals for popularity among the working classes. It appears that in framing the new Election law, the President made a great blunder. He never intended, it is said, that the proposed changes should extend to the election of President as well as representatives; but it is so, and it is only now that he sees his mistake. Another project of Law for bettering the Press by a Stamp duty, at present is engaging the attention of Government. M. THIERS left Paris to visit LOUIS PHILLIPPE in England. The ex-Minister arrived on Thursday and was well received by the diplomatists and statesmen of St. James. It is said that his visit has a deep political change in view, he had an interview with the President before leaving Paris. A union of the two Houses of the Bourbons is said to be the object of M. THIERS' visit to the ex-King at London. GIRARDIN has been elected to the Assembly from the lower Rhine by a large majority. In regard to the pending difficulty with England, a well informed Paris correspondent says it is expected every thing will be arranged before Monday next, in order that Lord PALMERSTON may be able to reply victoriously, by facts, to the threatened notion of Lord STANLEY. The *Globe* correspondents write that Lord NORMANBY's efforts to bring the Minister of Foreign Affairs to some positive decision had failed, although matters were and are still regarded as virtually arranged. General LAHITTE's party appears to be waiting for more favorable advices from Russia. It is stated, on French authority, that the Russian Government has addressed a political note to the English Cabinet repudiating the notion that British subjects resiing in Tuscany or Naples, during the late revolt have any just claim for the losses they incurred during those disturbances. The Petersburgh Cabinet completely identifies itself with the principle which have served as the basis of the conduc of the Cabinet of Vienna.

The ex-King is anxious that several of his ancient Ministers should assemble round him before his death, and that some questions of great political importance may be discussed in that council. It is said that he intends in his will to lay down to his family the course which he wishes them to pursue after his death. The French Legitimists say at his wish is in favor of a reconciliation with the elder branch of the Bourbons.

The streets of Paris are to be *macadamized*, and a beginning has been made on the Boulevards. One object of the change is to get rid of paving stone which are found to be very available weapons in the hands of revolutionists.

An epidemic bronchitis is said to be prevalent in Paris, which has fatally attacked many old persons. It is attended with more fever than influenza in general.

La[illegible] accounts from Rome state, that the Pope is wholly absorbed in religious ceremony, to the exclusion of all attention to his temporal government. The people are said to evince a very uneasy state of feeling, and nothing but the presence of foreign troops restrains a popular demonstration against the government.

RUSSIA.—The German journals contain rumours of a revolutionary agitation having been manifested in Petersburgh and Moscow, especially in the upper schools and among the students. The intelligence of it has been an imperial [illegible] commanding the natives of Poland [illegible] the high schools of the two Russian capitals [illegible] It was even reported that these [illegible] would be suppressed.

[illegible] at Paris [illegible]

THE NEPAULESE AMBASSADOR.—This distinguished individual, at present in England, attended the recent annual Spring Festival of the Scottish Hospital in London. He was attended by his two brothers and another member of his suite. On their arrival, the whole company rose to receive them—a compliment which appeared to be well understood. The visiters took their seats at a small side table on the right of the Chairman. Refreshments of various kinds were provided for them, but they did not, however, partake of any thing—not even of the iced water placed before them. Whenever the company stood up to respond to a toast, the strangers rose also, and gave evidence of feeling a strong interest in the scene. They listened with great attention to the singers engaged for the occasion. The object of their greatest attraction were the kilted boys, who under the direction of Angus Mackay, the Queen's piper, marched round the room several times during the evening, and performed several national pieces upon the bagpipes. The extraordinary noise produced by these instruments excited much attention amongst the natives of the 'far east,' and their surprise was heightened when the boys danced a reel to the music of the pipes, and gave the popular vocal sounds which generally accompany these national achievements. His Excellency Jung Bahadoor, who is also Prime Minister and Commander-in-chief of Nepaul, expressed himself much delighted with the entertainment, and upon his health being drank, returned thanks in Hindostance, the substance of which, as interpreted by Capt. Cavenah, was to the following effect:—He had long been desirous of making himself acquainted with England and her institutions,—he had many opportunities of observing the conduct of the British army in India, and he had found their officers were men of wisdom and valour. He expressed himself gratified with the attentions he had received since his arrival in England, and his short residence in London has been to him a source of the highest satisfaction. In reference to the present entertainment, his Excellency observed that he looked upon Scotchmen as men of the mountains, like himself, and therefore as peculiarly his friends. This speech was delivered with great ease and fluency, was received with loud applause, and the distinguished guest shortly after retired, making a graceful salaam, and shaking hands with all present as they passed round the room. The magnificent costumes worn by the Nepaulese were much admired, particularly the diamond head dress of the chief, which was of surpassing brilliancy. The last celebration was the 185th anniversary of the establishment of the Scottish Hospital in London.—*London paper.*

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Steamer Crescent City, arrived at New York last week, from Chagres. She brought $250,000 in gold dust in the hands of passengers. Total number of passengers one hundred and fifty-six.

