The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, APRIL 20, 1852.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

The Steamer *America*, from Liverpool, with dates to 3rd inst., arrived at Halifax at half-past three o'clock on Thursday morning, with 65 passengers (18 for Halifax); among them were Mr. and Mrs. Waugh, and Mr. Adams, of this City.

Cotton in Liverpool had declined about 1-8th penny—sales of the week 30,750 bales.

The market for Breadstuffs was again much depressed.

Freights are rather higher, and passengers pay extreme rates, in some cases as high as £5 in the steerage.

Money continued abundant as ever in London, and discounts easy, although rates were not reduced by the Bank of England.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Secretary Walpole had introduced the new Militia Bill; its provisions aim at raising a force 80,000 strong—50,000 the first year by voluntary enlistment—term of service five years—bounty £4 to £5 either in one payment, or by monthly instalments—time of warning and discipline 21 days each year, but power given in case of emergency to increase it to 7 weeks or reduce it to three days—estimated yearly expense £250,000.—Lord Palmerston supported the measure.—Lord John Russell did not oppose, but expressed his objections to some of its provisions.—Mr. Hume protested against numerous armaments when they were by no means needed.—Mr. Cobden ridiculed the idea of an invasion, and complained of expenditure being incurred to provide against an imaginary evil. The Bill was read a first time.

In the House of Lords on 2d, Lord Derby intimated that it was not intended to interfere with the Maynooth grant.

Mr. D'Israeli in the House of Commons, in answer to Lord John Russell, stated that Parliament would be dissolved as soon as the necessary measures for the safety and service of the country were passed, and that the sense of the new Parliament would be taken upon the policy of the present Government, during the current year.

AUSTRIAN REFUGEES.—Mr. M. Milnes moved a resolution expressing the disapprobation of the house at the menace of Austria that she would subject British travellers to inconvenience and annoyance, in consequence of the refusal of the British government to expel foreign refugees. He read, from the correspondence, the demands made by Prince Schwartzenberg, the replies of Lord Palmerston and Lord Granville, and the subsequent threat of the Austrian government to retaliate on British subjects travelling in Austria for the refusal of the government of England to comply with those demands. He commented on the more recent despatch to Lord Malmesbury, in which it was evident the Austrian government regarded the accession of Lord Derby to power as indicative of a change in our foreign policy; and to this cause he attributed the withholding of satisfaction by Austria for outrages like that perpetrated on Mr. Mether. The demand to surrender refugees without trial or proof of any offence committed could not be supported by any law that ever existed in England, and any attempt to stretch the law of nations to that extent would bring destruction on the ministry who made it.

Lord D. Stuart seconded the motion.

Mr. Secretary Walpole urged, as a reason for not pressing the motion, the difficulties it might interpose to the maintenance of our present relations with friendly states. As a more conciliatory tone prevailed, and more amicable relations existed, it would be most inexpedient, by an abstract resolution, to provoke any feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of those governments. It was not the accession of Lord Derby to power at which Prince Schwartzenberg expressed satisfaction, but the policy of non-interference which that noble earl declared he would follow.

Mr. Anstey denounced, in strong terms, the demands made by the continental governments for the extradition of refugees.

Viscount Palmerston admitted that the statement of the Home Secretary was satisfactory as far as the intentions of Government went, but denied that he had laid any ground for negativing the motion. The granting of passports in 1848 by the British consuls and agents to persons who, having been mixed up in the troubles to which their country had been exposed, were endeavouring to withdraw themselves, was not only defensible as a matter of charity to the individuals, but of safety to the states to which they belonged. The British and French consuls had, by granting such passports, enabled 2,000 persons to quit Rome, who must, had they remained, have occasioned further disturbance or subsisted on charity. After adverting humorously to what he called the "Arcadian dialogue" between Prince Schwartzenberg and Lord Malmesbury, and questioning the right of Austria to the title of "our oldest ally," as given to her by the present Foreign Secretary, the noble lord said that, though the Home Secretary's explanation was not satisfactory as to the intentions of the foreign government, he was willing to accept his statement beyond his words; and believing that, as we now had a government in amicable relations with the Austrian minister, security would be afforded to British subjects in that country, he would suggest the preferability of passing to the previous question.

After several other members had addressed the house, the motion was withdrawn.

The Protectionist party had held a great meeting at Liverpool, at which Mr. Forbes McKenzie, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and Mr. Charles Turner, the Tory candidates for Liverpool, attended and gave an account of their political faith. Mr. McKenzie's speech was remarkable, from the fact that it contained the announcement that Lord Derby's Government would not seek to reverse the commercial policy of Sir Robert Peel, but merely to modify and amend it, so as to afford relief to the agricultural and shipping interests, which the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws had generally depressed.

