posed to come to our island from the territory of a friendly nation, in which they had assembled, are now on our shores to perpetrate their rash and iniquitous undertaking—an undertaking without example in the annals of the civilized world—a vandalic attempt of pirates, who have no other object than plunder and licentiousness, by the ruin and destruction of a country the model of felicity, which they boldly declare offers to them a better field than California, in the plunder of property, to be divided among them as the recompense of their toils, destroying all the ties and bonds which constitute the society of this precious Antille, the favorite daughter of Spain. Their panting desire, their intention is to plunge this island into a chaos of anarchy and all the horrors of a civil war, such as I need not describe to you.

Nevertheless, make yourselves easy; I was ready to receive them. Their fate is bringing them to the gibbet, and they shall have it! I assure you they shall not at a lesser cost violate the sacred rights of nations of Spanish nationality. Your acknowledged fidelity, more than even the interests of your families and property, is to me a complete security. I know the shout of indignation with which you would drive back the evil ones; but their blindness deceives and seduces them, and they believe not your sentiments; therefore, I charge myself, with the royal army and navy at my command, to convey to them a message from you, in every place on the coast, and in the bays, wherever they may hide themselves.

Inhabitants! I am confident not one of you will deviate in his conduct. Remain secure in the vigilance of the authorities, and in the arms confided to me by Her Majesty for your protection, and the defence of her dominions.

Respect to the laws and regard to noble proceeding, will be the rule of the soldier; rigorous punishment, without limits, will pursue those who forget what their country demands of all her sons.

Spaniards of both hemispheres!—The hour for the battle has sounded, and its effects will be felt in these seas, for no human consideration shall restrain me. But, forget it not, peace shall revive again quickly. THE COUNT OF ALCOY.

Havana, 19th May, 1850.

CHARLESTON, May 27.

The *Courier* of this morning publishes a letter from its Havana correspondent, which states that even convicts whom Lopez liberated refused to join him.

At Cardenas, a company of lancers, who charged on Lopez's troops, were all killed. All the foreigners at Havana, except the Americans, offered their services against the invaders. The Governor of Cardenas, who was captured by Lopez, had returned to Cardenas. Lopez had possession of Cardenas sixteen hours. When the troops arrived from Matanzas, the fighting commenced. The invaders lost thirty killed and wounded, and the Spaniards from ninety to one hundred and fifty. The invaders continued fighting and retreating till they reached the steamer Creole, when they sailed, closely pursued by the Spanish steamer Pizarro. Lieut. Jones, of Alabama, was one of the wounded. He received a ball through his right side. He is at Key West.

Another letter stated that the invaders were attacked when within ten yards of the Governor's house, by a shower of bullets from the tops of the houses, piazzas, &c., which wounded Cols. Wheat and O'Hara, and a number of men, none mortally. The invaders returned the fire, and the battle lasted over an hour, when a white flag was shown from the Governor's house. Soon after, the citizens renewed the firing, when the invaders set the house on fire, causing the Governor to surrender, with his staff—one hundred in all—who were placed in the barracks. One hundred and fifty prisoners were released from the jail. The invaders remained in quiet possession of the City till evening, except Lopez and staff, and Capt. Logan, of Kentucky, who went aboard the Creole.

At this juncture, 200 lancers and cavalry, mounted and renewed the fight, which lasted nearly one hour, killing and wounding 12 invaders, including Capt. Logan, who died on board the Creole. The Spaniards lost all except 12. The invaders retreated and sailed. Captain Smith was slightly wounded; Quartermaster Seixas, of Mississippi, has since died; Mr. Hawkins, of Kentucky, is seriously wounded. One of Lopez's staff is missing, and another wounded.

NEW YORK, MAY 29.

Our advices, brought by the steamship Isabel, from Havana to Charleston, were received yesterday. They give us the official Spanish account of the landing of the invaders at Cardenas, and their subsequent flight in the Creole.

[From the Diario de la Marina, of May 21.]

The scoundrels who, taking advantage of the defenceless situation of the port of Cardenas, polluted with their unclean foot the soil of loyalty, have fled away like cowards at the approach of the few troops with which the Governor of Matanzas was hastening upon them. Such are there exploits! They surprise an unprotected populace—they rob, they pillage, they plunder—and then they run off to enjoy in some secure spot the results of their plundering expedition, abandoning themselves to drunkenness and revelry. Such bandits are a pest to humanity, and all nations have an interest in exterminating them. Is it not disgraceful that in the nineteenth century, the buccaneer system should be revived, with all the horrors which marked the steps of those plunderers in the 17th century? But in those days, a war existing at the time between the countries was some palliation for the plunderers! But now, at this day, when peace reigns—when our neighbors (the Americans) call themselves our friends; now, that these bands of pirates should come forth from their bosom, should land, should murder, should plunder, and then return to their old quarters—is in truth, inconceivable. We do not comprehend it in the times in which we live!