The steamer Isthmus arrived at Panama on 16th June, having left San Francisco on 15th of May. She brought the mail, $300,000 in gold dust, and 134 passengers.

The steamer New World arrived at Panama on the 7th inst. and was to leave soon for San Francisco.

At Chagres there were constant heavy rains, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The Chagres river was high and rapid. The health of Chagres and Panama was good.

Another most destructive fire occurred in San Francisco on the morning of Saturday the 4th of May, which reduced full one third of the city to ashes. The loss is set down at over three millions of dollars! It is thought to be the work of an incendiary. A reward of $5000 has been offered for his apprehension. The fire broke out in the United States Hotel, Portsmouth square, and by the time people were out of bed, and in the streets, the flames had spread to the adjoining buildings on either side. There was but little air stirring, yet from the extremely combustible nature of the buildings the fire spread with considerable rapidity, before people had time to collect their scattered senses. The very heart of San Francisco is burnt out. Upon three several blocks but nine buildings are left standing. Not less than from 200 to 250 houses were destroyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The district of our city which was burnt down about ten days ago, is already partially built. Many vacancies are yet untouched; but a few days only will elapse until business is resumed through that portion of the city. Yesterday we saw several stores filling with goods on their former sites. The new board of city officers elected under the charter have commenced their labors. A determination is manifested, so far as action on their part can effect the object, to take all necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of such a fearful calamity as has visited us twice within five months.

Commercial and financial affairs, until the disastrous fire of the 4th, were prosperous. Business improved rapidly. Purchasers from the surrounding country were buying to a considerable extent, and staple articles found a ready sale. Flour has advanced in price, and remained firm, with an upward tendency. Money was declining from previous high rates of interest, and loans were offered where securities were undoubted, as low as 6 per cent. a month.

The lumber market was almost entirely inactive. A transaction in the cargo of the Susan Drew, just previous to the fire, averaged $40 per M., although the sales were generally considered an advance upon previous rates.

The occurrence of the fire completely suspended business operations one day, and checked them two or three days subsequently; and during the whole following week, with some exceptions, its depressing influence upon the market and business matters has been apparent.

Holders of money immediately claimed advanced rates of interest. Holders of real estate in business localities advanced their rents and valuation prices.

Lumber from yards advanced 100 per cent., and bricks and some other building materials in about the same proportion.

These advances have not been sustained. Capitalists have fallen from the rates of interest first claimed, the fire having curtailed their opportunities of investment upon securities before considered undoubted.

The report from the mining portions of the country, both north and south, continue to be of the most favorable nature. The general state of health at the placers is good.

A mass of gold and quartz, weighing fifty pounds, was taken from near Mariposa, and sold for $1600. Important discoveries have been made on the Mokelumne. From one hole three men took, in two days, $4000. Nearly every man is making an ounce per day.

More bullion is expected the coming six months, than has altogether been received since the commencement.

The Indians have committed depredations on the miners at the North Fork, some 20 miles above Auburn. Two of the miners were killed, and one wounded.

It is believed that white men are among them inciting them on. It is certain a German doctor has been leading them on in several of their attacks.

Nothing has been heard of the propeller Chesapeake. The Sarah Sands has not arrived. On the 15th, there had arrived at San Francisco in six days, 76 vessels with full cargoes for a market.

MARKETS, May 14.—Pilot bread, 14 a 16c; candles, sperm, 35 a 60; lumber, good, $80 a $100; flour, Chili, $7 50 a $8; nails, 10 a 11c; molasses, 95c a $1; mess pork, 28 a $33; hams, 18 a 26; lard 40 a 50c; butter 45 a 60; cheese, 75 a 80; rice, 10 a 11c; sugar, brown, 18 a 20c.

[From the Placer Times, May 6.]

SICKNESS IN CALIFORNIA.—The great mortality attending the immigration to this country, has given rise to painful anxiety on the part of friends at home. It cannot be denied that very many who braved the dangers of the sea and the hardships of the plains, and fondly thought all perils past, when they reached this El Dorado, have found graves where they hoped to reap fortune and fame. As the season is again approaching, when disease, which has given us a large share of its visit during past years, may be well for us to view the influences which have been at work to carry goods to so many distant ports.