Sir Thomas Birch had issued his farewell address to the electors of Liverpool. The Reform and Free Trade party had nominated Mr. Joseph C. Ewart in his stead.

Sir James Graham had delivered a remarkable speech to the electors of Carlisle, in the course of which he advocated an extension of the suffrage, extolled Free Trade, but was not prepared to support Vote by Ballot.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.—The Queen held a drawing-room (the first this season, on Thursday afternoon in St. James' Palace. Her Majesty wore a train of white poplin, embroidered with small wreaths of the rose, thistle and shamrock, in colours, trimmed with fringe to correspond, and gold blonde. The petticoat was of white satin, covered with tulle, and trimmed with gold blonde. Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of feathers and a wreath of red roses, ornamented with diamonds. The *debut* of her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, at the drawing-room, excited much attention. Her Royal Highness's beautiful costume was universally admired for the taste displayed in its richness and youthful elegance. It was as follows:—Costume de cour, composed of a train of rich white moire antique, lined with white glace silk, superbly trimmed with white bugles, bugle guipure, and bouquets of white roses du Japon; corsage to correspond, with bugle trimmings; skirts of white tulle over white glace, most elegantly embroidered with white bugles, and trimmed with bouquets of white roses du Japon. Coiffure of ostrich feathers, lappets, and diamonds.

The Duke of Wellington, it is stated in London, is about to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief, to be succeeded by the Duke of Cambridge.

The Duke of Norfolk has had an apoplectic fit and his life is despaired of. His son and heir, the member for Limerick, continues seriously ill.

The marriage of Earl Grosvenor, M. P. for Chester, with the lovely Lady Constance, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, is fixed for April 28. Great preparations are being made at Chester to celebrate the event.

COL. FREMONT IN ENGLAND.—This gentleman, the first of Californian millonaries, has reached Liverpool in the last steamer from the United States, after a tempestuous voyage. The object of Col. Freemont's visit is to set at rest the vexed question of his own title as freeholder of the Mariposa estate, and to adjust the leases of the various companies formed here for the purpose of working the mines. The colonel, we believe, has engaged for his family an extensive suite of apartments at the Clarendon Hotel; and, looking at his past history and sudden acquisition of enormous wealth, he may justly be regarded as one of the "lions" of the day.—*Liverpool Observer.*

GOLD-DIGGERS AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Some Cornish men, fresh from the California diggings, found their way to the Bank of England, last week, and having intimated their desire to sell gold dust, ripped open their coats, waistcoats, linings, flaps, lappels, and cuffs, and disengaged their hidden treasure, which, when melted into a solid ingot, was found to be worth £1,700, which sum they received in cash, and departed.

The reports from the Australian gold mines are still very encouraging and wonderful. Melbourne agricultural laborers refuse to engage at a yearly salary of £65. They will not hire themselves for a longer period than one week, and at 35s. per week. The government commissioners had made their report on the extent and capabilities of the mines, and they record their unanimous opinion that the mines could offer highly remunerative employment to at least 100,000 persons, or nearly four times the number at present engaged in the works.

A pension of £300 a year reverts to the Civil List by the death of Thomas Moore, the bard of Ireland.

The lately launched Cunard steamer Arabia, purchased by the West India Mail Company to supply the place of the unfortunate Amazon, is now named the La Plata. The purchase money was £115,000.

THE PACIFIC STEAMER LIMA.—The Lima, Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s vessel, made the voyage between Liverpool and Valparaiso in 41 days steaming time. Her average rate of speed is 12 1-2 knots an hour.

THE MOORE TESTIMONIAL.—A numerous and highly influential meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Thos. Moore was held in the library at Charlemont-house Rutland-square, Dublin, for the purpose of adopting means to secure the erection of a testimonial which would in some degree evince the national admiration of the genius and worth of the departed. The following is the principle resolution passed by the meeting:—"That a committee of nobleman and gentlemen be named as the general committee of management of the Moore Testimonial, and that when sufficient funds shall have been obtained, they be empowered to propose the form and site of the testimonial in Dublin, and submit such proposition to a meeting of the subscribers, to be duly convened by advertisement for that purpose."

A bridge is to be erected across the Slaney, at Wexford, to cost £14,000; and the trustees offer £100 premium for the best plan.

The Lord-Lieutenant gave a concert on Monday night to about 500 of the nobility and gentry. The company assembled at ten o'clock, in St. Patrick's Hall, which was tastefully arranged for the occasion.

The tide of Emigration (says the *Tralee Chronicle*) from every part of the country continues unabated—or rather has set in with unabated force. Troops of comfortable farmers, with their wives, children, and household furniture, have passed through our streets this week, to take shipping from the Samphires.