But in the midst of this afflicting spectacle, we find at least one consolation, which tends to mitigate our just grief—and that is, the holy enthusiasm which we have seen our people exhibit at hearing of this daring and infamous attack. Never will the night of the 19th of May, 1850, and the day following, be henceforth blotted out from our memory.—At first we only heard of the capture of Cardenas. The Ohio, which arrived here on the 19th, pretended to make us believe that the forces which had landed were numerous and that they possessed immense resources. Then the first authority of the island spoke with an eloquent and energetic voice, and one universal shout of adhesion resounded from all parts of the city, to be echoed in every city and village in the interior. All rushed to enlist as volunteers—even foreigners residing among us. On that very night patrols of these volunteers, formed but that day, did duty in all directions in the city, and order was fully preserved. Numbers were anxious to join the troops—which started on their march to meet the enemy—who were too numerous to be received.

On the following day, early in the morning, 4,000 muskets were distributed among the four battalions of volunteers. The offers were so many that it was necessary to limit the number of the accepted, so great was the flame of enthusiasm which the news kindled in the breasts of all citizens. The youth in the streets manifested loudly their zeal; on all sides, in every place, was heard the sound of men preparing and brushing up their guns for the warfare.

Undoubtedly the perfidious attempt does us some injury, but in return we acquire the firm convictions that the Spaniards of to-day are the same as those of Pizarro and Cortez. The knowledge of this, our union, our decision, our enthusiasm, will no doubt reach the country from which these banditti have come, and convince them that to conquer us they have not only to contend with a powerful army, but with a vigorous population, and with thousands of noble youths, forming of themselves alone, armies capable of resisting all exterior enemies.

Our readers already know, by the "Supplement" we published yesterday, of the first encounter which his Excellency, the Commander-in-chief, had with a part of those, who, without doubt, in a moment of drunkenness, attempted to disturb the tranquillity which we enjoy. We are informed that such was the terror, the baseness, and the cowardice, which those men betrayed who call themselves the heroes of Palo Alto, that they inspired the most profound and well-merited contempt. Not only they surrendered without fighting—not only, like miserable criminals, they humbly begged for pardon—but to obtain it, they resorted to the lowest and meanest measures. Such are the men who, in their drunkenness, talked of the conquest of the Island of Cuba. They thought they had only to come and pick up the reward of their piracy. In their delirium, they beheld themselves possessors of thousands of dollars, and owners of rich plantations. Full of these ideas, they arrived in Cuba, where, however, they met with one at whose sight they were abashed, confounded, and humiliated.

The same will happen to all the others. In vain their leaders may think to escape by disgraceful flight. Our authorities have taken all the necessary measures, and the hour of retribution has already sounded for them.

Some of our brave men may have sealed their patriotism with their blood; but they shall be avenged. This event proves to the world that the Spaniard of to-day is the same as him who, in times past, made the conquest of the world. If, in a neighbouring nation, there should still be those who deceive themselves in thinking such undertakings are easy, let them now undeceive themselves, when they behold, not only the regular army, but also the youth of the country, all rushing with enthusiasm to take up arms, and expel the invaders.

The moment of trial is arrived. The blusterers of the nineteenth century have perpetrated their threatened attempt; but Spanish valor will soon make these adventurers, men without God and without law, disappear. What do you want? What will you find in this land of fidelity? You will find death, which is the only just and merited reward of your villany. Could such a handful of pirates, the scum of the most disgraceful of both worlds—could they hope to conquer an island such as Cuba, containing more than a million of men, and with a well disciplined army and a patriotic people to protect it? Men of all kinds and of all classes have offered themselves as volunteers; and if necessary, ten or twelve more battalions of volunteers could be raised.

His Excellency the Captain General, has appointed the following officers to the city volunteers who have enrolled themselves:

Colonel—Count Fernandina.
Lieutenant Colonel—Don Manuel Postor.

The following news is published with large, bold heads:—

"LONG LIVE THE QUEEN!

"*First Victory over the Pirates!*

"General Armero, Commander-in-chief of the Department, has already made an important capture, which may lead to a decided victory over the pirates. On Thursday night he left this port in the Pizarro. Next day he reached Cape Antonio; there he ascertained that some vessels, with a small force on board—the remains of a larger force—were at Contoy. Proceeding thither, he sent a boat on shore, with Captain Vinalet in command. The Captain took possession of a schooner, another ship, and about a hundred of the banditti, besides which he has made himself master of all their correspondence, and surprised all the plans of the invading blackguards.

By this means it is discovered that the whole invading force has not exceeded five hundred men, who, in their madness and thirst after money, intended first to march upon Matanzas, and thence to Havana!!!—to this Havana, where all rushed to enlist as volunteers, the moment the call was made, and where we are anxious to meet them!