The principal immigration from the States the last season was by Cape Horn and the Plains—Dysentery is very prevalent among those who land from long voyages in the heat of summer, even in the most healthy places, and very few escaped an attack from it who landed at San Francisco last summer. Passengers by some ships suffered more severely than others, and those who remained a few weeks on the coast before they encountered the extreme heat of the inland places, had little difficulty in recovering. Some companies that went directly to the mines lost nearly half of their number. Another source of disease was common to those who came by both of the routes named—the want of a proper supply of fresh vegetable food.—A few ships were well supplied, and one, in which the writer was a passenger, lost but two out of nearly one hundred passengers, and those died from the effects of dysentery contracted soon after landing; they both came directly into the interior from the vessel. Few ships had well marked cases of scurvy, but the system was in that morbid state bordering on it, and a few weeks spent at the mines, without vegetables, rapidly developed the disease; the very existence of land scurvy was unsuspected by many who were laboring under its fatal effects. In the mean time, the malaria of the valley lent its aid to complicate the difficulties and ensure the fatal termination. After vainly waiting till means were exhausted, they gathered into the larger towns, where, from the want of proper attentions and comforts, indulgence in over-eating and improper food, they were placed where philanthropy and science were impotent to avert the sad catastrophe—scorbutic dysentery, or confirmed diarrhœa, closed the scene. Now, these are causes that for the most part need not exist. The public are better informed of their dangers, and the country is better supplied with the necessaries for health.

There are few countries that enjoy a finer climate or more healthy than ours at this season of the year; yet it is contrary to the nature of things that a valley saturated with water, as this is during a part of the year, and thoroughly heated and dried at another, should enjoy an immunity from epidemic fevers; but I think all will concur with me who were here last summer and fall, in saying that they were of a mild form. Other and unnecessary complications of causes there were that has given so mournful a list of fallen among the pioneers of our proud State.

[From the Pacific News, May 4.]

THE ASIATIC TRADE.—Already do we hear of enterprising shippers intending the establishment of steamers between this port and Canton, via Honolulu; and not less than six large vessels are expected daily in our harbour, freighted with the rich manufactures of the Celestial world. The rapid sales and high prices which consignees meet with on the part of purchasers for these rich fabrics, will undoubtedly induce other capitalists to enter largely into the trade, and, so far as we can see, with but little risk.

Not less than one hundred thousand dollars have been expended by persons in this City, within the last two or three weeks, for presents to friends on the Atlantic borders, who, before they arrived here would never have dreamt of buying such costly articles of furniture or apparel. As our population increases and the resources of the country are developed; as our people shall cease to be nomad in their habits—the wealth concentrating here will be sufficient to carry on profitably and successfully a trade with Canton and other Asiatic ports, that shall put to blush the operations heretofore carried on by the East India Company. This trade must concentrate here, to be radiated hence through the channels of trade to the great marts of the Eastern world.

To secure this trade the more effectually, and to find a permanent outlet for it through our own domains, our merchants and capitalists should at once co-operate with those gentlemen, who, in the Western and Eastern States, are advocating so warmly and patriotically the practicability and necessity of a great chain of road over which this trade may flow, supplying not only our own cities and towns, but the depots of the European continent. A public expression in this quarter from our mercantile class would have a desirable effect and influence on those who now doubt the practicability, although admitting the necessity, of building a railroad, such as is contemplated by our brethren on the Atlantic side.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.—A STATE CONSTITUTION FORMED—SLAVERY FOREVER PROHIBITED.—*St. Louis, June* 25.—The following has just been received from Santa Fe:—

The Convention of Delegates called has been held here. They have formed and promulgated a Constitution for the government of New-Mexico.

The Convention assembled on the 15th inst., and the session lasted eight or nine days, in which a Constitution was formed, which would go into operation about the first of July.

The boundaries of the state were defined, *and slavery prohibited.*

The Constitution was adopted on the 25th of May. In fifteen days afterwards, an election was to take place for the election of members of the state legislature.

Two Senators and Representatives in Congress would soon be elected, and efforts would also be made to procure them acceptance at Washington.

OREGON, April 18.—The prospects for crops are fine. Further explorations of the South Pass show its practicability and superiority to the North entrance to the Columbia River. Indian difficulties are apprehended.

SANDWICH ISLANDS, April 13.—On the 10th, the Legislature commenced its sessions. The King's speech is a fair production, making several important recommendations. The commerce of the