FATAL SHIPWRECK.—On the morning of the 23rd instant the ship Emma, of London, 450 tons register, from Honduras to Queenstown for orders, with a valuable cargo of mahogany, logwood, &c., struck on a sunken rock a little to the east of Fileareel Bay, Dunworley, and instantly became a total wreck, when, melancholy to relate, 15 out of the 18 hands on board met with watery graves.

Austria is paying especial attention to her navy. On the recent royal visit to Trieste, the Austrian squadron, consisting of fifteen vessels, was reviewed by the young Emperor. A letter from Trieste states that, in addition to five steamers now building for Austrian Lloyd's in England, the Australia, 400 horse power, has been purchased. Three screw steamers are on the stocks. The steam fleet will shortly amount to forty-three vessels, all of which could be made serviceable in case of war.

Great prosperity prevails at this moment in Denmark. Agriculture and commerce are progressing satisfactorily, the population increases, the towns are yearly more populous, and every thing points to improvement. In ship-building great activity prevails. One wharf in Aabenraa is building the largest merchant vessel yet seen in Denmark, of about 1,000 tons burden. Its keel measures 190 feet. It will be of the clipper build.

The Comtesse du Cayla has just died in Paris, aged 70. This lady, who was remarkable for her beauty, it may be recollected, enjoyed considerable influence during the reign of Louis XVIII.

The railway in Egypt was progressing most satisfactorily in two places, and the superintending engineers had expressed themselves satisfied with the manner in which the Arabs were working.

The Shah of Persia has brought over to Teheran, some time since, a certain number of Austrian officers of every arm, to aid in the re-organization of the Persian army. A letter from one of these officers, received at Vienna, gives some curious particulars relative to the person of the reigning Shah. He is 22 years of age, and is one of the handsomest men in his empire. His great-grandfather, who had 300 wives, has had a mass of children, who, in their turn, have left a numerous progeny, so that it is now calculated that the imperial family consists of at least 10,000 individuals.—*Independance Belge.*

FRANCE.

The great bodies of the state met for the first time on Monday, at the Tuileries, amidst military and official pomp. At one o'clock the President read his speech: it bore upon two important points—peace abroad and progress at home. The following passages were received with enthusiastic cheers:—

"If peace is secured in France, it is not less so abroad. Foreign powers respect our independence; and we have the greatest interest to preserve with them the most friendly relations. As long as the honour of France is not compromised, the duty of government is to avoid carefully all causes of perturbation in Europe, and to lend all its efforts towards internal improvement.

"On seeing me restore the empire's institutions and *souvenirs*, it has been often repeated that I wished to re-establish the empire itself. If such had been my constant pre-occupation, this transformation would long since have taken place. Neither the means nor the occasions have failed me."

The President then said that on the 10th December, 1848, on the 31st June, 1849, and lastly, on the 2nd of last December, the people would not have refused him a pompous title if he had asked it. He continued:—

"I am still resolved to-day, as I was before, to do everything for France—nothing for myself. I will not accept of modifications of the present state of things, unless compelled to it by evident necessity. From whence can this proceed? Solely from the conduct of the parties. If they submit, nothing will be altered; but if, by their secret proceedings, they would strive to undermine the basis of my government, then, but only then, it might be reasonable to demand from the people, in the name of the peace of France, a new title that would irrevocably fix on my head the power which it has invested in me."

"Let us keep the republic: it menaces nobody, it reassures every one."

The three Democratic deputies—MM. Cavaignac, Carnot, and Henon, who did not answer to their names on being called upon, have written to say that they could not take the oath required. They are considered to have resigned.

The opening of the French parliament is thus described by the Paris correspondents of the London papers:—"The doors were opened at eleven o'clock; but long before that hour a vast multitude of persons had assembled in the Place du Carrousel and the neighbourhood of the Tuileries, to witness the arrivals. The members of the various bodies of the state began to arrive about half-past eleven, their carriages entering by two breaches made in the iron railing which hems in the court of honour of the Tuileries. Some idea of the wealth which must have been represented by the persons assembled during the ceremony inside, may be conceived by the fact that, before one o'clock, the carriages drawn up in the court occupied ten lines at each side of the grand entrance, each line containing twenty carriages. Before twelve o'clock, the seats reserved for strangers were all filled, and by that hour nearly all the persons composing the great bodies of the state had arrived. Amongst the earliest arrivals was M. Granier de Cassagnac, wearing the uniform of the legislative body. The next dozen members that arrived were in coloured clothes, so that it then became apparent that the members of the legislative body provided with uniforms would be in a great minority. And this turned out to be the case; not more, perhaps, than 60 or 70 out of the whole 261 composing the legislative body wore the dress mentioned in the regulations. The senators, as became their superior position in the state, were more reserved in deportment than their lively brethren of the lower house, and, so far as the article of dress, with them there was nothing deficient. The profusion of gold embroidery on their collars, cuffs, breasts, and pocket flaps, was imposing. I should have said that the embroidery on the coats of the deputies was of a mixed kind, alternately gold and silver; the senators, deep gold. The diplomatic corps was exceedingly numerous, presenting a perfect blaze of orders, stars, ribbons, and embroidery. The simple dress of the Pope's nuncio presented a striking contrast to the brilliant appearance of the Marquis de Valdegamas, the ambassador of Spain, M. Mavrocordato (Greece), Chevalier de Collegno (Sardinia), Baron Fagel (Holland), Prince Poniatowsky (Tuscany), Lord Cowley (England), who sat next the nuncio, M. Rives (United States), &c. The raised gallery was filled with ladies."