It appears from the papers seized, that the villains calculated upon dividing our property among themselves. Each officer was to have 20,000 dollars, and a farm; and each soldier 4,000 dollars, and lands for each of them.

Inhabitants of Cuba! These facts require no commentary. Let us put full confidence in the authorities of the Island, who have already done so well, and completely destroyed, in so few hours, the work of villany, and the whole undertaking of the vile buccaneers.

LATER YET.—CUBAN ACCOUNTS.

THE RE-EMBARKATION OF THE PIRATES, AFTER BEING PUT TO FLIGHT BY THE INHABITANTS OF CARDENAS AND A FEW BRAVE MEN OF THE ARMY.

May 22, 1850.

The traitors and robbers have already quit the soil of loyalty. The people of Cardenas have given them a most terrible lesson, after they had already received some from the few brave soldiers who were on the spot. Scarcely had the population recovered from the sudden surprise produced by the landing in the morning, but they immediately gathered in masses, and rushing, almost without arms, upon the infamous robbers, they drove them before them, and obliged them to re-embark, making some of them pay dear for their daring insolence. Sr. Cerutt, Lieutenant-Governor of that district, with some other persons, has already arrived here with the news by the railroad train.

Annexed is an extract of a letter dated

CARDENAS, May 20, 1850.

Time will only allow of a few lines. Yesterday, at half-past three in the morning, about 400 landed here from a steamboat. They fired upon the few soldiers we have here, who, like brave Spaniards, resisted bravely. Notwithstanding, however, the barbarians made themselves masters of the village, and kept possession of it till half past six in the evening. At that hour the whole population rose up against them, and with the few soldiers left, attacked them vigorously, and routed them so completely, that they took to flight precipitately, and re-embarked in the greatest hurry and confusion. They, however, carried off the Lieutenant Governor, and a Captain of the force which was here, and afterwards left them on the rocks. There were some losses on both sides, but the pirates carried off abundant proofs of Spanish bravery, and of the dignity with which Cuba is determined to meet such infamous traitors and robbers, who come to insult us.

The *Diario*, from which we translate the above, has an editorial giving a summary of the above events, and commenting with indignant and bitter feeling upon the conduct and proceedings of the pirates.

LATER NEWS CONCERNING THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—*Charleston*, May 25th.—The Courier says the steamer Creole, with Lopez, had a very narrow escape from the Spanish steamer Pizarro. It was their intention to have blown her up rather than to have been captured, The invaders lost two men killed, and twelve wounded; among the latter was Gen. Gonales, and Col. O'Hara. Capt Logan, one of the wounded, died the next day. Lopez is said to have behaved with great bravery. The steamer Creole remained at Key West, and the Spanish steamer remained at Key West one day and then sailed for Havana.

The cholera had considerably subsided at Havana.

NEW COINS.—The mint at Philadelphia has issued specimens of the new three cent piece, composed of three-fourths silver and one copper, also the new *cent*, containing a small proportion of silver. These are coins proposed by Mr. Dickinson's bill. The *cent* weighs 25 grains, and has a circular hole in the centre. The Spanish coins now in circulation will be received at the mint at their current value in exchange for the new coins, so as to induce a rapid and general recoinage.

The weather continues cool and very wet, and the season continues rather backward for every thing but grass. Planting is delayed by the heavy rains, and low lands are completely drenched, and in many places covered with water. The pear trees have been in blossom nearly three weeks, but the apple bud is not yet unfolded. The apple tree has not been so late in blossoming for fourteen or fifteen years past.—May not our cold N. E. winds at this season be attributed to the fusion of the polar ice, which is found drifting often to lat. 43, in large quantities.—[Newburyport Herald, May 23.

A USEFUL BIRD.—The captain of ship Wataga, at Valparaiso, reports that on the 26th of March, in lat 42 deg. S., long. 76 deg. W., a large albatross was caught by some person on board that ship, having round its neck a collar of copper, on which was punched "Bark Orion, of Boston, off Cape Horn, Feb. 19, 1850." This has reference to the bark Orion, from this port for California, and it is the first intelligence from her since she sailed from Rio Janeiro.—[Boston Journal.

The Observer.

SAINT JOHN, JUNE 4, 1850.

DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.—A Royal Gazette Extraordinary of Saturday last, (which was received in this City on Sunday morning,) contains a Proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dissolving the House of Assembly of this Province, whose term of four years has expired, and ordering Writs for the Election of New Members to be forthwith issued—the same to be returnable on Thursday the 11th day of July next. The Writs for this City and County have since been received by the High Sheriff, and as those for the other Counties of the Province have, doubtless, been issued, the General Election must shortly take place; and those gentlemen who intend coming forward as Candidates will, of course, immediately announce their intentions to the constituency. We trust that a wise and judicious selection will be made by the electors, and such men only be returned as will be pledged to act for the general good in all measures of public retrenchment and reform, and who will advocate the advancement of internal improvements, the encouragement of trade and manufactures, and every measure that can promote the prosperity of the Province and its inhabitants. Let the electors, therefore, make up their minds calmly and deliberately, and act accordingly. Several Candidates are already in the field in different sections of the Province.

We understand, from good authority, that our City and County Elections will come off in about a fortnight from this time; and that the days will probably be fixed to-morrow or the day after.

Report of the New-Brunswick Colonial Association.

A meeting of the New-Brunswick Colonial Association was held at the Mechanics' Institute last evening, and we are enabled to lay before our readers a copy of the Report of the Committee of Management, which (says the *New Brunswicker*) was adopted in a most crowded house with only two dissentient voices:—

To the Members of the New-Brunswick Colonial Association:

The Committee of Management Report—That the recent commercial policy of British Legislators has been so destructive to Colonial interests, that it has become necessary for the Colonists themselves to take prompt and decided measures for the restoration of their trade, and for the preservation of their rights and properties. And in the opinion of this Committee, the constitutional and most effectual mode of action will be, the electing of such men as Representatives to the General Assembly of the people, as can correctly appreciate the present important crisis in our affairs; and who have arrived at the conclusion, that the time has come for the General Assembly of this Province to address the Sovereign with an explicit declaration, that unless relief be obtained—separation from the Empire, and the Independence of the North American Colonies, will be desirable and inevitable.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the men to be selected as our Representatives should be pledged to introduce or promote an Address from the General Assembly, respectfully making known to the Sovereign the following measures as requisite for the restoration of our prosperity, for the removal of the causes of the present growing feeling of discontent, and to ensure a satisfactory continuance of our connexion with the Mother Country:

1st. The unlimited control of our internal affairs.

2nd. Reciprocity with the United States in Trade, and in privileges of Navigation and Registry—or, the power conceded to us of negociating our own commercial treaties with that Country.

Your Committee further consider as essential to the welfare of the Province, the following measures of internal improvement:—

1st. The initiation of the Money Grants by the Executive of the Province, and the establishment of Municipal Corporations in their full effectiveness, so as to afford the people the management of their local affairs.

2ndly. That there should be no distribution by the Legislature of the monies granted for Bye-Roads and Schools, but that the same should be apportioned in gross to each County, and sub-divided or distributed by the local Corporations.

3rdly. The Registration of Voters, and Vote by Ballot.

4thly. An Elective Legislative Council.

5thly. A thorough retrenchment in the Public Expenditure.

6thly. The encouragement by the Government of Public Works of general utility.

And your Committee strenuously urge that the Association take immediate steps to influence the return at the coming Election of Men who will openly and unequivocally pledge themselves to use every endeavour to accomplish the foregoing objects. And if the views of this Committee be sustained by this Association, they suggest that meetings of the Association be held as often as practicable prior to the day of Election, and that Volunteer Committees be forthwith formed, to aid in carrying out the resolutions of the meetings.

Your Committee further Report, that to enlarge the influence of the Association, they recommend the extension of its privileges to all Freemen and Freeholders in the City and County of St. John, who shall be favorable to the objects now expressed, and who will subscribe to the general Rules for the government of the Association, without requiring from any persons so becoming members the payment of fees.

Your Committee believe that the Election for members of the House of Assembly will take place in a few days, and in closing this Report, they beg to express their hope that the members of the Association will lay aside all minor considerations, and act together *promptly and zealously*, to influence the return of men calculated to accomplish the objects above proposed and to maintain the rights and interests of this Province, under any emergency which may arise during the next four years. WM. WRIGHT, *President.*

F. A. WIGGINS, E. ALLISON, JOHN OWENS, } *Vice Presidents.*

W. A. Robertson, J. H. Gray, Edmund Kaye, G. Morrisey, W. Thomson, W. Leavitt, W. R. M. Burns, C. M. Gove, *Committee of Management.*

S. L. TILLEY, *Treasurer.*

JOHN W. CUDLIP, JOEL READING, } *Secretaries.*

St. John, June 3, 1850.

GENERAL CAREY, M. W. P.—A large number of our Citizens enjoyed a rice treat on last Friday evening at the Hall of the Institute, in listening to this distinguished advocate of Temperance, who is now on an official visit through the Provinces. Of his ability as an Orator, those who heard him on that occasion, can have but one opinion—more eloquent than Gough—more earnest than Wintermore augmentative than Hawkins, he possesses the qualities of each, and eminently surpasses them all, whilst his personal appearance—and manly noble bearing—create for him at once respect and admiration. His high position in society, his lofty and sustained character, and the many self-sacrificing acts of philanthropy which have distinguished his career enable him to speak on such a subject as "one having authority." Nor is it a small recommendation in this age of self-ishness, that he labours gratuitously; the splendid talents which have been committed to his keeping, he has not buried, but laid them upon the Altar of Universal Benevolence, there consecrated to the advancement and happiness of human kind, and the *only payment* which he asks or receives is (to use his own language) to get that wealth which the feeling of doing good imparts. No mere platform philanthropist—not a *modern dreamy, earnest thinker*, but a man of action, a worker in the true sense of the word, is he.