On Tuesday the *Corps Legislatif* met in the Palais Bourbon, and held a sitting in the hall devoted to their deliberations, which commenced at two o'clock. M. Billault, the president of the chamber, addressed the assembly. A document was, however, communicated by him, which produced a much greater sensation than his address. This was the letter written by General Cavaignac and MM. Carnot and Henon to refuse the oath. It is as follows:—

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT,—The electors of Paris and Lyons came to seek us in retirement or in exile. We thank them for having thought that our names would of themselves protest against the destruction of public liberties, and the rigours of arbitrary rule. But we do not admit that they wished to send us to sit in a legislative body whose powers do not extend to repairing the violations of right. We condemn the immoral doctrine of mental reservation (*reticences et arrieres pensees*), and we refuse the oath required upon entering the *Corps Legislatif*. We beg you, M. le President, to be good enough to make this declaration known to the assembly.—Paris, 29th March, 1852.

CAVAIGNAC.
CARNOT.
HENON.

Murmurs were excited in the chamber by the bold terms in which the proceedings of the government were characterised.

A number of decrees were issued on Sunday. No subject has escaped the activity of ministers:—railroads, benefit societies, and burial clubs; the *Code Napoleon* and the state of merchant seamen; the embellishment of Paris and the decentralisation of provincial government; the sinking fund and the presbyterian synod; registries for servants and the chapter of the Cathedral of St. Denis; electric telegraphs in France and marriages in the Society Islands, are heaped together like the incidents in a pantomime, as if the chief object of the executive power was to convince the nation that legislation on every subject can be far more satisfactorily, as well as summarily performed, without the cumbrous intervention of a representative legislature.

We are told by the first and most important of these decrees, that from and after the 27th of March the rule of martial law is at an end; that no arrests or prosecutions are henceforward to take place, except in conformity with the laws; that the exceptional tribunals still sitting with summary jurisdiction in many departments are to be broken up, and that the administration of justice will not continue to be intrusted to field officers in the army. But the termination of martial law brings no relief to its innumerable victims. Men accused of no crime, and amenable to no law, are still banished from their native soil. A net-work of police agents, armed with discretionary powers over public liberty, is spread over the country. The law itself, as it is now understood, secures no protection; and, while the government proclaims the cessation of its extra legal authority, thousands of untried exiles are on their way to the penal settlements of Africa, or the pestiferous swamps of Cayenne. For all purposes to which a reason of state can be assigned, the government will continue to be as absolute and as arbitrary as it has been for the last four months, and it will be well if even property is secure from its cupidity or its resentment.

Another decree provides that the funds taken from the confiscated property of the Orleans family, and appropriated to certain purposes by the decree of the 22nd of January, are now to be provided by the sale of woods belonging to the public domain, to the value of 35 millions of francs. The clergy and the other parties in whose favour this appropriation had been made have loudly expressed their repugnance to accept property derived from the spoliation of the family of their late sovereign. But, though the confiscation itself is maintained and executed, the funds promised to the public bodies out of it are to be supplied by the state from its general resources. This change is, however, more apparent than real, if the state receives and retains an equivalent sum from the proceeds of the Orleans property; and the estates of Neuilly, Monceaux, and Lamballe are already announced for sale under the decree confiscation.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, ordering the construction of an edifice on the system of the Crystal Palace, in the great square of the Champs Elysees, destined to receive the National Exhibition, and capable of serving for public ceremonies and civil and military fetes.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.
FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

[*By Telegraph to the News Room.*]

The steamship *Arctic* arrived at New York on Sunday morning, at 6 o'clock, with dates from Liverpool to the 7th inst.

Accounts from Australia represent gold as still very abundant.

The war steamer *Birkenhead* has been totally lost at Simons' Bay, Cape of Good Hope, together with four hundred and fifty lives!

The following Military Officers embarked in the Birkenhead for the Cape. In the absence of particulars their fate is of course unknown:—Lieut. Col. Seaton, 74th Regt.; Capt. Wright, 91st Regt.; Lieuts. Robinson, Davies, Booth, and Ensign Lucas, 73rd Regt.; Ensign Metford, 6th Regt.

The steamer *Atlantic* sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday, with 120 passengers.

LOSS OF THE KATE.—The ship Kate, Captain Mellin, which sailed from this port on the 3d inst. for Liverpool, was abandoned on the 7th, on George's Bank, waterlogged. The crew have arrived in Boston. The Kate was owned by Messrs. Kirk & Worrall.

FREDERICTON, Monday evening, April 19.—The ice started to-day, and moved down about thirty feet. It is supposed it will start again to-night. Weather very mild. Steamers will likely get up the last of the week.

WOODSTOCK, April 19.—Ice breaking up and water rising very fast

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor leaves here on a visit to England, about the 1st of May.—*Fred. Reporter*, 16th.

The Members of the new Common Council were sworn into office this day, at noon. The election of Mayor for the ensuing year will take place on the first Tuesday in May.

We have received the prospectus of a "*Nova Scotia Industrial Exhibition*," to be held at Halifax in the autumn of 1853.

Articles from the Sister Provinces, as well as those from the United States are to be admissible; but are not to be permitted to compete for prizes with the productions of Nova Scotia.

Colonel Love, who was formerly for several years stationed in this Province, has been promoted to the rank of Major-General, and appointed by Her Majesty to the command of the Island of Jersey. The inhabitants of Carmarthen wished to retain the services of the gallant officer in that command, and memorialised the Government to that effect.

Last evening, the members of No. 5, Volunteer Fire Company, had a torch light procession in honour of one of their members, who has just returned from Europe with his bride.—*N. Bruns.*

Census of Nova Scotia.—According to the census of Nova Scotia, taken last year, the population of the Province was 277,005, (including Cape Breton, 55,120,)—showing an increase of 75,782 since 1838.

Counties	*Popul.* 1838.	*Popul.* 1851.	*Increase.*
Halifax,	28,570	40,000	11,430
Lunenburg,	12,058	15,395	4,337
Queen's,	5,798	7,256	1,458
Shelburne,	6,801	10,622	3,821
Yarmouth,	9,189	13,142	3,952
Digby,	9,260	12,242	2,992
Annapolis,	11,989	14,286	2,297
King's,	11,596	14,138	2,542
Hants,	11,390	14,330	2,931
Cumberland,	9,685	11,339	4,654
Colchester,	11,225	15,469	4,244
Pictou,	21,449	25,693	4,145
Sydney,	10,436	13,467	3,029
Guysboro',	7,447	10,838	3,391
Richmond,	7,957	10,381	2,714
Inverness,	13,652	16,917	3,275
Cape Breton,	14,111	18,000	13,469
Victoria,	—	9,580	
	201,223	277,005	75,782

The annual election for Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Luke's Church, Portland, took place last week, as follows:—

Church Wardens—James Flewelling and S. L. Tilley, Esquires. *Vestrymen*—Hon. Chas. Simonds, and Messrs. J. G. Tobin, Robert Sweet, David Tapley, Michael Fisher, Wm. Kilpatrick, Francis Ruddock, Thos. Ruddock, H. G. Simonds, Wm. Lawton, R. Scoles, and C. Doney.

OCEAN POSTAGE.—According to an official statement lately published, it appears that the total amount of letter postage, collected on mails transported between the United States and England by the Cunard line, under the Postal treaty, to March 3, 1852, in 283 trips, was $1,736,613; of which the United States Government received five-twenty-fourths, amounting to $361,794, and the British Government $1,374,819.

The amount received by the Collins line, in 84 trips, was $374,377, of which the American portion was $336,670; of which the British Government received under the Postal treaty three-twenty-fourths, amounting to $46,667. The United States has received in addition for newspaper postage to Dec. 3, 1851, $46,850, and for closed mails $78,501, making a total of $813,000.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CO.—This Company is now organizing in this city, with a capital of £100,000; and the Engineer, P. N. Gisborne, late General Superintendent of the Eastern lines of telegraph in the British Provinces, who surveyed the route last year, will leave in a few days for Europe, to make contracts for the submarine wire. This projected line of telegraph completed, New York will be brought within five days of London. It is yet undecided whether to run the line to Cape North, at the Northern extremity of Nova Scotia, or to Prince Edward Island. Should the former route be chosen, but forty-eight miles of submarine wire will be required; if the later, one hundred and thirty; but the adoption of this will reduce the distance three hundred miles, and the line will pass through a thickly populated country, from which considerable local support will be derived. The Company is guaranteed the exclusive right to telegraph across Newfoundland for thirty years, and is granted a bonus of thirty square miles of land and $30,000. It is expected that the whole will be completed and in operation in six months from the present time.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The London Times republishes from the New York Courier a late article on the proposed American Japan expedition, with remarks, in the course of which it says—"it would seem the time of civilized exclusion from Japan is at hand, although happily we are not in this instance to be the executioners. The expedition is to be undertaken by the United States. If carried out in a spirit of humanity and sound policy, without unnecessary waste of life and under the full impression that the agents of the government, and not the great mass of the population are in fault, Com. Perry will be backed with the sympathies of all European nations." The remarks of the Times conclude as follows:—