Possessing a beautiful mansion on the banks of the Ohio, with every accommodation—enriched with all the beauties which the hand of Art, or the rich luxuriance of Nature in that delightful locality can bestow, he is seldom there; but ever ready to go where duty calls him, to engage in battle fearlessly and faithfully for the cause of truth, temperance, and virtue.

During the last five years he has spent $20,000 of his own private fortune in the advancement of the Temperance movement—no slight mark of the sincerity of his advocacy. Would that there were more such nobility in our world; there would be in a band of such men, an Aristocracy that would *deserve and command* respect!

On Wednesday, he will take part in the grand Demonstration of the Sons and on Thursday evening, he will deliver his parting Address in the Hall of the Institute, after which he leaves our shores to preside over the deliberations of the National Division in Boston.

He will carry with him the warmest wishes of his brethren here for his future welfare, who will long remember him as one who is *really a most* Worthy Patriarch of their Order—*Nec-Bruns.*

"THE HARMONICON: A Collection of Sacred Music, consisting of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, &c., selected from the best Composers, and adapted to the use of the Churches in British North America. With an introduction to Vocal Music. Third edition, revised and enlarged.—Published by James Dawson & Son, Pictou; 1850.—Music Typography by A. B. Kidder, Boston."—This new edition of the *Harmonicon* is got up in a very neat style, printed on fine paper, and bound in boards. It contains a great variety of excellent popular Tunes for Church Service, and appears to be worthy of public patronage. It is for sale in this City by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, Phœnix Book Store; Price 5s.

☞ It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the celebrated *Fakir of Ava*, Signor Francisco, who has arrived in this city, on his way to Halifax and Europe, will give two entertainments at the Mechanics' Institute, (this, and to-morrow evenings.) The Fakir's extraordinary feats, as we are informed, have greatly astonished his audiences in other parts of the world, whence we may presume that his performances in this city will cause equal wonder and admiration.

Four American, and one Prussian ship, are now in this port, loading with timber and deals for England, under the new navigation laws; and several American and other foreign ships are also now on their way to this port to load for English markets.

The Bombay, troop ship, with the 7th Fusilieers, commanded by Col. Farquharson, sailed from Halifax for Portsmouth on Thursday last.—The Steamer Merlin has also left Halifax for Sydney and Prince Edward Island, for the two Companies of the 97th, stationed there, which regiment is to come to this Province.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia has appointed the following Gentlemen a Commission to co-operate with the Commissioners appointed by the Queen, for the promotion of an Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all nations, in London, in 1851:—Andrew McKinlay, Esq. The President of the Mechanics' Institute, James Forman, Jr., A. Gesner, M. D., James Thomson, William Johns, and Andrew Downs, Esquires.

Late Newfoundland papers speak most encouragingly of the success of the Seal Fishery this season. In St. John's alone, nearly 350,000 Seals are being turned into oil and pelts—and the out harbours are supposed to have taken 150,000. Though this is not equal to the takes of previous favourable years, the increased price of oil will make it equal in value to the most flourishing period of the Seal fishery.

BIRTH DAY OF A LOYALIST.—This day is the anniversary of the birth of Mr. John Clarke, of this City, who has now attained his ninetieth year, and is, we believe, the oldest man in the City. Mr. C. is one of the old unswerving school of staunch loyalists, who will maintain the soundness of his principles and the purity of his integrity to the end, in spite of the price of "wood goods" in the old country. Arriving in this Province with the Loyalists of '83, Mr. Clarke has ever been recognized, in common with his compeers, as a deserving and worthy man. For nearly fifty years he filled the office of Clerk of Trinity Church, in this City, and during this long period he was rarely absent from his post. He came to New-Brunswick when the site upon which St. John was built, consisted of wild and rugged rocks—here and there covered with a stunted growth of trees. The British standard at that period waved o'er a desert, and there are now thousands of brave hearts, and willing hands, to maintain it *firmly* in a Province, whose earliest settlers consisted of a few such worthies, as the good man, who is the subject of this notice.—[Chronicle of Friday last.

We have to announce, that Parker's Ethiopian Operatic Troupe, six in number, are now on their way to St. John, and intend giving Concerts at the Institute for a few evenings, commencing on Monday, 17th June.—*Courier.*

SPEED OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.—The recent passage of the Asia, from Liverpool to Boston, is the quickest on record. It was made from port to port in 9 days, eighteen hours, and thirty minutes. The America once performed the passage in ten days and six hours. The wharves were crowded upon her arrival and salutes fired.