"Enough has been said to show that public opinion in England will run in favor of the expedition that is about to sail from New York. It should not, however, be forgotten that both humanity and policy recommend moderation in the midst of success. Wiser maxims than of old are now beginning to prevail among civilized nations; mere territorial acquisitions are known to yield but slender gains. If only we can establish a free commercial intercourse with Asiatic nations, conquests must be regarded as mere burdens. We can have little doubt that the United States' expedition against Japan will prove the counterpart of our own late operations in China. May Commodore Perry and his forces meet with the like success, and use it to as good purpose."

KOSSUTH'S RETURN TO ENGLAND.—We mentioned the other day, from a private source of information, that the friends of Kossuth have taken a house for him in Kensington, and that he expected to take possession of it on the 1st of May. It was his intention, with about forty of his countrymen, to reside temporarily in Belgium, and there quietly to watch the progress of events in Europe. The sole reason why Kossuth would have preferred Belgium to England was the greater economy which was practicable in the former country. The altered state of affairs in France has, however, satisfied the illustrious Hungarian that the Belgian government would not sanction his residence in Belgium at present; and, therefore, he has fixed on England as the place of his residence for a season. His course of procedure, we learn from one of his most intimate friends, will be to assume a passive attitude for the present, in the assured belief that events are rapidly hurrying onwards to a great crisis both in Germany and Italy. Then will be the time for Hungary's redemption—towards which consummation he expects no considerable aid from the 40,000 muskets which the Americans have furnished him with. But better still—he has assurances, about which there can be no mistake, that though the United States have not formally promised to interfere on behalf of the Magyars, in any future struggle in which they may engage with Austria, yet that America will interfere, should Russia, or any other despotic power, come to the aid of Austria, with a view of putting down the Magyars.—[London Advertiser.

A NEW PEN.—The Gutta Percha Pen is the name of a new article just introduced. They are a composition of gutta percha and metal, are durable, and will not corrode. Those who have used them think them superior to any other pen, and they are commended as not requiring to be wiped after being used. The gutta percha and metal are imported, and they are now manufactured in this country.—*New York Mirror.*

Kossuth arrived at Washington on the 13th inst. from his Southern tour. He was coolly received at Charleston, and throughout South Carolina.

The Panama Railroad across the Isthmus is nearly finished; trains pass over it daily; this is an important improvement, and will be hailed with joy by thousands.

Whitney's great Railroad to the Pacific, has at last obtained a grant of land in aid of the work.

The receipts of gold at the mint in Philadelphia since January have been $11,000,000.

Two California ticket swindlers have been arrested in New York and held to bail.

The Astor Library in New York has a fund of $400,000; a splendid library building has been erected, and 60,000 volumes purchased for it. This is the gift of the late John Jacob Astor.

A great freshet occurred at San Antonio, Texas, recently, by which several lives were lost.

A disease resembling cholera had appeared near Huntsville, Alabama, and proved very fatal. It broke out among a gang of negroes in Georgia.

Two cholera deaths occurred at New-Orleans during the week ending 3d inst.

NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—The subscriptions to this project are just beginning. About $30,000 have been subscribed, but $200,000 are required before they can start upon their legs. There is considerable apathy around town, and much opposition to the project is manifested.—*New York Herald.*

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that during March last, between 3,100 and 3,200 persons—generally farmers—shipped at that point for California—mostly without any intention of returning.

NEW YORK, April 13.—*The Passage by the Legislature* of a general bill incorporating ocean steamers, leaves no impediment to the organization of the New York and Galway Steamship Co.; and it is their intention to proceed immediately in placing the arrangements of the company on such a footing as to insure its success.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—*Great loss of Life.*—We have had by telegraph an account of the destruction of the steamer Redstone, the particulars of which are given in the account below, from the Cincinnati Gazette:

The Redstone had lately commenced running between this city and Madison as a passenger boat. She left Madison on Saturday, at 12 M., and the only landing she made before the explosion was at Carrolton. She passed on to Scott's landing, three miles above Carrolton, on the Kentucky side—to take a passenger—Rev. Perry A. Scott. While the steamer was backing out from this landing, she had some difficulty in turning, as the wind was blowing hard shoreward, and when about a 100 feet from the landing the fearful explosion occurred at the second revolution of the engine—three boilers exploding at the same instant. All the upper work of the boat forward of the ladies' cabin was blown to atoms—the hull swung round with the current and immediately sunk at the bow, in 20 feet water, while the stern rested on the bottom near the shore. There were on board at the time about sixty-five passengers, of whom it is thought thirty-five must have been killed.

There were but two lady passengers on board, both of whom and the cabin maid, were saved, and but slightly injured. Among the killed are the Rev. Mr. Scott, a Baptist Minister—(who had been on a visit to his parents—who, with his sisters, having just parted with him, were standing on the shore and saw him blown to fragments)—Mr. Goble, editor Lawrenceburg Press, and Mr. Myers, foreman in the same office. Mr. G.'s body was horribly mangled, and all the hair scalded from his head. The first and second engineers, and all the firemen were killed instantly.

Mr. Soper, the first clerk, was standing near the office, and says the first intimation of danger he had was being lifted up full 100 feet and falling into the river, when he swam ashore; a moment after he heard a cry of distress in the river a few feet distant; he swam out and rescued a drowning person. This was the Captain, (Pate,) who had one of his leg broken. The second clerk was accidentally left at Madison. The pilots were badly injured. Captain Wright brought Mr. Langley, one of them, to Aurora; he had both legs broken. The other could not be removed, and it is probable that he will not recover.

The awful force of the explosion can be conceived from the fact that a large piece of one of the boilers was blown *half a mile*, lacking 5 or 6 yards, from the wreck! Eleven bodies were blown into a cornfield at some distance from the water.

The people of Carrolton and the vicinity hurried to the scene, and 25 dead and wounded bodies were immediately borne to a small farm house on top of the hill, which rises back from the river, and which was converted into a hospital. The inmates of this house gave up their rooms, bedding, and everything in their possession to the suffering. The scene here beggars all description. The mangled and ghastly corpses by the side of the wounded and the dying, with inadequate medical aid and means for the care of the latter, the floor of the room covered deep with blood; this, and the view of the scattered wreck and the awe-stricken multitude on the shore below, made up a scene of horror.

The river for some distance below Carrolton was strewn with the fragments of the boat, machinery, furniture and clothing.

Sixteen steamboat disasters have occurred on the Western waters since the 1st of January last.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamship El Dorado arrived to-day, with 214 passengers, and $800,000 in gold dust, and San Francisco dates to March 15.

A tremendous flood had occurred in California, overflowing Sacramento, Marysville, and Nevada. Several lives are reported to have been lost.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is the great freshet in the interior of California, caused by the late rains. The loss of property however is not so great as it was on a former occasion last year. Sacramento was overflowed in consequence of the crevasse on the levee, as was also Marysville. In the former city comparatively little damage was done, for the reason that the inhabitants were prepared for an inundation, and as the waters rose and gained upon them, they removed their property to more elevated positions. They therefore suffered more inconvenience than actual loss. Marysville, on the other hand, suffered a great deal, and her loss is estimated at $150,000. The greatest loss is sustained by the farmers on the low lands, and by the owners of bridges leading to the mines. The crops are not so much injured as it was feared they would be.

Yuba City escaped all damage by the flood.

At Nevada the flood has been very serious. Two quartz mills, the theatre, and Empire hotel, have been washed away; many other houses have been swept down, and considerable damage sustained by the merchants.

The bridges at Coloma and Salmon Falls have been carried away, and it is feared that every bridge on the South and Middle Forks of the American River have shared the same fate. The country between Sacramento and the mines is utterly impassable.

The mines continue to yield well, the drought being at an end, and the gulches and ravines in the interior being filled with water.

The miners are busily engaged in washing the earth they had dug, and from which they could not extract the gold for want of rain. They are in the best spirits, and their returns thus far are very flattering. It is confidently expected by intelligent persons who have given attention to the subject, that the yield of gold this season will exceed that of any former year. A greater number of persons have been at work, and a larger quantity of earth has been dug, than was ever known.

Crime continues to increase. Several additional murders have been committed by the Indians in the interior, some of whom were arrested, tried, and convicted, according to the Lynch code of proceeding.

The weather at last accounts in San Francisco was as delightful as could be wished for.

Expeditions were being formed for the gold mines of Queen Charlotte's Island. Three vessels would leave soon, well armed to resist any attacks from the inhabitants or the Indians who inhabit the Island.

The *San Joaquin Republican* says the miners were never so well employed. Some of them were making from $20 to $50 per day.

There are twelve Protestant, three Roman Catholic, and two Jewish Churches in San Francisco. The evangelical ministers of that city are said to be able and zealous, and the churches generally well attended.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Daniel Webster brings $150,000 in gold. The San Juan road was in excellent condition, and San Juan was very healthy. California dates to the 17th March.

The San Francisco markets on the 16th were dull, with the exception of Flour, for which there was a better demand, at firmer prices.

At Sacramento the flood was about over, but it was feared that the spring flood would descend upon the city before its citizens shall have prepared themselves to receive it.

Isthmus News.—All the mail steamers now land at Aspinwall, and Chagres is being fast depopulated. Many houses are already removed from there to Aspinwall, and the latter place presents a busy appearance.