THE INFANT PRINCE.—On the baptism of the infant Prince he will take the Christian names of "Arthur Patrick Albert," the first in compliment to the noble and gallant Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington (as has been announced), the second in compliment to Ireland, and as commemorative of her Majesty's visit to the sister country," and the last after the illustrious father, the Prince Consort.

TORONTO, May 26.

Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence.—The Inspector General in the Legislative Assembly this afternoon, stated that the Canadian Government will not grant freedom of navigation on the St. Lawrence to the United States, unless the latter assent to reciprocity of trade.

The number of vessels arrived in our port this season, from the opening of the navigation to this date, is 287, the aggregate burthen of which is 117,317 tons; being an increase over the statement of last year for the same period, of 109 ships and 45,082 tons. The total number of passengers arrived up to yesterday was 118 cabin, and 8485 steerage—in all, 8603.—*Quebec Gazette, May* 25.

Six houses—three of them large stone and brick buildings—in St. Paul Street, Quebec, were destroyed by fire, on Sunday the 26th May. It broke out in a Brewery occupied by Mr. McLeod.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—The Swedish bark Olof, now in our harbor, loading for London, took in her first hogshead of sugar on Thursday evening last. It was shipped by those spirited merchants, Messrs Bravo, Bros. & Co., of St Ann's Bay. The Olof is the first foreign vessel that has taken in the produce of this island, in this harbour for Great Britain, since Jamaica has been one of her dependencies.—[Trelawny, (Jamaica.)

Her Majesty's Sch'r Bermuda recently captured a Brazilian slaver, near the West Indies, with 200 slaves on board, and sent her into Port Royal, Jamaica.

The British steamer Severn, from Vera Cruz, for England, with $559,000 in specie on board, part of which is on account of the Mexican dividends, was at Mobile on the 22d ult.

The steamer Ohio, from Chagres, arrived at New York last week. She brings $410,000 worth of gold dust and specie, $200,000 of which is for William Hoge & Co., of that City, and about $180,000 for the American Exchange Bank and others, and the balance for M. O. Roberts, Esq.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Ohio, Lieut. Schenck, left New York on Thursday last for California; she carried the mail for the Pacific, and 458 passengers, the greater number of whom were for California.

A writer in the Boston Post says that the largest ship-owner that ever flourished in New England was the late William Gray; if we mistake not, he owned and had at sea, at one time, trading with different nations on the globe, about *one hundred* sail of square-rigged vessels.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The two vessels fitted out by the liberality of Mr. Grinnell, of New York, for the purpose of joining in the search for Sir John Franklin, sailed from that city on Thursday afternoon 23d ult. They were towed to the lower bay by the steamer Nahanteau, and as they left the wharf were greeted with cheers by a large crowd assembled to witness their departure. Among the articles sent on board for the comfort of the brave men who have volunteered for this perilous voyage, was a "*box of candy for the Esquimaux children.*

THE STEAMER PACIFIC.—The second of the Collins line of mail steamers, sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday 25th ult. with the mail and sixty-three passengers.

FRESHET OF THE KENNEBEC.—We learn from Augusta that the great quantity of rain that has fallen for two or three days past, has swollen the Kennebec river to an alarming height, so much so that on Saturday Water streets, in Augusta and Hallowell were overflowed to the depth of several feet, and there has been great loss of property.

The Penobscot is also extremely high, and some damage has been done.

The *Albany Evening Journal* says that "large numbers of emigrants continue to arrive from New York, on their way to the far west. We notice among them an unusual number of English families, mostly farmers, who will find, in our vast west, a rich return from their industry and skill."

A dreadful fire damp explosion took place May 28th, at the mines of Bainbridge and Ryerson, on Mill Creek, near Port Carbon, Pa., as the workmen were going in to their work. The fire damp exploded, which dreadfully burned thirteen of the operatives. Some, it is thought, are past recovery.

SAD CALAMITY.—On Monday night, 20th ult. the house of Wm. Albee, Jr., of Whitneyville, Me., took fire, and was wholly consumed, with four children from two to seven years old. This calamity has rendered him houseless and almost childless.—[Boston Daily Adv.

Ship Reindeer.—This new ship, with Forbes' new rig, made a very short passage to San Francisco, being only 122 days at sea. She ran from Boston to Cape Horn in 65 days, had 19 thence to Valparaiso, and only 38 from Valparaiso to San Francisco; the last run said to be the shortest known.—*Boston Advertiser.*

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.—On Wednesday last, the celebration of Her Majesty's birth-day was observed in London with great *eclat*. The household troops were reviewed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, &c. In the evening, the cabinet ministers gave grand banquets to their friends and supporters; and at nights, the theatres, institutions, exhibitions, clubs, mansions, &c. were most brilliantly illuminated.

Mr. Dickens, we see it rumored, is thinking about a seat in Parliament, and hopes to be elected from the metropolitan borough of Finsbury.

On Sunday, at Newport, Monmouthshire, an infant nine months old rolled off a bed into a pan filled with water, and was drowned therein.