The steamer Northerner left Panama on the 26th ult., for San Francisco. She took out a large number of passengers at $125 each, being $50 less than the usual rate.

The Pacific Islands.—From the Society Islands we learn that a portion of the group had declared themselves a republic, without creating any excitement.

Sandwich Island dates are to Feb. 21st. Business continued dull. Several marine disasters had occurred.

FROM BRAZIL AND BUENOS AYRES.—The ship Union arrived at New York on the 9th inst., bringing advices from Rio to March 3, with news from Buenos Ayres to Feb. 16, and from Montevideo to the 19th.

A letter by the above vessel, speaking of the escape of Rosas and his daughter, by getting on board of the British ship Centaur, says:—

Both he and his fair daughter "Manuelita," were barefooted, and both dressed in sailor's hip pants, check shirts and roundabouts. In the darkness they escaped by means of an open jolly boat to the steamer.

I have heard it stated on good authority that many of Rosas' troops had been without water twenty-four hours when the action commenced. The Buenos Ayreans seem glad to get rid of him, and he will doubtless find a more secure asylum in England than he could ever expect among the people whose confidence and rights he has so sadly abused.

The Boston Traveller says:—

Immediately following the battle of 3d February, at Buenos Ayres, a proclamation was issued by Urquiza, dated the 4th of February, at "Head Quarters, Palermo," and signed by him, as Governor of Entre Rios, and General-in-Chief of the allied forces, appointing as Governor pro. tem. of Buenos Ayres, Dr. Vincente Lopez, who accepted and immediately made requisition on Urquiza for means or forces to suppress the disorders of the populace at Buenos Ayres.

Among the rigid orders for the occasion was the following: "Any person found plundering, shall be executed within one-quarter of an hour, and on the spot where taken."

It is stated that directly after the embarkation of Rosas, Gen. Mancilla disbanded his troops, who were disorderly, plundering and sacking the houses, particularly the street "Fedracao;" when Urquiza ordered a division of infantry against the mob, killing 200, and better order was restored.

Montevideo dates of 8th February, report that Rosas would go to England in H. B. M. steamer Conflict—but was still on board the Centaur.

The dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 15th of February. On the 12th, the new government was organized.

The 18th of February was appointed for the public entry of the allied forces into the city of Buenos Ayres and great preparations were making for the event.

Arrival of Steam Vessels in England.—During the last year 1665 entries were made of British steam vessels from France at British ports, the amount of tonnage being 285,999. Foreign vessels from France, two, tonnage 149. From Holland 284 British steamers entered, tonnage 224,020. From Belgium, 321 British steam vessels, tonnage 69,131.

Poland is one of the loveliest countries in the world—its name being derived from a word which signifies a plain. It is almost an unbroken and unvaried level. Its population is about 15,000,000. It is remarkably adapted to the raising of grain, its annual exports being about sixteen million bushels. It was the Sarmatia of the ancients, and was the original seat of those nations that overran the Roman empire.

The Common Council assembled on Tuesday, to consider the case of the recent King's Ward election. Three petitions with 207 signatures were presented, protesting against the return, and counsel were heard at much length for the parties interested. The petitioners were represented by Mr. Mackenna, and the returned candidates by Mr. Wetmore and Mr. Bayard. The Recorder was present to advise the Board in matters of Law, and the Commissioner and Poll Clerk were examined, as to the facts. It appeared that the affidavits of qualification of Mr. Walker and Mr. Ballentine, had not been returned with the Poll Book, to which it was contended they should have been prefixed or fastened, at the opening of the Poll, in accordance with the Bye Law regulating elections. This was the chief point relied upon by the petitioners' counsel for annulling the return, and the Board, after hearing the Recorder, who gave a full and very able exposition of the case, came to a resolution to confirm the return, and they accordingly declared Mr. Walker duly elected as Alderman, and Mr. Ballentine as Councilor for King's Ward for the ensuing year.—*Church Witness.*

ORDINATION.—DAVID W. PICKET, of Kingston, King's County, was admitted to the holy order of Deacons by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese at Fredericton on the 27th ult.—*Ib.*

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Mr. John Wishart's Brick Store, Queen's Ward, in the City of Saint John, as a Bonding Warehouse under the Act.

J. R. PARTELOW.

Secretary's Office, 7th April, 1852.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by the Rev. R. Knight, Mr. William McCarty, to Miss Margaret Magee, both of this City.

On Thursday evening the 15th inst., by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. John M. Williams, to Eliza M. J., second daughter of Mr. Adam McAfee, of the Parish of Portland.

On the 25th ult., at Ballee Church, by the Rev. J. M. Fallon, Mr. James H. Waugh, of St. John New Brunswick, to Anne, second daughter of John F. M'