A quantity of "dried geese" have been recently imported into London from the Hanseatic States.

Many gentlemen's villas are being erected near Douglas, Isle of Man.

Upwards of 14,000 crows have been recently destroyed by the farmers in the plantations in the vicinity of Sugliamaldie, with the view to stop their terrible ravages of the young crops.

The Glasgow magistrates are at present, under the powers conferred on them by their late police act, waging war against the nuisance of writing indecent language on the walls and doors of buildings.

THE POWER OF STEAM.—On Wednesday at half past two p. m., the London morning papers of that day were received in Paris; and the Paris papers of Wednesday were received in London, at six a. m. on Thursday.

IRELAND.—The Government measure abolishing the office of the Irish Viceroy, contemplates the erection of three new crown appointments: a Secretary of State for Ireland, at a salary of £5000 per annum, and two under Secretaries, one with a seat in Parliament, and the other without legislative duties. The salary of the Parliamentary Secretary is to be fixed at £1500, and the latter at £2000 a year. Lord Clarendon will accept the Chief-Secretaryship.

Exclusive of the emigration of farmers and shopkeepers from Ireland, another description of emigration—that of able-bodied paupers—is also extending considerably. At the last meeting of the Poor-law Guardians of Kilmallock, county of Limerick, a motion of Mr. Bolton Massy—that one thousand persons should be sent out to America at the expense of the electoral divisions—was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to carry out the project.

The wide-spread reliance upon the renovation of the potato, which appears, for better or for worse, to have infested all classes of Irish agriculturists, seems so far to be strengthened by the healthy and promising appearance of the crop. Accounts from the southern counties speak in most sanguine terms of the prospects of the ensuing harvest, while all are agreed that so extensive a breadth of land has not been laid down with potatoes for many years previous to the fatal blight of 1846, and that if the experiment of 1850 be successful to any considerable degree, a great stride will be made towards a state of comparative prosperity.

COMMERCIAL FAILURE IN DUBLIN.—A long established firm in the corn trade in that City is mentioned as having suspended payments. It is a house of great respectability, but for some years past its transactions have been on a limited scale. This is almost the only stoppage of any consequence for many months in Dublin, a proof that public credit, during a period of unusual pressure and difficulty, has been remarkably sound.

FRANCE.—It appears that ministers are determined to push their project for disfranchising nearly one half of the present voters of France, and the intention creates the most vivid opposition on the part of the people and their leaders.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SAVANT.—M. de Blainville, the successor of George Cuvier in the chair of comparative anatomy at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, was found dead on the first May, in one of the carriages of the night train on the Rouen railway. His death is a serious loss to the cause of science. Although 72 years of age, he had preserved an unusual degree of vigor and no professor could equal him in spirit and energy. He was engaged with indefatigable activity in a work on fossil remains.

AUSTRIA.—Prince Cardinal Schwarzenberg, who until now has enjoyed the archbishopric of Salzberg, has been promoted to that of Prague. The translation from a see, the income of which is only 20,000 florins annually, to one of 80,000 florins, is a splendid reward for the exertions which have aided in bringing to a successful issue the struggle of the Roman Catholic party for supremacy.

SPAIN.—The political intelligence from Madrid is of no interest; but a rain in Murcia has excited more attention than a revolution would have done, probably. After a drought of five years, this hapless province was visited, on the 8th of May, by a copious rain. Travellers from that province remark that it was curious to see the young children, who had never seen it rain in their lives before, evince as much alarm as if a frightful accident had happened. More rain has fallen in the vast "Huerta," or garden land of Valencia; the simple inhabitants of the villages, in the height of their joy, have carried their tutelary saints about the streets, with bands of music. A terrible accident has happened at Saragossa. The powder mill, situated about a league from that city, having taken fire, a terrible explosion took place, and many lives were lost. After the accident, parts of human bodies, remnants of clothing, and the remains of beasts of burden, were found scattered in every direction. The building was shattered to pieces. The small pox is become somewhat prevalent in Spain, and there is great activity in vaccinating.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer *Crescent City* arrived at New-York last week from Chagres, with accounts from San Francisco to the 21st April. Among the passengers from California, was Mr. John Nelson, artist, of this City, who arrived here on Tuesday night, with a portion of the *dust*.

The arrivals at San Francisco for twelve days prior to the 18th, amount to 116, comprising vessels of almost every nation. Among them are two from New-Brunswick—the bark Ada, Capt. Watson, 195 days from St. Andrews, with 24 passengers, and a cargo of bricks, lumber, &c. arrived on the 7th, and the brig Brazilian, 190 days from the same port, with a cargo of lumber and house frames, arrived on the 8th.

Lumber had been sold lately for amount of freight, and houses were slowly purchased at rates lower than quoted in the prices current—(12x15, 20x30, &c. $75 to $250.)

The steamer Tennessee, from San Francisco, arrived at Panama on the 12th May. Left San Francisco, April 21. She brought about $588,000 of gold dust on freight.

California Markets.—The San Francisco Journal of Commerce of April 20, says—

Many articles of importance, although the stocks are abundant, such as mess Pork, Butter, Cheese, and other articles of this description, meet with a ready sale, for at least three times their value at the ports from which they were shipped.

Many other articles are at the lowest point of value, in consequence of an unnatural importation, which the wants of the community do not require.

Flour—The most important article in our market, notwithstanding a heavy stock on hand, maintains firmness, and in the absence of importations, will soon advance in price.

The stocks of lumber which have accumulated in our market, have rendered the value almost nominal. It will take some time to dispose of the quantity on hand, without taking into account the imports that may be expected.

Real estate has fallen to at least one third of its former value, and there are very few operations even at that. Rents have gone down in an equal ratio, and will have to go still lower to bring them on a par with rents and the valde of labour in other places, and it is the standard to which they must ultimately come.

The accounts from the mining regions are very satisfactory, and it is believed that of those employed in these operations, the majority are realizing a fair remuneration for their labour.

A Chamber of Commerce has been established among us, from which a general benefit is anticipated to all classes of trades.

A merchant's exchange and reading room has been established by an association of merchants, who have also determined to form themselves into a Chamber of Commerce. Another exchange and reading room has also been started by a copartnership concern.

Our Legislature will close its session on Monday next. This body has been in session some months, and has performed a vast amount of labor. They have had to commence at the primary elements of legislation, and build up an entire system of State government from the chaos around them. They have in most cases given general satisfaction, and deserve the thanks of their constituents.—[Pacific News, 20th.

THE MINERS.—All the world appears moving upon the waters of the Sacramento and its tributaries. Who is it that has not or does not anticipate a visit, either of pleasure or adventure, through the deposits of the precious metal? Every hour we become conscious of the absence of some familiar face, and wonder whether it smiles in the land of Ophir or of Nod.

The crowds that daily leave for the mines, and other parts of the interior, would lead one to suppose a complete depopulation inevitable, yet strange to say, our streets still present a busy aspect, although in reality there is not as much doing as we should hope for.

The Sacramento.—The melting of the snows on the Sierra has poured down a mighty volume of waters, swelling the Sacramento and tributaries to an unusual height for this season of the year. At the last accounts, the water had been steadily rising, though slowly. We are informed by Captain Van Pelt, of the steamer Senator, that but for the indefatigable exertions of Mayor Bigelow, who has laboured night and day, the City would have been submerged in the overwhelming floods.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The *America*, with the Mail of the 25th May, arrived at Halifax, at 9 o'clock last evening, in 9¼ days from Liverpool. The dispatch to the News Room was received about one o'clock to-day. We learn that there is nothing of particular importance by the mail, affairs generally remaining much the same as at the departure of the last mail. The new Electoral Law is passed in France, but is very unpopular.

We learn that a Telegraphic dispatch to the Garrison, received last evening, states that the screw steamer *Merlin*, with a part of the 97th Regiment, left Halifax at 7 o'clock last evening, for this city. It is stated that the Merlin's speed is ten miles an hour, it is therefore probable that she will be here to-night or to-morrow morning.

☞ THE EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.—The concluding lecture of the course on the Evidences of Christianity will be delivered next Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Centenary Chapel, by the Rev. William Smith.—Subject—"The Evidence of Christianity derived from its Influence upon the Heart and Life."

By order of the Committee.

June 4, 1850.

SAINT JOHN SAVINGS' BANK

Deposited in May,	£285	12	4
Withdrawn in do.	1033	3	4

Acting Trustee for June, JOHN WARD, Esquire.

MARRIED.

In Trinity Church on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. the Rector, Robert Parker, Jun., Esquire, Barrister at Law, eldest son of the Honorable the Master of the Rolls, to Lavinia, only daughter of the late Major DuVernet, Assistant Quarter Master General at Ceylon.

This morning, by the Rev. A. Stewart, G. D. Ferrier, Esq., of Montreal, to Louisa, daughter of Captain John Reed, of this City.

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. J. D. Casewell, Mr. Benjamin S. Barteaux, of St. John, to Miss Anne S. Barker, of the same place.

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. James Dunphy, Mr. Patrick Hanes, to Miss Julia, eldest daughter of Mr. Denis Shea, all of this City.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. R. Irvine, Mr. Wm. Smith, to Miss Mary Meghan, both of this City.

On the 29th, by the same, Mr. John McKay, to Miss Eliza Gilmore, both of the Parish of Kingston, K. C.

On Monday evening, 27th ult., by the Rev. W. Harrison, Mr. Henry Akerley, to Miss Caroline Pamelia Odell, all of the Parish of Portland.

At Weymouth Church, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. W. H. Snyder, Rector, Mr. William B. Vail, of New Brunswick, to Charlotte Le